

KEY FIGURES

22,220

New arrivals in reporting period
4- 18 March 2016

810,780

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

687,006

New arrivals, registered and
waiting registration (since 15 Dec.
2013). This number

123,774

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

263,000

Refugees in South Sudan

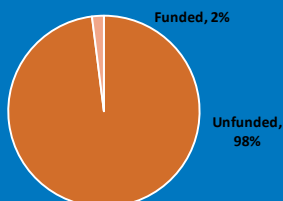
1.7 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

REQUIREMENTS 2016: USD 568 M

CONTRIBUTIONS 2016: USD 13 M

2% funded, Gap is 555 M



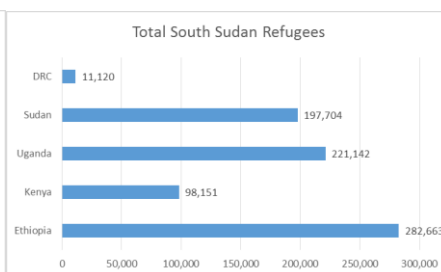
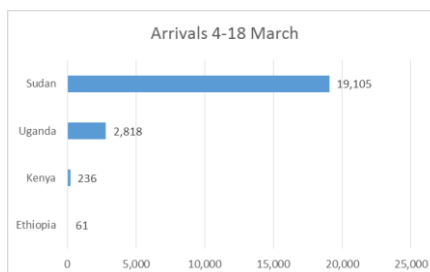
SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 86

4 -18 March, 2016

REPORTING PERIOD HIGHLIGHTS

- **In Ethiopia, normal activities have resumed.** Movements of some national staff of certain ethnic groups have been reduced because of security concerns but plans are underway to allow national staff to return to their duties in the camps.
- **In Kenya, on 8 March, the Humanitarian Private Sector Partnership Platform for East Africa (HPPP-EA) went live in Kakuma** for humanitarian and private sector stakeholders to identify innovative solutions for sustainable socio-economic development. Equity Bank and MasterCard attended an event to launch the platform hosted by World Vision and OCHA.
- **Heightened food insecurity and violence in parts of South Sudan have resulted in a new influx of refugees crossing the border into Sudan** from Northern Bahr El Ghazal State and Warrap State into West Kordofan, South Darfur and East Darfur. The Government of South Sudan is reporting 500,000 seriously food insecure people along the border. The influx into Sudan is expected to continue.
- **There has been a disproportionate increase in young and female arrivals in Uganda from South Sudan.** In Kiryandongo, 91 percent of new arrivals are women and children under the age of eighteen. Refugees report militia activities and intense fighting in Yambio and Jonglei states. Insecurity makes it difficult to harvest crops leading to hunger which is exacerbated by the devaluation of the South Sudanese pound.
- **In South Sudan,** blankets, mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets, plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, soap were distributed to 8,291 vulnerable internally displaced people in Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Lakes, Western Equatoria and Central Equatoria. Food baskets continue to be reduced by 30-70 percent.
- **The registration of 11,120 South Sudanese refugees who arrived in DRC was completed on 11 March 2016.** Arrivals are mostly from Ezo and Nzara in Doruma, near the Border with South Sudan. A multi-sectorial mission involving UNHCR, CNR, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, ONUSIDA, ADES are jointly identifying a refugee hosting site far enough away from the border to avoid the risk of military enrolment.



* 22,220 new arrivals in reporting period

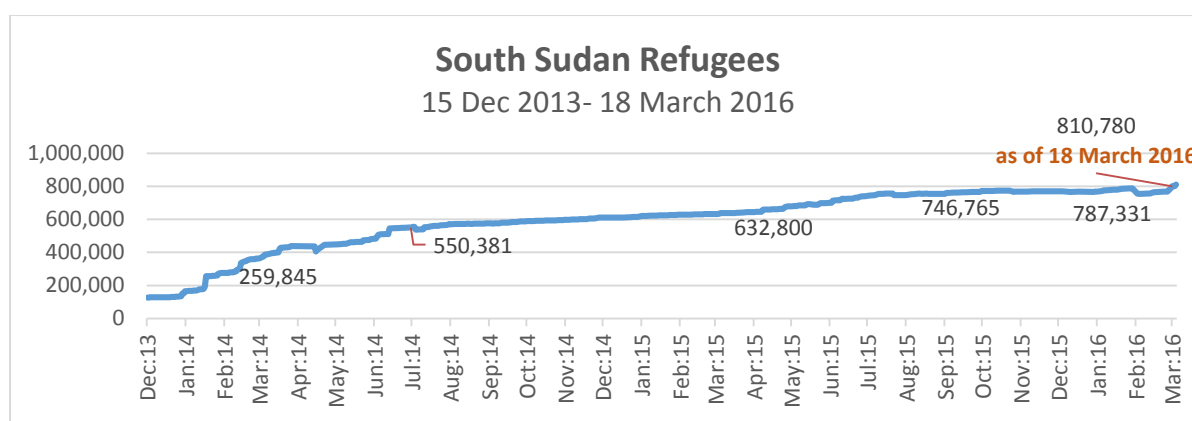
*810,780 total South Sudanese Refugees

OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Overall

The numbers of refugees fleeing from South Sudan continues to increase. The Regional Refugee Response Plan for South Sudan continues to be severely underfunded. Only 2% of Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2016 for South Sudan is currently funded.

Most of the high numbers of arrivals are women and children in need of immediate assistance, including access to health services. Providing food to arrivals continues to be a challenge and food basket rations have been cut leading to increased rates of malnutrition amongst new arrivals.



DRC

- Of the 11,120 refugees and 2,500 Congolese returnees from the western Equatoria province in South Sudan, more than 5,000 are HIV Positive and in need of Anti-retroviral treatment. Some 5,531 are hosted in an open area in Caproco site while the remaining are scattered in several villages in host communities along the border, in the catchment areas of Duruma District health. In DRC, the area where refugees are hosted is a remote one with a low functioning referral hospital (understaffed, not equipped, need rehabilitation, with chronic shortage of drugs for the common illness, etc.) with no-functioning HIV and AIDS programmes. Global Fund does not support that health district. The areas is insecure due to the presence of armed group such as the Lord's Resistance Army.

South Sudan

- A peace agreement was signed in August 2015, but the current process that would bring a stop to the fighting along ethnic lines between Salva Kiir's Dinka and Riek Machar's Nuer in South Sudan hinges on the ability of Vice-President Riek Machar and President Salva Kiir to form a transitional government. Macher requested troops to enable him to safely enter Juba to form this government. However, US, Norway and Britain made a decision on 14, March 2016 that they would only transport the first security team of the Sudan's People Liberation Movement in Opposition (SPLM-IO) forces to Juba with light weapons, and not with the heavy weapons he requested. It is not yet clear whether the light weapons offered by the international community will give Machar the security he needs to enter Juba.
- The instability and fighting has resulted in dire levels of food insecurity. The numbers of people with poor nutritional status is far above even crisis levels. Due to WFP's financial crisis, food baskets in South Sudan and hosting countries are being cut by 30 percent. Existing reception centers and camps have exceeded their capacity. Refugees are arriving in very poor condition to countries whose resources are already stretched beyond their limits.

- The South Sudanese Pound (SSP) underwent further depreciation, fueling a very high cost of living for households dependent on markets, particularly the urban poor, vulnerable populations in rural areas and the displaced who have limited or no access to humanitarian assistance.

Sudan

- Following the recent influx in West Kordofan the figures for El Meiram were readjusted downward from 4,000 to 2,328 individuals (450 HH). Obtaining accurate figures for El Meiram is a challenge as families have reportedly integrated with the predominantly Dinka host community. On 15 March, UNHCR will lead an interagency mission to assess the situation on ground.
- In East Darfur, there were reports of over 23,000 new South Sudanese refugee arrivals since the end of January. The new arrivals were identified to be mostly Dinka, arriving from Northern Bahr el Ghazal State (mainly Aweil and Nyam Lail) who fled to Sudan due to food insecurity.

Uganda

- The Nyumanzi Transit Centre is housing 2,741 refugees which is in excess of its capacity of 1,755. New arrivals are being relocated to Maaji III, Boroli and Alere villages. In Kiryandongo, the reception centre is currently hosting 642 individuals, more than its capacity of 500. Efforts are underway to decongest overcrowded centers by bringing forward planned relocations.

ACHIEVEMENTS



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

Ethiopia:

- In Kule camp, home-based rehabilitation services for 31 individuals by the Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO), Wheelchairs were provided to 19 beneficiaries, including 12 children with severe disabilities.
- In Tierkidi camp, Save the Children International (SCI) distributed mats, blankets, soap, clothes and sanitary pads to 126 unaccompanied children. Psychosocial support was provided to 12 children.

Kenya:

- As of 10 March 2016, 973 South Sudanese Unaccompanied minor (UAM) and 5,742 Separated Children (SC) had been registered in the UNHCR database as arriving after December 2013. The cumulative number is 2,370 UAMs and 12,200 SC. UASC who have turned 18 years are no longer registered as UASC.
- During the reporting period, five SGBV cases received psychosocial counseling and medical treatment.
- 630 beneficiaries received community awareness sessions on GBV, early marriage, forced marriage, consequences of rape and causes of domestic violence and were informed of reporting pathways.

Sudan:

- Children sheltered in communal areas will be accommodated in two child friendly spaces that were completed by Plan International in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin site, White Nile State on 14 March.
- The State Ministry of Health started a Birth Registration exercise in Al Alagaya site targeting new born children dating from 2014. This is important in ensuring children have access to civil documentation.
- Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) have begun the construction of a reception centre in Kharasana, West Kordofan State, to accommodate new arrivals from South Sudan.

Gaps and Challenges

- On 1 March, UNHCR and SRCS convened a border monitoring mission to El Mquiens and El Kuek reception centres, White Nile State, to monitor the operation of the centers, the flow of South Sudanese new arrivals, and new arrivals who have settled among the local host communities. Improvements have been recommended for the current referral pathways and the tracking the UAM and SC children at the reception centres.

Uganda:

- In Adjumani, Lutheran World Foundation facilitated a session with a Grade 1 magistrate and the State Prosecutor to help 150 people gain a better understanding of the judicial process. Danish Refugee Council ran a human rights campaign reaching 100 people.

- In Adjumani, 21 people living in Alere, Oliji and Mirieyi villages were provided whistles, mobile phones and record books to increase safety and improve documenting of incidents. FM radios were provided so that communities could tune in to 'Radio Salama' run by the Office of the Prime Minister.
- In Arua, Danish Refugee Council met with refugees in Ocea, Odobu, Tika and Siripi to discuss issues surrounding SGBV. Members of the refugee community indicated they felt that SGBV incidents were decreasing and attributed this to the efforts of SGBV taskforce members.
- In Arua, 73 vulnerable children were identified and screened, 17 unaccompanied minors and 56 separated children were identified at Ocea Reception Centre. According to needs, children are being placed with foster parents, provided with psycho-social care and being given educational support.

South Sudan:

Sudanese Refugees

- UNHCR and South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) undertook a mission to Yida to continue discussions with partners and authorities on the relocation of refugees to Ajuong Thok and Pamir. The government reiterated its intention to close down Yida settlement by 30 June 2016 and to support the relocation operation.
- In Yida, UNHCR registered 333 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan in the first two weeks of March, bringing the total number of new arrivals since 1 January 2016 to 2,381. The majority came from Heban, Umdoreen and Boram counties. 387 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok. This brings the total number of refugees relocated to Ajuong Thok since the beginning of the year to 2,460.
- In Ajuong Thok, 11 unaccompanied and separated children were placed in foster care and four separated children were reunited with their parents.
- In Ajuong Thok, International Rescue Committee (IRC) organized a three-day training on human rights, refugee rights for 12 members of Ajuong Thok's Conflict Resolution Committee.
- In Maban, UNHCR and its partners Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Save the Children International (SCI) conducted human-centered design training for child protection partners to help them develop innovative solutions to better engage with children in kindergartens.
- In Maban, UNHCR and partners identified 98 cases of SGBV since January. 64 percent are incidents of domestic violence and 9 percent are cases of forced marriage. Fifteen percent of the cases involved children. During the reporting period, UNHCR conducted 12 sessions with refugees and host communities to raise awareness about SGBV and identified 60 safe homes for SGBV survivors.

IDPs

- Protection partners continue to respond to the situation in the Malakal POC site following the violence of 17 and 18 February 2016. From 2 to 11 March, the national Protection Cluster was on mission in Malakal to help protection partners prepare the Malakal Protection Response Plan (March-May 2016).
- On 3 March, the Protection Cluster met with the evaluation team from the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations to assess the utility and effectiveness of the Protection of Civilians Strategy in South Sudan. Discussions emphasized the need for joint analysis and planning with humanitarians, and for UNMISS to scale up its mobile capacity outside POC sites.
- In Bentiu POC site, host to 119,647 internally displaced people, 563 vulnerable families were identified for assistance. 14 SGBV cases, committed outside the POC, were referred to Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and IRC for medical assistance and psychosocial counseling. 85 extremely vulnerable families were referred to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for biometric registration and shelter.
- To mark International Women's Day, UNHCR conducted awareness sessions with 82 IDPs in Mingkaman to "end girl child marriage".



Education

South Sudan:

- In Ajuong Thok, new arrival learners are being registered at Napata primary school. The total numbers of learners enrolled in the primary school is 6,650 (4,087 boys and 2,563 girls). Plans are being made to construct additional learning spaces to address the challenge of congestion in the primary schools.
- In Maban, Code of Conduct training was provided to 20 teacher-trainees, Education and Protection Officers by Save the Children International.
- In Makpandu camp since January 2016, 720 children have been enrolled in primary education, 124 in secondary education and 92 in the Adult Learning Programme by World Vision International.

Uganda:

- In Adjumani, scholarships are being provided to 350 students by the Jesuit Refugee Service. Fifteen percent will be selected from the local Ugandan host communities. All students selected will benefit from scholarships from Secondary Level one to four. This will assist in increasing the ten percent of refugee children of secondary school-going age currently registered in education.
- In Arua, primary school enrolment is at 4 percent, up from 16 percent at the end of February thanks to the 'Back to School' campaign conducted by Windle Trust Uganda.



Health

Ethiopia:

- International Medical Corps (IMC) conducted training on prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) for 16 health workers serving the refugee and host communities.
- The referral service and patient admission in Gambella Hospital resumed.

South Sudan:

- In Ajuong Thok, Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) in collaboration with UNICEF trained 54 community health promoters on integrated community case management to help them improve treatment of malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia among children.

Uganda:

- A joint mass nutrition screening that included the Office of the Prime Minister, UNHCR, 28 Village Health Teams from Kiryandongo, Action Contre la Faim and KDLG was conducted and found an increased rate of malnutrition amongst new arrivals. Action Contre la Faim (ACF), supported by WFP and Swedish International Co-operation Agency (SIDA), are providing emergency nutrition and health services.
- A campaign has been launched to distribute more than a quarter of a million mosquito nets donated by the US President's Malaria Initiative. The event was attended by central and local government officials, the Commissioner for Refugees, representatives from USAID and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and local Ugandan and refugee communities. As part of the launch, young refugees from the settlement carried out a host of musical and drama performances. Village Health Teams, made up from members of the local refugee and host communities, were provided training on the effective use of insecticide treated mosquito nets in anticipation of the distribution.



A group of young South Sudanese refugees put on a performance about the correct use of mosquito nets at the campaign launch in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. ©UNHCR. C Yaxley

Sudan

- As an initial response to the new arrivals in Khor Omer camp in East Darfur, the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) extended working hours of the local clinic and will provide three months consultations for free, whilst WHO is committed to take over thereafter. In addition SMoH distributed medication and undertook

jointly with UNICEF the mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screenings including the distribution of P85.



Food Security and Nutrition

Ethiopia:

- Promotion of Infant and Young Child Feeding was undertaken in Baby Friendly Spaces (BFS) and in community blocks. Data collected from Pugnido, Kule, Jewi and Tierkidi showed that a total of 11,682 Pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) received on information appropriate feeding of their children.
- The February cycle of food distribution was completed in Jewi and food prepositioning is on-going. WFP, UNHCR and ARRA through the Refugee Central Committee disseminated information on the ongoing reductions of the food ration for cereals and that no sugar or CSB will be included in the March distribution.
- 128 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTP). The current caseload is 1,366 children under-five years with SAM in the refugee camps, including 240 in Jewi, 215 in Tierkidi, 369 in Kule, 327 in Pugnido 2 and 215 in Pugnido camps.
- 217 new Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases were admitted in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP), a significant increase as compared to the previous week when 152 cases were admitted. The current caseload of MAM for children under-five years is 3,449 individuals, including 516 in Jewi, 706 in Tierkidi, 924 in Kule, 619 in Pugnido 2 and 684 in Pugnido.
- There were 453 new cases of children under-five and 193 new cases of Pregnant and Lactating women (PLW) admitted in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP) in the camps. The current caseload of children aged between 6 and 59 months in BSFP is 41,513, including 10,079 in Jewi, 10,155 in Kule, 10,117 in Tierkidi, 6,848 in Pugnido and 4,314 in Pugnido 2 camp. A total of 13,601 PLW are currently enrolled in the BSFP, including 1,833 in Jewi, 4,314 in Kule, 4,130 in Tierkidi, 2,001 in Pugnido and 1,323 in Pugnido 2 camp.

Kenya:

Breakdown of current food distribution basket

- Out of 92 children aged 6-59 months screened by weight for height at the reception centre on arrival 4 (4.3%) were found with severe acute malnutrition and 2(2.2%) with moderate acute malnutrition. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled to respective rehabilitation programs.

Food commodity (per person per day)	Family size 1		Family size 2 & Above	
	Grams	Kcal	Grams	Kcal
Maize Grain	115	420	162	591
Wheat Flour	95	346	132	480
Cereal Total	210	766	294	1,071
Yellow Split Peas	60	205	60	205
CSB Super cereal plus	40	150	40	150
Vegetable Oil	35	309	35	309
Salt	5	0	5	0
GRAND TOTAL		1,430		1,735

- WFP has reinstated 100% food rations which translates to an improvement in the recommended daily intake.

South Sudan:

- In Kaya and Batil camps, World Food Programme (WFP) completed March's General Food Distribution (GFD), reaching 63,500 refugees. The 30 percent-reduced monthly food rations included cereals, pulses and cooking oil.
- In Makpandu camp, the 30 percent-reduced food basket included maize and sorghum reached 3,600 refugees.
- In Lasu settlement, the 30 percent-reduced food basket included sorghum, salt, yellow peas, vegetables reached 600 refugees.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Western Equatoria's Makpandu camp, yellow peas, vegetable oil and salt were missing from February's GFD, while in Central Equatoria's Lasu settlement, vegetable oil and yellow peas were not enough for all the refugees.



Water and Sanitation

Ethiopia:

- In Jewi camp, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) continued with operation of the water treatment unit, water quality monitoring and maintenance of water points. Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) continued delivering water through trucking, with an average of 18.7 litres per person per day (lpd),
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) completed 30 household latrine stances in Jewi camp. With latrines also constructed by DRC and NCA, the cumulative number of household latrines in the camp has now increased to 1,176. The ratio of persons per drop-hole stands at 1:34.
- In Kule and Tierkidi camps, Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) continued emergency water trucking due to the recent breakdown of the water pump. UNHCR, ARRA and other partners have agreed that the necessary repairs of the water system will be undertaken, and trucking will be phased out by the end of the month. In Jewi, testing of the permanent water system is expected to start by mid-April.

Kenya:

- Water distribution is at 19 lpd with a cumulative water supply of 12,865m³.
- Water treatment at all boreholes and maintenance of cleanliness at water storage points continues to be monitored and inspection of water supply distribution system and repairs of broken pipes followed the flash floods that were experienced in the past week.
- Community WASH promoters conducted door to door campaigns to sensitize refugees on proper latrine use and draining stagnant water ponds following the rains to prevent mosquito breeding.

Sudan:

- Plan International distributed 3,000 jerry cans: 2,020 in El Redis II and 980 in El Kashafa sites.
- Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) completed the construction of 400 latrines (300 Latrines in El Kashafa and 100 in Um Sangor).
- 299 garbage bins were installed in Al Alagaya, 50 in Dabat Bosin, 120 in Um Sangor and 494 in El Redis II. Installation of 275 garbage bins in El Redis I, 207 in El Kashafa and 200 in Jouri is ongoing.
- In Khor Omer camp, in East Darfur water pumping capacity has been increased by the NGO Water Environment and Sanitation (WES).

Uganda:

- In Adjumani, water supply is at 22 lpd in Ayilo II and the newly-opened Maaji III, water supply is at just 9 lpd. Water is being delivered by truck and boreholes are being repaired
- The ongoing dry season has affected the water supply in Arua, where water supply is at just 12.5 lpd. Some boreholes in have dried up, and Ugandans from surrounding areas are walking more than 2km to access water as their local systems have ceased to function. Water is being delivered by truck but is costly and unsustainable and additional funding is needed to address the shortage. Oxfam will use a 45 day 'Start Fund' to rehabilitate boreholes, latrine construction and water by trucking.
- In Kiryandongo, water supply is at 16.5 lpd due to the dry season.
- In Adjumani, Danish Refugee Council, supported by UNHCR, constructed pit latrines for 20 vulnerable people to improve household sanitation and avoid exposure to air-borne diseases.



Shelter and NFIs

Ethiopia:

- In Tierkidi, Action for the Needy (ANE) initiated shelter labeling. 1,053 shelters have been labelled so far.
- In Pugnido 2, DRC handed over 500 transitional shelters to beneficiaries.

Kenya:

- Following flash floods, UNHCR and National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK) conducted a quick impact assessment to establish the level of damage caused by the floods. 200 refugee households were

submerged and destroyed. Drainage systems were blocked causing serious water log in many parts of the camp. UNHCR and NCK mobilized community members to open up the water pathways. Affected families have received shelters and NFIs. Plans have been made to repair broken dykes.

Identified needs and Remaining Gaps

- The camp has surpassed its capacity and there is no more space to settle new arrivals and persons affected by the floods. As a result of the steady flow of new arrivals, refugees are now being accommodated at the reception centre for longer period than planned. The centre is designed to accommodate 2,000 persons for a period of two weeks and currently there are 1,087 persons. The office is seeking alternative accommodation for this group of people including establishing temporary holding centres until preparations for Kalobeyei camp are finalised.

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.
- In Khor Omer camp, 500 jerry cans were distributed by SRCS and WES while HAC and the American Refugee Council (ARC) reportedly provided 600 complete sets of NFIs from Tearfund's stocks. Additional NFIs are being organized through UNHCR with support from SRCS.

South Sudan

IDPs

- In Bentiu POC site, UNHCR distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 1,523 vulnerable IDPs, including blankets, mats, kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets, plastic sheeting, soap and sanitary pads for women of reproductive age.
- In Malakal, UNHCR partner Humane Development Consortium (HDC) distributed NFIs to 180 people with special needs, following a protection assessment.
- In Rumbek, UNHCR partner Plan International distributed NFIs to 522 vulnerable IDPs who were displaced by communal conflict in Cueibet County.
- In Bor, UNHCR distributed NFIs to 360 vulnerable IDPs and returnees from Pagook village.
- In Yambio town, UNHCR and other agencies distributed NFIs to 4,870 vulnerable IDPs, with UNHCR contributing plastic sheets, kitchen sets, and laundry soaps.
- In Yei town, UNHCR distributed NFIs to 1,196 vulnerable IDPs (281 families) who were displaced from Mundri, Maridi and Yambio over the past months.

Uganda

- In Adjumani, efforts to develop road infrastructure in the newly-opened Maaji III settlement area are ongoing. This will assist in managing the increased influx of new arrivals.
- In Kiryandongo, the construction of a semi-permanent house prototype for Persons with Specific Needs is underway with the aim of improving the quality of life for vulnerable individuals.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Sudan:

- On 2 March, UNHCR, Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) visited the Al Waral site that is currently being developed in El Salaam locality. SRCS will maintain an administration unit at the site.
- UNHCR installed 47 solar lights in El Redis II and Um Sangor sites in White Nile State which will improve living and security conditions.



Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

Kenya:

Uganda:

- In Arua, 200 refugees and 74 Ugandans took part in training on the Village Saving and Loan Association scheme. The scheme promotes group saving, social protection, consistent record keeping and good business practices. Attendees were provided with a package including a cash box, pass book, stamp and stamp pads, stationary, record book and padlock.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR and Inter Aid completed the construction of two volleyball courts to promote sports activities and peaceful coexistence amongst youth groups.

South Sudan:

- On 8 March, International Women's Day awareness campaigns about women's resilience, sports, drama poetry and processions were held. The slogan was "pledge for gender parity" and the events focused on access to safe delivery and maternity services, especially for vulnerable mothers.
- In Ajuong Thok, UNHCR and partners trained 145 women on crocheting, bread making, and embroidery.
- In Lasu settlement, UNHCR and partner UMCOR registered 2,620 families (1,834 refugee families and 786 host community families) for distribution of agricultural inputs such as field crops seeds, vegetable seeds and tools, as part of a strategy to enhance livelihoods opportunities in cooperation with the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Sudan

- On 8 March, the Ministry of Social Affairs in collaboration with UNHCR, UNFPA, Humanitarian Aid Commissioner (HAC), Plan Sudan, and national NGOs Jasmar, Friends of Peace and Development Organization, Rafi and Ethar, organized an event for the International Women's Day in Kosti town in White Nile State. The theme was 'Women empowerment for sustainable development' and the event was attended by 300 community members and Government officials.
- International Women's Day was also marked on 9 March in Dabat Bosin site with football matches between South Sudanese from Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin, lectures on reproductive health and early marriage, and performances by children.



Access to Energy

Kenya

- GIZ has installed 99 solar street lights in strategic locations such as market places, highly frequented streets and paths within the camp and in Kakuma town. UNHCR has received an additional 100 solar lights under IKEA Foundation support.
- 2,100 energy saving stoves produced with GIZ support have been distributed to vulnerable refugees in the camp, including new arrivals.

DONORS (2016)



Funding also received from private donors

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Links:

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