



Kenya Country Office Bi-Weekly Humanitarian Situation Report

*South Sudanese Influx, Kakuma
Refugee Camp*

unicef 

Highlights

- The number of South Sudanese seeking asylum at the Kakuma Refugee Camp was 27,879 as of 25 March 2014. Children constitute over 60% of registered arrivals, with 557 unaccompanied and 3,448 separated children by 10 March 2014; The number of arrivals has surpassed the capacity of Kakuma 4 camp specifically established to cater for the influx;
- The long rain season expected to run between March and May will increase the risks of flooding and related displacements and upsurge of malaria and diarrheal diseases. Incidence of malnutrition amongst children has risen among the latest arrivals;
- UNICEF has provided technical and material support, achieving the following results: 70,425 children aged 9-15 years vaccinated against measles (includes some children from the host community); ensured access to safe water supply for over 20,000 persons by providing water treatment and storage supplies; 549 children resumed learning after restoration of destroyed classroom tents;
- Funding is the biggest bottleneck for UNICEF response across all sectors - nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and child protection sectors. This is constraining ability to provide timely and quality services for the children.

Refugee Influx, Kakuma

Over 27,879

of South Sudanese asylum seekers received at Kakuma Refugee Camp by 18 March 2014 (UNHCR, 19 Mar, 2014)

Over 60%

% of registered arrivals from the South Sudanese influx are children under 18 years (UNHCR, 19 Mar, 2014)

557 and 3,448

of unaccompanied and separated children at Kakuma camp by 10 March 2014 from the South Sudanese refugee influx (UNHCR, 12 Mar, 2014)

UNICEF Appeal, Kakuma

USD 1,058,812

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

As of 25 March 2014, Kenya received 27,879¹ asylum seekers from South Sudan following 15 December 2013 outbreak of conflict in Juba and its spread across several areas in South Sudan. The arrivals have surpassed 25,000 persons' capacity of the Kakuma 4 refugee camp which was specifically established to accommodate refugees from this influx. The long rain season in Kakuma is expected between March and May; it comes with increased risks of flooding, displacements and upsurge of malaria and diarrheal diseases. Children constitute over 60% of this wave of new arrivals with several unaccompanied and separated (UASC). There are now over 3,448 separated and some 557 unaccompanied children since the influx begun. There is also increased incidence of malnutrition among the latest arrivals. Additional assistance is required across sectors for protection and provision of basic services to the rising numbers of arrivals. As part of inter-agency appeal launched by UNHCR on 5 March 2014, UNICEF has appealed for additional USD 1,058, 812 to support the needs of children in nutrition, health, WASH, child protection and education sectors.

¹ 19 Mar 2014, UNHCR Kakuma Emergency Operation Update

UNICEF's Response with partners in Kakuma Refugee Camp

	UNICEF		
	UNICEF Over all target for 2014	UNICEF Kakuma Targets ²	Cumulative results for Kakuma (#)
NUTRITION			
Children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months affected by SAM admitted to community based management programmes	43,250	759	388
Children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months affected by moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) admitted to integrated management of acute malnutrition programmes	149,400	2,586	932
HEALTH			
Children under 15 provided with an integrated package of high impact maternal, newborn and child health interventions, including measles immunization	761,000	118,000	70,423
Children with diarrheal disease having access to life-saving curative interventions including oral rehydration therapy and zinc	500,700	N/A	N/A
WASH			
Emergency affected people provided with access to safe water	150,000	50,000	20,000
Children and women that receive critical WASH-related information to prevent child illness	150,000	50,000	-
CHILD PROTECTION			
Children and women in humanitarian situations accessing protective interventions, including psychosocial support, legal aid and case management	60,000	7,500	-
EDUCATION			
Children in humanitarian situations that have access to formal and non-formal education opportunities	270,250	12,000	549

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNHCR and Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) are coordinating the humanitarian response at Kakuma for the South Sudanese refugee influx. UNICEF Field Office in Lodwar, Turkana is closely monitoring the situation and liaising with the refugee coordination team to identify needs and gaps. UNICEF has deployed additional Health and Nutrition Officers to provide technical support for the response, in addition to regular support missions from the Nairobi office. UNICEF is actively involved in and supporting coordination in Nutrition, Health, WASH, and Child Protection and Education response. For an effective and integrated response, UNICEF Emergency Management Team (EMT) at the Kenya Country Office meets on a weekly basis to review response strategy, plans, progress and address any bottlenecks.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNHCR coordinated humanitarian response strategy aims to provide protection and multi-sector life-saving assistance to the new arrivals at the Kakuma refugee camp. Contingency plan prepared by UNHCR and partners anticipates a best case scenario of 50,000 and a worst case scenario of 100,000³ South Sudanese seeking asylum in Kenya by the end of 2014. UNICEF will address child deprivations based on assessed needs, promoting broad engagement with all stakeholders for realization of children's and women rights with equity. UNICEF will continue to provide services to children with acute protection concerns, such as unaccompanied and separated children. To ensure coordinated response in line with its Core Commitments

² Target constitutes South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma Refugees Camps. Also included in the UNICEF over all target as well.

³ March 2014, UNHCR Kenya Contingency Plan for South Sudan projects arrival of 100,000 South Sudanese refugees in two temporal phases.

to Children in humanitarian action, UNICEF will provide technical support in Nutrition, Health, WASH, Child Protection and Education sectors.

To manage moderate acute malnutrition and prevent severe acute malnutrition among children under-five, UNICEF will provide essential nutrition commodities and equipment. UNICEF will also provide essential supplies for integrated high impact maternal, new-born and child health package, including immunization. To ensure access to safe WASH services for the refugees, UNICEF will provide required supplies, and support hygiene promotion. Emergency education will be supported through the provision of educational supplies, training of teachers and psycho-social support in Kakuma 4 camp to address the needs of children. UNICEF is using social media (Facebook, twitter and YouTube) to share information on key issues like immunization for social mobilization purposes. The media is also used to share general information on the situation in Kakuma.

Summary Analysis of Programme response

Nutrition:

In the last two weeks, the incidence of malnutrition has risen steadily among the new arrivals, and it is feared that the onset of rains in South Sudan could worsen this trend. Out of the 4,838 children recently arriving from South Sudan who were screened as of 18th March 2014; 12.6% were found to be malnourished and 3.9% severely malnourished. MUAC screening conducted in early March for 1,646 under-five children from earlier arrivals now settled at Kakuma 4 refugee camp found 3% and 0.85% to be moderately and severely malnourished respectively. Currently, the Supplementary Feeding Programme has 790 moderately malnourished children, 334 severely malnourished in outpatient therapeutic programmes and 11 in Stabilization Centres (72.7% are new arrivals). The first Food Security and Nutrition Technical Working Group meeting was held on 19th March 2014, and will henceforth be held on a monthly basis. Essential nutritional commodities and anthropometric equipment provided by UNICEF are expected to arrive at Kakuma in early April to be used for management of 1,250 severely malnourished children. UNICEF Nutrition Officer from Dadaab Field Office, has been deployed to provide technical support to the Kakuma nutrition response.

Health:

With funding from CERF, UNICEF procured 118,000 doses of measles vaccines, and devices to replenish doses used for the measles vaccination campaign, that targeted refugee and host community children. A total of 70,423⁴ children aged 9-15 years were vaccinated against measles at the refugee camp. Additionally, UNICEF is dispatching 10,000 pieces of Long lasting Insecticide treated Nets (LLITNs) in readiness for malaria upsurge in the rainy season which has just started in the Turkana region which also hosts Kakuma Refugee Camp, with 5,000 families targeted. The LLITNs are part of the prepositioned stocks procured through the grant from the Government of Japan. UNICEF also supported training of county, sub-county health teams and health care workers on emergency preparedness and response planning. The emergency preparedness and response plans are to sustain the gains from the response, and contribute to building community resilience to shocks.

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH):

Using prepositioned emergency supplies and newly procured supplies from Government of Japan emergency funding, UNICEF has provided the following emergency WASH supplies for newly arriving refugees in the Kakuma 4 Camp: 11,500 jerricans (20 litres); 5,000 bars of soap; 10,000 buckets; 20 drums of chlorine powder (900 kgs); 105,600 water purification tablets (PUR); 160,000 water purification tablets (Aquatabs); 1 Bladder tank and distribution kit (10 m³) and 8 rigid water tanks (5 m³). These supplies have been provided to ensure the newly arriving refugees have access to safe water supplies and to promote hygiene in the camps. An additional 15 rigid water tanks of 5 m³ from prepositioned emergency stocks in Rift Valley will be transported to the Camp during the last week of March to provide additional water storage and distribution points. UNICEF is working closely with UNHCR and WASH partners in the camp to coordinate WASH activities and

⁴ There are about 68,160 refugee children aged 9-15 years at the Kakuma Refugee Camp. Due to delay in start of vaccination campaign in host communities, the 70,423 children vaccinated include some coming the neighboring host community.

ensure gaps in services are identified and addressed. One such gap is in hygiene promotion – there is a shortfall in the number of trained Hygiene Promoters with 1 hygiene promoter for every 2,000 people against the Sphere Standard indicator of 1 per 500 people. Also there is a lack of latrines and hand washing facilities at institutions (schools and health facilities) as well as at household level. UNICEF is supporting Norwegian Refugee Council to train and support additional Hygiene Promoters and construct appropriate latrines with hand-washing facilities at schools and health centres.

Child Protection:

Separated and unaccompanied children represent approximately 15% of the new arrival population.⁵ Since the influx began, an additional 557 unaccompanied children and 3,448 separated children have been identified. UNICEF has obtained USD 268,711 through the CERF Rapid Response window to provide services to children with acute protection concerns, such as unaccompanied and separated children. UNICEF is also in the end-stages of finalizing a Programme Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) – a mechanism through which the CERF money and support from the Government of Japan will be channelled. The PCA will scale up with personnel and supplies, the phases of Case Management that are currently backlogged, addressing specifically the bottlenecks at Best Interest Assessment (BIA), data-entry into the Child Protection Management Information System (CPIMS), the process of ensuring follow-up with those children in need of special protection, and the provision of foster-care/alternative care for unaccompanied minors. Of note is that reunifications have begun taking place in the camp as parents/guardians are beginning to find their children.

Education:

UNICEF and UNHCR have been working in close coordination to respond to the educational needs of children in Kakuma 4. The partner organizations have re-pitched and reinforced the school tents that were blown off by strong wind. 7 classroom tents were put back in place, and 549 children (130 girls) have resumed their studies. UNHCR is following up on restoration and reinforcing of another 7 tents. UNICEF is discussing partnership agreement with a partner in Kakuma Refugee Camp to establish ten (10) semi-permanent schools utilizing the CERF funding. UNICEF will also provide emergency educational supplies, training of teachers and psycho-social support in Kakuma 4 to address the needs of children from South Sudan. UNICEF has prepared a Concept Note to initiate the establishment of an Education Management Information System (EMIS) in Kakuma, similar to the support provided in establishing one for the Dadaab Refugee Camps in 2012.

Funding

Sector	Original 2014 HAC requirements (US\$)	Jan-Dec 2014 additional requirements (US\$) Response to South Sudan Refugees Crisis	Revised 2014 HAC Requirements (US\$)	Total received towards 2014 HAC (US\$)	Funding Gap (US\$)
Nutrition	7,700,000	228,000	7,928,000	254,994	7,673,006
Health	4,000,000	250,000	4,250,000	424,562	3,825,438
Water, sanitation and hygiene	4,000,000	208,000	4,208,000	279,993	3,928,007
Child protection	4,900,000	295,812	5,195,812	501,134	4,694,679
Education	5,500,000	77,000	5,577,000	410,625	5,166,375
HIV and AIDS	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Cluster/sector coordination	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
Total	29,100,000	1,058,812	30,158,812	1,871,308	28,287,504

* 'Funds received' does not include pledges

⁵ There are issues with selected numerators and denominators in Kakuma. The 50% is an approximation of the number of children captured by LWF over a denominator of the number of refugees recorded *entering* at the border.

Next SitRep: 04/04/2014

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