



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 90

1 - 15 May 2016

KEY FIGURES

8,249

The total arrivals between 1 – 15 May, 2016

860,088

The total number of South Sudanese Refugees

123,774

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

270,767

Refugees in South Sudan

1.69 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

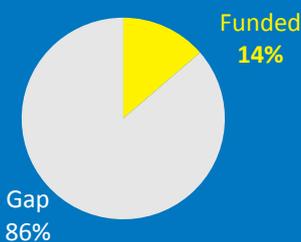
FUNDING (as of 13 May)

USD 570.0 M

requested for the situation

CONTRIBUTIONS: USD 77.9M

GAP: 492.1 M

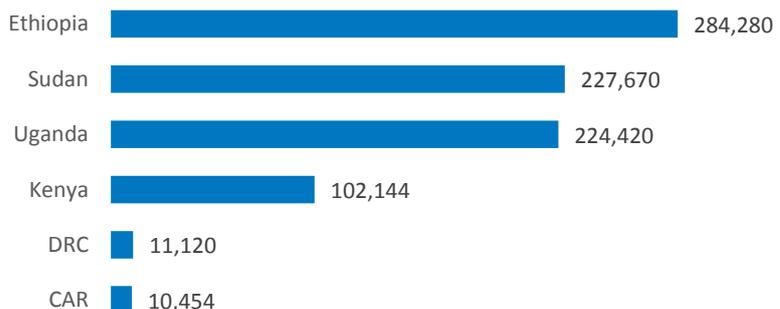


HIGHLIGHTS

- The security situation in Gambella town and refugee camps in Gambella region, Ethiopia,** remained calm, though fragile and unpredictable. While UNHCR and some partner agencies resumed camp activities on 27 April following the incident on 21 April in Jewi camp, other partners are yet to resume full scale activities because key national and international staff members left Gambella after the outbreak of violence.
- The influx of South Sudanese into Sudan** that began in late January 2016 amid ongoing conflict and deteriorating food insecurity continues with over 55,000 arrivals into East and South Darfur and West Kordofan states. Of these new arrivals, 43,684 are residing in East Darfur. On 10 May, an interagency mission started in Abu Jabra, Bahr El Arab and El Ferdous localities in East Darfur. This is the first time partners have been able to access and conduct needs assessments for the new arrivals who have settled in areas outside Khor Omer camp in East Darfur.
- The US Ambassador to Uganda,** Deborah R. Malac, visited Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement and launched a USD\$1,130,000 USAID-funded cross border peace building project called SALUHU (Swahili word meaning solutions). Implemented by War Child Canada, the project targets 35,000 South Sudanese and Uganda host youth and aims to promote cross border peace building through youth leadership training, community engagement and creating linkages with external actors.
- In South Sudan,** 2,114 Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan State arrived in Yida, bringing the number of new arrivals since 1 January 2016 to 6,748. The new arrivals reported hunger, aerial bombardments and ground attacks as the main reasons for fleeing.

Population of concern

A total of **860,088** South Sudanese refugees as of 15 May



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

In a statement issued on 4 May, the United Nations Security Council called on South Sudan's newly formed Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) to urgently remove impediments on the ground to the delivery of humanitarian assistance and to allow UNMISS free movement to exercise its mandate, including protection of civilians and investigation of human rights violations. The Security Council condemned, in the strongest terms, the attack against the UNMISS compound in Bentiu on 25 April.

On 6 May, the TGoNU held its first cabinet meeting in the presence of President Salva Kiir and First Vice President Riek Machar.

According to a WFP report, published on 9 May, South Sudan will face the most severe lean season in 2016 since its independence, driven by insecurity, poor harvests, and displacement in some areas of the country. As many as 5.3 million people may face severe food insecurity, with particular areas of concern in non conflict-affected states such as Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria. This is nearly double the number of individuals said to have been severely food insecure during the first three months of 2016.

On 10 May, South Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) announced that the implementation of the new NGO law would be postponed until further notice due to technical reasons. The law, passed in February 2016, requires, inter alia, that 80 percent of the employees in international NGOs be South Sudanese nationals and gives powers to the RRC to assess and audit the programs of NGOs.

The Ethiopian National Defence Forces rescued 19 of the 108 children who had been abducted by armed men from South Sudan in a cross-border raid into Ethiopia's Gambella region on 15 April. The whereabouts of the remaining 89 children remain unknown and a search operation continues.

ETHIOPIA

- In Gambella, partners focused on the resumption of humanitarian activities in Jewi, Kule and Tierkidi camps. The Federal Police force, which was beefed during the April crisis, and Ethiopian National Defence Force continue to conduct patrols mostly in Gambella town.
- Efforts are ongoing to prevent and promote peaceful co-existence. The campaign, which will be extended to the other five camps in Gambella region, aims at preventing further violence in refugee camps following the incident in Jewi camp. Messages are being further disseminated through the existing community-based structures such as Refugee Central Committee (RCC), Child Protection Committees, religious leaders, clan leaders, women associations, persons with disability and Shurta.
- While the security situation in the two refugee camps around Pugnido town was calm during the reporting period, fear of possible insecurity remained. However UNHCR and almost all implementing partners remained on ground and continued providing humanitarian assistance.
- A mission composed of Ethiopia's Disaster Prevention and Food Security Agency (team leader), UNICEF, UNOCHA, IRC, ERCS, IOM and UNHCR conducted a joint rapid needs assessment in Gog and Jor woredas in Pugnido area on reported Internal Displaced People presence in that location. The purpose of the assessment was to identify the areas most affected by the recent Murle cross-border raids and the level of impact.

SUDAN

- Since late January 2016, over 55,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived into Sudan – the majority (43,684) into East Darfur. These new arrivals are mostly coming from Northern Bahr al Ghazal and Warrap states, driven by ongoing conflict and heightened food insecurity.
- In Khor Omer in East Darfur, nearly all of the new arrivals have received food rations from WFP and emergency household supplies provided by UNHCR, however the limited space is hampering assistance efforts. The local administration granted permission for use of land for a new site in East Darfur and the decision is awaiting authorization by state and federal authorities. While assistance has not yet reached other areas of arrival in East Darfur, an interagency mission to Abu Jabra, Bahr El Arab and El Ferdous localities began on 10 May, marking the first time partners have been able to access and conduct needs assessments for the 5,711 new arrivals who have settled in areas outside Khor Omer camp. UNHCR has also initiated a request for opening a field office in East Darfur to facilitate coordination of the refugee response in East Darfur, including development of the new site.
- In West Kordofan, WFP conducted a rapid verification in El Meriam in preparation for food distribution in May and at the request of HAC, verifying 1,554 new arrivals. Most refugees in El Meriam fled severe food shortages in South Sudan and have not received any humanitarian food assistance since arrival. WFP was unable to distribute food rations for April due to lack of

security clearance. Local authorities cited concerns about conducting a food distribution targeting only South Sudanese refugees in an area where local populations are also highly vulnerable.

- Over 9,000 refugees have arrived in White Nile State since the beginning of 2016. The first phase of relocation to Al Waral commenced on 10 May. In total 2,000 families will be transported to the newly developed site by bus, with about 100 families moved per day. SRSC is providing meals to all families upon arrival and essential services are ready for use, including communal shelters to host families while they construct their individual household shelters.
- In Khartoum, arrests of South Sudanese for alleged lack of documentation continue. Most of those arrested possess registration cards from the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP) containing the foreign number issued by authorities. While some individuals have already been released, UNHCR continues to closely monitor the situation, providing protection and legal support to the detainees, and working with government counterparts in order to uphold the validity of the IPP cards. The arrests follow a decision in March by the Sudanese Cabinet of Ministers that South Sudanese are to no longer be considered as 'brothers and sisters' but rather as foreigners.
- UNHCR and humanitarian partners have developed a response plan to address the specific needs resulting from the new influx that go beyond initial planning figures in the 2016 South Sudan Regional Response Plan. The plan covers priority response measures for an anticipated 120,000 total arrivals as well as 20,000 additional arrivals expected in the White Nile State sites as a result of the Cabinet decision. Overall requirements of the plan amount to US\$49 million.

UGANDA

- A total of 3,857 South Sudanese new arrivals have arrived in Uganda as of 12 May, lower than the 4,038 individuals received in the same period last month. The new arrival trend increased in the last week of April and decreased in the first week of May, but largely remains the same compared to April. The majority of the 2016 new arrivals are children (72%) and women (19.5%).
- The new arrivals are mostly from Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria, who cite armed conflicts between rebel groups and government security forces in different parts of South Sudan and, particularly, fear of reprisal attacks by rebels following the return of Riek Machar (first Vice President- formerly the rebel leader) to Juba as main reasons for flight
- A total of 31,690 individuals (6,964 families) were verified in Kiryandongo as a result of the verification exercise led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). The verification exercise identified and removed cases where households/individuals were registered more than once in the Kiryandongo RIMS database, or had been verified in another settlement.
- A total of 942 new arrivals (231 households) arrived at the reception center in Kiryandongo in the reporting period. Some 768 individuals (159 households) were relocated by UNHCR, OPM, African Initiatives for Development (AIRD), InterAid Uganda (IAU) and WFP/Samaritan's Purse International to Cluster B, which has decongested the reception center.
- In West Nile, UNHCR, OPM, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC), relocated a total of 4,577 refugees from Nyumanzi Transit Centre and Ocea Reception Centre to settlements. Family plots in Maaji are now full.

Refugee and IDP Response



ETHIOPIA

- Some 52 new arrivals refugees, received from Raad entry point, underwent Level 2 registration in Okugo refugee camp. The newly arrived refugees are fleeing intra-ethnic fighting in Pochalla area of South Sudan.
- A total of 42 new born babies were registered in Pugnido and Okugo camps. Of these, 25 were registered in Okugo while 17 were registered in Pugnido camp (Anuak site). The household representatives were issued with Proof of Registration document and new ration cards.
- A total of 30 individuals (seven families) were verified in Jewi camp. The refugees had missed the verification exercise after relocating from Leitchuor camp due to referral for medical treatment and search for family members who had been left behind.
- Refugees (of Nuer ethnicity) in Pugnido camp and Pugnido 2 camp continued to celebrate the return of former rebel leader, Dr. Riek Machar to Juba.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Yida settlement, UNHCR registered and assisted 2,114 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan in the first two weeks of May, bringing the total number of new arrivals since 1 January 2016 to 6,748. Nearly 90 percent of them are women and children, with unaccompanied minors and separated children accounting for 9 percent of the new arrivals. The vast majority came from Heban, Umdoreen and Boram counties and reported hunger, aerial bombardments and ground fighting as the main reasons for fleeing to South Sudan. During the reporting period, 2,814 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok, including 2,197 new arrivals and 617 long-standing residents of Yida. This brings the total number of refugees relocated to Ajuong Thok since the beginning of the year to 7,592.

- In Gendrassa and Kaya camps, UNHCR conducted four focus group discussions with refugees of different age and gender regarding Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) as well as beliefs and practices that perpetuate Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).
- In Lasu settlement, UNHCR conducted a two-day workshop for primary and secondary teachers, covering non-violent learning methods, freedom from violence, abuse, and exploitation in education, and the Code of Conduct for teachers.
- In Makpandu camp, UNHCR partner World Vision International (WVI) conducted a one-day training on SGBV prevention and response for 16 field workers.
- At the request of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for South Sudan, Eugene Owusu, the Protection Cluster began leading the drafting of a Durable Solutions Framework for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), which will subsequently guide discussions on the implementation of Chapter 3 (Humanitarian Assistance and Reconstruction) of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS).
- The Protection Cluster released on 11 May its Situation Update on southern Unity, looking at the protective environment in the area one year since May 2015 offensive. The document is available here: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/admin/download.php?id=2745>
- From 27 April to 4 May, UNHCR conducted a protection monitoring visit to Leer, Unity, to assess the general protection situation, which included focus group discussions with 70 IDPs, government representatives as well as international NGOs. Given the high mobility of the displaced population in the area, UNHCR and its partner Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) plan to establish a protection/information desk in areas of return in Leer and Mayendit counties and increase provision of services available. UNHCR, through NRC, will also continue to prioritize the identification and registration of persons with specific needs (PSN) for targeted assistance.
- In Mahad, Central Equatoria, UNHCR provided plastic sheets and non-food items to 49 IDP families who had lost their shelters due to a fire.

SUDAN

- In White Nile State, measures have been put in place to ensure a protection-sensitive relocation exercise to Al Waral. The relocation will prioritize sites based on their level of congestion and refugees will be accompanied by SRCS medical staff.
- In East Darfur, UNICEF in partnership with the State Council for Child Welfare and SRCS has started an exercise for the identification and assessment of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) among the new arrivals in Khor Omer camp.

UGANDA

- During the reporting period, 206 individuals received training on the SASA! (Start Awareness Support Action) methodology to prevent and respond to SGBV. Multiple trainings were conducted by various partners, including LWF, DRC, MTI and InterAid Uganda, and participants included humanitarian staff, health staff, policy officers and community activities in Adjumani and Kiryandongo. An additional 366 refugees and community members in Arua participated in an SGBV awareness campaign run by DRC with support from UNHCR, WCC and OPM.
- In Kiryandongo, InterAid Uganda conducted a meeting with 19 school administrators, four district officials and SGBV working group partners to share information on SGBV prevention and response activities within schools. InterAid Uganda also conducted community mobilization dialogues with youth on issues affecting them. They mentioned inadequate post primary and scholarship opportunities, and capacity for entrepreneurship skills training.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR, OPM and LWF conducted a two-day international protection training for 15 police officers, prison officers and district officials to strengthen the delivery of services to persons of concern. LWF and DRC trained 20 child parliament members on children's rights and responsibilities, their code of conduct and how to identify different forms of child abuse. LWF also trained 100 care givers and foster parents on parenting skills. The training will be followed up by cash support to enable them to provide the basic requirements.
- In Kiryandongo, an interagency team comprising UNHCR, IAU, SCI, TPO and WFP assessed a total of 2,198 persons of concern with specific needs during the general verification exercise. Some 1,719 individuals (501 households) were granted EVI status which means they are considered to be extremely vulnerable and cannot manage without assistance. An additional 1,393 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) were also assessed.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR, OPM, District Police CID and InterAid Uganda met to discuss the way forward for the nine children and two adults (four Ugandans and seven refugees) that were rescued from a South Sudanese refugee who was arrested for suspected child trafficking and child labor. In collaboration with the Kiryandongo District Probation Office, the four Ugandan children were reunified with their mothers. Best Interests Determinations (BID) were conducted to guide interventions for the five South Sudanese refugee children.
- In Arua, UNHCR and partners conducted a one-day training at Yoro Base Camp on assessing and verifying PSNs to prepare participants for the forthcoming joint PSN Assessment in Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement.
- In Arua, DRC and War Child Canada (WCC) conducted a legal awareness session for 16 paralegals, 37 members of Child Protection Committees and local leadership of two villages to create awareness about legal counseling.

- In Adjumani, LWF and DRC conducted 13 BIDs and 98 BIAs for UASC and other children at risk. The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) convened an urgent meeting to address the large number of children that require family placement. Agencies developed a foster family database to support recruitment and training of foster families.
- In Kiryandongo, 73 short BIAs were conducted for UASC newly identified during the general verification exercise and 32 UASC children were referred to Red Cross for family tracing.
- In Arua, UNHCR, OPM, DRC, and Save the Children have identified and screened 301 unaccompanied minors and 367 separated children since January 2016, while a total of 226 BIAs have been conducted and 16 BIDs have been initiated. Some 93 unaccompanied minor children have been placed under temporary foster care arrangements.

Education

ETHIOPIA

- Primary schools in Tierkidi camp were open during the reporting period and conducted their usual teaching and learning activities.

SUDAN

- In West Kordofan, ASSIST with the support of UNICEF has initiated the process to construct 16 semi-permanent classrooms in refugee-hosting areas in Kharasana and Abu Likri, with completion planned for the end of June. UNHCR will then provide support for teacher incentives and curriculum materials.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Lasu settlement in Central Equatoria, UNHCR partner United Methodist Committee on Relief (UNMCOR) completed the renovation of two Early Child Development (ECD) centers in schools at Nyori I and II.

UGANDA

- In West Nile, the District Education Officer led a three-day training for 35 members of the Education Working Group on skills required for inspection of education facilities and related software.
- In Adjumani, students at St Mary Assumpta school, including refugees, participated in the annual secondary school ball games for West Nile. Refugee students' active participation in the school games and involvement in leadership continues to foster positive engagement between the host and refugee communities.
- In Kiryandongo, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) printed 17,572 sets of examinations and distributed them to all five primary schools in the settlement. WTU also facilitated E-registration of P7 candidates in five schools. A total of 372 students were registered with the Uganda national examination board (UNEB).
- In Kiryandongo, five schools participated in the zonal children's athletics competition.



Health

ETHIOPIA

- Health facilities that had closed due to recent security incidence in Jewi camp were re-opened and partners provided emergency health care services during the reporting period.
- World Health Organization (WHO) and Gambella Regional Health Bureau (RHB) organized a training on cold chain and vaccine management in Gambella Town from 3 to 9 May. Nine health workers from refugee health centers participated in the training.
- After a recent worldwide ban of the Trivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (TOPV), the Pharmaceutical and Supply Fund Agency (PSFA) provided a replacement vaccine, the Bivalent Oral Polio Vaccine (BOPV), to the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) for both routine and campaign activities in all refugee camps. The old vaccine was collected to be returned to RHB for disposal.

KENYA

- All new arrivals from South Sudan were screened at border and vaccinated for yellow fever.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Maban, Upper Nile, UNHCR began distributing drugs for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) to health facilities the camps and Bunj Hospital, as received from the Ministry of Health and UNICEF.

SUDAN

- During the reporting period, 10,751 individuals accessed curative consultations at seven clinics in the White Nile State sites. The primary reasons for attendance included acute respiratory infection, diarrheal disease and malaria.

- In Khor Omer camp, East Darfur, WHO and the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) are supporting health service delivery. A vaccination team is also on site, conducting daily immunization activities in the camp.

UGANDA

- Malaria remains the leading cause of illness in all settlements, followed by respiratory tract infections, largely attributed to the cold season.
- In Arua Rhino Camp settlement, the local government with support of Medical Teams International (MTI) conducted the third round house-to-house polio vaccination campaign for both refugees and nationals, as part of the *Polio Eradication and End Game Strategic Plan* set by Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI). A total of 11,851 children under five years were immunized against the target population of 10,645, giving percentage coverage of 111%. The exercise was organized by MoH with support from UNICEF, WHO and MTI.



Food Security and Nutrition

ETHIOPIA

- The second pilot of the biometrics food distribution system resumed after it was suspended due to the security incident in Jewi camp. General food distribution was completed in Tierkidi camp and is ongoing in Jewi camp.
- A joint health, nutrition and WASH coordination meeting was conducted on 6 May with all the partners in health, nutrition and WASH to discuss data on diarrheal trends and malnutrition and coordinate joint community messaging on sanitation and hygiene promotion. OXFAM was appointed to lead the development of joint action plans for all the six refugee camps with involvement of community outreach supervisors from all the camps.
- Nutrition programs resumed in all camps except Jewi camp.
- UNHCR conducted supportive supervision and monitoring in Kule and Tierkidi camps to ensure service delivery was being implemented following agreed upon protocols and systems. UNHCR provided on the job coaching and recommended mass mid-upper arm circumference screening (MUAC) and Weight for height Z-Score (WHZ) screening to bridge the gap and mop up all cases of malnutrition following gaps in service delivery during the insecurity phase.

SOUTH SUDAN

- UNHCR and partners continued to carry out screening for malnutrition among new arrivals in Unity from Sudan's South Kordofan, including Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) testing and weight-for-height assessment. Of 424 children screened for malnutrition, 5.7 per cent were found to suffer from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) while no child was found with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). All the malnourished children were enrolled in relevant feeding programmes.
- In Maban, Upper Nile, UNHCR and partners reached 4,758 children under five years with the first round of the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program, in an effort to reduce high rates of malnutrition among refugees in Maban.
- In Lasu settlement, Central Equatoria, 10,378 refugees benefitted from the May general food distribution. The food basket, reduced by 30 percent, consisted of maize, sorghum, yellow peas, vegetable oil and salt.

SUDAN

- In White Nile State, general food distribution (GFD) is ongoing. During the reporting period, 17,551 beneficiaries were reached with 1,251.5 MT of food (cereals, pulses and vegetable oil) across all seven sites, including families voluntarily relocating to the new Al Waral site. Part of the reason to delay the relocation was to ensure families could receive GFD prior to moving.
- In South Kordofan, 25,425 beneficiaries throughout Abu Jubeiha, Keilak and El Leri localities were reached with 594.7 MT of food (cereals, pulses, oil and salt).
- In West Kordofan, WFP has recently concluded a second verification exercise of South Sudanese refugees in El Meriam, verifying 1,554 new arrivals. Preparations are underway to begin a food distribution for the verified individuals.
- In White Nile State, the results of the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening throughout April show that of the 24,233 children under five years old screened, 0.6 per cent had severe MUAC malnutrition and 3.9 per cent had moderate MUAC malnutrition.
- Through WFP's assistance, 393 new arrivals (223 children under five and 170 pregnant and lactating women (PLW)) were provided with 1.549 MT of Plumpy'Sups at Joda, El Mquiens, and El Kweik reception centers. Also, 13,193 beneficiaries (11,192 children under five and 2,001 PLWs) were provided with 79.158 MT of Super Cereal (SC) and 7.916 MT of oil as part of the emergency blanket supplementary feeding programme (eBSFP) during the reporting period. The targeted supplementary feeding programme reached 47 beneficiaries (37 children under five and 10 PLW) across all sites in White Nile State with a total of 0.155MT of food (SC, oil and SC+).
- In El Meriam, emergency food rations of BP5 were distributed to 272 children under five and 205 PLWs among the newly arrived refugees. A MUAC screening conducted by SMoH with support from UNICEF reached 642 South Sudanese children

under five. Of these, 59 were identified with severe MUAC malnutrition and referred for treatment at the El Meriam Outpatient Therapeutic Programme, and 176 were identified with moderate MUAC malnutrition.

Water and Sanitation

ETHIOPIA

- The International Rescue Committee (IRC) continued to provide water in Kule and Tierkidi camps through the permanent water supply system. In Tierkidi the average amount was 9 litres per person per day, due to low pumping/water production capacity. In Kule camp, the average was 17 litres per person per day.
- Water trucks are yet to completely resume operations following the recent insecurity in Jewi camp. As a result, the average in Jewi camp was 10 litres per person per day while in both Pugnido and Pugnido 2 camps it was 16 litres per person per day. In Okugo camp, ARRA is undertaking water supply activities with the per capita amount averaging at 20.5 litres per person per day.
- Sanitation coverage in all refugee camps was maintained below 50 persons per latrine except in Pugnido camps where it was 1 latrine for 53 people.

KENYA

- Initial implementation preparations began in Kakuma for the Waste-To-Value Sanitation Project, funded by the Bill and Melinda Gate Foundation.
- The latrine to person ratio is 1:7 for both communal and household latrines. Overall coverage stands at 74% for both family shared and household latrines.

SUDAN

- In El Meriam, UNICEF in partnership with SMOH and the Government's Department of Water, Environment and Sanitation (WES) have been trucking 20,000 litres of water daily into the area, with plans to increase this amount to 45,000 in the coming week. Soap distribution to all new refugee arrivals in the area is taking place through the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme and nutritional outreach activities. UNICEF has also allocated funds to local partners to rehabilitate the water yard used by the refugees.
- The Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) supported community-based cleaning campaigns in all seven sites as well as trainings on WASH management training and Communication and Sanitation Transformation (CHAST) in Um Sangor, Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites. SIDO and CAFOD also dislodged 189 pit latrines in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, water per capita has improved from seven to between 12-19 litres/person/day because of the decreased numbers in Adjumani Transit Centre following relocations. DRC is drilling additional boreholes in Maaji III to improve daily water consumption. Semi-permanent latrines were constructed in addition to the existing ones at the transit centre to bring the latrine to person ratio from 1:49 to 1:28 which is within acceptable standard. However, whereas average household sanitation coverage is at 11 persons per latrine, critical needs remain at institutional level where students share very few facilities below the recommended standard. For example, in Alere the latrine to pupils ratio is 1:353.
- In Arua, the water per-capita in Rhino Camp Settlement has remained at 15l/p/d despite the breakdown of water facilities because there is an increased water table associated with onset of rains.
- In Arua, the WASH team conducted a household water quality analysis covering 60 homes in Ocea and Wanyange villages in Rhino Camp Settlement. The rate of contamination of water from the sampled households was 21.6%, though water at collection points was assessed as safe. This is attributed to inadequacy of water storage containers in the households sampled. Poor hygiene practices such as hand washing have also been observed due to lack of soap in the households. Water quality testing at household level will continue for the remaining villages (two villages per week) and this will be repeated after completion of all 15 villages in Rhino Camp Settlement. DRC has embarked on home visits targeting safe water chain management, as well as advocating for soap distribution in order to boost hygiene promotion at household level.
- In Kiryandongo, water availability per person per day is at 16.1 litres. Sanitation coverage has dropped from 75% to 73% at household level and remained at one latrine per 65 persons for institutions. The reduction in coverage at household level is attributed to collapse in sanitation facilities due to heavy rains experienced in the settlement. Sensitization is in progress to ensure new latrines are constructed and UNHCR continues to offer technical guidance on construction in loose soils.
- In Kiryandongo, with support from UNHCR, ACF handed over ten hand washing facilities to five schools in the settlement. A joint hygiene promotion session on hand washing was also conducted to ensure appropriate use.

ETHIOPIA

- In Tierkidi Refugee Camp, 33 locations along the main road through the camp have been identified for construction of speed bumps to reduce driving speed and help prevent accidents. Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) plans to start construction shortly and has also begun receiving the first trucks of Eucalyptus poles for the UNHCR-funded shelter project in Tierkidi for 2016. The construction of 700 shelters will start in the course of the month.
- In Okugo refugee camp, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) constructed 250 emergency shelters frames, including 100 in Murle site and 150 in Anyuak site.
- On 5 May, refugees experienced flooding in their tents due to rain. Almost all refugees living in tents had to dry their belongings in the sun the following day. UNHCR and shelter partners will undertake an assessment to assist the affected refugees with plastic sheets.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Rumbek, UNHCR and partners distributed plastic sheets and mosquito nets to 405 vulnerable IDP families in Kadula area, Yirol West County.

 Camp Coordination and Camp Management

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Maban, Upper Nile, UNHCR in coordination with South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) and other partners relocated 63 Sudanese new arrivals from Doro camp to Kaya camp and provided them with core relief items, including blankets, sleeping mats, water cans, buckets, mosquito nets, plastic sheets and family tents.

SUDAN

- Final preparations for Al Waral were completed ahead of the relocation that commenced on 11 May. UNICEF finalized the construction of five bladder platforms and deployed a water tanker to the site, while UNHCR and SRCS delivered the shelter materials. The national organization RAFA was assigned to take charge of the camp's health clinic, with support from SMOH and WHO for medicines and equipment. UNHCR will procure and deliver sanitary materials and UNFPA will conduct the distribution.

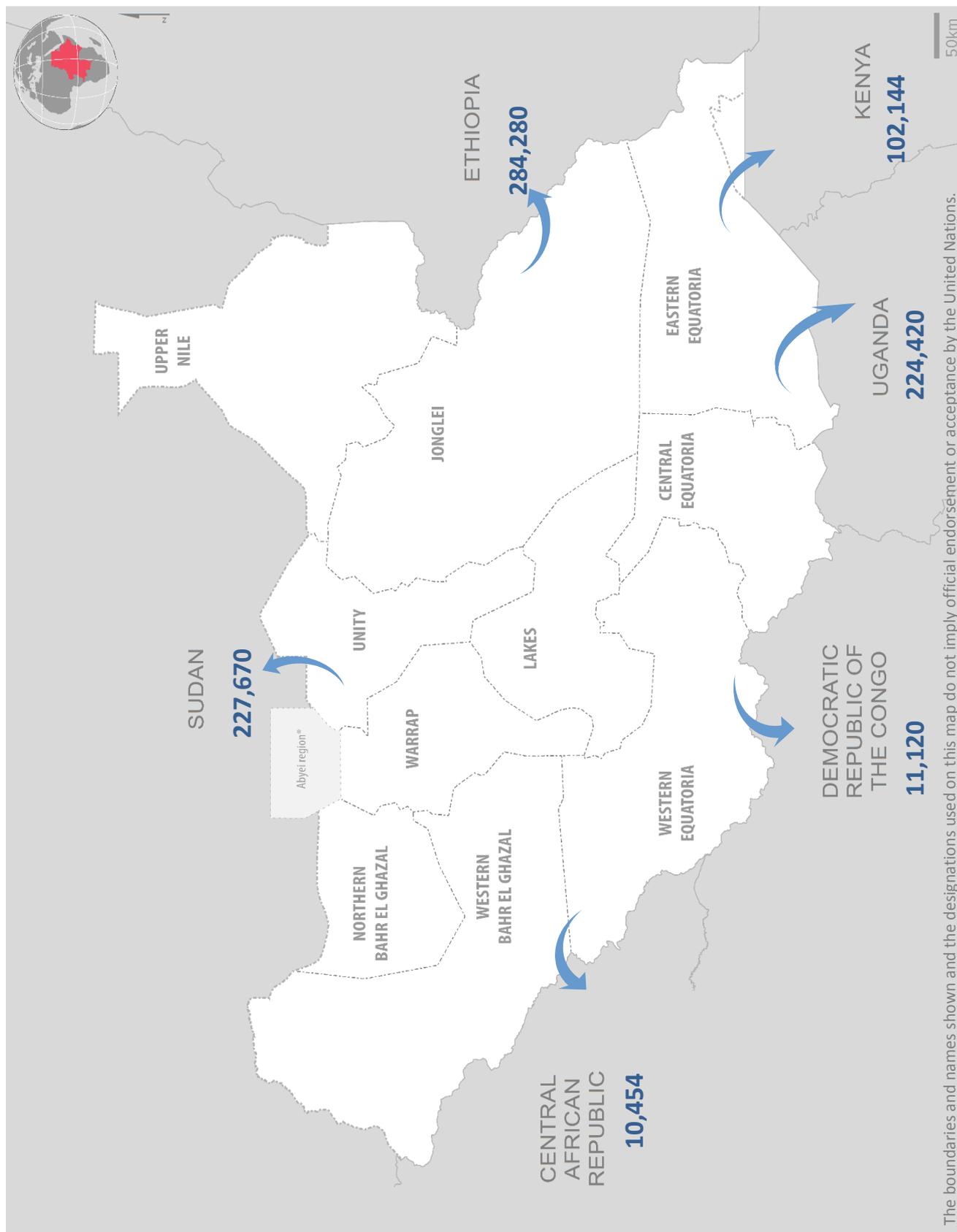
UGANDA

- In West Nile, UNHCR and OPM convened an emergency preparedness meeting to deliberate the next move to Latodo as Maaji III is full. The team agreed to start the opening up of Latodo site in line with the contingency plan. The host community had been reluctant to allow OPM to open the road but negotiations have been initiated and the LC3 chairman has persuaded the traditional leaders to allow refugees safe passage to Latodo.

 Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Ajuong Thok camp, Unity, UNHCR and partners began clearing and allocating to refugees some 1,000 hectares of agricultural land, donated by the host community. Some 1,500 refugee farmers will benefit from this donation, in addition to receiving cereal and legume seeds with a view to help them become more self-sufficient.
- In Maban camps, Upper Nile, the Child Resilience Program has engaged 1,852 adolescents this year in activities helping them develop coping mechanisms and skills for self-protection.
- In Juba, UNHCR officially launched its 2016-2018 Livelihoods Strategy for South Sudan, in an event gathering UN Agencies and NGOs working in this sector, including WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Universal Intervention and Development Organization (UNIDO). These organizations have jointly developed a plan of action aiming at increasing refugees' access to livelihoods opportunities and reducing dependency on humanitarian aid. The strategy will target both refugees (70 percent) and host community (30 percent) in refugee-hosting areas such as Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei.
- At the Yei Vocation Training Centre, 24 youths from the refugee and host communities completed their training in different vocations, including mechanic, plumbing, construction building and joinery, tailoring, catering and hotel management, hairdressing, electrical installation and carpentry.
- In Makpandu camp, Western Equatoria, UNHCR partner WVI distributed FAO-donated seeds and agricultural tools, including groundnuts, beans, sorghum and hoes, to some 600 refugee farmers. WVI also enrolled 20 youth from refugees and host community in a three-month vocational training at Tindoka training centre.



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Links:

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