

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 92

1 – 15 June 2016

KEY FIGURES

9,026

Arrivals between 1 - 15 June, 2016
(into Kenya, Sudan and Uganda)

871,536

The total number of South Sudanese Refugees (both pre Dec 2013 caseload and new arrivals)

123,774

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

272,293

Refugees in South Sudan

1.69 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

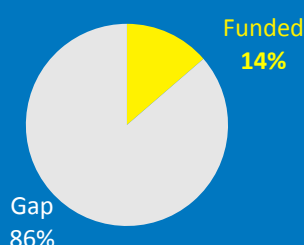
FUNDING (as of 7 June)

USD 573.4 M

Requested for the situation

CONTRIBUTIONS: USD 77.9M

GAP: 495.5 M

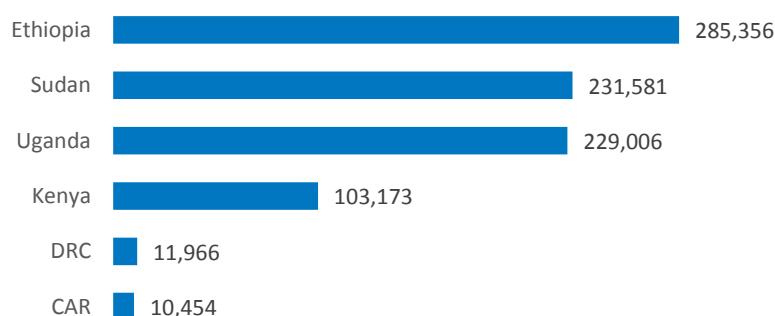


HIGHLIGHTS

- **In Central African Republic**, 10,454 South Sudanese refugees are registered at the household level (Level One) and individual (Level Two) registration is ongoing.
- **In Democratic Republic of Congo**, 11,966 South Sudanese refugees have arrived since the end of 2015, among them 11,120 refugees biometrically registered and 846 registered at Level One.
- **In Gambella, Ethiopia**, the general security situation remained calm. Tensions between host and refugee communities were reported in Pugnido town, but the situation was contained by security forces.
- **In Kenya**, the Nadapal Border point remained closed to new arrivals who could not pay the USD50 visa fee. According to partners, a group of asylum seekers who were returned are currently waiting in Narus Town on the South Sudanese side. UNHCR continues to conduct three monitoring missions a week.
- **In Sudan**, land owners of the land previously selected and agreed upon for a new site in East Darfur withdrew their initial agreement. The Government's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), along with state authorities, is working to either negotiate with the land owners of the original land or secure another plot of land.
- **In Adjumani, Uganda**, UNHCR, Office of Prime Minister (OPM) and partners launched the Bulk Messaging Initiative, a communication system that will allow direct communication with the refugee community via SMS.
- **In South Sudan**, International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission team leader, Jan Mikkelsen, said that the country is experiencing an economic crisis with a sharp decline in national income and high inflation, close to 300 per cent. The value of the South Sudanese pound has dropped by close to 90 per cent since the exchange rate liberalization in December 2015.

Population of concern

A total of **871,536** South Sudanese refugees as of 15 June



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

On 14 June, two Sudanese refugee children died in Doro camp, Upper Nile, after falling in a water-filled trench that surrounds UNMISS base. UNHCR met with the parents to offer condolences and with community representatives to dispel potential tensions.

On 12 June, rival South Sudanese forces clashed in Kansuk payam of Keji Keji County, Central Equatoria, leaving at least 21 soldiers dead and dozen others wounded on both sides.

UN Under-Secretary-General Hervé Ladsous, Head of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), visited South Sudan from 10 to 13 June to assess the situation following the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). During a press briefing, Ladsous reiterated that while the TGoNU has responsibility for the country, the UN is available to help.

On 5 June, South Sudan resumed talks with Sudan on a number of controversial issues outstanding from its 2011 secession. The two countries agreed, inter alia, to activate a common border buffer zone and re-deploy joint military forces along the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ), as provided for in the September 2012 Cooperation Agreements, and to not provide any kind of support to hostile groups operating with an ambition to destabilize their respective government.

In concluding his visit to South Sudan, International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission team leader, Jan Mikkelsen, said that the country is experiencing an economic crisis with a sharp decline in national income and high inflation, close to 300 percent. The value of the South Sudanese pound has dropped by close to 90 per cent since the exchange rate liberalization (Dec 2015). Mikkelsen pointed out that the deficit in 2016/17 could top US\$1.1 billion. IMF recommended the government raise non-oil revenue and cut expenditures.

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) submitted its fifth report on South Sudan since the country's independence. The report highlights the shift from an emergency humanitarian aid posture to a long-term development posture. While much of the long-term development vision has yet to be translated into action, the focus of the international community is to support the implementation of the Peace Agreement as a prerequisite to achieve long-term sustainable peace and development.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- Following clashes in Source Yubu and Ezo, South Sudan, 10,454 South Sudanese refugees have found asylum in the Bambouti Sub-Prefecture, Central African Republic (CAR), drastically outnumbered the 950 Bambouti residents.
- Bambouti is a Sub Prefecture located in the Prefecture of Haut Mbomou, four kilometres from the CAR/South Sudan border and 150 km from Obo, the nearest locality with a proper airstrip. In 2002, Bambouti had been attacked by armed men from South Sudan, resulting in the flight of almost the entire population and most service providers, and the physical destruction of the social and health service infrastructure. There had been no presence of humanitarian actors before the refugee influx.
- Government, UNHCR and partners, including *Jeunesse Unie pour la Protection de l'Environnement et le Développement Communautaire* (JUPEDEC), FAO, UNOCHA, WFP, UNICEF, the Human Rights division of MINUSCA and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) for the Ministry of Public Security and Internal Administration, have conducted six assessment and distribution missions to Bambouti between February and May. The road to Bambouti from Obo is not accessible during raining seasons, cutting Bambouti from the rest of the country. There is an airstrip in Bambouti which could be used by light aircraft, however it is in need of rehabilitation to larger planes to land. In the immediate term, procurement for the operation is conducted through UNHCR South Sudan's Yambio office and from Uganda. WFP will transport food from Nairobi, Kenya.
- During missions to Bambouti, agencies have received reports on the presence of SPLA soldiers in the refugee settlements. The Lord's Resistance Army is active in the region, as close as 50 kilometres away from Bambouti. While there are no CAR security forces present, the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) are present, and perceived positively by the refugees. However the UPDF is scheduled to depart in October 2016, and may expose refugees to possible threats from South Sudan. UNHCR advocated for the deployment of CAR public forces, which has been granted by the authorities, but officers are yet to deploy.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- While the situation in Doruma remains relatively calm, better security is needed to ensure refugee safety. "*Police Nationale Congolaise*" (PNC) and "*Forces Armées de la RDC*" (FARDC) continue to be absent or have a limited presence in the area.
- A consistent lack of basic construction materials hampered implementation of planned activities in Doruma, while poor communication networks inhibited emergency communication among UNHCR and partners, affecting coordination.

ETHIOPIA

- The security situation in all refugee camps and around Gambella town was calm. However, a security incident was reported in Pugnido town which involved Anuak host community members attacking Nuer refugees who were in town. Unconfirmed

reports had reached the town that a group of Nuer refugees were heading to an Anuak village in order to attack its people. The government dispatched Federal Police and Ethiopian Defence Force (EDF), who managed to contain the situation.

- A multi-functional UNHCR team from Geneva and Budapest completed a four-day mission in Gambella. The team visited the camps and met with staff, refugees, the interagency task force and host community members to discuss safety and security.

KENYA

- Kakuma hosted multiple missions in the first half of June, including the Vodafone and Safaricom CEOs on 2 June, the World Bank and International Finance Corporation mission on 3 June, the UN-Habitat technical team on 10 June and the Barefoot to Boots Foundation, including former South Sudanese refugee and professional football player Awer Mabil, accompanied by HE Australian High Commissioner John Feakes. The group made new donations of football gear.

SUDAN

- As of 5 June 2016, 4,273 individuals have voluntarily relocated to Al Waral from other congested sites in White Nile State. The relocation was put on hold in early June to allow for a food distribution and resumed on 14 June.
- According to HAC in South Kordofan, some 234 South Sudanese arrived in Darbati refugee site in El Leri in the second half of May 2016 and are in need of NFI and food assistance. WFP is planning a verification and food distribution for the new arrivals.
- In South Darfur, the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) has recently conducted a verification of the new South Sudanese arrivals. In Nyala's Bielel IDP camp, the total number of verified individuals now stands at 4,313 individuals, which is a reduction from the previously reported figure of 5,381 individuals. A further 1,011 individuals were also verified throughout urban areas in Nyala town. A joint UNHCR-COR mission to Bielel in mid-May reported poor living and sanitation conditions in Bielel camp, and a need to scale up health services, currently provided by the clinic run by the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA).

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, UNHCR, OPM and implementing and operational partners launched the Bulk Messaging Initiative. The launch event was attended by the Minister for Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, Mr Musa Ecweru. In the lead up to the launch, service provider SMSOne conducted a two-day training and sensitization sessions for all managers and refugee representatives. The initiative allows necessary information to be communicated through SMS to refugees with mobile phones.
- In Adjumani, Nyumanzi Transit Centre is accommodating 4,540 refugees (as of 9 June), over twice its capacity of 2,000 individuals, because the initial Latodo settlement site identified after Maaji filled up did not take off as planned. OPM, UNHCR, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) relocated 2,022 refugees from Nyumanzi Transit Centre and Ocea Reception Centre to Maaji II and Maaji III settlements.
- In Kiryandongo, the reception centre currently hosts about 1,300 South Sudanese new arrivals (as of 9 June), over twice its capacity of 500 individuals, because of delayed registration and plot allocation.
- In Arua, 214 refugees were relocated from Ocea Reception Centre to Wanyange village. Currently, 151 individuals are staying at Ocea Reception Centre (capacity of 130). They will be gradually relocated to Wanyange Refugee Settlement.
- In Kiryandongo, refugees demonstrated against the slow verification process and the resultant denial of food rations to those not verified. OPM and UNHCR had a meeting with the community and agreed that food rations shall be distributed based on pre-verification food-log issued in March 2016 until the end of the verification grace period of three months.

Refugee and IDP Response



Protection

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- The South Sudanese refugee population is composed of 69% children, 12% women, 9% elderly and 10% men. The majority of women are pregnant or lactating in an environment where food is becoming scarce and there is no agricultural production.
- UN agencies and the government proposed relocating refugees further inland for protection purposes, but the refugees are unwilling to move and prefer to remain close to the border in case the situation in South Sudan stabilizes. UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and other stakeholders have agreed to better secure the locality.
- The child protection working group has suggested a child protection assessment to Bambouti. Other previous assessment missions indicate there are no child protection actors present in the area.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- The number of new arrivals since end of 2015 remained at 11,966 as no further verification and registration were conducted.
- The National Commission for Refugees (CNR) noted a need to improve the provision of registration certificates for refugees arriving in DRC. During the reporting period, CNR registered 109 individuals (50 households) arriving from South Sudan. CNR met with local authorities and the refugee committee to discuss plans for a social cohesion and conflict resolution mechanism.

ETHIOPIA

- In Gambella, an average of four South Sudanese refugees arrived per day through Pagak, Akobo and Raad entry points. The cumulative figure of new arrivals from South Sudan from 15 December 2013 is 222,053 of which 67 per cent are children and 71 per cent of the adult population are female.
- The Return Intention Assessment exercise continued in Kule camp with focus groups targeting representatives of the Refugee Central Committee (RCC), persons with disabilities, religious leaders, the women's association, youth, the elderly and teachers.
- In Kule camp, a Best Interests Determination (BID) panel meeting was conducted and a decision reached for formal reunification of three girls with their older sister, after having lost their mother.
- In Pugnido 2 camp, Save the Children organized refresher training on BIDs for 32 social workers to enhance their capacity to facilitate durable solutions for vulnerable children. Some 275 children participated in a community awareness campaign to strengthen child protection.
- A total of 197 lost and damaged ration cards were changed in Jewi, Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps to allow food collection and access to other services.

KENYA

- As at 14 June 2016, Kakuma has received 56,678 South Sudanese refugees since 15 December 2013, including 1,612 unaccompanied minors and 9,626 separated children (registered in ProGres since December 2013).
- In the first half of June, 43 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) arrived at the reception centre. The BID team assessed a total of 25 BIDs and 36 Best Interests Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for UASC. Some 19 cases of child abuse, exploitation and neglect, were reported, assessed and acted upon, while 213 home visits were conducted for 1,992 children, including children in child headed households, foster families and those with other protection concerns.
- A total of 17 cases of SGBV were reported and assisted to access medical and psychosocial counseling.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Yida settlement, Unity, UNHCR registered and assisted 460 new arrivals from South Kordofan State, Sudan, bringing the number of new arrivals in 2016 to 8,115.
- UNHCR relocated 1,421 refugees to Ajuong Thok, including 497 new arrivals and 1,421 refugees previously registered in Yida.
- UNHCR completed the verification in Yida, confirming the presence of 61,590 individuals, down from 70,876 as of 31 May 2016. More than 8,800 individuals did not show up for verification and were put on hold in UNHCR registration database.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR began verification of the refugee population, which stood at 41,336 at the end of May 2016. In parallel, UNHCR and South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) began distribution of ID cards, issuing 2,342 so far.
- In Kaya camp, Upper Nile, UNHCR partner DRC in collaboration with the South Sudan Police Services (SSPS) facilitated a training on customary and traditional judiciary for 26 leaders and traditional court members from the refugee and host community.
- In Maban, Upper Nile, UNHCR partners DRC, Save the Children and LWF organized a two-day workshop for the County Prison Wardens on refugee protection, human rights, refugee rights, child protection and Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV).
- In Juba, Central Equatoria UNHCR and partner Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) began working on the establishment of a legal aid network tasked to provide pro-bono legal services to refugees in Juba, including training of eight lawyers. UNHCR also started a collaboration with local NGO Centre for Legal Aid and Governance (CLAG) to improve provision of legal aid to IDPs living in the Juba Protection of Civilian (POC) site.
- In Bentiu, Unity, UNHCR conducted a workshop on protection of IDPs and refugees for 36 individuals. DRC also conducted a training on protection of IDPs for 40 community volunteers, as part of the efforts to establish a community-based protection network in the POC site.

SUDAN

- Nearly 70,000 new South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan in 2016 alone. Sudan has received the largest share of South Sudanese refugees in the region to date, recently surpassing Ethiopia in the total number of arrivals since December 2013.
- In East Darfur, which hosted 164 refugees at the start of the year, the current population of South Sudanese has surpassed 46,000. IOM has conducted three rounds of verification in Khor Omer IDP camp, verifying a total of 28,595 individuals; an additional 1,118 arrivals to Khor Omer have been registered by SRCS as of 12 June. Access to other parts of East Darfur outside of Ed Daein has been challenging. The first intra-agency mission to three of the localities hosting South Sudanese refugees (Abu Matariq, Abu Jabra and El Ferdous) took place in early May, and efforts by IOM to conduct verification in these areas has been denied. WFP has however been granted clearance to conduct a food distribution, set to begin shortly.
- According to community leaders in Bantiu relocation site, Khartoum state, about 15 families (27 individuals) were forcibly relocated by police from Shagara area to Bantiu in late May. UNHCR is following up on the matter.
- In Khartoum, UNHCR continues to follow up on detainment of South Sudanese individuals arrested for alleged lack of documentation, with several individuals released in the first half of June. Further arrests continue to be reported.

- UNHCR and the Committee for Voluntary and Humanitarian Works (CVHW) conducted a joint needs assessment in eight open areas to identify extremely vulnerable individuals and gaps across all sectors. Preliminary reports indicate poor living conditions, a critical gap in WASH facilities, and a critical need to increase education services in the open areas.
- In North Darfur's El Lait locality, some 600 South Sudanese were reported to have arrived from Western Bahr al Ghazal State, South Sudan. The arrivals coincide with population movements observed annually of workers seeking seasonal labour; however recent reports of an outbreak of fighting in Western Bahr al Ghazal state may also be a contributing factor to the movements.
- In South Kordofan, UNHCR in coordination with the State Council for Child Welfare (SCCW) has initiated efforts to reactivate the child protection working group in the state. Discussions with the South Kordofan Civil Registry are also ongoing to include refugee children in the target population for the issuance of birth notifications.
- In East Darfur, 97 separated children, among the new arrivals in Khor Omer camp, have been reunited with family members.

UGANDA

- In this first half of June, a total of 3125 South Sudanese individuals arrived in Uganda, the majority (2,559) into Adjumani.
- In Adjumani, DRC conducted a three-day child protection refresher training for 28 community-based paralegals. DRC also conducted home visits for 122 Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) to assess their needs for appropriate support. DRC and LWF conducted a PSN verification exercise training for 113 individuals from Child Protection Committees, Community Development Workers and Refugee Welfare Council, who will support agencies during the upcoming PSN assessment.
- In Adjumani, LWF legal team followed up on three criminal cases involving three male juveniles aged 17, 15 and 13 years from Barotuku, Nyumanzi and Ayilo I settlements, at the Grade one Magistrate Court.
- In Adjumani, two cases of sexual assault involving two children were identified. The perpetrators were arrested and survivors and family members have been referred for psychosocial and material support. LWF supported a cultural gala organized by the elders, community watch groups and youth pyramids to sensitize refugees on SGBV prevention and response.
- In Adjumani, a BID panel had a one-week sitting to deliberate on 71 children files that LWF and DRC have worked since January this year. Some 70 files were successfully discussed and remedial intervention taken. One file had missing information and more details will be included for a conclusive discussion. Five medical cases which are above the funding limit in the health unit will be recommended for resettlement as the only other available solution. Adjumani has processed 76 BIDs in 2016.
- In Kiryandongo, one case of physical assault was reported and referred to Panyadoli police post and Health center II. The perpetrator was arrested and investigations are ongoing. Inter Aid Uganda (IAU), UNHCR and OPM conducted a community dialogue in Bududa host community to sensitize community members on SGBV. International Rescue Committee (IRC) supported 20 male action groups to sensitize communities on SGBV through, reaching 230 individuals.
- In Kiryandongo, 79 short BIAs were conducted for UASC and children at risk who were identified during the recently concluded general verification. IAU and an external Child Protection Specialist from the Ministry of Gender, conducted a three-day foster parents' training for 40 participants. IAU also met with fostered children to discuss positive behavioral change.
- In Arua, OPM, DRC and Save the Children community service teams identified eleven vulnerable children at risk including five UASC, among the new arrivals at Ocea Reception Centre. BIAs were conducted for all the children and DRC made relevant referrals to Red Cross for family tracing and placed unaccompanied minors in a temporary foster care.
- In Arua, UNHCR and DRC organized a two-day theatre training for 80 youth to empower them in SGBV awareness raising.

Education

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- Both refugee and host community children in Bambouti have no access to education. The local school has not been functional since 2002, when it was looted and the school infrastructure is currently occupied by the UPDF. Two teachers trained in Obo have been deployed to Bambouti and teachers have also been identified in the refugee community. School material, basic infrastructure and training of teachers are needed to start Education in Emergencies activities.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- In Doruma, only 177 school-aged refugee children are going to school.

KENYA

- An ophthalmologist carried out Visual and Auditory screening for 117 learners from in six schools, to help in early identification and Intervention of visual and auditory problems among the learners.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Ajuong Thok camp, Unity, UNHCR partner LWF and Emmanuel Christian Centre Teachers Training Institute is rolling out a nine-month teacher certification course for 73 primary school and Adult Learning Programme (ALP) teachers. LWF also helped the community form a Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) to improve the management of the newly opened Bankee Primary School, which has enrolled more than 1,500 students. As of mid-June, 7,537 children are enrolled in four primary schools.

- In Yusuf Batil camp, Upper Nile, DRC rehabilitated two classrooms damaged by a windstorm in Mandersol Primary School.
- In Makpandu camp, Western Equatoria, World Vision International (WVI) began distribution of 720 school uniforms.

SUDAN

- In Khor Omer camp, construction of five temporary child friendly learning spaces is underway. Recreation kits to supply the centres have been provided by UNICEF.

UGANDA

- In Kiryandongo, the current enrolment is 11,139, among them 8,498 refugees. UNHCR and Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) visited the new Community Early Childhood Development Centre (ECD) in Cluster H to assess their capacity and collect enrolment data.



Health

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- Since the beginning of the influx, “*Medecins Sans Frontières*” (MSF) Spain has screened over 3,500 refugees and vaccinated pregnant women and children. MSF has deployed one nurse, one midwife and one pharmacist in Bambouti. There is no doctor in Bambouti and the health center lacks adequate equipment and medicines, including treatment for refugees living with HIV.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- “*Agence de Développement Economique et Social*” (ADES) carried out medical consultations in Doruma for 194 refugees and 226 locals. ADES also set-up technical committees for specific sectors, including health, nutrition, HIV and SGBV in Doruma’s neighborhoods. ADES will take over health activities from MSF in July, when MSF support ends.

ETHIOPIA

- In Tierkidi camp, International Medical Corps (IMC) trained 45 members of a mother-to-mother support group on antenatal care (ANC) during pregnancy, prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV and family planning.
- In Kule camp, MSF-Holland recruited two additional nurses to strengthen the routine immunization program through establishment of Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) corners in two Goal Ethiopia nutrition centres.

KENYA

- Crude mortality in the camp stands at 0.3 deaths per 1000 persons per month with under 5 mortality at 1.3/1000/month, both within UNHCR and SPHERE standards.
- UNHCR and the Ministry of Health reached 70,312 children (mixed nationalities) with a ‘Malezi Bora’ campaign aimed at giving children below five years vitamin A and dewormers, as well as screening and referral for malnutrition.
- Africa Inland Church (AIC) Health Ministries provided dental services for 56 refugees and ophthalmic services for 76 refugees at the IRC facilities.
- All new arrivals are screened for communicable diseases and yellow fever vaccination, as required by the Ministry of Health.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Ajuong Thok camp, Unity, UNHCR and partners carried out a measles vaccination campaign, reaching some 7,000 children under five years. UNHCR partner Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) launched a programme, funded by UNICEF, on Integrated Community Case Management (ICCM) of malaria, diarrhea, and pneumonia with the aim to reduce morbidity and mortality.
- In Kaya camp, Upper Nile, UNHCR partner Mentor Initiative completed the third round of fly control campaign, reaching 1,622 households, in addition to door-to-door dissemination of messages on malaria prevention and hygiene promotion.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, Medical Teams International (MTI) carried 15,059 consultations during 27 May to 9 June, with malaria, acute respiratory infections and acute watery diarrhea the main health concerns. The consultation per clinician per day was 72.
- In Arua, MTI and ArLG carried out 6,189 consultations (2,232 refugees and 3,957 nationals). Malaria remained the major cause of illness followed by upper respiratory tract infections.
- In Kiryandongo, the health centres conducted 4,437 consultations and made 79 referrals. The centres need additional midwives, ward space and equipment. A total of 834 under five year-olds were immunised against polio, tuberculosis and measles. A refugee died after a motorbike accident and an infant died of pneumonia. Two nationals died of anaemia and malaria. An average of 75 patients seek health services at Panyandoli Hills HC II daily, exceeding capacity of the health centre. UNHCR, Real Medicine Foundation (RMF) and district officials conducted a joint monitoring mission, concluding that staffing levels need to increase. The team tabled the matter to the District Health Officer for follow up.



Food Security and Nutrition

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- While only 0.2% of the roughly 3,500 refugees screened by MSF health workers in Bambouti suffer from severe malnutrition, WFP warns that the situation may deteriorate as refugees rely mainly on seasonal food.
- All assessments by WFP and FAO revealed an urgent need to provide food assistance as well as agricultural production support for the refugee populations and the affected local populations. To date, no substantial food assistance has reached Bambouti except for high energy biscuits distributed by WFP to mitigate the risk of critical hunger and acute malnutrition. According to WFP, only 23% of the refugees and 25% of the residents have an acceptable diet. The refugees live mainly on wild yam, mangos and mushrooms, which are subject to seasonal availability, are perishable and are unable to be stored.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- In Doruma, 295 individuals were screened for malnutrition. Some 23 refugees have been classified as malnourished, of which 15 were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 8 with severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

ETHIOPIA

- Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) activities are ongoing in the camps. Piloting of the biometrics food distribution system continues in Pugnido II camp; 1,929 households (9,412 individuals) have so far received their food. The distribution in Tierkidi and Jewi refugee camps were completed by mid-June and a total of 16,936 families (79,425 individuals) have collected their food. In Jewi camp, some refugees have not received their food ration due to cases of late presentation.
- Health and nutrition partners agreed to resume the standardised expanded nutrition survey (SENS) for 2016 from 20 June to 10 July. Action Against Hunger (ACF) and GOAL teams will be trained again as most of the key trained staff are not available. Concern Worldwide will support the survey in Jewi camp. UNHCR will provide finances to agencies with exhausted budgets.
- UNHCR and ARRA conducted rapid assessment of the nutrition situation of refugees in Jewi camp and jointly agreed that, whilst discussions on a nutrition partner are still ongoing, ARRA will provide interim CMAM services from 13 June 2016.

KENYA

- Some 103 children were screened for malnutrition, with 20 children diagnosed with SAM and 21 with MAM.
- All new arrivals found to have malnutrition were enrolled to the therapeutic feeding program and supplementary feeding program at the reception center and Kalobeiyei. Measures have been put in place to start nutrition screening of new arrivals at Nadapal and start provision of therapeutic feeds for those found to be severely malnourished.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Ajuong Thok camp, Unity, UNHCR and partners screened 104 new arrival children for malnutrition, through Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) and Weight for Height Zeta-scores (WHZ) tests; 5.8 percent were diagnosed with MAM and none with SAM. The malnutrition trends are lower than the average levels registered over the past three months (11 percent).

SUDAN

- In White Nile State, WFP conducted a general food distribution for the months of May and June targeting 74,845 beneficiaries in total across the eight sites, including Al Waral.
- WFP concluded verification of the existing South Sudanese refugees and new arrivals in Kharasana, West Kordofan, on 28 May. Food distribution for the total 9,854 South Sudanese population began on 2 June.
- In El Meriam, 26.91 MT of assorted food commodities was distributed to 1,559 refugees to cover the May 2016 food requirement. In addition, 1,851 new refugees were verified and preparations are underway to deliver food assistance in June.
- In White Nile state, MUAC screenings undertaken at all three entry points throughout May showed that none of the children entering were severely malnourished, and 5 out of a total 377 were moderately malnourished. For pregnant and lactating women, 3 out of 277 were severely malnourished and 6 out of 277 were moderately malnourished.
- In Khor Omer camp, 28,428 individuals received food assistance from WFP and 6,440 households received nonfood items (NFIs).



Water and Sanitation

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- The population in Bambouti collect water from three open sources. MSF has confirmed the quality of the water is poor. The other main water sources include rivers and ponds, contributing to recurrent diarrhoea among refugees and host communities.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- UNHCR and ADES undertook an assessment mission to Doruma and identified the following urgent needs: rehabilitating or establishing water points, constructing latrines, and organising training and further sensitisation sessions on water and hygiene treatments. Of the three wells identified in Doruma, two need to be rehabilitated. Five latrine blocs with showers were constructed. Six hygiene promoters were identified for Doruma.

ETHIOPIA

- In Jewi camp, LWF completed pressure testing of a permanent water supply system for system one. For system two, DRC completed the welding of pipes and OXFAM is testing the main pressure line. NCA completed construction of 200 household showers and hand washing facilities for 1,002 household latrines.
- In Tierkidi camp, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) completed 85 household latrine stances.

KENYA

- In Kakuma, average water coverage is 21.21 litres per person per day (l/p/d). Latrine coverage stands at 74.07%.
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) installed ten 5000L plastic water tanks each with tap stands and are providing 20 l/p/d to 755 refugees settled in Kalobeiyei. Some 123 communal latrines were constructed. A total of 30 latrines cleaning kits were distributed and eight garbage collection bins were installed inside the settlement area and at the institutions.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Yida settlement and Ajuong Thok camp, Unity, the average water coverage stood at 15.4 l/p/d and 13.8 l/p/d respectively – below the 20 l/p/d standard - due to the ongoing arrival of Sudanese refugees, which has put a strain on existing services. In order to enhance provision, Samaritan's Purse built 31 latrines in Ajuong Thok where the refugee-to-latrine ratio is 10:1, above UNHCR standards of 20:1.
- In Maban, Upper Nile, water supply decreased from an average of 23 l/p/d to 19 l/p/d as a result of ongoing rains, but is expected to rise again during the dry season. The refugee-to-latrine ratio is 13:1. UNHCR and partners drilled three boreholes to serve some 9,000 refugees and host communities in Yusuf Batil camp, Leka village and Benchul village.
- In Makpandu camp, Western Equatoria, UNHCR completed the drilling of three additional boreholes, bringing the total number in the camp to 11. The aim is to increase the supply of water from 16.7 l/p/d to at least 20 l/p/d, as per UNHCR standards.

SUDAN

- In Khor Omer camp, the average availability of water remains critically low at 3.35 l/p/d. Only 45 latrines are available for the entire population in the camp. Funding has been secured for an additional 750 toilets to be constructed in the new site.
- In South Kordofan, ASSIST constructed 40 latrines in Darbati refugee site in El Leri. A gap of 650 latrines still remains. Care International Switzerland (CIS) constructed 79 latrines in Reif Ashargi and Al Abbassiya.
- In West Kordofan, ASSIST through support from UNICEF conducted 15 hygiene awareness sessions and four focus group discussions on personal hygiene and waste disposal reaching 70 beneficiaries in Kharasana and Abu Likri.
- In White Nile State, SRCS with the support of UNHCR expanded the water pipeline for Al Alagaya site by 1000 metres, effectively increasing the water supply from 12.6 l/p/d reported in the previous month to 15.5 l/p/d. Plan International Sudan, UNICEF and EL Eithar charity organization conducted 15 lectures on water points and distributed 17,943 pieces of soap. Plan International also cleaned 1,552 jerry cans. Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) with the support of UNHCR implemented 14 general cleaning campaigns, rehabilitated 279 latrines, dislodged 154 latrines and conducted hygiene promotion activities.

UGANDA

- In Arua, the water per-capita ratio in Rhino Settlement still stands at 15 l/p/d, below the UNHCR standard. Partners are advocating to secure more funding to drill more boreholes. Sanitation coverage is 75% at house hold level up from 73% from the previous months (national standard is 85%), attributed to provision of additional digging kits and increased outreach.
- In Adjumani, the overall water per capita stood at 17l/p/d after repairs of broken-down boreholes. However, the water ratio is very low in Nyumanzi Transit Centre (seven l/p/d) due to overpopulation. Efforts are underway to carry out more relocations. In Maaji III, the per capita water availability is also still low (nine l/p/d) due to mechanical problems in the truck that was trucking the water to the settlement. DRC is drilling two boreholes in Maaji III to address the problem. Communal and household latrines were constructed in Maaji III, improving the person per latrine ration to 16:1 from 17:1. Maaji III and Nyumanzi Transit centre have very high latrine ratio of 57:1 and 77:1 and all actors are working hard to improve the situation.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU with support from UNHCR completed the construction of one De Montfort incinerator at the reception center and desludged two blocks of drainable latrines.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- South Sudanese refugees currently live in makeshift shelters made of poles, reeds and palm tree leaves. The nature of the shelters in the very humid environment contributes to respiratory problems, identified as a main concern with the refugee community. There is a need to assist refugees with materials to put up more protective emergency shelters and mosquito nets.

ETHIOPIA

- In Pugnido 1 camp, UNHCR excavated 1700 metres of a planned 2000 metre drainage trench to drain stagnant water following the recent heavy rains. In Pugnido 2 camp, UNHCR excavated 600 metres of a planned 2300 metre drainage trench.
- In Tierkidi camp, a survey and draft map was completed for a proposed site to accommodate 197 refugees.
- In Kule camp, Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) installed 27 speed bumps and 14 road speed limit signs.
- NRC constructed 22 transitional shelter superstructures and completed excavation of foundations for 200 shelters.
- In Jewi camp, NRC constructed superstructures for 85 transitional shelters.

KENYA

- The Reception Centre is currently accommodating 1,622 new arrivals who are undergoing government and UNHCR registration.
- A total of 186 families (755 individuals) have relocated from the reception center in Kakuma and settled in cluster 1 at Kalobeiyei settlement, after relocation began on 7 June 2016.
- National Council of Churches Kenya (NCCCK) constructed 390 transitional shelters.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Gendrassa camp, Upper Nile, UNHCR partner LWF distributed NFIs (clothing, shoes and bedding) to 410 UASC.

SUDAN

- NFIs have been provided to 674 households in Bielel.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, relocation of refugees started in Maaji II extension, which was opened recently to decongest refugees at Nyumanzi Transit Centre before relocating refugees to the new site. The extension will accommodate 2,500 refugees.
- In Pagirinya, the new site for relocating refugees, 1000 plots have been demarcated, approximately 10 km of new roads have been opened and one bore-hole has been drilled and tested. Pagirinya Settlement has been assessed to accommodate approximately 22,000 refugees initially. However, during the course of site development the land owners objected to certain portions of the land, which reduces the capacity of the settlement to 17,500 refugees.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

SUDAN

- In South Kordofan State, HAC/IOM are conducting a joint registration exercise targeting IDPs and South Sudanese refugees. Registration of South Sudanese has concluded in Abu Jubeiha, El Leri and Rashad localities, verifying a total of 20,578 individuals. HAC South Kordofan reported an additional 243 arrivals in Darbati refugee site, who are in need of assistance.



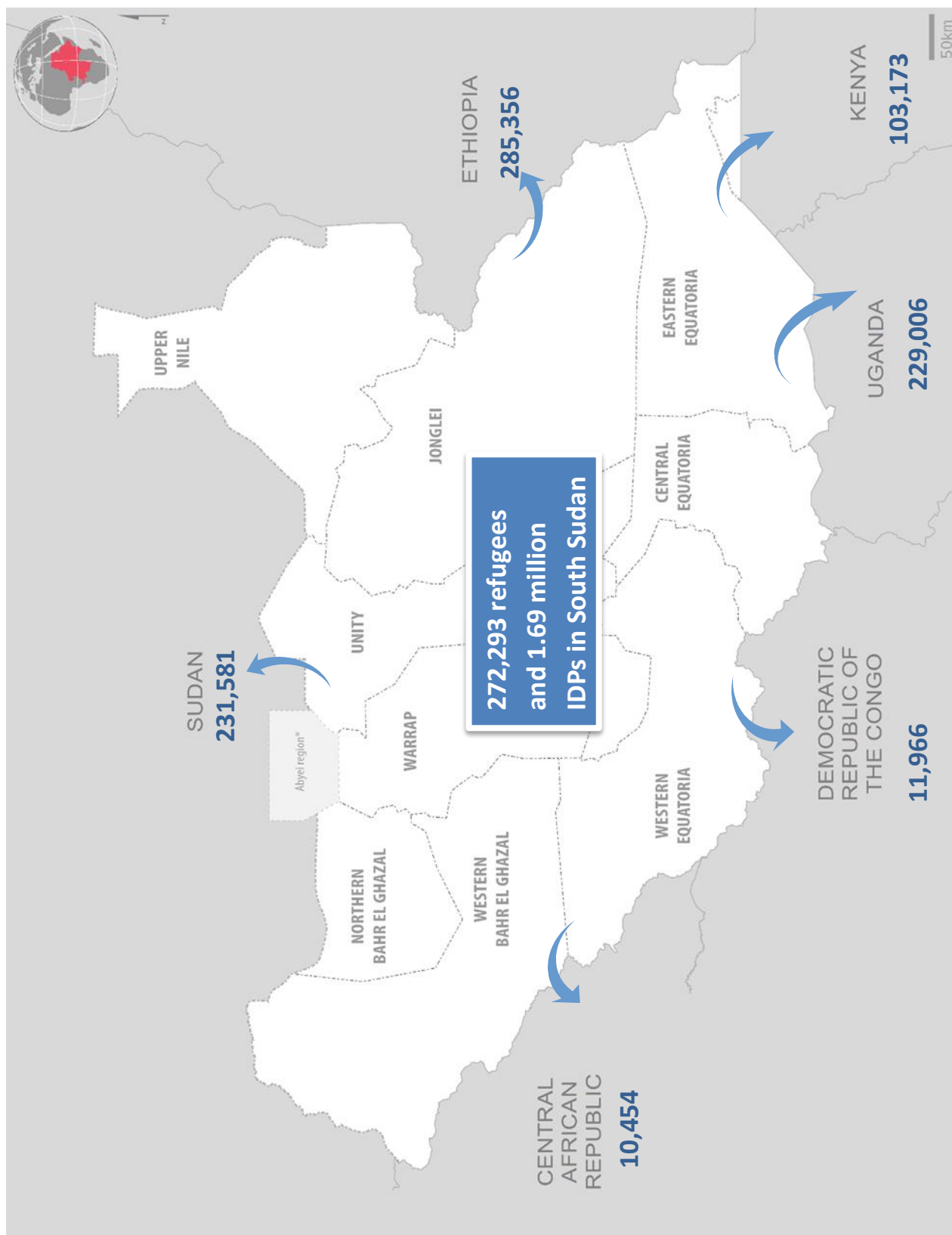
Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Gorom camp, Central Equatoria, UNHCR, partner ACROSS, and refugees planted more than 4,400 seedlings for live fencing.
- In Makpandu camp, Western Equatoria, UNHCR and CRA identified 119 beneficiaries for allocation of agricultural land. So far, 13 farmers each received a 100-square meter plot.

UGANDA

- In Arua, 28 female youths (eight refugees and 20 nationals) graduated from tailoring training and were provided with basic start up kits, including threads, scissors, measuring tapes and cloth.



Laura Swanson, Assistant Information Management Officer (Reporting), swanson@unhcr.org, Tel: +254 20 422 2705

Wendy Rappeport, Senior External Relations Officer, rappeport@unhcr.org, Cell: +41 (0)79 881 9183

Links:

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