



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 91

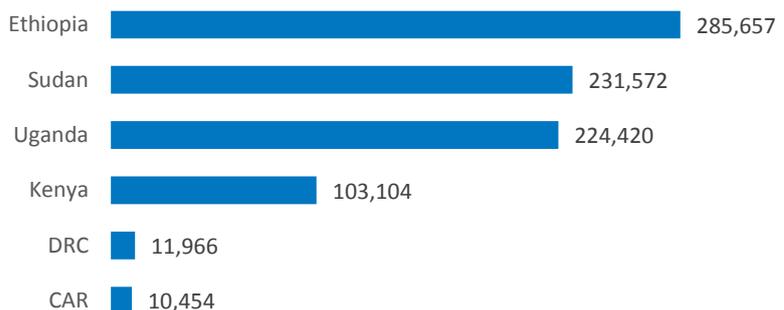
16 - 31 May 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- **In Democratic Republic of Congo**, a total of 11,966 South Sudanese refugees are registered in the Haut-Uélé province of DRC, of which 11,120 biometrically registered and 846 pre-registered. Further verification missions are planned towards the month of June.
- **In Gambella, Ethiopia**, UNHCR and most implementing partners have resumed humanitarian activities in Jewi, Kule and Tiekidi refugee camps, with the exception of Action Against Hunger (ACF) in Jewi camp. The security situation remains calm though fragile and unpredictable.
- **In Kenya**, Immigration officials closed the border at Nadapal to new arrivals from South Sudan. Only individuals who pay the USD 50 visa fee are allowed entry into Kenya. The situation has led to refolement of approximately 200 vulnerable asylum seekers, mainly consisting of women and children.
- **The influx of South Sudanese into Sudan** continues, with over 70,000 new arrivals in 2016. Land for establishment of a site in East Darfur to host the new arrivals and decongest Khor Omer camp has been identified. In White Nile State, the relocation of families to the newly developed Al Waral site is ongoing.
- **The Maaji III settlement in Uganda**, opened earlier this year, has already reached its 12,000 capacity. A new site has been identified, Pagirinya, which will be able to host up to 22,000 refugees. The Rt. Hon. Prime Minister Ruhakana Rugunda, is heading the government of Uganda's delegation to the World Humanitarian Summit, where Uganda is expected to call on the international community to support Uganda's approach to refugee management, through the Government's Settlement Transformative Agenda and the Government/UN/World Bank Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework.
- **In South Sudan**, UNHCR and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) completed distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to 200,000 refugees and their host communities across South Sudan to help them become more self-sufficient in a country facing a serious food crisis.

Population of concern

A total of **867,173** South Sudanese refugees as of 31 May



KEY FIGURES

9,026

Arrivals between 16 - 31 May, 2016
Into Kenya, Sudan and Uganda

867,173

The total number of South Sudanese Refugees

123,774

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

266,916

Refugees in South Sudan

1.69 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

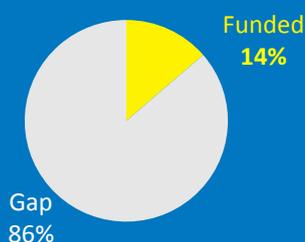
FUNDING (as of 24 May)

USD 570.0 M

Requested for the situation

CONTRIBUTIONS: USD 77.9M

GAP: 492.1 M



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

On 12 May, South Sudan deposited the instruments of accession to the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. The instruments were given to the African Union (AU) Representation in Juba for delivery to the AU Secretariat in Addis Adaba. On 23 May, the Parliament endorsed South Sudan's accession to the East African Community, following the signing of the accession treaty and protocols by President Kiir in Dar es Salaam in April.

On 24 May, Human Rights Watch released its report "South Sudan: Civilians Killed, Tortured in Western Region," providing evidence of government soldiers' deadly attacks on civilians in and around the western town of Wau after the August 2015 peace deal. A day later, International Crisis Group released its report "South Sudan's South: Conflict in the Equatorias," highlighting that the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS), designed to primarily address a war in the Greater Upper Nile region, is an imperfect solution to other conflict fault lines.

On 27 May, South Sudan's Council of Ministers recognized the presence of Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-In Opposition (SPLM/A-IO) forces in Greater Equatoria and Greater Bahr el Ghazal and approved to allow them to assemble. The Joint Monitoring Ceasefire Committee (JMCC) will be responsible for identifying their cantonment sites.

On 30 May, a refugee and two local South Sudanese sustained fatal injuries during an incident in Upper Nile's Doro refugee camp. UNHCR staff on the ground are gathering exact details about the circumstances of these deaths. Tensions have been growing between the two communities for weeks over the alleged theft of livestock. The situation is calmer following UNHCR's engagement with local authorities, refugee leaders and host community representatives as well as the deployment of UN peacekeepers, though security remains volatile due to the heightened presence of armed groups and weapons in the camps.

On 31 May, the Security Council adopted a resolution renewing the South Sudan sanctions regime for an additional year, and the Panel of Experts for 13 months. The resolution requests the Panel of Experts to provide a special report to the Council within 120 days on security issues facing the transitional government and how they have affected the implementation of the peace agreement.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- The security situation in the locality of Doruma, where the majority of the refugees are located, remains relatively calm. However, areas of Haut-Uélé province, particularly Dungu territory, are occupied by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) militia.
- The *Forces Armées de la RDC* (FARDC) and the *Police Nationale Congolaise* (PNC) are absent in Bangalu, at the border with South Sudan and Central African Republic, where 841 refugees are hosted. Local authorities expressed the desire to relocate the refugees living in this area towards the localities of Sugba and Masombo, to avoid further infiltration risks.
- The vast majority of the refugees come from the locality of Ezo, in South Sudan, where insecurity remains high.
- The operation faces significant challenges due to impassable roads and long distances to reach the refugees, together with insufficient human resources, oil and other essential items.
- The UNHCR's operational response strategy for the South Sudan emergency situation in DRC includes the out-of-camp policy, adopted due to the intention of the refugees to remain close to the border areas (where the installation of a camp could increase the level of risk), to support the refugees' integration into the local communities and self-reliance and autonomy.

ETHIOPIA

- The Federal Police force, which were deployed during the April crisis, and Ethiopian National Defence Force continue to conduct patrols mostly in Gambella town.
- The Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) and the Woreda administration commenced a series of peace negotiation meetings aimed at resolving the security problems between the refugees and the host community in Pugnido.
- In Assosa care and maintenance activities are on-going in all camps.
- On 25 May, the BPRM Assistant Refugee Coordinator to Ethiopia, Ms. Sandra Bedoya-Hanson, visited Jewi refugee camp and met with partners, Refugee Central Committee (RCC). RCC expressed sadness over the unfortunate incident that took place in the camp on 21 April, and gave assurances it would not occur again. RCC thanked PRM for its continued support. Ms Bedoya-Hanson also met with BPRM-funded partners to understand the operational challenges faced following the insecurity in April.

KENYA

- On 23 and 24 May, Kakuma received a mission by BPRM programme Officers Kristin Alderman and Jyl Kuczynski. The delegation visited Kalobeyi site, as well as projects funded by BPRM and implemented by LWF, FAI, RCK, IRC and JRS.

- During the week of 23 to 27 May, Kakuma received a large group of European journalists, accompanied by ECHO colleagues based in Nairobi. The group visited a school, hospital and several projects implemented by partners and received a protection briefing, met with refugee youth and observed performances by several refugee artists.
- On 26 May, Kakuma received a mission by supply staff from Nairobi for familiarization with the Kakuma operation on warehousing, workshop, spare part and shelter activities and on 30 May, the UNHCR Regional Support Centre conducted a Public Sector Fund Raising (PSFR) mission to Kakuma, visiting three secondary schools, livelihoods projects and hospitals.

SUDAN

- East Darfur continues to bear the largest impact of the recent influx with 46,142 total arrivals, as of 25 May. Many are arriving from Northern Bahr al Ghazal and Warrap states, driven by ongoing conflict and heightened food insecurity. The total number of new arrivals residing in Khor Omer camp in Ed Daein locality is currently 28,752. On 16 May, Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) confirmed the upcoming relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Khor Omer camp to a new site, ahead of the approaching rainy season. A decision on the relocation site is awaiting authorization from the federal authorities.
- The flow of refugees into White Nile State continues, with some 9,000 arrivals into the existing sites since the beginning of 2016. The relocation of families to the newly developed Al Waral site is ongoing. As of 23 May 2016, 962 households (4,246 individuals) have voluntarily relocated from three of the existing sites and were provided with emergency shelter materials.
- On 10 May, an interagency assessment mission visited in Abu Jabra, Bahr El Arab and El Ferdous localities in East Darfur. The mission highlighted the need for a food distribution, emergency shelter and non-food items.
- In West Kordofan, WFP conducted a rapid verification exercise of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees in El Meriam. The team was able to verify 1,559 individuals. Food distribution started on 24 May. The verification of new arrivals is ongoing.

UGANDA

- In West Nile, around 40 refugees arrived in Kitgum district through Madi Opei entry point, a new entry point that is rarely used. The new arrivals, the majority of whom are women and children, reported inter-tribal conflicts in Torit County. Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR transferred them to Nyumanzi Transit Centre.
- In Adjumani, 3,743 refugees are currently staying at Nyumanzi Transit Centre (capacity of 2000 individuals) and 263 individuals are staying at the reception centre, due to large numbers of new arrivals. They will be relocated to Wanyage village.
- As of 24 May, 1,184 individuals were at the reception centre in Kiryandongo. The settlement has been receiving an average of 75 individuals per day since the beginning of May 2016. The RC has a maximum capacity of 500 individuals.
- In Adjumani, construction of eight permanent tukuls for the police post in Maaji II and III has been completed and handed over to the designated police. Eight tukuls for staff accommodation in Maaji-II's Ayiri Health Centre have also been completed.

Refugee and IDP Response



Protection

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- No major protection incidents were reported in the spontaneous sites or in the host families during the reporting period. However, the refugee population consists mostly of single women (52%) whose humanitarian needs may expose them to increased vulnerability, acts of violence, sexual harassment and exploitation.
- Refugees are mostly hosted in local families living in Dungu territory (42%), Doruma (46%), Bitima (2%) and Masombo (3%). The vast majority of the refugees are of Zande ethnicity (98.4%) and mainly fled from Ezo in South Sudan (86%) following the exacerbation of the general security situation. Some 57% of the refugees do not have proper certification to assess their status while in DRC. UNHCR, together with CNR, has been working ensure the harmonization of the process.
- From 25 May, UNHCR staff conducted a mission to Doruma to discuss the out-of-camp approach and community-based projects for the refugees and host communities with local authorities. The authorities in Dungu territory expressed overall agreement in the adoption of this strategy and area supervisors have signed agreements on locations to set up refugee shelters.

ETHIOPIA

- An average of 30 South Sudanese refugee arrived per day in Gambella through Pagak, Akobo and Raad entry points.
- During the reporting period, 43 new born babies were registered in Jewi camp. The household representatives were issued with new Proof of Registration document and ration cards.
- In Tierkidi camp, case workers were trained on the theoretical and practical elements of Best Interest Determinations (BID).
- A total of 96 individuals were inactivated in Pugnido refugee camp after missing three consecutive food distribution cycles, while 25 individuals were re-activated in Kule refugee camp based on recommendations from the Protection unit.
- UNHCR participated in the UNDP Launch of Emergency Livelihood Restoration and Peace Building Support Project for host communities affected by refugee influx and disasters in Gambella.

- International Medical Corps (IMC) organized a two day training for 30 refugee Shurta (community police) on GBV risk mitigation and VAW desks in Jewi camp.
- UNHCR visited Bambasi police station. During the visit, no refugee was found in the detention centre. The police officer informed UNHCR of an official letter from locals to the police about refugees entering local farms to cut fruits and other crops.

KENYA

- In the month of May, 1,238 South Sudanese refugees were registered in Kakuma. Some 80% of total new arrivals (all populations) to Kakuma in 2016 are South Sudanese refugees.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Yida settlement, Unity, UNHCR registered and assisted 794 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan State, bringing the total to 7,542 new arrivals in 2016. Nearly 90 percent of new arrivals were women and child; 10 percent were unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). They reported hunger, aerial bombing and ground attacks as the main reasons for flight.
- During the reporting period, UNHCR relocated 1,455 refugees to Ajuong Thok, including 718 new arrivals and 737 refugees who had previously registered in Yida. UNHCR identified 71 UASC among the new arrivals. They were transported to Ajuong Thok camp for family reunification and foster care placement. Among the new arrivals were also twelve children with disabilities, who will be provided with wheelchairs and crutches.
- In Doro camp, Upper Nile, UNHCR registered 63 Sudanese new arrivals from Blue Nile State. In coordination with South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) and other partners, UNHCR relocated them to Kaya camp and provided them with shelter and non-food items.
- In Maban camps, Upper Nile, UNHCR partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF) trained 162 foster care parents on child protection, child rights, and child abuse prevention, to encourage health child development.
- In Yusul Batil camp, Upper Nile, UNHCR and partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) facilitated a training for refugee leaders on prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).
- In Lasu camp, Central Equatoria, UNHCR provided psychosocial support, medical and legal assistance to 15 SGBV survivors.
- In Juba, Central Equatoria, UNHCR conducted a two-day training for 66 officials from the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration (DNPI) on South Sudanese nationality laws and prevention of statelessness.
- In Juba, UNHCR and partner, Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) organized a two-day training on community-based protection for 52 refugees of the newly formed Community Protection Networks and Child Protection Committees, structures responsible for identifying and referring protection cases among the urban refugee community in Juba to UNHCR and partners.
- In Makpandu camp, Western Equatoria, UNHCR provided psychosocial support, medical and legal assistance to four SGBV survivors and conducted a training for 19 traditional leaders on International Refugee Protection, South Sudanese Refugee Act and the role of tradition chiefs in helping protect refugees.
- The Protection Cluster released its Protection Trends Paper for January-March 2016, highlighting trends on forced displacement and population movements, threats against children, gender-based violence, and landmines and explosive remnants of war.
- The Protection Cluster prepared a guidance note to support field operations vis-a-vis decision-making and activities relating to the spontaneous departure of internally displaced people (IDP) from the Protection of Civilians (POC) sites, providing interim guidance until a comprehensive Durable Solutions Framework is developed with the government and the security situation improves. In 2016, it is estimated that over 90,000 IDPs have either returned or relocated from their place of displacement.
- In Bentiu, Unity, UNHCR identified and referred 18 IDP SGBV survivors for psychosocial and medical assistance.
- In Yambio, Western Equatoria, UNHCR joined an inter-agency rapid need assessment of IDPs in Yambio and Gangura Payams. The initial findings indicate that some 18,000 IDPs are in urgent need of medical assistance, shelter, WASH, non-food items and psychosocial support.

SUDAN

- UNICEF signed an agreement with Muzan, a local NGO, to provide child friendly spaces targeting more than 900 children and provide them with an access to recreation activities in open spaces in El Meriam and in Kadam localities in West Kordofan State. UNICEF also supported the establishment and training of two community-based child protection networks (CBCPNs). The Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) assigned three Social Welfare staff to be based in the area to support the networks.
- In Khartoum, UNHCR participated in a coordination meeting with UNICEF and Khartoum Council for Child Welfare (KCCW) to organize joint visits to South Sudanese open areas and evaluate the Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) 2015 project. Some 43 extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) received counseling services, two BIAs were conducted for six children and two VA were prepared for cash assistance.
- In East Darfur, UNICEF, in partnership with the State Council for Child Welfare and the SRCS, started an exercise for the identification and assessment of protection needs for UASC among the new arrivals in Khor Omer camp.
- In White Nile state, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, MoSW, SCCW, Plan Sudan and CDF conducted a joint mission (22 to 26 May) to monitor child protection activities in all sites.

- In South Kordofan State, HAC has reported that 53 households (265 individuals) have newly arrived Abu Jubaiha town in May, mainly from Upper Nile State, South Sudan. These figures have not been verified.

UGANDA

- The number of South Sudanese individuals crossing into Uganda is remains significant, with an average daily arrival rate of 150-200 individuals, but largely on a decreasing trend. New arrivals report that several rebel groups continue to be active, with some new groups forcefully recruiting youths and looting cows of civilians. As of 31 May, a total of 30,920 South Sudanese new arrivals have been registered in 2016 in the government's Refugee Information Management System (RIMS). However, there is a large registration backlog of new arrivals because of delayed registration and plot allocation due to redeployment of registration staff, on the just concluded general verification exercise's three-month grace period.
- In Kiryandongo, the Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) undertook a mission to, inter alia, assess the asylum claims of various individuals, including some South Sudanese with extenuating circumstances.
- In Kiryandongo, Inter Aid Uganda conducted a three-day training for 70 social workers and Child Protection Committee members on the different forms of child abuse, parental guidance, child development and the protection referral pathway.
- In Adjumani, LWF and DRC facilitated the monthly coordination meeting for 56 community watch groups and youth pyramids in response to declining numbers of SGBV cases reported by new arrivals. Only 36 SGBV cases have been recorded since the beginning of the year, which is very low in comparison with previous reports. This has been attributed to resistance by traditional leaders who prefer to handle the cases instead of referring them for proper legal redress. LWF also organized a two-day training, facilitated by doctors from Medical Teams International (MTI), on clinical management of SGBV survivors and understanding Gender-based violence to improve service delivery for 25 police and medical officers.
- In Adjumani, the peace building working group, with leadership of LWF, facilitated the commemoration of the Boroli Peace Day on May 30, an annual event that brings together refugee and host community members to remind them of the importance of peace. It was in May 2014 when hostilities between refugees and host communities resulted in many injuries and one death.
- In Arua, OPM, DRC and Save the Children community service teams identified 17 UASC, among the new arrivals at Ocea Reception Centre. The five unaccompanied minors were placed under foster care of a community leader.

Education

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- Doruma does not have sufficient school infrastructure to be able to accommodate the current refugee influx. Discussions are ongoing over the possibility to locate the vast majority of refugee pupils in a school in Nambili, a neighbourhood in Doruma.
- A total of 3,992 South Sudanese children aged 5 to 17 years old have been identified. They do not attend school yet as the school year is about to finish and they cannot be automatically integrated into the local school system. *Association pour le développement social et la sauvegarde de l'environnement (ADSSE)* will provide French language teaching during the break.

ETHIOPIA

- In Pugnido camp, 194 refugee students (168 male and 26 female) completed the 10th Grade Ethiopian National examination.
- UNHCR and Save the Children conducted a joint visit to Save the Children operations in Bambasi and discussed class size, contextualizing the national curriculum and improving the quality of preschool education in all camps. UNHCR flagged the need for additional staffing in Tsore and Sherkole camps.
- Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC) reported a 28% dropout rate among secondary education students and will do an assessment to determine reasons for the drop out and identify potential solutions.

SOUTH SUDAN

- Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund, also known as DAFI programme, made available ten scholarships for refugees in South Sudan to enable them to study at universities, colleges and polytechnics abroad.
- UNHCR and partners inaugurated the fourth primary school in Ajuong Thok refugee camp, Unity, catering for both the refugees and the host community. 9,113 students are enrolled in schools. Given the high number of new arrivals, schools remain overcrowded, with an average of 105 students per classroom. Six semi-permanent classrooms are under construction.
- In Maban camp, Upper Nile, LWF and Save the Children produced 10,260 school uniforms to help increase school enrollment.
- In Yusuf Batil camp, LWF produced 265 desks for newly opened Gurmuth Primary School

SUDAN

- In Kharasana, West Kordofan State, UNICEF provided plastic sheets and teaching materials to support communities to construct eight classrooms. UNICEF's partner ASSIST commenced construction of semi-permanent classrooms for South Sudanese arrivals, and rehabilitation for one school for the local host community.

UGANDA

- Schools officially closed for third term holidays on 13 May and will resume 13 June.
- In Adjumani, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) and DRC conducted training on the code of conduct and schools inspection for 80 Senior Management Committees members, Parents Teachers Association members and teachers from Maaji II and III settlements, after a teacher defiled a primary school pupil. While the teacher was arrested and the court case is ongoing, the education working group is rolling out the training in all locations as a deterrent to misconduct.
- In Kiryandongo, Real Medicine Foundation Vocational Institute held a graduation ceremony for 87 graduates. Community leaders appealed for the introduction of more courses to expand vocational opportunities for the youth.



Health

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF) Switzerland provides health assistance at the Doruma hospital and sends out a mobile team twice a week to other nearby localities where the health centers are non-existent. MSF provides assistance free of charge for both the refugees and the local population, despite limited financial resources.
- Some 3,173 individuals are reported to be in need of specific assistance; in particular 1,379 refugees claim to have serious medical conditions, including HIV. In Doruma, some 400 HIV+ refugees are receiving ARV treatment.
- Additional doctors are needed to be able to provide adequate and targeted support to people in need, especially for those receiving AVR treatment and in the perspective of an increase in the refugee population arriving in the area.

ETHIOPIA

- IMC, in collaboration with UNHCR, organized a three day training in Gambella town on clinical care management for sexual assault survivors for 23 health service providers, among many others, from five of the refugee camps.
- Distribution of canned turkey meat continued. A total of 1,830 cans of turkey meat were distributed for 915 beneficiaries, including children under two years of age enrolled in the blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP) in Pugnido camp.
- ARRA, Rehabilitation and Development Organisation (RaDO) and IMC conducted awareness raising sessions on reproductive health and HIV using coffee ceremonies, mother-to-mother support groups and gatherings at the health and nutrition centres. The sessions reached 1852 women with key messages and 10,948 condoms were distributed to the community in all camps.
- On-job sensitization was conducted for ARRA health centre staff on emergency preparedness and response as part of malaria case surge control in Tsore and Sherkole camps. Some 4,200 mosquito nets were distributed in Sherkole camp. Similar interventions were on-going in other camps to control seasonal patterns of malaria case surge.

KENYA

- In May, the crude mortality rate in Kakuma was 0.3/1000/ month, while the under-five mortality rate was 1.3/1000/month.
- All new arrivals from South Sudan were screened at border and vaccinated for yellow fever.

SOUTH SUDAN

- UNHCR began distributing drugs for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) to health facilities in Maban camps and Bunj Hospital, in Upper Nile, as received from the Ministry of Health and UNICEF.
- In Lasu camp, Central Equatoria, UNHCR and partners successfully contained a measles outbreak, which started in mid-January this year. Some 2,759 children have been immunized and the 52 cases who had been admitted for treatment have recovered.

SUDAN

- UNHCR supported the referral of 225 South Sudanese patients in Khartoum for hospital treatment. Community outreach volunteers were involved in the majority of these referrals.
- In Khartoum, the local organization Ekdirar conducted a health day campaign in Soba Kongor open area and provided for medical treatment for 520 South Sudanese and dental treatment for 32 patients.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, the health status of the refugees remained stable. The main causes of ill health for both the new arrivals and old caseload were malaria, respiratory tract infections and diarrhea, accounting for over 66% of the total outpatient consultations.
- In Arua, malaria accounted for 53% of the 5,941 consultations recorded in the reporting period, followed by Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (21%), intestinal worms (8%) and watery diarrhea (5%). Malaria is still high despite a mosquito net distribution campaign in the settlements. UNHCR and partners continue to raise awareness on malaria prevention, control and treatment.
- In Kiryandongo, 2610 consultations were conducted. A total of 152 deliveries were carried out by skilled health workers.

- In Kiryandongo, Panyadoli Health Center III still has no running water to the maternity wing which makes the hygiene conditions inadequate. The ward has only eight beds and is overwhelmed with patients who at times have to sleep on the floor. The team agreed that the un-utilized beds in other health centres will be moved to Panyadoli HC III to increase the capacity



Food Security and Nutrition

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- Since January 2016 and following budget constraints, WFP has reduced food distribution and continuation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is under discussion.

ETHIOPIA

- The piloting of the biometrics food distribution system commenced in Pugnido, Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps. A total of 16,045 families (83,495 individuals) have so far collected food.
- In Pugnido camp, ARRA and UNHCR conducted refresher sessions for all community outreach agents (COAs) to allow mass nutrition screening in the coming weeks.
- On 25 May a tripartite meeting was carried out between ARRA, ACF and UNHCR on the handover of nutrition services in Jewi camp. ARRA and ACF validated the inventory in the presence of UNHCR. ACF will provide the beneficiaries list and orient ARRA staff on the nutrition interventions. UNHCR advised ARRA to start with two components of the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) and operate in one centre only due to human resources capacity challenges.

KENYA

- Of 598 new arrivals screened for malnutrition, 126 arrivals were found with moderate malnutrition and 103 with severe malnutrition.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Yida settlement, Unity, some 2,135 children were screened for malnutrition through Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) test, with 2.5 per cent were found to suffer from moderate MUAC malnutrition and 0.5 per cent from severe MUAC malnutrition. All malnourished children were enrolled in relevant nutrition programmes for treatment. In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR and partners completed the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme distribution for children under two years and for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW).
- In Maban camps, Upper Nile, UNHCR and partners completed BSFP distribution for children under two years.
- In Lasu camp, Central Equatoria, UNHCR conducted MUAC screening for 243 refugee and host community children, with four per cent of children diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition and two per cent with severe acute malnutrition. All malnourished children were enrolled in relevant nutrition programmes for treatment.
- In Makpandu camp, Western Equatoria, UNHCR carried out MUAC screening amongst children. 16 children were found with moderate MUAC malnutrition and were provided with Plumpy'nuts. Six were found with severe MUAC malnutrition and referred to Yambio State Hospital. UNHCR partner Word Vision International (WVI) distributed a one-time one-month ration of sorghum to 3,600 refugees to compensate for the items missing from the previous food distribution.

SUDAN

- On 20 May, WFP commenced distribution of a two month ration for May/June for 76,513 South Sudanese refugees residing in sites in White Nile State. A Global Food Distribution for relocated South Sudanese (4,246 individuals / 962 HHs) in the new Al Waral site will start immediately after finalization of the food distribution in the existing seven sites.
- Since the end of April, HAC has reported that an additional 2,555 South Sudanese have arrived in the area. WFP will conduct a verification exercise to verify the new arrivals in order to include them into planned food distributions.
- On 23 May, WFP started its GFD (one month ration) for 1,559 verified new arrivals in El Meriam locality, South Kordofan State. HAC reported an additional 2,173 newly arrived individuals. WFP will conduct verification to determine future assistance.
- In White Nile state, the results of the MUAC screening showed that out of the 6,066 children under 5 years old screened, 30 (0.5 per cent) had severe MUAC malnutrition and 113 (1.9 per cent) had moderate MUAC malnutrition.
- Through WFP's assistance, 107 new arrivals (62 children under five (U5) and 45 PLW) were provided with 0.414 MT of Plumpy'Sups at Joda, El Mquiens, and El Kweik reception centers. GFD distributions started on the 23 May 2016. The targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) reached 62 beneficiaries (54 children U5 and 8 PLW) in White Nile State with a total of 0.198MT of food (SC, oil and SC+).

UGANDA

- In Arua, MTI with support from WFP trained 35 community leaders in infant and young feeding practices, for them to then sensitize and promote proper feeding habits among mothers. The Arua District Nutritionist Officer facilitated the training.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- The evaluation mission revealed the presence of 38 water distribution points in Doruma, of which only 13 functional. There are a total of 47 water points, distributed among the localities of Doruma, Bitima, Gangala and Masombo. In the locality of Masombo, quality of the water does not meet acceptable standards and considered non-potable.

ETHIOPIA

- In Kule Refugee Camp, WVI distributed 48,200 pieces of laundry soap (of 200gm each) for all households within the camp.
- Safe water coverage was 16.4 litres per person per day (l/p/d) in Pugnido, 16 l/p/d in Pugnido II, 14 l/p/d in Jewi and Tierkidi, 15 l/p/d in Kule and 20.1 l/p/d for Okugo refugee camp. Latrine coverage is 1:9 in Kule, 1:16 for Tierkidi, 1:21, in Jewi, 1:9 in Okugo, 1:24 in Pugnido and 1:54 for Pugnido II refugee camps.
- In Pugnido camp, five taps were replaced at three different water points.
- In Tierkidi camp, ADRA constructed 62 latrines, bringing the cumulative total under their current commitment to 725.
- In Jewi camp, Norwegian Church Aid constructed and equipped 40 latrines with hand washing facilities and DRC completed installation of the three water storage reservoirs in zone C with a combined storage capacity of 330,000 liters. LWF continued with testing Phase 1 of the water system in zone B and repaired five leakages. Oxfam continued water production and treatment in Jewi while ANE maintained water trucking to the camp.

KENYA

- In Kakuma, latrine to person ratio was 1:7 for both communal and household latrines. Overall coverage stood at 74% for both family shared and household latrines. Average water distribution in Kakuma 4 was 20 l/p/d.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Yida settlement and Ajuong Thok camp, Unity, the average water coverage stood at 19 l/p/d and 16 l/p/d respectively – below UNHCR standards of 20 l/p/d. This is due to the ongoing arrival of Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan, which has put a strain on existing services. In order to enhance the standards in the provision of WASH services, UNHCR partner Samaritan's Pursue built three additional water stands and eight additional communal and family latrines in Ajuong Thok during the reporting period. The latrine to person ratio in Ajuong Thok is 1:11, above UNHCR standards of 20 people per latrine.
- In Maban camps, Upper Nile, the water supply ranged between 21 and 25 l/p/d and the latrine to person ratio was 1:14

SUDAN

- In Al Waral site in White Nile State, UNHCR has installed a water tank with 45,000 litre capacity. SRCS installed five blocks of emergency latrines. UNICEF has constructed five platforms and provided two water bladders of 10,000 liters each. Excavation of permanent latrines is ongoing by UNICEF's partners with plans for 105 block of latrines with four latrines each (420 latrines). Some 50 holes have been excavated to date.
- In West Kordofan, UNICEF supported 4,031 South Sudanese refugees in El Meriam with access to improved drinking services through trucking of 30,000 liters water on daily basis through its partner, and completed 22 shared emergency latrines benefitting 1,000 individuals. Some 4,031 people were reached with hygiene messages.
- UNICEF has prepositioned WASH supplies in its El Meriam warehouse ahead of the rainy season, including 2,000 jerry cans, chlorine tablets, 200 latrine plastic slabs, water testing items, two 10,000L bladders and two 5,000L bladders.
- In Kharasana in Keilek locality, UNICEF continues to truck 30,500 – 61,000 liters water on daily basis through ASSIST. Four bladders (10,000 liters) are installed at the reception area. 2,000 households benefited from the distribution soap during hygiene promotion activities in May. HAC has reported that many latrines have collapsed due to heavy rains in Kharasana.
- In Khartoum, Asalam Organization for Rehabilitation & Development (AORD) distributed UNFPA hygiene dignity kits to 1,645 South Sudanese girls and women of reproductive age in Soba Kongor open area and Soba B.11 open area.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, water availability is currently 21 l/p/d, within UNHCR's emergency water standard of 20 l/p/d. DRC has drilled three boreholes in Maaji III. The water level will meet the UNHCR standard after motorization of these boreholes. Similarly, one production borehole was drilled in Ayilo 2 with the objective of motorisation and raising the per capita from current 12l/p/d to 18l/p/d. The design and tendering process is ongoing through DRC.
- In Arua, the water per-capita remained at 15 l/p/d, below UNHCR's emergency water standard. There was a breakdown of four boreholes in Ariwa, Ocea and Ngurua villages, but have been repaired. Operational and Implementing partners are making their efforts to secure more funding for drilling more boreholes for increasing availability of water.
- In Kiryandongo, two water tanks (10,000 litre capacity each) have been installed at the reception centre to improve water supply and availability. The current water per capita consumption is 16 l/p/d. This is due to the increase in population.

- In Arua, sanitation coverage remained at 73% at household level and an average of 1 latrine per 65 users at institutions. Coverage is expected to improve after ongoing latrine construction works are completed.
- In Arua, DRC conducted house-to-house sensitization on safe water chain and on food hygiene for 60 households as a follow up to the water quality test results which indicated contamination of water at household level.

Shelter and NFIs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- Refugees mainly live under emergency shelters they have built using palm leaves. Those living in Doruma received canvas sheets to protect their shelters from the rain, however additional tarpaulins are required to address the need.

ETHIOPIA

- NRC distributed 1,000 UNHCR plastic sheets to 1,000 families in Pugnido 1 refugee camp to reinforce the shelters that were affected by recent heavy rain incident. In addition, NRC has continued with the registration of shelter beneficiaries in collaboration with UNHCR and refugee shelter committees. NRC is planning to construct 510 transitional shelters in the camp.
- In Pugnido 2 Emergency shelters (tents) were provided to 60 refugee families whose shelters were affected by the recent heavy rains. In addition, NRC has continued with transitional shelter beneficiary registration.
- In Terkidi, ANE has completed material production for construction of the planned 700 transitional shelters.
- In Kule refugee camp, NRC organized and provided training for the selected 15 refugee shelter committees.
- In Jewi refugee camp NRC provided training for 16 shelter committees. The shelter committees are selected from refugee communities in the camp. Shelter registration in collaboration with RCC and shelter committees in each blocks continued. NRC will construct a total of 1,325 transitional shelter in Jewi.
- DRC completed construction of 392 transitional shelters and 302 refugee families has been allocated a shelter.
- The deployment of construction materials for Tsore Bridge started and construction is expected to be finalized in two weeks.

KENYA

- Some 240 temporary shelters were constructed to accommodate the increased in new arrivals to Kalobeyei Settlement.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Lasu camp, Central Equatoria, UNHCR partner United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR) distributed second-hand clothes to 190 refugees with specific needs. In Bentiu, Unity, UNHCR distributed non-food items to some 649 IDP families who had spontaneously returned from Juba. In Melut area, Upper Nile, UNHCR partner DRC distributed non-food items to some 1,500 vulnerable IDPs in the Melut POC as well as the IDP settlements in Dethoma I and II, New Paloich and Khor Adar.
- In Maban County, UNHCR partner HDC distributed plastic sheets for the construction of temporary shelters to 129 families who relocated from Tukchecha to their place of origin in Kongo Farjallah.
- In Melijo IDP site, Eastern Equatoria, UNHCR and partner Health Link rebuilt 132 shelters previously destroyed by storms.

UGANDA

- In Kiryandongo, the contractor handed over to UNHCR a newly constructed building for protection and interviews.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Lasu camp, Central Equatoria, UNHCR organized a two-day workshop for refugee camp leaders on various issues, including camp management, the responsibilities of village leaders and camp committees members; human rights and refugee law

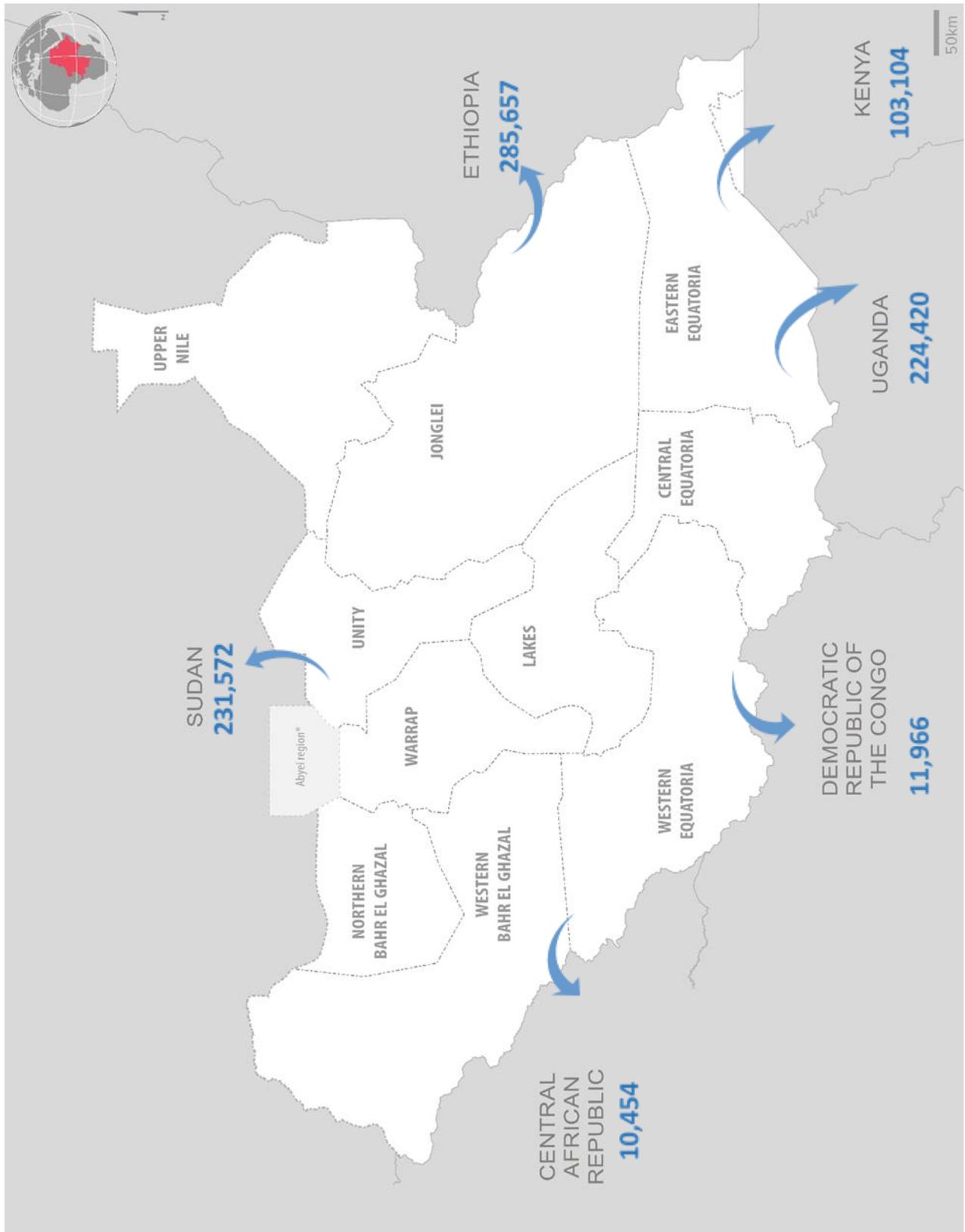
Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- UNHCR and partners identified some income generating activities, namely livestock farming and agricultural activities, which could represent a starting point for the refugees' self-sufficiency. The refugees and host community in the affected areas are both of Zande ethnicity and it is hoped that, despite language barriers, cultural homogeneity will favor the integration process.

UGANDA

- In Arua, 115 youth (63 refugees and 52 nationals), who received support from DRC for different vocational skills, graduated from Zobebe Memorial Vocational Institute.



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>