

KEY FIGURES

156,245*

South Sudanese arrivals since 8 July 2016, based on field reports (as of 14 Sept)

1,033,455*

Total South Sudanese refugees as of 14 Sept (both pre and post Dec 2013 caseload and new arrivals)

261,280

Refugees in South Sudan

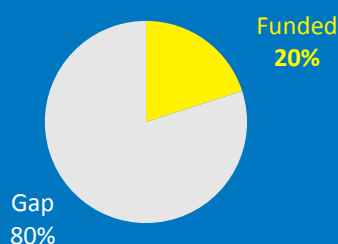
1.61 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in South Sudan

FUNDING (as of 13 Sept)

USD 643.0 M

Requested by UNHCR for the situation



PRIORITIES

DRC: Registration of new arrivals and construction of emergency shelters

ETHIOPIA: The relocation of registered refugees to the camps

UGANDA: Expansion of Kuluba Collection Point and ongoing relocation on new arrivals to the settlements

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

REGIONAL EMERGENCY UPDATE

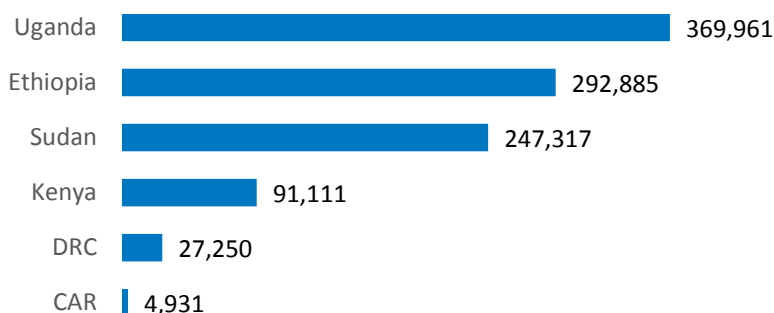
1 – 15 September 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The number of people who have been forced to flee from South Sudan to countries in the region has now reached more than 1 million.** South Sudan joins Syria, Afghanistan and Somalia as countries that have produced more than 1 million refugees.
- **In Uganda,** the influx of South Sudanese refugees continues, with some 47,998 individuals arriving in the first half of September. The rate of new arrivals to Uganda is increasing compared to July and August.
- **In Ethiopia,** some 11,420 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Gambella since 3 September 2016, more than the previous total arrivals in 2016.
- **In the Democratic Republic of Congo,** UNHCR has received reports of over 10,000 new South Sudanese arrivals in Aru Territory in Ituri Province.

Population of concern

A total of **1,033,455** South Sudanese refugees as of 14 September*



New Arrivals	New arrivals from 1 Jan 2016 to 7 July 2016*	New arrivals from 8 July 2016 to 14 Sept 2016*
Ethiopia	2,525	13,177
Sudan	88,839	13,149
Uganda	44,429	111,575
Kenya	8,376	4,884
DRC	890	13,423
CAR	622	37
TOTAL	145,681	156,245

**The population figures are based on best available information at the time of publishing. The arrivals into Uganda since July 1 are based on manual emergency registration or head-counts/wrist-banding. Actual population to be confirmed upon biometric registration by the Government. UNHCR continues to verify the numbers and future updates may vary as new information becomes available.*

CRITICAL NEEDS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

PROTECTION: UNHCR has only one registration team for the two Provinces, hampering registration of new arrivals.

SHELTER: An assessment mission to Aru Territory (Ituri) and Faradje Territory (Haut-Uele) at the end of August found that only 20 % of refugees have adequate shelter. The construction of emergency shelters in Gangala and Masombo (Haut-Uele) could not begin as planned in early September, due to the deteriorating security situation.

HEALTH: Lack of essential drugs, including anti-malarial and antibiotics.

ETHIOPIA

PROTECTION: Additional support staff to conduct registration of new arrivals is required. Pagak Transit Centre (TC) needs to be urgently decongested. Public lighting is required to ensure the safety of new arrivals.

SHELTER: There is a major gap in the availability of shelters to accommodate the current and potential new arrivals and the operation is reprioritising the programme to address the critical needs and life-saving activities while requesting additional funds.

WASH: An additional 118 latrines are needed in Pagak TC.

SOUTH SUDAN

HEALTH: There are no public health services currently operating in Lasu settlement, Central Equatoria, after armed groups looted the primary health care centre, stealing drugs, medical supplies and furniture, and attacking refugees.

UGANDA

PROTECTION: More resources are needed to assist with registration of new arrivals in light of the increased influx. Kuluba Collection point is in urgent need of expansion. Acceleration establishing community leadership structures to strengthen community protection mechanisms. Safety and security of shelters needs to be reinforced to ensure better protection of the population, particularly women and children.

EDUCATION: More primary schools and Early Child Development Centres are needed in Bidibidi.

HEALTH: Addition health staff, structures and supplies in Bidibidi to increase the scope and quality of services.

FOOD: There is a need to establish food distribution centres and a food basket/post distribution monitoring system in Bidibidi, as well as increased capacity to develop a comprehensive nutrition programme.

WASH: There is a need to increase the supply of clean water to Bidibidi settlement, as it currently averages just 5.6 litres per person per day. There is poor sanitation coverage in the new Ofua village in Rhino Camp, Arua.

NFIs: The large number of new arrivals is depleting stocks of core relief items in Bidibidi.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

SOUTH SUDAN

According to local media and sources, armed groups continued to fight in Lainya and Yei counties in an effort to control the main supplies routes between South Sudan and Uganda. Some 8,000 refugees sheltering in Lasu settlement, 40 kilometres south of Yei, fled their homes due to attacks and looting by armed groups.

The UN Commission on Human Rights in South Sudan concluded its first mission to the country on 15 September. The Commission reported it is deeply concerned over the ongoing impunity and lack of accountability for serious crimes and human rights violations and the slow implementation of the August 2015 peace agreement. After briefing

the Security Council on 14 September, Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations Hervé Ladsous told reporters that South Sudan's government had not taken any action on a pledge it made on 4 September to cooperate on the deployment of a 4,000-strong Regional Protection Force, following a meeting between President Salva Kiir and a delegation from the Security Council (UNSC) in Juba.

The Associated Press said on 9 September that “South Sudan's deadly fighting in July was directed by the highest levels of government”, citing the UN panel of experts report obtained by the news agency. The spokesperson for the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), Lul Ruai Koang, dismissed the report as “nonsense.”

The Government of South Sudan submitted instrument of ratification to the East African Community (EAC) on 5 September to officially become a full member of the bloc. The instrument of ratification was signed by the Presidential Advisor on Economic Affairs, Aggrey Tisa Sabuni, and presented to the EAC in Arusha. The East African Community Secretary General, Ambassador Liberat Mfumukeko received them on behalf of the bloc.

During a UNHCR-led assessment mission to Makor village in Lakes' Wulu County, unknown gunmen ambushed and shot at a two-vehicle convoy on 16 September, carrying UNHCR and partner Action Africa Help International (AAHI) staff. One national AAHI staff sustained non-life-threatening injuries and was evacuated to Juba with UNHCR's help. A national staff member of UNHCR partner World Vision International was brutally killed by unknown gunmen along with his wife and two children on 6 September in Yambio. The reasons behind these attacks remain unknown.

The UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) issued a press release on 10 September reporting that between 24 August and 1 September the Mission extracted some 291 individuals from the Garamba National Park, Haut Uélé province, on humanitarian grounds.

Sudanese refugees held peaceful demonstrations in Maban's four refugee camps to protest against the ongoing conflict in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states and Darfur, as the war in Blue Nile marked its 5th anniversary in early September. Refugee representatives marched up to Bunj to present their grievances to UNHCR.

Countries of Asylum

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- UNHCR has begun to shift its response from Bambouti towards Obo after a UNHCR led, multifunctional team mission assessed the situation in Obo in late August. This mission concluded that the presence of an existing United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) base in Obo, as well as basic services and more established supply routes, made it a more favourable location than Bambouti, where various challenges continued to hamper the response. Obo also offers a longer-term solution – the anticipated departure of UPDF forces from Haut-Mbomou province in the coming months had been an increasing cause for concern. Consequently, a managerial decision was taken with the agreement of the CAR authorities to transfer the refugees in Bambouti to Obo. Logistical arrangements have already been made for the provision of four all-terrain trucks to carry those families who wish to go to Obo and further transport assistance from UNHCR is required. The moving process is expected to take two to three months until completion. Additional staff have been recruited to support the response.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- Insecurity has forced UNHCR and partners to suspend their movements to locations north-west of Doruma (Haut-Uele). On 4 September, the vehicle of a UNHCR partner was attacked by armed men. In the following days, the health center in Masombo was pillaged, and the food distributed to refugees in Masombo was taken, followed by a deadly attack against FARDC soldiers in the same area.
- The National Refugee Commission (CNR) reports some 8,697 refugees from DRC have spontaneously returned to DRC from South Sudan.

SUDAN

- Heavy rains continued to affect several areas in White Nile State, damaging refugee and host community shelters and slowing down the border crossing process for refugees coming from South Sudan. A significant increase in the arrival rate is expected once the rains subside.

UGANDA

- Recent arrival trends confirm Oraba (Koboko axis) border point as the main border crossing point for South Sudanese arriving into Uganda, compared to July when Elegu (Adjumani axis) border point was the main entry point. More new arrivals are fleeing from Central Equatoria and less are arriving from Eastern Equatoria.
- Although the settlement of Kiryandongo has reached its capacity and is not registering any refugees, many people continue to reach there and are being transferred to Bidibidi settlement in Yumbe. The relocation of refugees from Adjumani, Arua and Moyo to Bidibidi continues, with the total refugee population in Yumbe standing at 88,622 as of 15 September. Efforts to expedite the transfer process of refugees from Oraba and Kuluba Collection Points to Bidibidi continue. A total of 29 vehicles were mobilized to transfer refugees to Bidibidi settlement. However these vehicles are still not sufficient to meet the high number of new arrivals.
- A new settlement area has been opened in Arua district to accommodate the continued and escalated rate of new arrivals. Ofua village, located with Rhino Camp, is estimated to be able to host 6,000 households according to the Government of Uganda. Site evaluation, planning and the demarcation of plots for shelter are underway.
- In a breakthrough, refugees and their leaders agreed to the relocation of refugees staying at Nyumanzi Transit Centre. Relocation from Nyumanzi was a complex issue, due to a variety of factors. OPM identified sufficient vacant plots in existing refugee settlements in Adjumani, and refugees have accepted to relocate to these plots.

Refugee and IDP Response



Protection

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- According to previous unverified reports, about 200 individuals had moved from Bambouti towards Obo in the course of August to join a group of 1,000 already settled there. However, based on the outcomes of a registration mission completed during the reporting period only 657 South Sudanese people are currently residing in Obo, the rest were CAR nationals portraying themselves as refugees. As a result, no spontaneous internal movements were yet recorded between Bambouti and Obo. However, refugees have openly expressed fear of cross-border incursions by armed groups, which may trigger movement from Bambouti in the future.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- UNHCR was informed that the migration authorities and a local refugee committee counted 10,521 new arrivals in the localities of Ingbokolo, Agga and Kendrio (Aru Territory, Ituri Province). These new arrivals are not yet registered. Once verified, these arrivals will bring the total number of South Sudanese to almost 40,000, twice UNHCR's initial planning figure.
- Authorities requested to move all South Sudanese refugees in Haut-Uele and Ituri Provinces to three sites: Nambili (which already hosts 5,000 refugees), near Doruma (Haut-Uele province, Dungu territory), Meri, near Aba (Haut-Uele province, Faradje territory), and Biringi (Ituri province, Aru territory). These sites will be administered by the CNR and UNHCR is working on a relocation plan.
- In Bitima (Haut-Uele Province), CNR informed migration and intelligence officials and the military about the principle of non-refoulement of refugees, following the arrival of 400 South Sudanese arrivals fleeing forced conscription by an armed group and inter-community conflicts.
- Some 34 unaccompanied children were identified in Doruma. CNR has requested court decisions on their placement in foster families.
- Due to the lack of humanitarian actors on the ground, new arrivals in Ituri have received very little assistance. There are reports of refugees venturing back into South Sudan to get food, putting themselves at high risk.

- An assessment mission to Aru Territory (Ituri) and Faradje Territory (Haut-Uele) concluded that 9 per cent of girls between the age of 12 and 17 years and six per cent of adult women have become victims of sexual violence during their flight. The same assessment found that five per cent of refugee children were unaccompanied.

ETHIOPIA

- UNHCR and partners have witnessed a sudden increase of new arrivals from South Sudan as compared to the rest of 2016, with 11,420 South Sudanese refugees arriving in Gambella since 3 September 2016. Most of the new arrivals originate from Upper Nile State and report fleeing from insecurity and food shortages. The majority of the arrivals continue to be women and children, many of whom are UASC, and are concentrated in the Pagak Transit Centre.
- The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR are conducting screening and registration for over 11,000 new arrivals at Pagak Transit Centre. The first step of registration, providing wristbands, has been organized for almost all the new arrivals. Of the 11,420 arrivals, 379 refugees have been registered, relocated to Jewi refugee camp with logistical support by IOM, and received relief items and food for 15 days. An additional 3,009 has been registered and are awaiting relocation, while 7,932 have received wristbands and awaiting registration. An estimated 100 new arrivals await wrist-banding and registration. Some 146 registered new arrivals are unaccompanied children, 352 are separated from their families and 33 other vulnerable children. Given the increase in the arrival of UASC, identification is ongoing to provide specialized services, including care arrangements and family tracing.
- Refugees awaiting relocation from the Pagak Transit Centre have access to an operational Emergency Health Clinic ran by MSF, 40 drop-holes and potable water. 50,000 pieces of soap and 12,000 mosquito nets have been dispatched from Addis Ababa to Gambella, to respond to the health and sanitation needs of the refugees.
- The Government is prevented from allowing further relocation to Jewi Refugee Camp due to new emerging security issues and concerns regarding peaceful coexistence around Jewi and Gambella. The local authorities have prioritized Tierkidi and Kule and additional options are being sought. A joint UNHCR, ARRA, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and International Rescue Committee (IRC) mission took place to Tierkidi refugee camp to assess the possibility of extending the camp to accommodate an additional 10,000 new arrivals, and to identify needs in terms of reception facilities, WASH and site clearance.

SOUTH SUDAN

- UNHCR received confirmation that South Sudan has acceded to the 1969 AOU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, after the instruments of accession were deposited at the African Union in Addis Ababa on 19 May 2016. The Convention has now entered into force.
- In Juba, Central Equatoria, UNHCR launched a three-month training program for Refugee Status Determination caseworkers at South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) to enable them to adjudicate refugee claims. In South Sudan, more than 1,300 asylum-seekers are awaiting determination of their refugee status.
- In Juba, tensions flared up at the UNMISS Topping site between the newly established Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) leadership and humanitarian partners, with the former attempting to prevent relocation of IDPs to UN House. IDPs staged demonstrations and threatened aid workers, forcing UNMISS to use teargas to disperse the protesters. A total of 2,687 IDPs have relocated to UN House while some 1,700 others remain at Topping. UNHCR and partners Handicap International (HI) and HDC completed a household-based intention survey among IDPs in the Topping site to gather information on preferred solutions and factors affecting their decision-making. Some 59 per cent intend to relocate to the UN House, 17 per cent intend to return to their pre-displacement residence, 13 per cent plan to relocate elsewhere and 11 per cent remain undecided due to lack of information about services and conditions in UN House.
- In Yei, Central Equatoria, UNHCR and partners ACROSS and UMCOR conducted a rapid assessment in Yei town, after clashes between government and opposition forces and reports of looting of civilian properties. According to preliminary information, tens of thousands of IDPs have been displaced, including nearly 3,700 people who found refuge in the Episcopal Church Compound.

- UNHCR officially opened a new camp at Pamir on 1 September to provide better protection and services to Sudanese refugees relocating from Yida settlement and new arrivals from the war-torn Nuba Mountains. The new camp, some 80 kilometres south of the contested border with Sudan, is ready to accommodate up to 20,000 people at the moment. UNHCR and partners have so far demarcated 5,000 family plots, built a primary school and a health centre. Drinking water is available through a sun-powered water pumping system. A child friendly space opened in the first week of September. UNHCR has so far relocated 77 refugees.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR in partnership with IRC held 25 advocacy sessions with refugees on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) prevention and response. Twelve members of the Conflict Resolution Committee and police service received a two-day training on SGBV concepts and human rights. IRC also provided psychosocial counselling to nine SGBV survivors and material assistance to eleven vulnerable women and girls.
- Ongoing fighting in the southern belt of Central Equatoria continued to jeopardise the safety and security of refugees in Lasu settlement and hinder UNHCR and partner organizations' ability to access them. Armed groups have repeatedly entered the settlement during the reporting period and fired shots, assaulted refugees, looted and destroyed humanitarian assets, goods and property. Some 8,000 refugees fled in panic and dispersed in different directions. Nearly 6,500 people have reportedly found refuge in a nearby farmland at Kukuyi, some six kilometres north of Lasu, while 1,400 others have scattered along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Refugee leaders report that 100 refugees have crossed into DRC, joining another 2,000 Congolese nationals who escaped from Lasu in early September. During the raids, a Congolese woman was raped and another one managed to escape attempted rape. Two Sudanese women were reportedly abducted and remain in captivity in an unknown location. UNHCR condemns these attacks and urges all armed parties to respect the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum and refugee settlements.
- In Gorom settlement, refugees reported that the security situation has improved, although the presence of soldiers in Gorom environs continued to restrict UNHCR and partner organization's access to refugees. UNHCR and partners were stopped twice at an army checkpoint en route to Gorom and requested them to return to Juba. A local contractor informed UNHCR that they are no longer willing to operate in the area due to volatile security. UNHCR and CRA continue to liaise with the authorities to ensure that the armed forces respect the civilian character of asylum and refugee settlement and afford humanitarian partners unhindered access to persons of concern.
- The Protection Cluster released "Juba crisis and expansion of conflict" report on 16 September, calling on Government and the Opposition to uphold their obligations under the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) and international humanitarian, human rights, and criminal law to refrain from targeting civilians or civilian assets, and to allow full and unhindered access to civilians in areas of active conflict.
- In Bor, Jonglei, UNHCR sponsored a radio talk show on SGBV prevention and response and the consequences of early and forced marriage with the participation of officials from the State Ministry of Education, Gender, Child and Social Welfare. UNHCR and partner Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) distributed NFIs to 43 vulnerable families in Payuen boma, including IDPs, returnees and host community members.
- In Bentiu, Unity, UNHCR referred 34 rape survivors to *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF) and IRC for medical attention and psychosocial counselling. Four incidents reportedly occurred in Bentiu town and 30 others on the road from Leer. UNHCR agreed to provide the Protection Cluster with 200 kg of dignity kits to be distributed to women of reproductive age during an upcoming inter-cluster response to IDPs in Jazeera, scheduled to take place on 17 September.
- In Wau, Western Bahr al Ghazal, UNHCR provided assistance to 486 persons with specific needs in different sites and conducted a training on psychosocial support, first-aid training and SGBV prevention and response for 70 staff members of partner organization Women Development Group.
- In Bentiu, Unity, UNHCR received reports of some 280 families fleeing Leer, Koch and Mayendit (Unity) to seek safety in Fangak (Jonglei). IDPs are reportedly in dire need of food and NFIs.
- In Upper Nile, some 486 families (1,066 individuals) have been reportedly displaced to Malakal town as a result of fighting between government and opposition forces in Baliet, Adong and Geldah. In Wau Shilluk, the lack of flight safety assurance from both government and opposition forces has continued to hinder the ability of humanitarian partners to deliver food assistance to IDPs since May this year.

SUDAN

- Close to 250,000 South Sudanese have arrived into Sudan since December 2013, with over 100,000 new arrivals since the beginning of the year.
- In White Nile State, UNHCR received written approval for the allocation of extra space in Al Alagaya and El Redis 2 sites to accommodate an additional 200 and 500 families respectively.
- In Kario site, East Darfur State, the relocation process from Khor Omer IDP camp continued with 1,444 families (2,597 individuals) relocated.

UGANDA

- New arrivals are increasingly using a number of informal border crossing points, particularly in Busia, Angili and Chakulia, reportedly to avoid confrontation with armed groups. Some South Sudanese refugees are crossing to Uganda through Democratic Republic of Congo citing insecurity to cross to Uganda directly from South Sudan. They reported that they decided to take the different route after they received information about harassment and looting of properties in the check points established on the way to Uganda. Some other new arrivals, who earlier came to Uganda and were staying with their relatives and friends with the hope of return to South Sudan when the situation improves, have now started to seek refuge as they believe the situation back in their country of origin has not improved and the money they brought into Uganda are depleted.
- In Adjumani, new arrivals continue to report that the security situation in Eastern Equatoria is worsening due to activities by armed groups, particularly in Loa, Magwi, Pajok, Torit and Pageri, among other areas. They report incidents of killings, looting, burning of houses and properties, abduction of male youths and forceful recruitment into armed groups. Ongoing fighting between government and rebel forces has reportedly caused difficulties in using roads and access routes. Crops are reportedly being destroyed by both sides, exacerbating an already dire situation in terms of food availability and increasing cost.
- New arrivals in Arua report fighting across Eastern, Central and Western Equatoria, compounded by the breakdown of public services and the harassment of civilian populations by armed groups. Newly arrived refugees continue to report harassment, torture, intimidation and looting of properties by armed groups as well as killing of civilians in the areas like Lainya, Morobo and Yei. Refugees report that they prefer to use the crossing at Busia as armed groups are present on the Yei to Oraba road and are intimidating civilians attempting to flee the country. The Yei to Morobo road is said to be particularly unsafe, with reports of armed groups killing civilians. Refugees report that forces opposing the government are increasing their attacks in Central Equatoria.
- In Bidibidi, various protection activities are underway. UNHCR and the Office of Prime Minister (OPM) agreed to begin biometric registration of refugees living in the settlement in RIMS in the coming weeks and to resume and complete the refugee population verification for all refugee groups hosted by Uganda after it had been suspended due to the emergency response. New refugee arrivals have participated in a number of community dialogue sessions to discuss key child protection issues, the situation of UASC and the need to identify potential foster carers. Community members have formed a child protection network and a foster care network. A number of women's groups have been trained on SGBV prevention and response, and psychological first aid, while community mobilisation activities are underway at all collection points, transit and reception centres, and settlements, with social mobilisers encouraging refugees to report any SGBV incidents. Five women reported cases of attempted rape in Bidibidi settlement and police are working with OPM to respond. Refugees elected representatives for the Interim Refugee Leadership Council (Refugee Welfare Council) and established other community leadership structures. UNHCR and the police provided community policing training for the 20 members of Neighbour Watch Team in Block 1 of Bidibidi settlement. UNHCR trained 78 partner staff on the Code of Conduct and Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA). Efforts are ongoing to implement peaceful coexistence initiatives to promote tolerance for both refugee and host community populations.
- In Nyumanzi, child protection partners met with 126 UASC and informed the children about the process of both relocation to the settlements and identification of relatives and caregivers. They will continue to receive support while identification of potential foster carers is ongoing. Some 20 security guards and four policemen are deployed in Nyumanzi to enhance security, in light of the increased population that now resides there. Five solar street lights have also been installed to improve safety and security at night.

- In Arua, a total of 111 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for children at risk at Ocea Reception Centre. Following the BIAs, foster care arrangements were initiated for unaccompanied children.

Education

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- UNICEF is expected to launch education activities in Obo pending approval of the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF). In the meantime, UNHCR through Vision for Change the World (VCW), will support an existing school in Obo in order to include refugee children.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Unity, all schools in Ajuong Thok camp reopened on 5 September, with 7,995 pupils enrolled in four primary schools (4,836 boys and 3,159 girls). In Pamir camp, UNHCR and partners completed Kings of Nuba primary school, including the delivery of 85 desks.
- In Maban camps, Upper Nile, UNHCR and partners Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Save the Children International (SCI) carried out a Back to School campaign to educate children and parents about the importance of education and the enrolment process, targeting over 32,000 students.

UGANDA

- In Bidibidi, seven sites have been identified for the construction of Early Childhood Care and Development Centres. Two centres are already complete and operational, with 1,248 children enrolled. Some 48 caregivers were recruited, including 24 refugees, and the Centre Management Committee has been formed.
- Two primary schools are currently under construction in Bidibidi. Each school will have nine classrooms for primary Levels 1 - 9 and will be able to accommodate up to 900 children. Classes are set to start in a few weeks and information dissemination and registration of children is ongoing. Eighty teachers will be hired for the new school, in coordination with Yumbe Education District Committee, along with an additional 16 teachers for the four existing schools that will be open to refugees.

Health

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- UNHCR partner ADES carried out 193 consultations in Nambili (Doruma) and 34 patients were hospitalized. Health activities in Masombo and Gangala were put on hold due to security concerns. Since the beginning of the response, 678 persons have been sensitized on HIV/AIDS.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Juba, Central Equatoria, UNHCR, as co-chair of the HIV/Tuberculosis sub-working group, continued to work with the Ministry of Health, WHO, IOM, UNAIDS and other partners to develop relevant HIV guidelines and SOPs.
- In Makpandu settlement, Western Equatoria, UNHCR partner WVI referred 15 patients living with HIV/AIDs to Yambio State Hospital for ART services. UNHCR is in discussion with MSF to explore the feasibility of extending their HIV/AIDS programme to Makpandu and hence allow provision of antiretroviral (ART) services on site.
- In Maban, Upper Nile, UNHCR partner Mentor Initiative conducted Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and larviciding activities, targeting 6,000 households in Kaya camp, 21,000 households in Yusuf Batil and Doro camp and 5,000 in Gendrassa camp. UNHCR partner Medair has conducted ongoing blanket distribution of mosquito nets in Gendrassa camp, benefitting nearly 41,000 refugees since June. UNHCR conducted targeted distribution to large sized families (six and above) in all four camps. The incidence of malaria in the camps is higher compared to previous years, but in line with the trends observed in the whole country. UNHCR and partners are also treating patients with malaria. As a result, the number of malaria cases in Maban camps decreased from 19,701 in August to 5,863 in the first two weeks of September. There were six deaths from malaria in the reporting period compared to eighteen in August.

UGANDA

- Medical screening has started in all entry points, with 18 more medical staff (six from MTI and twelve from Koboko District Local Government) deployed to Kuluba Collection Point and Oraba Entry Point to expedite the screening process and transfer of refugees to Bidibidi settlement.
- In Bidibidi, medical professionals are conducting some 500 consultations every day, with approximately 27% of those comprised from the host population. The leading causes of illness are malaria (49%), Respiratory Tract Infections (19%) followed by Acute Watery Diarrhea (7%). There was an outbreak of acute watery diarrhea (AWD) in Bidibidi with 52 refugees affected. All patients with AWD were discharged after undergoing successful treatment and no new cases have been reported since 3 September 2016. The crude mortality rate is 0.1 deaths/10,000/day, below the emergency threshold. Efforts are underway to establish a health facility in Bidibidi settlement Zone 2. An outreach mobile clinic is in place as a temporary measure.



Food Security and Nutrition

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- Agreements have been reached with WFP for the provision of at least three months' food supply for the South Sudanese refugees. UNHCR transported in a first convoy 30MT of food commodities to Obo of which 15 MT were delivered to Bambouti for distribution prior to the relocation exercise. Preparation is underway to transport the remaining 60MT from Bambari to Obo. An agreement has also been reached with FAO for seeds and tools to improve food security. UNHCR signed a Project Partnership Agreement, with JUPEDDEC a national NGO to conduct the seed distribution.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- Some 297,000 MT of WFP food is to be distributed in Faradje and Dungu Territories (Haut-Uele) as well as Aru Territory (Ituri) in September. Distribution north-west of Doruma is unlikely, due to security concerns.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Juba, Central Equatoria, UNHCR received from UNICEF 1,440 cartoons of Plumpy'Nut and another 243 cartoons of antibiotics, therapeutic milk, dietary supplements, anti-parasite medication, and anthropometric materials to benefit refugees in Unity and Upper Nile camps.
- In Yida settlement and Ajuong Thok camp, Unity, WFP in coordination with UNHCR and partners carried out September General Food Distribution (GFD), reaching some 99,000 refugees with food rations at 70 per cent as from August 2015. In Maban, Upper Nile, WFP in coordination with UNHCR and partners carried out September's GFD in Yusuf Batil and Kaya camps, reaching nearly 66,000 refugees. In Makpandu settlement, Western Equatoria, UNHCR and WFP completed the prepositioning of 262 tons of food needed to meet the food needs of the population until the end of 2016 and UNHCR partner WVI distributed crop seeds to 299 families.

UGANDA

- In Arua, some 1,134 children were assessed for malnutrition. Twelve were found to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 46 with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and have been placed on supplementary feeding programmes.
- In Bidibidi, village health members and nutrition assistants, in coordination with UNHCR, Action Against Hunger (ACF) and Concern Worldwide, conducted three day mass nutrition (MUAC) screening concluded. Of the 4,683 children under five years old who were screened, some 54 were severely malnourished and 208 were moderately malnourished. 652 children were assessed at Oraba, Kuluba, Busia and Ocea. Among these, 13 were found to be suffering from MAM and seven from SAM. Decentralization of nutrition services is ongoing to ensure access to the increasing numbers of refugees residing in the area. Outpatient and targeted supplementary feeding care is currently being provided at three health posts in Zone 1. An outreach service is being provided in Zone 2 as a temporary measure until longer term facilities are put in place.



Water and Sanitation

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- A Partner Partnership Agreement has been signed with Vision to Change the World (VCW) to provide health, water and sanitation assistance for the South Sudanese refugee population in the new refugee site under construction in Obo. According to the PPA, VCW will support the existing Obo Hospital which will be accessed by refugees and local population. Pending the approval from the CERF to fund UNICEF for WASH activities in Obo, VCW will construct two hand pumps and four blocks of latrine on the new refugee site (Combattant) in Obo.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- ADES has repaired three water pumps in the Doruma area and installed pumps on two newly drilled wells. Some 24 latrines and showers were constructed in Doruma/Nambili, bringing the total to 250.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Ajuong Thok and Pamir camps, Unity, the average water coverage stands at 23 and 28 litres per person per day (l/p/d) respectively – above the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. The latrine-to-refugee ratio in Ajuong Thok and Pamir was respectively 1:10 and 1:1 during the reporting period, above UNHCR standards of a maximum of 20 people per latrine.
- In Maban camps, Upper Nile, the average water supply stood at 18 l/p/d during the reporting period and the latrine-to-refugee ratio was respectively 1:12. UNHCR and partners Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) and Pacific Architects and Engineers (PAE) in coordination with the County WASH Department completed and handed over four boreholes to the host communities nearby the refugee camps. As a result, nearly 6,500 people can now access safe water within their own village instead of walking as far as three kilometers. UNHCR is also helping the communities establish WASH committees to operate and maintain the boreholes and water points with the support of the local WASH department.
- In Gendrassa camp, Upper Nile, UNHCR partner ACTED constructed new water tap stands in four schools and rehabilitated the existing ones, providing a safer learning environment for some 3,000 students.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, awareness-raising campaigns are ongoing about the importance of maintaining good hygiene in order to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. Information Education Communication brochures (IEC) on cholera were provided to new arrivals in Elegu in light of last month's outbreak.
- In Rhino Camp, Arua, the breakdown of a motorized water system in Ocea saw the provision of clean water drop to just seven l/p/d, far below the emergency standard and compounded by the lack of water storage facilities.
- In Bidibidi Zone 1, 530,000 litres of water have been distributed to 41 locations where plastic storage tanks with a capacity of 10,000 litres each are installed. Twenty boreholes have been drilled, ten of which are fully installed and currently operational. Three high-yielding boreholes have been motorized to provide water to the Bidibidi reception centre and health facility. The average provision of water in Zone 1 is 14 l/p/d; hand-washing facilities at the communal latrines are at 87 per cent coverage in Zone 1. In Zone 2, four tanks of 10m³ have been installed with an average distribution of 4 l/p/d. The construction of temporary communal latrines showers and washrooms is ongoing. The latrine-to-refugee ratio now stands at 1:42 and the bathing facility-to-refugee ratio at 1:254 in Zone 1. In Zone 2, construction has begun on blocks of latrines, showers and hand-washing stations with soap. 134 blocks of latrines have been completed with many more currently under construction.



Shelter and NFIs

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- In line with the PPA with VCW, the partner will construct 600 shelters on the new site to the benefit of the most vulnerable refugees who will be transported to the new site.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- In Nambili (near Doruma, Haut-Uele Province), UNHCR's partner African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) built reception facilities including two hangars as shelter for newly arrived refugees, as well as hangars for medical screening, registration and distribution, with a further 300 shelters (4mx3m) for vulnerable refugee families also completed.
- An assessment mission to Aru Territory (Ituri) and Faradje Territory (Haut-Uele) at the end of August found that only 20 % of refugees had adequate shelter. Many refugees were camping in the open, some occupied churches and schools. After the mission, further influxes of refugees were reported. The construction of emergency shelters in Gangala and Masombo (Haut-Uele) could not begin as planned in early September, due to the deteriorating security situation.

ETHIOPIA

- In Tierkidi camp, UNHCR partner NRC is rehabilitating two hangars and is facilitating the construction of 125 emergency shelters to accommodate the incoming refugees.

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Pamir camp, Unity, UNHCR and partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) completed the construction of 21 out of 700 transitional shelters intended for vulnerable refugees relocating from Yida.
- In Yusuf Batil camp, Upper Nile, UNHCR and DRC distributed tents to 111 people with physical disabilities and the elderly. In Batil village, DRC in coordination with CRA and the local administration identified 16 host community families in need of shelter assistance.
- In Makpandu settlement, Western Equatoria, UNHCR and WVI distributed NFIs to 95 vulnerable families (283 individuals), including blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, buckets and water cans.

UGANDA

- In Bidibidi, four new shelters have been constructed at the reception centre in Bidibidi. Plastic sheeting, soap, mosquito nets, soap and blankets were distributed to new arrivals and a total of 5,225 refugees received second hand clothes. Stocks of blankets and sheeting are running low and are in need of replenishing.



Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

SOUTH SUDAN

- In Yusuf Batil camp, Upper Nile, UNHCR and partner DRC conducted a one-day training for 30 members of the Refugee Youth Committee on leadership, teambuilding and youth mobilization, with a view to strengthen community networks in identifying and addressing issues of concern, including early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation. UNHCR and partner Relief International (RI) trained the 30 members of the Seedlings Nursery Group in nursery and planting practices to help them improve their income. In the month of August, the group earned some USD 750 from the sale of tree seedlings.
- In Gendrassa and Kaya camps, Upper Nile, UNHCR and partner ACTED distributed sesame seeds to 3,385 refugees and another 1,000 host community members to help them improve their food production and food security. UNHCR and ACTED also trained 56 refugees in Maban in beekeeping and provided them with beekeeping starters kits.
- In Makpandu settlement, Western Equatoria, UNHCR and partners provided agricultural tools to 525 families in an effort to help them become more self-reliant, including to 200 families from the host community. Some 139 out of 150 plots for agricultural production have been allocated to date.

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Links:

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