

KEY FIGURES

488,500*

South Sudanese arrivals in 2017,
based on field reports as of 31 May

1,908,658*

Total South Sudanese refugees as of
31 May 2017 (pre and post Dec 2013
caseload and new arrivals)

272,925

Refugees in South Sudan (31 May)

2 million

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in
South Sudan, including 230,482
people in UNMISS Protection of
Civilians site

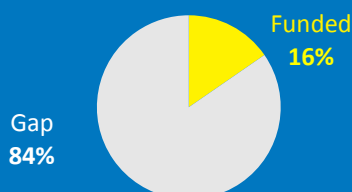
FUNDING

USD 883.5 M

Requested by UNHCR in 2017 for the
South Sudan situation

USD 141.2 M

Received by UNHCR as of 30 May 2017



*The population and arrival figures are based on best available information at the time of production. UNHCR continues to verify the numbers in all countries and future updates may vary as new information becomes available. 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.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

REGIONAL UPDATE

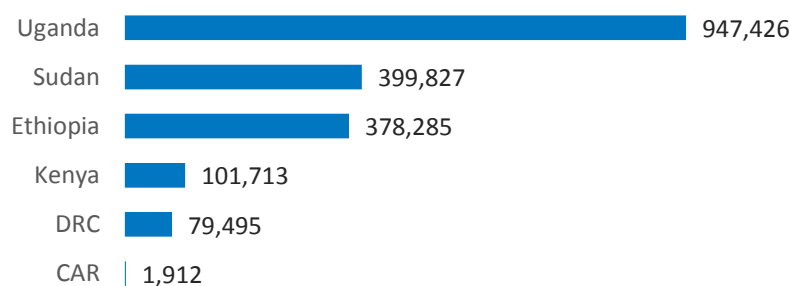
16 - 31 May 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- **In South Sudan**, armed clashes were reported in the vicinity of Doro Camp, in Maban, Upper Nile. Reportedly, twenty refugees were seriously wounded during the fighting and two refugees died. UNHCR, the Government and NGO partners, provided targeted support to those displaced by the conflict.
- **In Central African Republic**, the rapid deterioration of the security situation in the southern and eastern areas of the country affected the supply of assistance to the South Sudanese refugees.
- **In Democratic Republic of the Congo**, insecurity in the border region of Dungu Territory (Haut-Uele Province), has constrained the provision of assistance to the South Sudanese refugees.
- **In Ethiopia**, the relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Pagak to the new Gure Shembola camp in Benishangul-Gumuz region is ongoing.
- **In Kenya**, a cholera outbreak was declared in Kakuma on 22 May.
- **In Sudan**, over 43,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in May (close to 1,400 per day), bringing the total number of new arrivals in 2017 to almost 152,000. Following the completion of biometric registration in El Leri and the verification exercise in Kalama, the total verified caseload of South Sudanese refugees since December 2013 is confirmed to be just under 400,000.
- **In Uganda**, a total of 48,562 South Sudanese refugees arrived in May, representing a daily average of 1,567 new arrivals.

Population of concern

A total of **1,908,658** South Sudanese refugees as of 31 May 2017



	New arrivals in 2016	New arrivals in 2017 (as of 31 May)
Ethiopia	53,661	35,523
Sudan	134,370	151,920
Uganda	489,234	275,786
Kenya	22,501	12,131
DRC	61,125	12,823
CAR	659	317
TOTAL	761,550	488,500

UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

For more detailed information on the South Sudan situation response in specific country operations, kindly refer to the latest county updates, hyperlinked below and available on the portal: data.unhcr.org/southsudan



[DRC](#)



[Ethiopia](#)



[Kenya](#)



[South Sudan](#)



[Sudan](#)



[Uganda](#)

SOUTH SUDAN

Latest developments

- **On 22 May, South Sudan President Salva Kiir officially launched the National Dialogue in Juba.** The process had been put on hold on 8 May due to lack of quorum for the Committee. During his speech, President Kiir again declared a unilateral ceasefire and the release of those currently detained as political prisoners. A unilateral ceasefire was previously called in March on the fringes of the IGAD summit, however conflict intensified in April and May.
- **On 24 May, the Special Representative to the Secretary-General (SRSG), David Shearer, briefed the UN Security Council (UNSC) on the current situation in South Sudan.** The SRSG noted that intercommunal conflicts persisted nationwide, while clashes between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and Sudan People's Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLA-IO) had seen 22,000 people arrive in Wau from surrounding areas, seeking refuge at United Nations premises and in churches. He noted that the onset of rain would greatly complicate the humanitarian response while raising the spectre of cholera, of which 7,700 cases had been reported to date. The SRSG also emphasized that for the recently launched National Dialogue to be credible, it would need the genuine participation of opposition constituencies. He further reiterated it was vital for the Security Council to unite on a common strategy to advance the political process. On the same day, the UNSC met to confirm the renewal of ongoing sanctions, which includes a travel ban and asset freeze imposed by Resolution 2206 (2015) on those designated to be blocking peace, security, and stability in South Sudan.
- **On 22 May, armed clashes were reported in the vicinity of Doro Camp, in Maban, Upper Nile.** Reportedly, twenty refugees were seriously wounded during the fighting and two refugees died, though no official figure of casualties was provided by the authorities. Some 4,000 people who sought protection at the UNMISS base in the area have now returned to their plots. The fighting took place between members of Uduk and Ingassana communities and is related to ongoing tensions and fighting among the SPLA – North leadership. It also resulted in multiple displacements of refugee populations to Gendrassa, Yusuf Batil and Kaya camps and vice-versa. UNHCR, in coordination with the Government and NGO partners, provided targeted support to the displaced communities and relocated at-risk minority tribes to safer locations. To date over 7,000 refugees have been relocated to Doro.

Achievements and Impact

- **Protection:** In Ajuong Thok refugee camp, Unity, UNHCR trained 12 Community Outreach Volunteers (COVs) on detention monitoring and human rights. UNHCR received 15 survivors of SGBV at the safe spaces and provided support. In Ajuong Thok and Pamir refugee camps, 6,409 women and girls of reproductive age received dignity kits. In Makpandu refugee settlement, Western Equatoria, UNHCR partner World Vision International conducted a three day Protection and Human Rights training for police, refugees, local authorities and host community.
- **Education:** In Pamir refugee camp, UNHCR partner Action Africa Help International (AAHI), handed over two new primary schools and two semi-permanent classrooms at Kings of Nuba Primary School to decongest classrooms.
- **Health:** In Ajuong Thok refugee camp, UNHCR partner, Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) conducted a study of mental illness among the refugee population. Many refugees singled out flash back of traumatic experiences (mass

killings, rape, torture, abduction) as principal causes of mental health problems. Adults noted the loss of their loved ones and means of livelihood, as well as economic uncertainties and lack of support as major causes. For children, the loss of parents and lack parental affection and care were identified as contributing factors.

- **Community Empowerment and Self Reliance:** In Pamir refugee camp, the host community allocated 3,000 acres of land to refugees. UNHCR, through its partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) will provide seeds, tools, and extension services to refugees and host community in the area to help the communities become relatively food secure and live together peacefully. In Unity, UNHCR sowed a total of 40,000 fruit seedlings during the reporting period, including 10,059 in Ajuong Thok, 3,000 in Pamir and 25,531 Yida. As part of UNHCR's strategy for host community projects in Yida, UNHCR partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) planted 1,500 fruit seedlings at the new Orchard and Agroforestry Centre.
- **IDP response:** In Upper Nile, UNHCR participated in two interagency joint assessment missions to assess the situation of 400 internally displaced households in Jamam, Maban County, and 277 displaced households from Jabir Dida, Kangu and Old Guffa. In Jamam, the mission recommended targeted assistance to the most vulnerable families after a thorough verification. UNHCR will distribute NFIs to those displaced from Jabir Dida, Kangu and Old Guffa and will continue protection monitoring.
- In Longechuk, Upper Nile, UNHCR partner ADRA trained 40 members of the Joint group working on SGBV. In Twic East County and Mingkaman, Jonglei, UNHCR conducted a two-day workshop for 90 Community Based Protection Networks members on Protection, HIV/AIDS, SGBV, community-based approach and the role of CBPN members.
- In Yei, UNHCR partner UMCOR opened the first child-friendly space (CFS) located at the Jigomoni IDP site. The CFS is based on collaborative work within protection cluster and child protection sub-cluster.
- In Bor County, Jonglei, 438 vulnerable IDP, returnee and host community households received solar lamps from UNHCR and its partner HDC. The solar lamps are aimed at reducing the risks of SGBV when accessing water points and toilets at night.

Countries of Asylum

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Latest developments

- **A rapid deterioration of security in southern and eastern areas of the Central African Republic spread across Haute-Kotto, Basse-Kotto, and Mbomou prefectures – eventually touching Haut-Mbomou – but did not extend as far as Obo.** Nevertheless, armed clashes and the presence of armed groups in a number of towns along the main supply route delayed the arrival of materials destined for UNHCR Field Office Obo, and some seeds for the refugees. UNHCR trucks were unable to move for a number of days in mid to late May, during which time they were kept safe at the MINUSCA base in Rafaï.
- **A total of 15 travel authorization documents were issued to refugees during May to enable them to visit Bambouti.** Despite this, one refugee was physically attacked at a roadblock by Central African forces after he failed to respond to instruction given in the local language (Sango). The *Commission Nationale de Réfugiés* has filed an official complaint against the perpetrators. Pre-registration was conducted for 11 new refugee arrivals.

Achievements and Impact

- **A large protection sensitization meeting was held at the refugee site in Obo on 22 May**, immediately after the departure ceremony for the Ugandan (UPDF) and American (USF) troops who had been stationed in the town, to ensure refugees that efforts are being made by Government of CAR and MINUSCA to cover the vacuum.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Latest developments

- **A total of 2,139 new South Sudanese refugee were registered in May.** This is down from 3,208 new registrations in April. As of 31 May, a total of 21,948 South Sudanese refugees have been biometrically registered at Meri site.
- **The security situation remained volatile in certain areas**, notably in the border region of Dungu Territory (Haut-Uele Province), constraining access to the refugees, provision of food and NFI assistance and relocation of the population to safer areas.
- **The planned food distribution in the locality of Bitima (Haut-Uele), where South Sudanese refugee live with the host community, could not take place due to insecurity and poor road conditions.** In agreement with the refugees

and authorities, food supplies have been stored mid-way between Duru and Doruma for the refugees to collect once the security situation improves.

- **The relocation of refugees from the border areas to Biringi site (Ituri) through Aru transit centre continued.** The majority of the relocated refugees are women and children joining family members in Biringi who fled and were relocated earlier. By the end of May, 2,568 refugees were registered with biometrics at the Biringi site.

Achievements and Impact

- **Education:** A total of 1,347 children were enrolled in eight schools around the Meri site. Three additional classrooms were being built in addition to the three existing classrooms at the Biringi site.
- **Health:** Some 8,092 out of 9,546 targeted children (84%) were vaccinated against measles at the Meri site.
- **Food security and nutrition:** At Meri site, the monthly WFP cash grants were distributed to 20,113 refugees, while 1,686 newly arrived refugees and refugees with specific needs received hot meals. At Biringi site, 1,797 refugees received monthly cash grants to purchase food of their choice.
- **Water and sanitation:** At Meri site, as of 31 May, a total of 882 latrines and 23 wells have been installed, with refugees receiving an average of 14 litres of water per person per day. In Biringi site, 125 latrines and showers including at the health post and hospital, four washing areas and three garbage pits were installed.
- **Shelter:** At Meri site, 300 land plots were allocated and 176 of 300 building kits were distributed.
- **Self-reliance:** At Meri site, 13 fields (22 ha) were plowed and 1,830 kg of bean and corn seeds were distributed to 260 households. At Biringi site, 171 ha of fields were allocated to the refugees and seeds were distributed.

ETHIOPIA

Latest developments

- **A total of 929 new South Sudanese refugees arrived in Ethiopia in the second half of May**, including 612 in Gambella and 317 in Assosa.
- **As of 31 May, a total of 2,885 South Sudanese refugees are awaiting relocation from Gambella to the new Gure Shembola camp in the Benishangul-Gumuz region.** In the interim, new arrivals continued to have access to basic services, including protection counseling, health, nutrition, hygiene and sanitation. From 16 – 31 May, some 750 refugees were successfully relocated from Pagak to Gure Shembola Camp, covering a distance of 844km.

Achievements and Impact

- **Protection:** In the Gambella camps, a total of 2,055 women and 916 girls were reached with SGBV information sessions and psychosocial support activities in the women friendly spaces. International Medical Corps (IMC), supported by UNHCR, provided emergency SGBV prevention and response services in the two way stations in Metu and Gimbi during the relocation of refugees to Gure Shembola camp.
- **Health:** All new arrivals under 15 years receive appropriate vaccinations and supplementation by the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) and UNICEF at Pagak and Akobo entry points. UNHCR initiated discussions with the Gambella RHB and UNICEF to initiate arrival vaccination and supplementation services at Raad entry point.
- **Food Security and Nutrition:** To date, a total of 4,060 children with malnutrition are enrolled in different treatment programmes. Some 48,816 children and 9,721 pregnant and lactating women have been enrolled in the blanket supplementary feeding programme. The annual Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) is ongoing in the Gambella camps. Initial findings are being analysed and data collection is ongoing in several camps.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** A total of 1,731 household latrines were constructed by partners in Jewi, Kule, Tierkidi, Pugnido I and Pugnido II refugee camps. In Nguenyiel camp, Oxfam completed the construction of an additional 60 emergency communal latrines increasing the cumulative total of facilities to 363. Heavy rains are impacting on the instalment of the pipeline for the Nguenyiel permanent water supply system.
- **Shelter and NFIs:** During the reporting period, 456 transitional shelters were constructed by partners in Nguenyiel camp. Cumulatively, 1,277 transitional shelters have been constructed in Nguenyiel. In Okugo, 20 emergency shelters were constructed for newly arriving refugees, and in Tierkidi 150 transitional shelters were constructed.

KENYA

Latest developments

- **A total of 4,045 South Sudanese refugees were registered in May, a significant increase on previous months' arrivals.** The majority of the new arrivals are children women and children (93 per cent), who cite insecurity and

hunger as the main cause of flight. Some 80 per cent of the May arrivals are from Eastern Equatoria, followed by 7.8 per cent from Jonglei, 2.6 per cent from Central Equatoria and 2 per cent from Unity, and smaller numbers from other states.

- **Some 473 South Sudanese UASC were registered in May, including 382 separated children and 91 unaccompanied children.** The total population of South Sudanese UASC as of 31 May is 11,110, including 9,233 separated children and 1,877 unaccompanied children.

Achievements and Impact

- **On 22 May, one sample tested positive for Vibrio Cholerae Inaba 01 prompting the announcement of a cholera outbreak in Kakuma.** As of 31 May, a total of 58 patients (51 from South Sudan) had been line listed; 38 patients (34 South Sudanese) had been attended to at Kakuma refugee camp while 20 (17 South Sudanese) were attended to at Kalobeyei Settlement. Intense hygiene campaigns and decontamination exercises have been conducted at the reception Kakuma reception centre and at the community.
- **A total of eight SGBV cases were reported among the South Sudanese refugee population in the second half of May.** Referrals were conducted for appropriate comprehensive services including legal and material support.

SUDAN

Latest developments

- **Over 43,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in May.** This brings total new arrivals in the first five months of 2017 to nearly 152,000 refugees.
- **Biometric registration for all new arrivals settled in the El Leri area of South Kordofan was completed,** with a revised total of 13,684 refugees registered in Dar Batti, El Leri town, Um Kowarow and Um Ghohop.
- **A joint UNHCR and Commission for Refugees (COR) verification mission to the border entry point of Kalama, East Darfur confirmed just 150 refugees remaining at the site.** Initial reports estimated 18,000 who arrived between January and March 2017. Registration of spontaneous new arrivals to Kario camp indicates that at least 2,700 of the Kalama refugees have since transited to Kario. In North Darfur, over 4,300 new arrivals have reported arriving from Kalama.
- **Following the completion of biometric registration in El Leri and the verification exercise in Kalama, the total verified caseload of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan since December 2013 is confirmed to be just under 400,000.** The South Sudanese refugee population is highly mobile and UNHCR will continue to work with partners on the ground to register and verify new arrivals.
- **UNHCR, the Commission of Refugees (COR) and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) have identified additional land at the Al Redis II camp in White Nile to accommodate 500 newly arrived refugee households** (approximately 2,500 individuals). NFIs are already prepositioned at the camp and UNHCR is transporting shelter materials to the camp to ready the land plots to receive refugees as quickly as possible. The new plots will reduce congestion at Al Waral and Um Sangour camps, which are both hosting new arrivals beyond current capacity.

Achievements and Impact

- **COR, UNHCR and SRCS completed a joint assessment mission on 4 May for new arrivals at the Beirat border entry point, East Darfur.** Household registration was completed and 1,783 refugees were voluntarily relocated to El Ferdous town. Biometric registration in El Ferdous began on 20 May.
- **COR-UNHCR mobile registration teams arrived in Abu Jabaiha locality in South Kordofan to complete the biometric registration of an estimated 23,500 refugees who are reported to have arrived there in 2017,** including Gedeid, Sirajiya and Qurayd. Additional teams are now being deployed to El Meiram, West Kordofan to biometrically register an estimated 9,156 refugees currently living there.
- **COR and UNHCR began Level 1 registration in El Radom locality, South Darfur on 14 May,** with a total of 4,604 individuals registered, including 3,200 refugees recently relocated from the border area of Kafia Kanji to improve their safety and access to services during the rainy season. Household registration was also completed for 1,258 refugees living in Al Salam locality.
- **In White Nile, the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) and UNHCR identified 80 additional foster families at Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and Redis I and II refugee camps and provided them with training on child protection.**
- **UNICEF and SMOs identified 127 UASC in Kharasana, West Kordofan, with family tracing and reunification (FTR) initiated for 30 children whose relatives have been located in Khartoum.** The refugee community have

mobilized to provide alternative care arrangements for UASC, with foster care support from UNHCR. During the reporting period, over 400 UASC were identified through the biometric registration exercise in El Leri, South Kordofan. UNHCR and UNICEF are coordinating with the SMOsW to provide child protection assistance.

- **In South Darfur, Global Aid Hand (GAH) identified 22 UASC during a recent mission to El Radom town**, as well as 4 separated children living at Beliel IDP camp. UNHCR is supporting GAH on FTR and alternative care arrangements.
- **During the reporting period, UNHCR and SRCS distributed NFIs to 1,000 refugee households and 266 households from the host community in El Meiram, West Kordofan.** NFIs were also distributed to 1,000 refugee households across Abu Jabaiha locality in South Kordofan. With these May distributions, 100 per cent of newly arrived refugee caseload have been assisted with NFIs across both states. Prepositioning of NFIs in both states is ongoing, with supplies for over 4,500 households readied so far in El Meiram and El Leri areas.
- **Emergency shelters were distributed for 512 refugee households in White Nile, to address a lack of land plots for new arrivals at Al Waral and Um Sangour camps in White Nile.** NFI distribution is now paired with household registration (Level 1) for new arrivals at the camps, and UNHCR distributed over NFI kits to 6,000 newly arrived households in May. NFIs have been prepositioned at El Megenis and Joda entry points.
- **In White Nile, health partners are stepping up efforts to address acute watery diarrhea (AWD) risk in refugee camps and host communities, in coordination with the state Governor and state Ministry of Health (SMoH).** Emergency health task forces have been established at the state and locality levels. MSF-Spain is managing all refugee AWD case referrals through an AWD treatment centre at its clinic in Kashafa camp. Health screenings are ongoing for new arrivals at El Megenis entry point, with SRCS managing AWD isolation tents. Plan Sudan and CAFOD are supporting prevention in the camps, with hygiene promoters raising awareness and identifying cases.
- **In White Nile, efforts to address WASH gaps are ongoing.** MSF Spain has started on the construction of 500 emergency latrines at Al Waral camp. SRCS completed construction of new emergency latrines at the El Megenis entry point and CAFOD and UNHCR have rehabilitated and emptied existing latrines at the Joda entry point and Um Sangour refugee camp.
- **WASH partners are working to improve access to safe water supply for refugees in East Darfur**, with UNHCR and WES supplying over 300,000L of chlorinated water daily to the Kario refugee camp. CARE International Switzerland (CIS) completed the extension and connection of a water pipeline to the health clinic and schools at the camp, as well as the construction of three water bladders and water distribution points in El Ferdous town.
- **UNHCR and ADRA are working to complete the construction of classrooms, school latrines and offices** to improve refugee children's access to education in Al Waral, Alagaya and Redis II camps in White Nile. Plan Sudan has provided teaching supplies, classroom seating and textbooks for the new school year. Over 4,100 refugee students have so far been registered via enrollment campaigns across the camps.
- **UNHCR is leading the construction of 3 additional schools and gender-sensitive school latrines at the Kario camp** in East Darfur, and UMCOR has begun the rehabilitation of temporary classrooms with semi-permanent structures in order to improve education access.
- **In South Kordofan, 280 refugee children among the new arrivals recently registered in El Leri were enrolled in school.** UNHCR has initiated the construction of a school latrine and fencing, and FPDO will provide classroom furniture. The women's centre run by GAH at Al Nimir camp in East Darfur began offering literacy classes for refugee women living at the camp.

UGANDA

Latest developments

- **A total of 48,562 South Sudanese refugees arrived to Uganda in the month of May**, representing a daily average of 1,567. Refugees continue to report the fear of indiscriminate killings, looting and burning of property, torture, rape, arrest by government and opposition forces, lack of basic services and hunger as their main reasons of flight.

Achievements and Impact (covering 15 - 21 May)

- **Child Protection:** UNHCR and partners continued to identify and assist UASC in all refugee settlements. Some 26 children underwent best interest assessment, including 14 in Adjumani and 12 in Palorinya. As a result, children were found in need of food, shelter, clothes, sandals and education materials. UNHCR referred them to relevant partners for assistance. In Imvepi, several shelters for PSNs were damaged by strong winds. As a result, several refugees were forced to share the same shelter. Among them were seventeen children who were found living under the same roof. UNHCR referred the matter to CARE for a follow-up. UNHCR and partners established foster

banks to strengthen foster care arrangements and provide guidance to future foster parents. Nearly 30,000 South Sudanese children are separated or unaccompanied.

- **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV):** UNHCR and partners continued to document SGBV incidents and provide support to survivors, including referral for medical examination, legal and psychosocial counselling, and material assistance. In Adjumani, three SGBV survivors were identified and assisted by UNHCR partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF). Seven others were reported in Palorinya and referred to relevant partners for support.
- **Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs):** UNHCR and partners identified 73 PSNs at Lefori entry point, including UASC, child-headed households, chronically ill and elderly persons. Upon arrival in Palorinya, they were fast-tracked for assistance. In Imvepi, through protection networks and ongoing community mobilization, UNHCR partners IRC, World Vision International (WV) and Save the Children International (SCI) have so far recorded 7,615 PSNs (79 per cent girls and women) and helped 1,294 PSNs to build their shelter.
- **Education:** In Bidibidi, UNHCR and partners completed three Early Child Development (ECD) centres at Ombechi and Kiranga and two others are still under construction. Thirteen schools were selected to receive 2,000 desks. In Adjumani, UNHCR partners Israaid and Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) carried out a training on psychosocial support and child protection for 30 teachers in Maaji settlement, with a view to strengthen the capacity of teachers in identifying and addressing psychosocial needs of children.
- **Food security and nutrition:** In northern Uganda, UNHCR and partners continued supporting feeding programmes for children 6-59 months old and pregnant and lactating mothers in all settlements. In Palorinya, 998 children under 5 years were screened for malnutrition. Some 150 (15 per cent) were found to be suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and 33 (3.3 per cent) from severe acute malnutrition. They have been all enrolled in relevant nutrition programmes.
- **Health:** In Bidibidi, six deaths were registered during the reporting period. The Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) and under-five mortality rates are estimated at 0.03 and 0.05 deaths/10,000/day, which is below the emergency threshold of 1 and 2 deaths/10,000/day respectively. In Palorinya, 86 live births were reported across the health centers in the settlement, including six by caesarean section. Some 345 refugees were counseled and tested for HIV. Among them 17 (4.9 per cent) tested positive and were referred to partners for care and treatment.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** In Adjumani, the average access to safe water across the settlements was maintained at 17.5 liters per person per day (l/p/d,) which is below the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. In Palorinya, the average access to safe water across the settlements was maintained at 18 l/p/d during the reporting period.
- **Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance:** In Adjumani, UNHCR partner LWF distributed vegetable seeds to 30 farmers groups and 750 families in the settlements of Boroli, Pagirinya, Nyumanzi, Ayilo, Elema and Agojo, including onions, okra, amaranthus, collard and egg plants. UNHCR and partners planted 5,730 trees of eucalyptus and teak in Liria village and Nyumanzi to help address deforestation and environmental degradation. Furthermore, 4,014 fruit tree seedlings were distributed to both the refugees and host community in Nyumanzi and Ayilo I settlements. In Rhino, UNHCR and partners supplied goats to 50 foster-care parents to help them improve their livelihood and be in a better position to look after their foster children.

CRITICAL NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Protection: The request for a relocation site for the refugees who are currently along the border of Haut-Uele province is pending with the Ministry of the Interior. Such a relocation site, in a safe distance to the border, is crucial to ensure the protection of the refugees and their provision with the required assistance. There is a critical lack of reliable statistics in the border areas of the Haut-Uele province. No registration or pre-registration has been conducted since September 2016 due to the unstable security situation. Psychological support and legal assistance to victims of SGBV barely exists due to limited capacity of the implementing partners around the sites and the constraints linked to the national justice system.

Shelter: More than 3,400 additional shelters are needed for the refugees currently living in the transit hangars and with host families in and around Meri site. Additional hangars are also needed at Meri site for distribution purposes and for the police. There is a need for shelter for the newly arriving refugees at Biringi site, for both temporary shelter in the hangars and the provision of building materials.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): With the increasing population at Meri site, additional showers and latrines are needed and improvements to the water distribution system is urgently required.

Education: Education remains problematic at all the refugee sites. Major gaps include provision of education kits, classrooms, equipment and uniforms. Only 30 to 50 per cent of school-aged children participated in the language classes at the Biringi site in the second half of May.

ETHIOPIA

Shelter and NFIs: 52 per cent of households registered in Gambella camps are in need of transitional shelter assistance.

SOUTH SUDAN

Protection: In Lasu refugee settlement, Central Equatoria, lack of access due to insecurity prevents delivery of much-needed protection services to the refugees, including material assistance to vulnerable persons with specific needs. Cases of SGBV, early marriage, and alcohol/drug abuse are reported to be increasing in the refugee hideouts.

SUDAN

Health: Despite efforts to scale-up health services across South and West Kordofan, key funding gaps remain, including medical staff and funds to operationalize a local hospital at Kharasana to improve access to emergency care, and upgrading of local health facilities to meet growing demand for services.

Education: A significant enrolment gap remains in White Nile, with over 10,200 newly arrived refugee children currently out-of-school. A response plan has been developed and UNHCR and UNICEF are working on allocating resources to address the gap. In East Darfur, the lack of teachers' incentives, school feeding programmes, textbooks and other supplies limit classroom spaces and drive drop-outs among refugee children at Kario. At Al Nimir, a lack of funding for education facilities has left most children living there out-of-school.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: In East Darfur, there remains an urgent need for vector control in El Ferdous and Al Nimir, and for drainage systems at Kario and Al Nimir to reduce malaria and AWD risk. In South Kordofan, despite improvements to water supply access, water scarcity persists and is aggravating tensions between refugees and host communities.

UGANDA

Protection: In Imvepi, humanitarian partners recommended the installation of security lights around all water points to reduce the risk of SGBV against women and girls after dusk. PSNs continue to face challenges in accessing food distribution due to the far location of food distribution sites in the settlement. Some have to walk as far as five kilometers to reach the distribution centres and are forced to sell part of their rations to arrange for collection and delivery. UNHCR is in discussion with IRC, Samaritan's Purse and WFP regarding the establishment of additional distribution points closer to PSN shelters.

Education: In Imvepi, UNHCR and Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) have noted an increasing number of South Sudanese children arriving with no educational documents. They reported that the documents were left behind or destroyed upon fleeing. UNHCR partner WTU is looking into ways to determine the education level of these children and help them access school. There is also a need to scale up construction in all the five government schools.

Health: In Bidibidi and Imvepi, there is shortage of some essentials drugs and medical supplies. UNHCR is in discussion with health partners to address this matter. Health partners in Imvepi are also working to review the recruitment system for health professionals in order to improve provision of health services.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: In Bidibidi and Imvepi, some roads have become impassable due to rain, posing challenges to water trucking. Furthermore, water turbidity has adversely affected water delivery and quality. In Bidibidi, humanitarian partners concluded a WASH gap analysis and found that 16 additional motorized piped water systems and 70 new boreholes are needed to address the daily unmet water demand of 3,890 m³, in addition to the construction of 28,330 family latrines and 500 hand wash stands.