

Update on Emergency Response Operations in South Sudan

Week Ending 10 February 2013

Highlights

- **Work Nearly Finished on New Latrines in Yusuf Batil Camp**
- **Disarmament Exercise Concludes in Maban County**
- **Several new Hepatitis E Cases in Yida**

Upper Nile State

Work Nearly Finished on New Latrines in Yusuf Batil Camp

Work on building new latrines was continuing at a steady pace in Yusuf Batil camp, with about 70 percent of the 701 latrines under construction completed and the remainder expected to be operating by 15 February. In the Doro area, 65 per cent of the 323 latrines being built in the most affected areas, Jumjum and Ingasana villages, have been completed thus far. There is an important gap in latrines in schools in both the Doro and Yusuf Batil Camps, with many poorly maintained and therefore a cause of contamination. UNHCR, IOM and WASH partners met in Gendressa to discuss the issue and identify the gaps in the schools and the refugee camps.

Thus far 4,667 cumulative suspected and confirmed cases of Hepatitis E have been reported in Upper Nile since the outbreak was confirmed in July 2012, with 102 deaths recorded. Yusuf Batil accounts for 2,904 cumulative cases and 69 deaths, followed by Jamam, with 1,245 cumulative cases and 25 deaths. Gendressa accounts for 473 cumulative cases and six deaths, while Doro Camp recorded 45 cumulative cases and two deaths.

WASH coverage in all the Maban County Camps is decent, with indicators meeting or exceeding minimum standards of 20 liters of water per person per day, one toilet for 20 persons (except in Yusuf Batil where the ratio is 1 to 23), and one person to promote hygiene practices for 500 refugees. A major education campaign on how to prevent contracting Hepatitis E is underway in all the camps in Upper Nile.

Disarmament Exercise Concludes In Maban County

A disarmament exercise under the supervision of the Deputy Governor was conducted in all four refugee camps between 26 and 30 January. Both UNHCR field officers and UNMISS representatives were present to witness the collection in Yusuf Batil Camp, where 64 guns, 487 rounds of ammunition and 30 empty magazines were gathered. In Jamam Camp the voluntary collection turned up no firearms. A total of 1,014 suspected combatants departed the camps. In a meeting with refugee leaders on the final day of the exercise The Deputy Governor appealed to the leaders to cooperate with the government to free the camp of firearms and uphold good relations with the host community and Falata nomads whose livestock have been reportedly stolen by individuals from Blue Nile State in Sudan.

There continue to be concerns related to possible recruitment in camps, which is inappropriate in a protected humanitarian space, as well as specific reports that some individuals are being detained against their outside the camps. The reasons for the detainment may be related to recruitment and perhaps include refugees who do not wish to be involved in such activities. If true, such activities continue to compromise the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum and should be robustly addressed by the appropriate government officials, with whom protection actors are working closely to resolve the issue.

Unity State

Several New Cases of Hepatitis E in Yida

Six new suspected cases of Hepatitis E were registered in Yida during the reporting period, with most cases in the Angolo community and the western parts of the settlement. No deaths from Hepatitis E have been reported over the past two weeks. This is compared with eight reported cases the previous week. Since September of last year 129 suspected cases have been confirmed, including four deaths. The new suspected cases reported involve mainly new arrivals.

In order to respond to the Hepatitis E situation, which remains under control despite some new cases, an action plan has been put in place following an analysis of sanitary conditions. UNHCR and its partners are moving to deal with a water shortage in the Angolo and western areas of the settlement. In addition, jerry cans and buckets that are in poor condition are being replaced and the amount of chlorinated water at the tap stand level is being monitored.

The analysis found a shortage of soap and hand washing facilities without water and soap at communal latrines. UNHCR standards for water availability are not being met, with 14 liters per day and per person available in Yida, just under the 15 liters per day and per person called for by UNHCR standards in emergency situations. The analysis also found a lack of good hygiene standards among the population and intense efforts are being made to educate the refugees on how to avoid contacting the disease.

Statistics

Upper Nile State: 112,981		Unity State: 67,434	
Yusuf Batil	37,229	Nyeel	897
Doro	44,722	Pariang	795
Jamam	16,086	Yida	65,742
Gendrassa	14,944		

Partners:

ACROSS; ACTED; CARE; Danish Refugee Council (DRC); Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); GOAL; GIZ; IBIS; International Rescue Committee (IRC); International Organization for Migration (IOM); INTERSOS; MEDAIR; MSF-Belgium; MSF-France; Non-Violence Peace Force (NVPF); Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC); OXFAM; Relief International; Samaritan's Purse; Save the Children Fund; UNICEF; World Food Programme (WFP); World Health Organization (WHO); World Relief; World Vision International.