



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

REGIONAL UPDATE

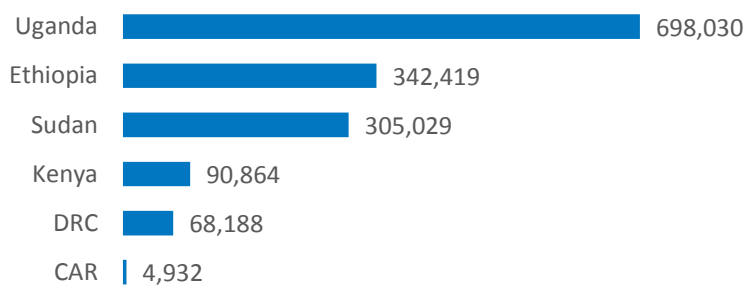
16 - 31 January 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The total number of South Sudanese refugees has now passed 1.5 million**, with a further 1.85 million internally displaced people and 262,560 refugees inside South Sudan. With this large scale displacement, South Sudan is now Africa's largest refugee crisis and the world's third after Syria and Afghanistan - with less attention and chronic levels of underfunding.
- **The rate of arrival into Uganda has increased, with some 58,000 South Sudanese refugees crossing into the country in January.** According to reports from refugees, the increased influx is partly attributable to an escalation in violence between armed forces in the areas around Kajo-Keji. Refugees report having been instructed to leave the area, skirmishes between armed groups, lootings, killing of civilians and sexual assault of women and girls.
- **Over 10,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in January.** Additional influxes of refugees are anticipated into South Kordofan and White Nile, amid reports of an upsurge in armed conflict and increased displacement in Wau Shilluk and Malakal, South Sudan, near the Sudan border.

Population of concern

A total of **1,509,462** South Sudanese refugees as of 31 January 2017*



	New arrivals in 2016	New arrivals in 2017 (as of 31 Jan)
Ethiopia	53,661	3,203
Sudan	134,370	10,998
Uganda	489,234	58,022
Kenya	22,501	1,532
DRC	61,125	1,516
CAR	659	TBC
TOTAL	761,550	75,271

KEY FIGURES

75,271*

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

1,509,462*

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

262,560

Refugees in South Sudan

1.853 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in South Sudan, including 223,862 people in UNMISS Protection of Civilians site

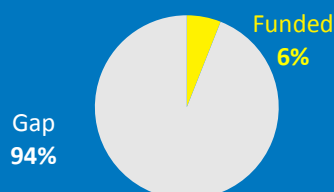
FUNDING

USD 781.8 M

Requested by UNHCR in 2017 for the South Sudan situation

USD 48 M

Received by UNHCR as of 14 Feb 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.

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



[Ethiopia](#)



[Kenya](#)



[South Sudan](#)



[Sudan](#)



[Uganda](#)

Please note: Country-specific updates from CAR and DRC will be available on the data portal in the near future.

SOUTH SUDAN

Latest developments

- **In Upper Nile, UNHCR began development of a new site in Doro refugee camp for the relocation of nearly 12,000 refugees displaced due to the December conflict.** The Doro Host community representatives, based on a unanimous agreement of the County Commissioner, UNHCR and the Host and Refugee Peace and Reconciliation Committees allocated the land for the development of the new site, an action representing the reconciliation between the refugees and the host community.
- **In Juba, Central Equatoria, UNHCR participated in high-level Inter-Agency Assessment on IDPs arriving from Yei,** organized by the Undersecretary Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management. The IDP leaders reported a total of 46,600 IDPs registered in three locations with food, water, and health as their major basic needs. The future intentions of the IDPs remain unclear. UNHCR will continue monitoring their situation.

Achievements and Impact

- **In Juba, UNHCR partner Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) began the distribution of in-kind business start-ups to 64 refugees who lost their properties in Juba.** The start-ups will assist them to improve their existing businesses for possible expansion and growth.
- **UNHCR relocated 759 refugees from Yida settlement to Pamir camp in the second half of January.** Pamir is now home to a total 7,642 refugees. Upon arrival, refugees received core relief items and residential plots.
- **SGBV prevention and response activities continued in Unity.** In Ajuong Thok, UNHCR conducted 86 SGBV advocacy sessions, reaching 2,246 refugees. UNHCR also distributed an additional 357 Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES), with a total of 1,857 distributed since 1 January 2017. The stoves will reduce the frequency of firewood collection, environmental degradation and the risk SGBV for women in the camp. In Pamir camp, UNHCR partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted 19 SGBV advocacy sessions.
- **In Makpandu refugee settlement, Western Equatoria, UNHCR recorded 11 cases of reported SGBV.** All cases received psychosocial counselling.
- **In Ajuong Thok, UNHCR identified and registered 105 unaccompanied children.** UNHCR partner WFP supported the children with additional food items to supplement the routine food ration provided to all refugees.
- **In Yida Settlement, UNHCR, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and the refugee leadership held a meeting with children who are living in the children's centre to encourage them to relocate to Pamir where they can access proper services and schooling.** Ten children, of the total 25 children present, opted to relocate voluntarily.
- **In Pamir refugee camp, UNHCR and partners IRC and Samaritan's Purse are working to control the outbreak of chickenpox, which started in mid-January.** Over 54 cases were detected, with new cases decreasing. No deaths have occurred. Community sensitization, hygiene promotion, and surveillance are ongoing.
- **In Bentiu POC site, UNHCR recorded two rape cases among the new IDP arrivals.** Both cases were referred to Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) for medical and psychosocial support. The survivors experienced the incidents at night on their way from Guit.

- In Juba, UNHCR protection desk received 104 new IDP arrivals at the UN House from Yei, Lainya, Torit and Leer, who report insecurity and lack of humanitarian assistance are the reasons for their arrival. UNHCR referred the new arrivals to camp management for registration and shelter allocation.

Countries of Asylum

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Latest Developments

- On 30 January, UNHCR conducted a mission to Obo to see the progress at Obo refugee site. Some 190 refugee households who had been staying temporarily with host families were integrated into the camp.
- One refugee has been temporarily detained by the gendarmerie for destruction of property and threatening neighbours. UNHCR is following up on the case.

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR issued certificates to refugee families with children under 12 years of age, who were previously unable to benefit from identify cards during the biometric registration operation in mid-January.
- The distribution of construction materials including land plots, wooden sticks, and ropes is underway in Obo after agreement between the National Refugee Commission, and UNHCR partners Vision to Change the World (VCW) and *Jeunesse Unie pour la Protection de l'Environnement et le Developpement Communautaire* (JUPEDEC).
- UNHCR conducted a session on core relief item (CRI) distribution standards and protocol and prepared a distribution list for partners VCW and JUPEDEC to prepare for an upcoming distribution.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Latest developments

- Young people from the host community conducted multiple demonstrations at Biringi site (Aru territory, Ituri Province), making it difficult for UNHCR's partners to access the site. Demonstrators demanded UNHCR and its partners increase host community participation in employment opportunities related to refugee site creation and infrastructure rehabilitation. Relocation convoys are temporarily suspended and mediation is underway.
- UNHCR has requested the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) to provide three square kilometres of land near the Meri site for agriculture activities for the refugees and host population, to increase self-reliance and strengthen social cohesion between the two groups. Discussions are ongoing as the land initially proposed by authorities is too far from the site.

Achievements and Impact

- Biometric registration continued at Meri site (Faradje Territory, Haut-Uélé Province) with a further 435 refugees registered. As of 31 January 2017, 13,691 South Sudanese refugees were at Meri site.
- Three South Sudanese refugees belonging to Dinka communities received threats from other refugees belonging to Kakwa community during their relocation to Biringi site. CNR decided to keep them in Aru Transit Center and to carry out sensitizations on peaceful coexistence.
- In Meri, 1,389 refugee children were enrolled in eight primary schools in the host community, in addition to 976 pupils already enrolled. UNHCR partner ADSSE conducted monitoring in the schools and found the attendance rate rose from 85 per cent to 92 per cent since December 2016. Some of the schools are supported by ADSSE with payment of school fees, uniforms and school equipment.
- The construction of a health center at Meri is underway.

ETHIOPIA

Latest developments

- 56,030 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Ethiopia, through either Pagak or Akobo since 3 September when the major influx began. The number of new arrivals has fluctuated over the past few months, with 6,095 arrivals in November, 10,073 in December and 3,189 in January 2017. The newly arrived refugees come predominantly from areas in Upper Nile, including Longechuk, Mathiang, Maiwut, Nasir, Ulang and Maban. Of the new arrivals, 65 per cent are children, 87 per cent are women and children and 24 per cent are youth.

Achievements and Impact

- **In Gambella, UNHCR and partners continued to provide child protection services for vulnerable children,** including child friendly spaces, psychosocial support, case management, youth spaces and referral mechanisms.
- **In the second half of January, four SGBV survivors received life-saving health care and support services.** UNHCR and partners also provided specialized case management for 15 SGBV survivors including psychological counselling and emotional and material support.
- **In Gambella, 1,704 women and 325 girls attended SGBV awareness raising sessions, covering different types of SGBV, their root causes and how to minimize the risk of SGBV.** Efforts are underway by UNHCR and partners to address the staffing capacity for the SGBV Prevention and Response Programme and to strengthen access to formal and informal justice and legal assistance for SGBV survivors and SGBV perpetrators in Gambella.
- **A consultant arrived in Gambella and began meeting with refugees to identify opportunities to strengthen community security and access to formal and informal justice mechanisms in the camps,**
- **Some 3,200 refugee households in Tierkidi received solar lamps.** UNHCR and partners are developing new approaches to improve provision of energy needs for refugees, including energy for cooking and light.

KENYA

Latest developments

- **A total of 705 new arrivals from South Sudan were registered in the second half of January,** bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees registered in January to 1,532 individuals. UNHCR conducted five border monitoring sessions in the reporting period to ensure appropriate reception conditions.
- **The total population of unaccompanied and separated South Sudanese children (UASC) is currently 9,809,** including 61 UASC registered in the second half of January.

Achievements and Impact

- **SGBV Prevention and response activities were ongoing throughout the reporting period in Kakuma and Kalobeyi settlement.** A total of 28 cases of SGBV were reported among the South Sudanese population, with survivors receiving access and referrals to comprehensive medical, psychosocial, legal and material support.

SUDAN

Latest developments

- **Over 10,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in January.** The total number of refugees who have fled to Sudan since the start of the emergency surpassed the 300,000 mark, for a cumulative total of 305,029. Additional influxes of refugees are anticipated into South Kordofan and White Nile, amid reports of an upsurge in armed conflict and increased displacement in Wau Shilluk and Malakal, South Sudan, near the Sudan border. UNHCR and partners are monitoring the situation, prepositioning CRIs and scaling up reception services.

Achievements and Impact

- **Child protection services remain a key component of the response to the recent increase in new arrivals in the refugee sites across White Nile.** In January, 103 newly arrived UASC were identified, with Best Interest Assessment (BIA) processes underway. Public social workers conducted counselling sessions for over 250 UASC and their foster families and 2,405 children received psychosocial support via child-friendly spaces.
- **The Kario refugee site in East Darfur is currently hosting an estimated 17,880 South Sudanese refugees, with people arriving at the site daily.** As of 31 January, nearly 3,900 refugees have been biometrically registered. Police have been deployed to the newly constructed police station at the site, and UNHCR has provided a vehicle to facilitate patrols and improve protection. Ambulance services for referrals to Ed Daein hospital have also been made available. Due to the increase in the site's population, UNHCR is working with partners to expand the health clinic and service delivery. Sudan's Commission for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR are establishing work stations in the camp to enhance the camp coordination and management.
- **In Khartoum, 863 South Sudanese refugees accessed medical assistance through a mobile clinic operated by Al Manar, a local partner.** However, the mobile clinic service was suspended by the government on 29 January. Support remains available to refugees from the open areas through referrals to Tasamuh Medical Centre.
- **In Sudan, livelihoods initiatives are supporting protection by facilitating access to safe and sustainable income-earning opportunities.** In Khartoum, local partner Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization

(BPWVO) completed vocational trainings for 440 South Sudanese refugees, including 300 women, in food processing, general electricity, plumbing and maintenance. The participants were provided with start-up.

- **After recent consolidation of arrival data, over 6,200 South Sudanese refugees are reported to be in South Darfur, mainly residing at the Beleil IDP camp, Nyala town and in Buram and El Radom localities.** An inter-agency mission is planned for February to assess the needs of new arrivals and complete Level 1 registration. Refugees in Beleil IDP camp are sharing resources with the IDPs and have been allocated land within the camp. UNHCR distributed core relief items and the construction of a reception centre in Buram began.
- **The impact of critical food insecurity in South Sudan is evident among new refugee arrivals in South Darfur, especially children.** In January, 18 refugee children with acute malnutrition were admitted to the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) at Beleil IDP camp. Since December, 171 refugee children under five years with moderate malnutrition have been registered in the camp's supplementary feeding programme.

UGANDA

Latest developments

- **The rate of new arrivals into Uganda has increased, with a total of 42,733 new arrivals between 16 and 31 January.** The influx peaked on 28 January, when more than 4,500 refugees were received.
- **According to reports from refugees, the increased influx is partly attributable to an escalation in violence between armed forces in the areas around Kajo-Keji.** Refugees report having been instructed to leave the area, skirmishes between armed groups, lootings, killing of civilians and sexual assaults of women and girls.
- **Refugees continue to use a number of informal border crossing points to enter Uganda** as armed groups are preventing the use of major roads, forcing refugees to travel through the bush, often without access to food and water. Many are arriving tired and hungry and have been travelling for many days.

Achievements and Impact

- **New arrivals continue to be relocated to Palorinya settlement, Moyo district, which is now home to 71,766 South Sudanese refugees, and is close to reaching its hosting capacity.** Preparations are underway to open a new settlement in light of the ongoing mass influx.
- **In Arua, SGBV Committees and Child Protection (CP) Communities were formed in the new villages of Eden I, Ofua I – VI.** These structures will enhance community participation on protection issues. A total of 42 UASC have been identified since the start of 2017 and are undergoing BIAs. Seven SGBV cases have been recorded in Rhino Camp, Arua in 2017. All cases were referred to the police and psychosocial support initiated.
- **A joint community sensitization campaign was carried out on SGBV prevention and response in the settlements of Ayilo I, Alere, and Maaji II in Adjumani.** Gender issues were highlighted and promotion of peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities was emphasized.
- **In Bidibidi, dedicated focal points were appointed for all five zones of the settlement in order to strengthen coordination and response at zonal level.** Women's Groups, Refugee Welfare Councils and refugee community members were engaged to identify and address needs, promote peaceful co-existence and share information.
- **In Bidibidi, 37 persons with specific needs were identified and registered,** bringing the total identified in the settlement to 19,743, and 354 PSNs were supported with targeted assistance. The protection sector assessed the needs of PSNs with mobility challenges and how they can be enabled to access service providers.
- **In Palorinya, 843 PSNs were identified, the majority of whom were UASC and elderly persons in need of assistance and support.** Psychosocial support and First Aid were provided to 130 refugees to address their needs, the majority of which related to age-related health problems and stress related to living as a refugee.
- **In Bidibidi, 31 cases of SGBV were reported, many of which were physical assaults perpetrated by partners.** The majority of intimate partner violence cases are related to the selling of family relief items and food rations, and unsafe shelter. All cases were provided with appropriate support, with cases of sexual violence reported to the police. In Palorinya, four cases of early marriage were reported. The survivors were provided with psychosocial support.
- **In Bidibidi, a task force has been established to address the issue of underage sex, focusing on awareness raising and increased youth engagement in sex education, including the risks of early sexual activity.** Some 2,143 refugee youth participated in the dialogue sessions. In Palorinya Zone 1, 1,797 refugees were reached through awareness raising sessions conducted on SGBV prevention and response. In addition, 1,484 solar lamps were distributed in Zone 1 to improve protection and security at the household level.

- **In Bidibidi, 413 children at risk were identified**, bringing the total number of children with specific needs identified in the settlement to 3,929. Some 49 children were referred for medical attention and 256 were monitored through home visits. In Moyo, 536 children at risk were identified, including 509 UASC, and 168 BIAs were conducted in Palorinya settlement.
- **Registration of students is ongoing ahead of the start of the new school year** on 6 February however, currently the number of students enrolled remains low.
- **In Zone 1, 2, 4, and 5 in Bidibidi, 20,459 children aged six to 59 months were screened for malnutrition**, with an overall acute malnutrition rate of 3.7 per cent. Screening is ongoing in Zone 3. A total of 2,624 children aged six to 59 months and 244 pregnant and lactating women have been identified and enrolled in nutrition programmes and 2,388 children are enrolled in the nutrition centres for rehabilitation.
- **HIV testing was carried out for refugees and host community members in Arua** and HIV prevalence was found to be 0.9 per cent amongst refugees.
- **16,181 refugees were vaccinated against Meningitis A in Palorinya settlement.**
- **Recent improvements in Rhino settlement mean average water supply now stands at 7.8 litres per person per day (l/p/d)**, however there is an urgent need to further increase the supply of water.
- **Water provision remained at 18.1 l/p/d (against 20 l/p/d standard) in Adjumani settlements.** Water trucking to Agojo settlement continues. A consultation was held with the host community of Agojo on the possibility of drilling a production well to extend water to Agojo settlement to serve both refugees and the host community.

CRITICAL NEEDS AND GAPS

ETHIOPIA

Health: The capacity of the host community medical services, including the blood bank, the Gambella Hospital and services at the Akobo entry point, remains limited.

Education: There are insufficient numbers of teachers and limited teaching materials available. In the newly established Ngunyyiel camp, there is no secondary school.

SOUTH SUDAN

Protection: In Juba, over 100 IDP new arrivals are living in community shelters and have yet to be registered for any assistance. Lack of registration and food assistance remains a major concern for new arrivals, and many arrived to the PoC site without any personal belongings.

Food security and nutrition: A recent UNHCR assessment in Gorom settlement, Central Equatoria, concluded that the recent lack of rain has severely affected the second season crop harvest. The second season harvest is a key source for supplementing food requirements that cannot be met by WFP food distribution. To improve this, UNHCR and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry will train refugee farmers on early warning systems.

SUDAN

Protection: A scale up of protection services and basic services is needed in Beleil IDP camp, South Darfur, in light of new refugee arrivals.

UGANDA

Protection: In Arua, the capacity of the police force needs to be strengthened to ensure continued protection of the refugees and host community. Foster families require greater support and foster care arrangements need to be strengthened. In Rhino, there is the need for increased psychosocial support and counselling. In Palorinya, the registration and relocation exercise needs to be expedited.

Education: Educational structures need to be in place prior to the next academic year.

WASH: There is an ongoing need to ensure a sustainable and predictable supply of water to the settlements.

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Links:

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