



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

REGIONAL EMERGENCY UPDATE

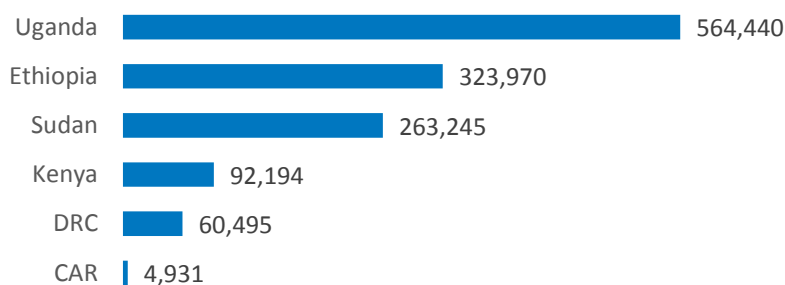
1 – 15 November 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- Close to 50,000 South Sudanese have fled to neighbouring countries in the first half of November. Uganda has now received over 300,000 new arrivals since July 2016 when new violence broke out in Juba. There are also reports of high numbers of new arrivals into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with UNHCR and local authorities seeking to verify reports from hard-to-reach areas.
- Child protection remains a key priority in all countries of asylum. Family tracing and reunification efforts are underway in Uganda and Ethiopia, where high numbers of unaccompanied and separated children have been identified among the new arrivals.

Population of concern

A total of **1,309,275** South Sudanese refugees as of 13 November*



New Arrivals	New arrivals from 1 Jan 2016 to 7 July 2016*	New arrivals from 8 July 2016 to 13 Nov 2016*
Ethiopia	2,608	39,336
Sudan	88,839	27,403
Uganda	44,429	303,434
Kenya	8,376	7,445
DRC	890	36,897
CAR	622	37
TOTAL	145,764	414,552

*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.

KEY FIGURES

414,552*

South Sudanese arrivals since 8 July 2016, based on field reports (as of 13 Nov)

1,309,275*

Total South Sudanese refugees as of 13 Nov (both pre and post Dec 2013 caseload and new arrivals)

260,453

Refugees in South Sudan

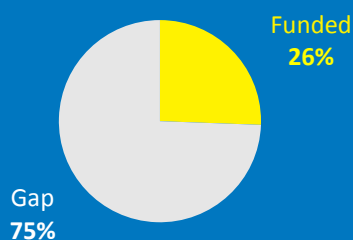
1.8 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in South Sudan, including 204,370 people in UNMISS Protection of Civilians site

FUNDING (as of 17 November)

USD 649.0 M

Requested by UNHCR for the situation



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

- **On Saturday 5 November 2016, two Sudanese refugees were killed and five others seriously wounded in Lasu Payam.** According to the survivors, who are receiving medical treatment at the Yei Civil Hospital, an armed group abducted some 39 Sudanese refugees from Lasu camp on 19 October and took them 18 kilometres east to their base. The armed group continues to hold captive the remaining abducted refugees. UNHCR and partners have not been able to access or deliver services to Lasu camp over the past month due to insecurity en route from Yei to Lasu. The majority of refugees (mostly Congolese with some Sudanese) have reportedly fled the camp seeking safety in the bush and farmlands, or crossed the border to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Achievements and Impact

- **UNHCR and partner commenced distribution of relief items to 5,000 families of the most vulnerable IDPs in Yei:** Relief items include blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, soap, buckets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets, including sanitary pads and underwear for women and girls of reproductive age. UNHCR also donated assorted surgical equipment to the Yei Civil Hospital.
- **UNHCR distributes non-food items to IDPs in Upper Nile:** In Gismalla, a boma located 7 kilometres from Doro refugee camp, UNHCR and its partners Samaritan's Purse and Humanitarian Development Consortium distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 2,441 IDPs who were displaced following clashes between armed men and host community members at Shatta Boma, 20 kilometres from Bunj, in mid-October.
- **UNHCR continues relocating refugees,** with a total of 198 refugees previously based in Lasu settlement relocated to Ajuong Thok camp in northern Unity, and a total of 1,778 refugees relocated from Yida to Pamir camp in Unity.
- **In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR and partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted 50 SGBV advocacy sessions with refugees.** A total of 494 sessions have been held since the beginning of 2016.

Countries of Asylum

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Achievements and Impact

- **The relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Bambouti to Obo continues.** The third and fourth convoy, carrying 137 and 96 individuals respectively, arrived safely in Obo, bringing the total relocation to 491 individuals, in addition to the 657 refugees who were already present in the town prior to the beginning of the exercise. Due to the difficult terrain that the convoy has to cover, UNHCR has been facilitating overnight stops in the town of Basibili, with convoys subsequently reaching Obo the day after their departure from Bambouti. Upon arrival at the site, refugees are provided with sensitization trainings on maintaining the civilian character of the site, ensuring peaceful coexistence, and on respect for the authorities in their country of asylum.

- **Over the past month, UNHCR has responded to four incidents of SGBV**, with medical and psychosocial support for survivors available in Obo.
- One block of four latrines and three showers has already been completed, whilst another is currently under construction.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Latest developments

- **South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in DRC in the first half of November.** Among others, some 1,500 were reported in the region around Aba (Haut-Uélé Province), up to 5,000 reported by local authorities in Sugba, 75 kilometres from Doruma (Haut-Uélé Province) and more than 500 reported by local authorities in Kaliko (Aru Territory, Ituri Province). Many of those arriving near Aba reportedly walked for ten days and arrived in poor health. The new arrival figures have not been included yet in UNHCR figures, but will be following pre-screening and registration. UNHCR has been unable to access Sugba and some other locations in Haut-Uélé Province due to security concerns.
- **UNHCR, WFP, OCHA and DRC authorities conducted a joint mission with representatives from Belgium, EU/ECHO, France, Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States** to border areas and the Biringi relocation site in Aru Territory (Ituri Province) to assess the situation of South Sudanese refugees. The mission noted the potential for development-type support to both host communities and refugees.

Achievements and Impact

- **Relocations are underway to two of the three sites selected by authorities for relocation of South Sudanese refugees from border areas.** As of 14 November, 275 people have been relocated to Biringi site (Aru Territory, Ituri Province). As of 13 November, 9,948 refugees (3,193 households) have been pre-screened in Aba (Faradje Territory, Haut-Uélé Province), of which 1,057 households are settled in Meri relocation site. UNHCR has commenced biometric registration at Meri site. A number of existing and additional water sources have been identified in Biringi site and Meri site. UNHCR partner *Action de Développement Economique et Social (ADES)* signed memorandums of understanding with the Health Zones of Biringi and of Aba to enable South Sudanese refugees access to local medical and nutrition services. Shelter construction and distribution of construction materials continues at both sites.
- **In Biringi relocation site, ten focal points were identified to conduct SGBV awareness-raising.** The National Commission for Refugees (CNR) and the Administrator of Aru Territory sensitized State officials working at borders on the respect of the principle of *non-refoulement*. They also encouraged their involvement in raising awareness of South Sudanese refugees about the possibility to move to Biringi site.

ETHIOPIA

Latest developments

- **Almost 40,000 South Sudanese refugees have now arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia, since the current influx began on 3 September, with a daily average of 547 individuals.** As of 15 November, 98 per cent of new arrivals have been registered (level 1) and relocated to Jewi, Kule, Tierkidi and Nguenyiel refugee camps, whilst the remaining 806 have been registered but await relocation. Some 64 per cent of the total registered new arrivals are children, including 8,392 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). The new arrivals, mostly originating from the Upper Nile State (94.2 per cent) and Jonglei State (5.6 per cent), reported to have fled from insecurity and food shortages.
- **Smaller numbers of refugees continue to arrive into Assosa**, with 63 new arrivals (58 Sudanese and 5 South Sudanese from Malakal, Upper Nile) received in Tsore refugee camp in the first half of November.

Achievements and Impact

- **In Pagak Transit Centre, Gambella, the protection helpdesk remains operational, addressing cases related to registration, physical protection, medical referrals and family reunification.** Considerable numbers of UASC continue to arrive in Ethiopia, many of whom have family members within the camps. Family tracing and reunification are ongoing and a survey on care arrangements will be undertaken. Child and youth friendly spaces are available, with some 285 children and youth participating in cultural and sports activities. Due to the pace of

relocation, the numbers of children and youth engaging in the activities dropped significantly after the 13 November.

- **In Pagak, health services continued to be provided to both refugees and host community members.** Malaria, lower and upper respiratory tract infection and diarrhea remain the major causes of morbidity. UNHCR and partners continue to provide blanket vaccination and supplementation to prevent diseases amongst new arrivals. Since 3 September, 9,514 children between the age of six and 59 months have been screened for malnutrition, detecting a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 6.4 per cent.
- **Nguenyiel camp, opened on 20 October, continued to accommodate newly relocated refugees from Pagak.** Between 20 October and 14 November, 5,280 emergency shelters have been constructed and 496 hectares of land cleared for the construction of additional shelters and facilities. A cumulative total of 4,929 children between the age of six and 59 months have been screened for malnutrition, 310 of whom have been enrolled in nutrition programmes.
- **Since 3 September, as part of the emergency response in the existing camps,** UNHCR and partners have constructed and distributed 1,228 emergency shelters and 786 UNHCR family tents in Tierkidi, 100 UNHCR family tents in Kule and 2,947 emergency shelters in Jewi. Refugees have access to 13.5 litres of water per person per day (l/p/d) in Jewi and 16 l/p/d in Kule. ARRA has completed 2.5 kilometres of road maintenance in Kule.

KENYA

Latest developments

- **During the reporting period, a total of 2,368 South Sudanese refugees sought asylum in Kenya,** the majority (94 per cent) being women and children. Nearly two-thirds of the new arrivals (about 1,400) arrived within a six day period from 8 to 15 November 2016. The government, UNHCR and partners involved in the interagency response are preparing for a further influx. In the event of a massive influx, new arrivals will be taken directly to Kalobeyei Reception Centre. Appropriate reception services and infrastructure are being put in place, including on-site registration, wet feeding and WASH services.

Achievements and Impact

- The relocation of refugees from the Nadapal border has increased from three to four times per week. At Nadapal Transit Centre, water delivery services have been increased from three to four trips per week. Additional family tents will be provided as temporary accommodation for partner staff based at the Nadapal Transit Centre.

SUDAN

Latest developments

- **In response to the high prevalence of cholera in border areas in South Sudan,** the Ministry of Health and WHO commenced preparedness planning for an oral cholera vaccination campaign for refugees entering East Darfur.

Achievements and Impact

- **Child protection interventions remain a key priority for the response.** In White Nile, over 1,500 children attended child-friendly spaces (CFS) across all camps in the first half of November. Community leaders from the Child Protection Network and CFS facilitators received training to strengthen child protection capacity and CFS management. In East Darfur, UNICEF and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) will commence registration of 22 UASCs in Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) databases.
- **In Khartoum state, UNHCR has been providing non-food items to authorities in order to support nearly 600 South Sudanese women** currently in prison on charges for the sale of prohibited goods. The situation underscores the need to expand livelihood programming to ensure refugee women can generate a sufficient income through legal, safe avenues to meet their families' basic needs. To this end, 75 women in refugee camps in White Nile have received trainings on income-generating activities. In Khartoum, a total of 440 South Sudanese refugees (140 men and 300 women) have been registered for vocational skills training from certified vocational training institutions and will be provided with business start-up kits upon completion.
- **The response has facilitated access to education for 40 per cent of school-age South Sudanese refugee children across all locations,** as of 30 September. UNHCR is currently exploring with funding partners the need for more flexibility of funding mechanisms in order for support partners' capacity to adapt education plans to new arrivals and South Sudanese refugee population movements within Sudan.

- **UNHCR is working with SRCS and state authorities to continue initiatives to alleviate overcrowding in refugee camps across White Nile.** SRCS confirmed that space is available in El Redis II and Um Sangour to accommodate 500 additional households in each camp. Currently there is need for additional space to accommodate 200 additional households in Al Alagaya and 30 households in Dabat Bosin.

UGANDA

Latest developments

- **The rate of new arrivals into Uganda remains very high, with a daily average of 2,700 in the first half of November.** On 1 November, 5,892 new South Sudanese refugees arrived into Uganda – this is the third highest number in a single day since the violence in South Sudan in July. Refugees from South Sudan arrive in Uganda mainly through informal border points. They allege violence and ethnically motivated killings, false accusations by armed forces of collaboration with rival groups, closure of schools, discontinuation of exams and lack of employment and livelihoods as their reasons for fleeing the country. The majority of refugees come from the Equatoria Region of South Sudan, many from Yei, Morobo, Lainya, Kajo Keji and the surrounding areas.
- **Bidibidi settlement has reached maximum capacity, with a population of 221,674 people as of 15 November.** New settlements must be opened rapidly. Imvepi, in Arua district, and Palorinya, in Moyo district, have been identified and site assessment is ongoing. Two hydrogeologists have been deployed to carry out a hydrological survey of Bidibidi and Rhino settlements, in addition to newly identified settlement areas, to inform the updated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy.
- **No new cases of cholera were reported in Bidibidi, marking 22 days since the last registered case.** Five cases of dysentery were reported, a reduction on the previous week and the situation is now considered stable.

Achievements and Impact

- **In Bidibidi settlement, UNHCR and partners identified 2,500 persons with specific needs (PSNs),** mainly elderly persons, women at risk and persons with disabilities, and constructed over 700 shelters specifically for PSNs. Some 230 members of the Refugee Welfare Council received training on strengthening the provision of services and protection for PSNs.
- **In Bidibidi settlement, some 70 cases of SGBV were reported, with all survivors receiving assistance.** More than 41,000 individuals were reached with SGBV prevention messages.
- **In Bidibidi, some 440 children at risk were identified, including at least 420 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).** Some 173 UASC were referred for follow up, including more than 120 for shelter assistance, more than 40 for family tracing and at least 11 for medical services. Some 180 children were placed foster care in Bidibidi settlement in the first half of November. Identification of foster families is ongoing in preparation for future needs.
- **In Bidibidi settlement, there are 24 protection information and counseling desks, with each desk receiving an average of 382 enquiries per day.** Key issues raised during the reporting period include lost/missing ration cards, access to food and essential non-food items, access to health/medical services and assistance in the construction of shelter for vulnerable members of the community.
- **In Adjumani, 818 unaccompanied and separated children were verified in Pagirinya settlement and 34 children were reunified with their families.** Some 54 refugees (29 male and 25 female) were elected in Pagirinya as Child Protection Committee members. These committees play an important role in all settlements as a bridge between children and agencies on all child-related issues.
- **In Bidibidi, 17,629 refugee children (9,633 boys and 7,996 girls) are enrolled in primary school,** with an attendance of 93 per cent. The pupil to classroom ratio remains very high, averaging 1:153. Identification of four primary school sites in Zone 4 was completed, and six schools are under construction in Zone 3.
- **In Adjumani, 520 students enrolled in primary school in the recently opened Agojo settlement.**

CRITICAL NEEDS AND GAPS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Protection: The CNR is unable to access parts of Dungu Territory (Haut-Uélé Province), including the localities of Sugba and Bangula (Dungu Territory) for the pre-screening of more than 5,000 recent arrivals from South Sudan, due to insecurity.

Food security and Nutrition: There is a gap in availability of ready-to-use food for malnutrition patients in Meri.

Health: Partners require motorbikes to access refugees for medical monitoring and health promotion activities. Communication in the field remains a challenge.

ETHIOPIA

Protection: The high number of unaccompanied and separated children requires a strengthened approach to child protection to ensure their specific needs are addressed, including family reunification.

Food Security and Nutrition: Malnutrition remains a key challenge in the case of new arrivals as well as pre-September refugees in Gambella. The reduced rations have engendered negative coping mechanisms and some households have only one meal per day. This is negatively impacting on morbidity, mortality and malnutrition, with malnutrition above the emergency threshold. Malaria, poor hygiene, diarrhoea have also been observed. UNHCR continues to plea donors to increase efforts to restore the food basket as well as support livelihoods.

KENYA

Protection: There is the need to accelerate joint government and UNHCR registration of new arrivals and facilitate access to life-saving and basic services. In Kalobeyei, there is the need to immediately establish a Kenya Police Post to promote law and order and community policing.

Health: 4,000 more yellow fever vaccines are required to ensure vaccination of new arrivals. Kalobeyei settlement needs 24 hour medical services and an additional ambulance.

Shelter and NFIs: There is the need to preposition Core Relief Items (CRIs) for up to 2,000 individuals (mosquito nets, blankets, mats, soap and sanitary wear) at Nadapal.

SOUTH SUDAN

Protection: UNHCR and partners are unable to access Lasu settlement due to ongoing insecurity. UNHCR has received reports of an increase in child protection cases among separated children, as children remain scattered in bushes and schools remain closed.

Food Security and Nutrition: Over 7,500 refugees are in dire need of food and basic services in Lasu settlement. Refugees received their last monthly food ration in June 2016. UNHCR has received reports by remote monitoring from refugee leaders citing increased hunger and malnutrition among refugee children.

SUDAN

Protection: A lack of livelihood opportunities and safe income-generating activities for South Sudanese women and girls continue to aggravate protection issues across all affected states.

UGANDA

Protection: In Bidibidi, requests for both intra-settlement and inter-settlement family tracing are increasing. Additional resources are required to ensure effective tracing and reunification of separated families.

Education: Access to latrines and water remains a challenge at secondary school sites. There is also the need for increased community mobilisation to increase girls' enrolment in secondary education. Congestion remains a major challenge in most schools, with high ratio of pupils to classroom.

Health: There are insufficient numbers of health facility staff and current staff are overworked. Health facilities experience frequent power outages due to the unreliable power supply at many facilities.

WASH: Water remains a major issue in Bidibidi, with some locations receiving no more than seven litres per person per day.

Food security and Nutrition: Severe underfunding may lead to further cuts to food rations.

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Links:

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