



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

REGIONAL EMERGENCY UPDATE

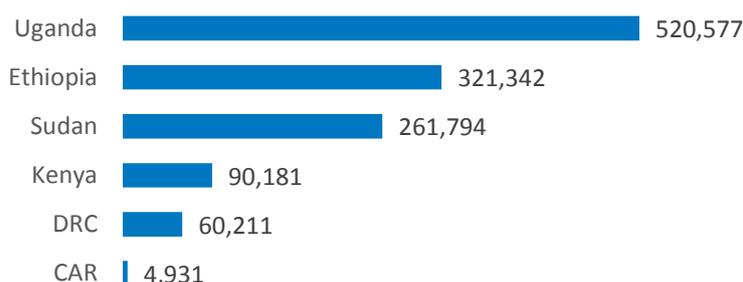
16 - 31 October 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- **An average of over 98,000 South Sudanese per month have sought asylum in neighbouring countries** since violence broke out in Juba, South Sudan, on 8 July 2016. Uganda continues to receive the highest number of new arrivals, followed by Ethiopia and Democratic Republic of Congo. New arrivals report continuing violence and the impact of insecurity on local services as their main reasons for flight.
- **UNHCR financial requirements for the South Sudan situation remain only 25 per cent funded.** In multiple locations, ongoing assistance has been put on hold to redirect resources and ensure life-saving assistance to the new arrivals.

Population of concern

A total of **1,259,036** South Sudanese refugees as of 31 October*



New Arrivals	New arrivals from 1 Jan 2016 to 7 July 2016*	New arrivals from 8 July 2016 to 31 Oct 2016*
Ethiopia	2,525	36,891
Sudan	88,839	25,952
Uganda	44,429	257,964
Kenya	8,376	5,376
DRC	890	36,258
CAR	622	37
TOTAL	145,681	362,478

*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

362,478*

South Sudanese arrivals since 8 July 2016, based on field reports (as of 31 Oct)

1,259,036*

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

260,453

Refugees in South Sudan

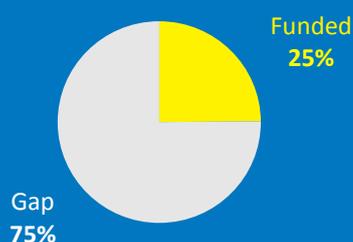
1.73 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in South Sudan, including 202,019 people in UNMISS Protection of Civilians site

FUNDING (as of 17 October)

USD 649.0 M

Requested by UNHCR for the situation



PRIORITIES

DRC: Register new arrivals, relocate of refugees to the new sites, access to food and livelihoods

ETHIOPIA: Family reunification and response to high malnutrition rates.

SUDAN: Increase WASH and health services in El Ferdous town

UGANDA: Improve provision of clean water, strengthen community structures amongst refugees

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

- **Continued insecurity in Torit town forcing citizens to flee** – According to local media, residents in South Sudan's newly created Imatong State (formerly Eastern Equatoria) report armed clashes in Mogi and Salori areas outside of Torit town, with many families reportedly fleeing to Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya.
- **Renewed fighting displaces 600 in Leer, Unity State** - According to the local media, 600 civilians have fled into the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) base in Leer county as a result of renewed clashes in the area.

Achievements and Impact

- **UNHCR profiles 58,843 for humanitarian assistance in Yei** - Following the joint assessment of IDPs in September, UNHCR profiled and confirmed 58,843 IDPs (63 per cent children) due to receive humanitarian assistance.
- **1,043 IDPs in need of humanitarian assistance in Upper Nile** - UNHCR led an interagency initial rapid needs assessment mission to Gasmalla area with World Food Programme (WFP), Humanitarian Development Consortium, Relief International and Samaritan Purse. The assessment follows recent conflict in the border area of Shatta Boma, near Doro refugee camp. The team profiled 1,043 displaced persons in need of assistance.
- **Refugees receive three-month food rations in Makpandu settlement.** UNHCR partner World Vision International (WVI) completed the General Food Distribution (GFD) for the last quarter of 2016 to refugees and asylum seekers.
- **UNHCR relocated 18 Sudanese refugees previously based in Yei and Lasu settlement to Ajuong Thok refugee camp** in northern Unity. Refugees fled violence in the Greater Equatoria region in mid-September. UNHCR also interviewed 55 Sudanese refugees in Juba who fled insecurity in Yei and Lasu settlement. Many also requested for relocation to Ajuong Thok.

Countries of Asylum

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Latest Developments

- **The relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Bambouti to Obo has now begun.** The first convoy of 100 refugees arrived in Obo on 23 October, and the second convoy of 158 arrived on 28 October. Key services, including security, health and sanitation, are already in place to help receive the relocated refugees. UNHCR has been providing hot food to refugees for the overnight stay at Basibili during the journey.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Latest developments

- **Some 420 South Sudanese fled to DRC in late October.** They arrived from Yei, Laso, Libogo and Kirikwa and reported avoiding main roads and fleeing by foot. The majority are women and children and many are unwell.

Achievements and Impact

- **Preparations continue for the relocation of refugees away from the border.** The National Commission for Refugees (CNR) is registering refugees for relocation to the sites, where refugees will receive support to become self-sufficient. The Biringi site (Aru Territory, Ituri Province) is well advanced. 71 hangars were built at the transit center to receive the first group of refugees expected to arrive on site on 1 November. As of 29 October, over 4,000 refugees had moved spontaneously to Meri, a site originally selected for the relocation at a later date. Meri is near the city of Aba, Faradje Territory, Haut-Uele Province. UNHCR and partners are working to establish adequate water supply and provide shelter materials. Transfers to a third site, Nambili near Doruma (Dungu Territory, Haut-Uele Province), will start at a later date, as further discussions with stakeholders are needed.
- **Some 9,962 people received food from the World Food Programme (WFP)** in Dungu and Meri (Haut-Uélé province) and Ingbokolo (Ituri province). A number of new arrivals could not yet benefit from distributions in Kendrio and Meri. On 31 October, refugees looted 8,499 kilograms of food at a distribution area in Meri.

ETHIOPIA

Latest developments

- **Approximately, 36,673 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Gambella between 3 September and 30 October.** An average of 630 people continued to arrive at the Pagak Transit Centre on a daily basis. The new arrivals, mostly originating from the Upper Nile State (80 per cent) and Jonglei State (17 per cent), reported to have fled from insecurity in South Sudan. UNHCR recently conducted an analysis of the new arrivals figures in order to clear possible errors and avoid double-counting. As of 30 October, 96 per cent of recent arrivals have been registered (level 1) and relocated to Jewi, Kule, Tierkidi and Nguenyiel refugee camps and the remaining 1,416 refugees were awaiting relocation from Pagak.

Achievements and Impact

- **Nutrition services continued to be provided at Pagak entry point.** Between 3 September and 30 October, a cumulative total of 8,248 children (six to 59 months of age) have been screened for malnutrition, detecting a global acute malnutrition rate of 6.8 per cent.
- **The Nguenyiel camp, opened on 20 October, now hosts a total of 6,262 refugees were accommodated in communal hangars and emergency family shelters.** As of 30 October, UNHCR and partners have constructed 2,880 emergency shelters, completed site clearance for 27 blocks and improved 14 kilometres of access roads.
- **In Tierkidi camp, road improvement and shelter construction are ongoing.** Some 1,160 emergency shelters and 786 family tents have been constructed.

KENYA

Latest developments

- **UNHCR has observed an increase in the number of new arrivals into Kenya since the beginning of October,** due to clashes between government troops and armed groups in Mogi and Salori areas. During the reporting period a total of 802 South Sudanese new arrivals were registered by the government and UNHCR. In addition, a total of 1,303 new arrivals remained in the transit centre pending registration. Refugees reported that they fled their country because of clashes causing scarcity of food, lack of health and other social services, including education.
- **UNHCR continues to conduct regular missions to the Nadapal border for protection monitoring and collection of new arrivals.** New arrivals reported that each person (excluding very young children) paid 80 South Sudanese Pounds at the South Sudanese Immigration Department for travel permits and photos. There were also a few cases where individuals were reportedly asked to pay 1,000 Kenyan shillings to the Kenyan Immigration services.
- **A verification exercise of all registered active cases (South Sudanese and other refugee populations) is underway in Kakuma,** and has now covered more than 50 per cent of the population.

SUDAN

Latest developments

- **As of 31 October, 261,794 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Sudan since December 2013.** A steady influx of new arrivals is expected throughout the rest of 2016 and into next year.

- **An interagency assessment mission to El Ferdous, East Darfur, on 29 October determined there are only ten communal latrines constructed at the site for approximately 6,400 people. Shelter also remains a major need.** The mission also confirmed that some 489 South Sudanese refugees arrived from Buram and Radom in South Darfur between 23 and 29 October. Reports suggest the influx is driven by ongoing conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan and additional refugee households are likely to arrive in Sudan in the coming months as individuals arrive to join family members already living in East Darfur. A recent SHF allocation of USD2.6 million will go to support UNHCR and partners to develop a new site at Nimir to address current gaps in services for new arrivals.
- **The findings from a livelihood assessment conducted across refugee sites in White Nile state in June 2016 were released and discussed by partners in the Refugee Consultation Forum Group in Khartoum.** The assessment was led by UNHCR with support from Friends of Peace and Development Organization (FPDO). Key findings indicate that 95 per cent of surveyed refugee households living in the camps are extremely poor, and face a significant lack of livelihood opportunities within local labour markets, earning the equivalent of USD1 to USD3 per day and are struggling to meet their food requirements and basic needs. The majority of refugees also have low literacy skills, especially women, with only a third of those surveyed having obtained basic education levels. The findings highlight a critical and urgent need to invest in livelihood opportunities.
- **Preliminary findings from the UNHCR led Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) indicate GAM and SAM rates above the emergency threshold of 15 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, across all eight camps in White Nile State.** The situation is further compounded by insufficient latrine and mosquito net coverage, limited access to standard nutrition programmes and high rates of anaemia. UNHCR is following up on preliminary findings with partners to assess how to improve programming to address the high malnutrition rate.

Achievements and Impact

- **UNHCR facilitated a three-day training workshop on community-based protection** for staff and partners working on the South Sudanese refugee response in East and South Darfur. The training forms a part of UNHCR's broader efforts to strengthen protection mechanisms and interventions in South Darfur.

UGANDA

Latest developments

- **Almost 40,000 new arrivals fled to Uganda in the second half of October.** The majority of refugees originate from the Equatoria region of South Sudan with many from Yei, Morobo, Lainya, Kajo Keji and the surrounding areas. Refugees continue to arrive in Uganda via the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) due to blocked roads reported between Morobo and Kaya. They report a lack of infrastructure and basic services, and the language barrier as reasons for not remaining in DRC. In Bidibidi reception centre, refugees interviewed report fleeing South Sudan due to extreme violence and indiscriminate killings, allegedly often based on ethnic origin; extortion; rape; forced recruitment of boys and men; burning of villages, property and livestock; hunger and lack of adequate food, medication and basic services; inflation and soaring living costs and ethnic discrimination.
- **Ration cuts introduced in August 2016 due to insufficient funds are still in place,** affecting about 200,000 refugees that arrived in Uganda before July 2015, with the exception of persons with specific needs and malnourished children. Refugees that arrived from 1 July 2015 onwards are receiving full rations for now, but there is a funding gap of USD54 million from December 2016 to May 2017, possibly requiring further deeper ration cuts soon.
- **Dysentery cases continue to be reported in Bidibidi settlement,** though the number of new cases reported reduced over the course of the month.

Achievements and Impact

- **Bidibidi settlement is now home to 188,133 South Sudanese refugees** (as of 2 November) following the ongoing relocation of new arrivals from different border points. Twenty two Refugee Welfare Councils (RWC) has been formed to improve community based protection. A total of 103 SGBV cases have been reported in Bidibidi since the settlement was established in early August, and all cases of rape/defilement were provided with medical examination, treatment and counseling. A number of sexual and gender-based violence prevention measures are in place in Bidibidi settlement, including the construction of women and girls centres, and 10,297 refugees (4,273 male and 6,024 female) participated in SGBV awareness raising sessions.
- **All children aged between six and 59 months in Bidibidi Zone 1 and 2 were screened for malnutrition between 10 and 16 October.** The screening found an overall reduction in global acute malnutrition in Zone 1 compared to

September (from 5.6 per cent down to 4.2 per cent), however malnutrition levels were found to be slightly higher in Bidibidi Zone 2 where 7.1 per cent of the 5,114 children screened were found to be malnourished. A strategy is being developed to improve child malnutrition in Zone 2, in which Village Health Teams will play a crucial role.

- **A screening procedure is being established for children at risk in various locations throughout Bidibidi settlement**, such as schools, early childhood development centres, and health and maternity clinics. Currently, child protection screening at Bidibidi reception centre is focused on unaccompanied and separated children, and may not identify other elements of vulnerability, such as early marriage, neglect and mental health.
- **A total of 17,549 children are enrolled in ten primary schools in Bidibidi Zones 1 and 2.** In Bidibidi Zone 2, construction of a secondary school was completed, with 938 students already enrolled and more registering.
- **Three locations for potential high-yield boreholes in Bidibidi have been identified and drilling has commenced.** The average supply of water in the settlement was 6.75 litres/person/day. Some 29.3 kilometres of access roads in Bidibidi Zone 4 were completed.

CRITICAL NEEDS AND GAPS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Health: Access to medical services remains insufficient in most refugee locations.

ETHIOPIA

Protection: Family reunification is an urgent priority. Some 1,369 unaccompanied children and 6,263 separated children have been identified among the newly arrived refugees from South Sudan, with many indicating they have family members in the refugee camps in Ethiopia.

Food Security and Nutrition: UNHCR has documented high levels of malnutrition above the emergency threshold of less than 15 per cent in all camps, compounded by insufficient food and water, as well as disease outbreaks. As a result, refugees are resorting to negative coping strategies.

Education: The start of the school year for refugees in Gambella has been delayed and enrolment is low. The expansion of existing schools in Tierkidi and Jewi and the construction of a new school in Nguenyiel are not yet complete.

KENYA

Protection: The reception capacity in Kakuma and Kalobeyei will be stretched should a further influx from South Sudan arrive, particularly as the relocation of approximately 13,000 non-Somali refugees from Dadaab to Kalobeyei has begun. Lokichoggio reception centre needs to be rehabilitated and the water shortage at Nadapal needs to be addressed.

SUDAN

Food security and Nutrition: Malnutrition rates are above emergency thresholds in all eight sites in White Nile State.

UGANDA

Protection: There is a growing need for livelihood support for women at risk and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, as a number of cases of economic violence are a result of households being unable to afford basic needs. Further improvement of child protection activities, including case management and reporting, is required.

WASH: Water supply issues remain a challenge in Bidibidi settlement and in the newly opened Agojo settlement in Adjumani, as water trucking is expensive and unsustainable. Agojo is a water stressed zone with limited groundwater.

Health: Lobbying is required at national level to ensure that refugees are factored in future deliveries of vaccines to Yumbe district in order to avoid stock outages. Four additional ambulances are required in Bidibidi settlement.

Education: Community awareness raising and mobilization is required to ensure girls are attending secondary school in Bidibidi settlement. Currently, there are only 178 girls enrolled (19%) compared to 760 boys.

Laura Swanson, Assistant Information Management Officer (Reporting), swanson@unhcr.org, Tel: +254 20 422 2705

Wendy Rappeport, Senior External Relations Officer, rappepor@unhcr.org, Cell: +41 (0)79 881 9183

Links:

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