



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

REGIONAL EMERGENCY UPDATE

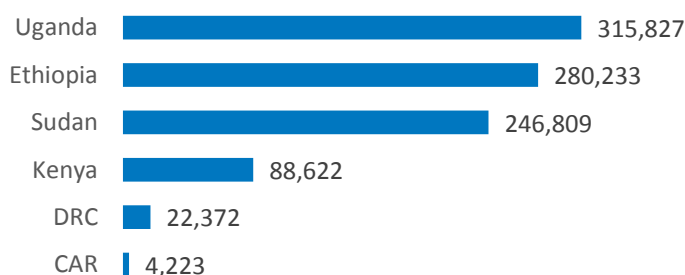
15 –21 August 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of **101,629** refugees have fled South Sudan since 8 July, including **84,314** into Uganda. New arrivals reported widespread lootings and the abduction of children into armed groups and an escalation of fighting in towns across Central Equatoria, particularly in Yei.
- Access to Gorom and Lasu refugee settlements in Central Equatoria **remained a challenge, hampering the response to various protection issues**. UNHCR remains deeply concerned about the inability to secure safe passage for humanitarian actors to Lasu refugee settlement, located close to Yei. Delivery of assistance has not been possible since 11 August, which created an increased risk of malnutrition.
- As of 21 August, **22,372** South Sudanese refugees fled to the DRC marking a sustained and steady increase in new arrivals to Haut-Uélé and Ituri provinces. Refugees originate mostly from Anderi, South Sudan.

Population of concern

A total of **954,319** South Sudanese refugees as of 21 August*



New Arrivals	New arrivals from 1 Jan 2016 to 7 July 2016*	New arrivals from 8 July 2016 to 21 Aug 2016*
Ethiopia	2,525	46
Sudan	88,839	12,641
Uganda	44,429	84,314
Kenya	8,376	1504
DRC	890	6,767
CAR	217	124
TOTAL	145,276	105,369

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

KEY FIGURES

105,369*

South Sudanese arrivals since 8 July 2016, based on field reports (as of 21 Aug)

958,086*

Total South Sudanese refugees as of 21 Aug (both pre and post Dec 2013 caseload and new arrivals)

973,000

Total South Sudanese expected by 31 December 2016 (RRP Planning Figure)

259,796

Refugees in South Sudan

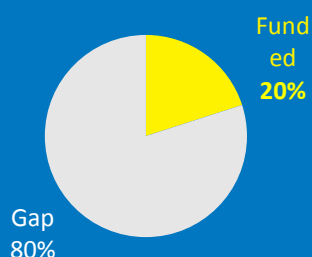
1.61 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in South Sudan

FUNDING (as of 02 August)

USD 608.8 M

Requested by UNHCR for the situation



For more detailed information on the South Sudan situation response in specific country operations, kindly refer to the latest County Updates available on the portal:

data.unhcr.org/southsudan

UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

SOUTH SUDAN

- **In Juba**, UNHCR began working on establishing a protection desk at the UNMISS Topping site for IDPs remaining in the site. Protection desks were also put in place in the UN House, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu and Wau POC sites. IDPs continued to be relocated from UNMISS Topping to UN House (POC 3) during the reporting period under review, bringing the total number of persons relocated so far to 1,188, out of a total population of nearly 4,500 people. An inter-agency team consisting of UNHCR, ACTED and Non-violent Peace Force (NP) helped receive and assist the IDPs at UN House, including People with Specific Needs.
- **In Central Equatoria**, UNHCR partner ACROSS succeeded in delivering a limited quantity of drugs to Lasu Primary Health Care Centre on 20 August, which services Lasu refugee settlement close to Yei. Furthermore, an ambulance, operated by ACROSS, was able to visit the settlement twice and carry out referrals of patients to Yei. The stock of drugs available in Lasu remains insufficient to cater for the needs of patients admitted or in need of medical attention. Food also remains a key area of concern, as refugees have not received rations since late June, with potential supplies stopped and looted earlier this month.
- **In Wau**, UNHCR concluded a review of protection concerns facing IDPs at UNMISS POC sites and other collective centres in town. There are reports of increasing numbers of IDPs seeking refuge in collective sites, especially at night. The safety of IDPs continues to be threatened at the church compound in Wau.
- **In Western Equatoria**, Makpandu settlement, UNHCR and its partner completed the monthly general food distribution through newly introduced rapid food distribution (RFD) system. As a result, 3,088 refugees and asylum-seekers received sorghum, vegetable oil and pulses, while another 792 individuals did not attend the distribution.
- **A high-level delegation consisting of UNHCR, WFP and CRA travelled to Yambio** from Juba on 22 August to meet with authorities and humanitarian actors and review operational arrangements and relationship with authorities. In a meeting with the Deputy Governor and Cabinet members, UNHCR assured the authorities of its continued commitment to assist the local government and its people in extending protection and assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs in greater Western Equatoria and called for local authorities to ensure staff safety and operational independence on the ground. The visit comes in light of heightened insecurity in the area and to mitigate access and security concerns for humanitarian personnel working in Yambio, particularly in light of the recent death of a WHO staff member in the area.

Countries of Asylum

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- **Latest developments:** Access to Bambouti is becoming increasingly challenging due to deterioration of the security situation at the border and logistical hurdles caused by the closure of South Sudanese airspace. Spontaneous movements of refugees from Bambouti to Obo have occurred and they are urging UNHCR to facilitate movement to Obo as soon as possible.
- **Response:** Agreement was reached with local authorities on relocation of refugees to Obo. Three sites were under consideration, and following assessment by the MFT mission, one in the vicinity of Obo has been retained after consultation with UDPF and FACA. Assessment of existing health, education and water infrastructure has been undertaken, investments will have to be made in all sectors. NGO/INGO are present in Obo, possible collaboration is being reviewed. Presence of South Sudanese refugees has been observed in Obo itself, about 1500 were listed by local authorities. About 100 refugees arrived by commercial transport (truck) following security concerns in Bambouti.

Critical needs and challenges: The situation in Bambouti is compounded by a depletion of the drug stocks which has resulted in the health post being closed down. WHO provided CAR with three months rations of medicine against the backdrop of a dearth of medical supplies affecting the country in its entirety. Lack of access and insecurity have obliged the office to revisit the option to provide assistance in the Bambouti area itself, relocation to Obo is now considered. A multifunctional team is assessing the feasibility of protection and assistance delivery from Obo. Constraints include increased tension at the border area with SPLA presence being reported in Bambouti.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

- **Latest developments:** As of 21 August, a total of 20,954 refugees were biometrically registered in DRC. They are mainly displaced in the Provinces of Haut-Uélé (Dungu and Faradje territories) and Ituri (Aru territory). The registration is ongoing and figures are increasing steadily. Since August 13th, reported LRA activity is hindering humanitarian access to refugees to the Masombo-Bangalu axis. The security situation remains volatile.
- **Critical needs and challenges:** To date refugees in Dungu and Duru localities are not benefiting from access to health services. UNHCR's partner ADES (*Agence de Développement Economique et Social*) is only able to cover the Doruma-Bangalu axis at present. Integration of refugees into the Congolese education system is hampered by difficulties in assessing the educational level attained by refugee students as they do not hold school diplomas. Under the terms of the current UNHCR-WFP bilateral agreement; food distribution cycles only cater for 12,000 individuals, while the number of refugees has already exceeded 20,000. The construction of 600 shelters foreseen for 2016 also remains insufficient as compared to the growing refugee needs.

ETHIOPIA

- **Latest developments:** On Friday 19 August 2016 a UNHCR team comprised of field and protection staff conducted a site visit to Pagak entry point. The aim was to gauge the number of new arrivals. **40 new arrivals** were accounted for in the reception site; mostly women and children. New arrivals indicated that they came mainly from Maban and Nasir. They reported fleeing due to ongoing fighting which erupted there. Some new arrivals reported having arrived 7 days ago, while others said that they had arrived 4-5 days ago.
- **Critical needs and challenges:** Registration of new arrivals at Pagak transit center will be conducted in collaboration with ARRA. Sub Office Gambella will have a meeting on 22 August with ARRA Gambella to establish the modalities of registration and relocation of the new arrivals to a designated camp.

KENYA

- **Latest developments:** UNHCR saw a decrease in the number of South Sudanese crossing the Nadapal border as compared to the previous week. During the reporting week, a total of 339 refugees arrived at the Nadapal Transit Center compared to 734 the previous week. As a result, UNHCR decreased the number of transfers of individuals from the border to the Kakuma Reception Center from three times to twice a week. As of 21 August, UNHCR had received 1,527 new arrivals for the month of August. The profile of this week's new arrivals are predominately women and children, with the majority fleeing from Eastern Equatoria.
- To respond swiftly with the provision of humanitarian relief assistance to new arrivals and in an effort to decongest the camp and reception center; UNHCR has transferred a total of 3,957 refugees to Kalobeyei settlement to date. UNHCR continues to carry out regular protection monitoring of the border and has adjusted the schedule for transferring new arrivals accordingly.
- **Preparedness and emergency response:** UNHCR continues to observe an increase in the number of new arrivals under five years of age with severe malnutrition. Following the Mission Report of the Senior Regional Nutrition and Food Security Officer, UNHCR Kakuma will work on increasing the screening capacity of IRC and LWF at the Transit Center and Reception Center for all children under the age of five as well as follow-up on other suggested strategies to combat their malnourishment.

SUDAN

- **In East Darfur**, the relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Khor Omer to the new Kariu site started on the 20 August with the support of UNHCR and partners enabling the decongestion of Khor Omer IDP camp, where about 30,000 South Sudanese have resided since January 2016. In parallel, UNHCR is conducting household-level registration for refugees departing from Khor Omer, which will be followed by an individual biometric registration once relocation to Kariu is complete.

In Kordofan, In South Kordofan State, Abu Jubaiha locality 30-40 individuals were reported to be arriving from Upper Nile State in South Sudan then proceeding to other areas, including White Nile State. In West Kordofan, a steady influx of South Sudanese refugees continued to arrive with 655 individuals reported within the past 10 days out of whom some 400 settled in the camp sites while the remaining refugees proceeded to other areas inside Sudan

In White Nile State, In Al Waral, the relocation of close to 2,000 South Sudanese households (including the population from four congested sites in White Nile State as well as some of the new arrivals) has been completed.

UGANDA

- **Latest developments:** Oraba continues to be the main border crossing point, and is now receiving nearly twice as many new arrivals on a daily basis than Elegu. This reflects the fact that most people arriving in Uganda in recent days are fleeing from Central Equatoria. 2,369 refugees from Adjumani and Arua districts were relocated to Bidibidi settlement in Yumbe, bringing the total number of refugees settled there to 22,869.
- **Key water and sanitation indicators are improving** as reception facilities become decongested. In the reception centres in Pagirinya, clean water provision is now above 15 litres per person per day while in Nyumanzi Transit Centre, Elegu collection Point and Pagirinya settlement, refugee-to-hygiene-promoter ratios are at 267:1, 68:1 and 289:1 respectively, within UNHCR emergency minimum standards of 500:1.
- **Special food provisions are being provided to persons with specific needs** such as the elderly, disabled, orphans, and single mothers. This helps them to avoid having to stand for long periods of time in queues for food. Referral systems have been strengthened to ensure that such individuals are identified early in order that they may be provided with the particular protection assistance they need. In Bidibidi settlement, elections successfully took place amongst members of the community for representation on the Refugee Welfare Council. Nine members were elected to represent different demographics amongst the refugee population.
- **56 people have now been treated for suspected cholera**, including two Ugandan nationals. 55 have been successfully treated and discharged from health facilities. Quarantined treatment of new cases and strengthened monitoring continues to be in place, though the number of daily new cases is low.
- **Critical needs and challenges:** Decongesting transit and reception centres continues to be a key operational priority as overcrowding brings an increased risk of the spread of diseases. Relocation to Yumbe will continue to take place on a daily basis, alongside awareness-raising campaigns through announcements, community mobilisers, partner staff and other mass communication platforms. Strict health and sanitation measures are being put in place and health monitors are exercising high vigilance in order to rapidly identify any contagious diseases. In Bidibidi, the operation is focused on improving the reception of refugees and the provision of services to new arrivals. Refugees continue to be provided with plots of land, together with shelter kits, basic household items and dry food rations. In Bidibidi settlement, there is a need to prioritize the allocation of plots of land to persons with specific needs (PWSNs) such as the elderly, persons with disabilities and UAMs, to reduce the number of PWSNs residing in temporary shelters while they await their transfer to the settlement.