

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

REGIONAL EMERGENCY UPDATE

16 - 30 November 2016

KEY FIGURES

462,069 *

South Sudanese arrivals since 8 July 2016, based on field reports (as of 27 Nov, except for Ethiopia as of 29 Nov)

1,346,617*

Total South Sudanese refugees as of 27 Nov (both pre and post Dec 2013 caseload and new arrivals)

260,453

Refugees in South Sudan

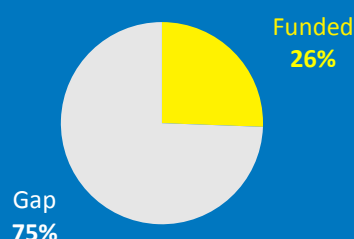
1.8 M

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

FUNDING (as of 29 November)

USD 649.0 M

Requested by UNHCR for the situation

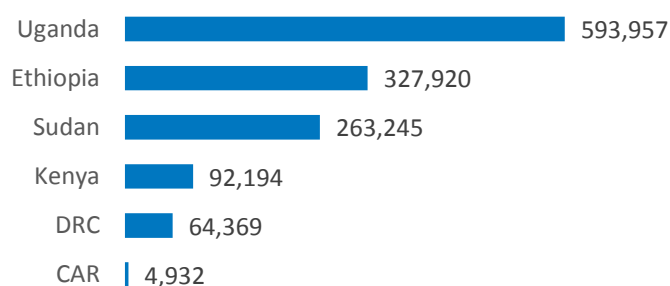


HIGHLIGHTS

- Operations responding to the South Sudan situation commenced their **16 Days of Activism against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)**, organizing various events in refugee camps, settlements and IDP sites as part of ongoing SGBV prevention and response. The 16 Days of Activism campaign runs from 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, to Human Rights Day on 10 December.
- Large numbers of South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive into neighbouring countries.** Uganda continues to receive the highest number of arrivals, with most refugees arriving by informal border points and citing various security concerns as their major reason for flight.

Population of concern

A total of **1,346,617** South Sudanese refugees as of 27 November*



New Arrivals	New arrivals from 1 Jan 2016 to 7 July 2016*	New arrivals from 8 July 2016 to 27 Nov 2016**
Ethiopia	2,608	42,768
Sudan	88,839	27,403
Uganda	44,429	331,961
Kenya	8,376	8,395
DRC	7,317	51,505
CAR	622	37
TOTAL	152,191	462,069

*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. ** The figures for Ethiopia are data as of 29 November.

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 18 November the United Nations Security Council released a press statement calling for urgent steps to address the increasing hate speech and ethnic violence in South Sudan, advocating for promotion of reconciliation among the people, including through justice and accountability processes. The Security Council expressed “deep alarm” over the escalation of ethnic violence, reportedly carried out by various armed groups.
- Fresh fighting between armed groups began on Friday 11 November around Nhialdiu area, Unity, approximately 40 kilometres from Bentiu, creating additional displacement. During these clashes, nine humanitarian workers were taken by troops when they retreated from Nhialdiu. The aid workers were safely evacuated from Jazeera.
- In Yei, UNHCR and its partners continue to face restrictions to Lasu refugee settlement area as a result of armed groups’ activities in the area. In the surrounding areas where refugees are in hiding, they are facing hunger and malnutrition. UNHCR and partners have been unable to provide services to the refugees since July.

Achievements and Impact

- In all refugee camps and internally displaced persons (IDPs) sites across South Sudan, UNHCR and its partners commemorated the annual 16 Days of Activism against SGBV with a series of activities including processions, poem recitals, drama performances, sports and singing of songs.
- UNHCR relocated 2,332 refugees from Yida to Pamir refugee camp, including 2,185 refugees previously settled in Yida settlement. The total population of Pamir camp now stands at 3,788 individuals (869 households).
- In Yei, UNHCR and its partners completed targeted distribution of Non-Food Items (NFI) to 4,328 families of the most vulnerable IDPs (of a targeted 5,000 families). Some IDPs could not access the distribution centers due to insecurity. UNHCR and its partners in Yei continue to undertake protection monitoring.
- UNHCR led an interagency mission to conduct a joint assessment mission to Rambo in Guel Guk, Upper Nile, together with WFP, Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC), Samaritan’s Purse and government counterpart Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). The joint mission profiled 1,123 IDPs (363 households) and found that majority of IDPs are women and children displaced from Malakal, Melut, and Nasir. There is little prospect to IDPs returning to areas of origin given the evolving security situation. The mission also reported the presence of separated children and persons with specific needs, and no school or health facilities.

Countries of Asylum

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Achievements and Impact

- By 30 November, UNHCR and partners had relocated a total of 527 South Sudanese refugees to the refugee site in Obo, with the relocation spread over five separate convoys and a sixth convoy already on route from Bambouti. UNHCR has been working with partners to ensure that the relocation journey runs smoothly.

- **The results of an assessment mission to Obo from 10 to 14 November were released**, confirming the functionality of essential services, such as latrines. Two dedicated staff are conducting protection follow up for persons with specific needs. Nevertheless, it also identified areas where progress remains to be made. The two existing wells on the site that are capable of providing 5,000 litres of water per day. At the time of the mission, this equated to just 12.6 litres of potable water per person per day. Further construction is underway.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Latest developments

- **The daily average of arrivals into the DRC in the area around Aba (Faradje Territory) was estimated at 200 people.** New arrivals from Tore (Yei Payam) informed UNHCR that the influx was likely to continue as others were preparing to leave. Congolese citizens were supporting the refugees and provided food to new arrivals.
- **Some 962 newly arrived South Sudanese refugees were prescreened by the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) in Aba, Haut-Uélé Province** and will be included in UNHCR statistics after verification and registration.
- **The relocation of refugees from border areas in Aru Territory (Ituri Province) advances slower than anticipated.** The CNR, UNHCR and local authorities will increase sensitization, since the presence of refugees near the border and combat areas may compromise their protection.
- **Due to the volatile security situation in Dungu Territory, relocation to Nambili site (Haut-Uele Province) remained on hold.** Discussions with the authorities on an alternative site were ongoing.
- **A joint mission conducted by African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), CNR, INTERSOS and UNHCR visited Sugba and Bangalu (Dungu Territory, Haut-Uele Province) on 26 November.** Both localities are difficult to access due to security concerns. Local authorities and refugee committees reported presence of 9,958 refugees, many whom reportedly arrived in the second half of October. If the refugee figures are confirmed, they will represent three times the number of local residents. Militia incursions in the area were reported. Refugees cited lack of food, clean water, and medical services as the main problems and requested to be relocated.

Achievements and Impact

- **Sexual and Gender-based Violence:** In Biringi, sensitization activities were launched for refugees and the host community as part of the 16 Days of Activism against SGBV. The CNR trained the Police and judicial authorities of the Territory of Aru on follow-up mechanisms for SGBV cases. UNHCR and its partner *Action pour le Développement Economique et Social* (ADES) trained 14 focal points (refugees and residents) on SGBV issues.
- **At Meri site, UNHCR has registered 5,962 South Sudanese refugees biometrically by 27 November**, including 4,498 children and 1,145 people with specific needs (PSNs). The exercise is ongoing. At Biringi site (Aru Territory, Ituri Province) as of 26 November, there were 523 refugees registered by UNHCR, including 120 PSNs.
- **Some 26 South Sudanese refugee children born in the DRC received birth certificates issued by the Civil Status office in Aba.** The CNR sensitized Juvenile Court staff of the Territory of Aru on the legal protection of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who are with host families in Biringi.
- **Eight water sources were functional at Meri and seven additional ones were under construction**, with those on site receiving an average of eight litres of water per person per day.
- **52 tons of WFP food were delivered to Aba and were stored prior to distribution.**

ETHIOPIA

Latest developments

- **42,768 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Gambella since 3 September 2016**, including 42,721 arrivals who have been registered (level 1) and relocated to Jewi, Kule, Tierkidi and Nguenyyiel refugee camps, and 47 registered at level 1 but awaiting relocation. Some 64 per cent of the total registered new arrivals are children under the age of 18, including 9,180 UASC. A total of 13,726 refugees have been relocated to the new Nguenyyiel camp, which has capacity to host a further 36,274 persons.
- **UNHCR is in the process of updating its contingency plan** to ensure maximum readiness in the case of a renewed influx of refugees from South Sudan into Ethiopia. New possible sites will be considered with a view to avoiding the worsening of the already fragile inter-communal dynamics in the Gambella region.

Achievements and Impact

- **The Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), UNHCR, and IOM, departed for Akobo entry point on 28 November for a joint assessment** to implement pre-screening/registration and relocation of newly arrived South Sudanese in Akobo. The mission intends to start pre-registration of the 2,101 South Sudanese new arrivals in 552 households, recorded during a head count as part of the previous mission to Akobo on 23 and 24 November.
- **In Pagak**, the protection helpdesk remains operational, receiving cases related to transfers between camps, lost wristbands, and registration rejection. Child and Youth Friendly Spaces were operational, with 1,469 and 423 participants respectively. Women Friendly Spaces are operational to provide psychosocial counselling in relation to SGBV and conduct sessions with both men and women.
- **In the camps**, L2 registration in Jewi is ongoing, with a total of 2,867 refugees (out of 12,158 relocated) registered as of 29 November. In Tierkidi, 6,260 out of 16,232 refugees relocated have been L2-registered as of 29 November. A total of 10,959 emergency shelters have been built and 886 UNHCR family tents pitched in Jewi, Kule, Tierkidi and Nguenyyiel refugee camps since 3 September 2016. In the new Nguenyyiel camp, the primary school is open and operation for grade one to four. Currently, the enrolment rate stand at 2,309 (1,334 boys, 975 girls) students.

SUDAN

Latest developments

- **Handover of registration activities in East Darfur from the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) is underway and is expected to be finalized by early December.** Once complete UNHCR and the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) will begin the biometric registration of refugees in the Kario site, which will enhance understanding of refugee movement trends and improve the targeting of services in key areas.
- **UNHCR and ASSIST have begun the implementation of protection activities at the Kario site and at the settlements of El Ferdous and Old Raja in East Darfur.** Vulnerability assessments for 2,500 of the most vulnerable PSN will be conducted by ASSIST, followed by material or referral support. Protection activities will be community-based, with an initial focus on capacity building of community members, including the training for 40 volunteer community service mobilizers and 80 members of community-based Protection Committees.

Achievements and Impact

- **With support from UNHCR, local NGO Riaheen El Salam for Maternity and Childhood Organization (REMCO) has identified 26 UASC**, for a total of 54 UASC currently living in the camp at the Kario Site. UNHCR is following up with UNICEF and REMCO to coordinate service delivery and ensure the children's protection needs are met quickly.
- **In White Nile, UNHCR continues to meet with key stakeholders to promote the need for coordinated and targeted activities to support the self-reliance for the South Sudanese refugees.** The preliminary findings of UNHCR's livelihoods assessment completed in June 2016 has prompted meetings between UNHCR and host community leaders on how best to improve access to cultivable land and fishing sites for refugees. UNHCR also met with government partners in the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Animal Resources in Kosti on the development and implementation of accessible technical trainings in crop production and fishing, and access to land and fishing sites for refugees in 2017 and beyond.
- **Through support from UNHCR, local implementing partner ALMANAR provided medical assistance to 452 South Sudanese refugees living in 'open areas' across Khartoum Jebel Awlia, Mayo Mandela and Omdurman areas through its mobile clinic.** Ongoing advocacy and support is in place to ensure refugees continue to access medical treatment at two major hospitals in Khartoum near the open areas.

UGANDA

Latest developments

- **Uganda continues to receive high numbers of daily arrivals from South Sudan.** Refugees' reported reasons for fleeing include extreme violence and indiscriminate killings; ethnically motivated killings; extortion and detention; rape and sexual abuse of women and girls; forced recruitment of boys and men; demand for information and false accusation of civilians; attacks on homes; looting and burning of villages, property and livestock; hunger and lack of access to food, medication and basic services; inflation and the soaring cost of living. The majority of refugees arriving in Uganda originate from the Equatoria Region of South Sudan and arrive through informal border points. More than 1,800 also reached Uganda via the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), reporting roadblocks and insecurity between Morobo and Kaya as reasons for travelling through DRC. According to refugees, they left DRC for Uganda due to lack of basic services and the language barrier.

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- **As of 28 November, the refugee population of Bidibidi Settlement stands at 240,721 persons, which is beyond its carrying capacity.** All agencies in the emergency response, as well as Moyo district authorities met in Adjumani on 28 November to discuss preparedness and development of a new settlement site in Moyo District. The settlement has a capacity of over 200,000, and will begin receiving refugees from the first week of December.

Achievements and Impact

- **SGBV: The 16 Days of Activism campaign against gender-based violence was commemorated with a number of activities in Adjumani and Bidibidi settlements.** Both refugee and host communities participated in events including radio shows, cultural performances, school essay writing and drawing competitions, with the objective of spreading messages against SGBV, and supporting equal access to education, banning early marriage and putting an end to violent relationships. In Bidibidi, improvement of screening in the Reception Centre, including daily focus group meetings with women and girls, has contributed to a slight increase of reported SGBV cases in Zone 5. Response services were provided to all survivors.
- **Child Protection:** In Adjumani, 45 best interest assessments were conducted for UASC. Out of 90 unaccompanied children initially identified in newly opened Agojo refugee settlement, 57 have been reunited with their relatives. The remaining 33 children will be placed in foster care. In Bidibidi, a total of 2,588 children have been identified as UASC, with a total of 1,180 children identified for foster care. Monitoring of children in foster care continues. Fifteen UASC were reunited with their families. Construction of eighteen Child Friendly Spaces began.
- **Education:** In Adjumani, the overall enrolment rate in primary education is 70 per cent in all settlements, 5.5 per cent for secondary and 69 per cent for Early Childhood Development. In Bidibidi, 4,577 children are enrolled in Early Childhood Development Centres, 20,567 in primary schools, and 2,066 in secondary school.
- **In Bidibidi, a total of 10,473 medical consultations were conducted.** Seven cases of dysentery were reported in the final week of November; a five-fold reduction compared to the previous week, when 36 cases were registered.

CRITICAL NEEDS AND GAPS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Education: UNHCR partner *Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement* (ADSSE) is working to identify a building for French language classes for school-aged refugee children in Meri. There is also a lack of latrines and water in schools.

Health: There is a lack of nutritional supplements, condoms and mosquito nets at Biringi and Meri sites.

ETHIOPIA

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

Education: Primary education above grade 4 and secondary education remain a critical gap in Nguenyyiel camp.

SOUTH SUDAN

Protection: Despite a joint resolution and a letter from the government granting safe passage for UNHCR partners to Lasu refugee settlement, the UNHCR ambulance is unable to access and evacuate refugees in critical health conditions.

WASH: UNHCR has received reports of lack of clean drinking water for refugees in their hideouts as they are unable to access Lasu settlement. Currently, refugees are drinking contaminated water from rivers and streams.

UGANDA

Protection: There is a need to strengthen foster care arrangements in Bidibidi including implementation of a more systematic approach and training of foster families. There is a shortage of construction materials for PSN shelters.

Food Security and Nutrition: There has been an observable increase in the number of new cases of acute malnutrition since the 50 per cent ration cut for refugees who arrived prior to July 2015 was implemented two months ago.

Water and Sanitation: With the increase in population, water trucking operations are inadequate due to insufficient water sources and long distances for trucking. Increasing latrine coverage is required, including at the household level.

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Links:

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