

KEY FIGURES

273,905*

South Sudanese arrivals since 8 July 2016, based on field reports (as of 3 Oct)

1,124,924*

Total South Sudanese refugees as of 3 Oct (both pre and post Dec 2013 caseload and new arrivals)

261,280

Refugees in South Sudan

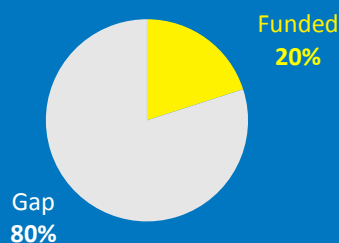
1.61 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in South Sudan

FUNDING (as of 26 September)

USD 643.0 M

Requested by UNHCR for the situation



PRIORITIES

DRC: Register new arrivals and construct emergency shelters

ETHIOPIA: Relocate registered refugees to the camps

UGANDA: Relocate new arrivals to the settlements and establish basic infrastructure and services

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

REGIONAL EMERGENCY UPDATE

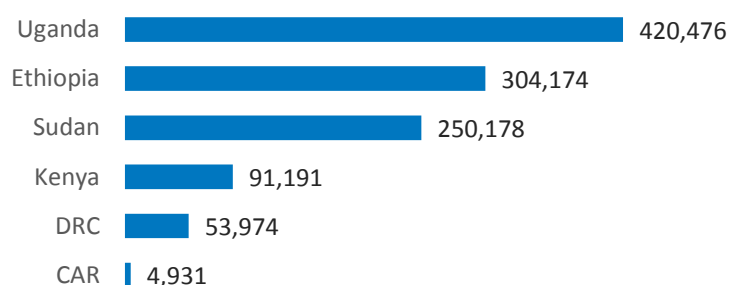
16 – 30 September 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- **September has recorded the highest monthly arrivals of South Sudanese refugees in 2016.** Over a quarter of a million refugees have fled South Sudan since 8 July, including 190,014 into Uganda, where the rate of arrival has increased compared to July and August. Increasing numbers of refugees are also fleeing to Ethiopia and Democratic Republic of Congo.
- **New arrivals from South Sudan report ongoing violence against civilians, looting, forced recruitment, rape and kidnappings.** UNHCR is concerned about an estimated 100,000 people reportedly trapped in Yei town in South Sudan, and continued reports of road blocks hindering travel to the borders.
- **UNHCR financial requirements for the South Sudan situation remain only 20% 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 **1,124,924** South Sudanese refugees as of 3 October*



New Arrivals	New arrivals from 1 Jan 2016 to 7 July 2016*	New arrivals from 8 July 2016 to 3 Oct 2016*
Ethiopia	2,525	30,846
Sudan	88,839	19,400
Uganda	44,429	190,014
Kenya	8,376	3,601
DRC	890	30,007
CAR	622	37
TOTAL	145,681	273,905

**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.*

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

- **UNHCR sounds warnings over situation in South Sudan's Yei** - An estimated 100,000 people are trapped in Yei town, as military operations are underway in surrounding areas, raising concern for civilians' safety. On 27 September, church leaders in town told a high-level mission led by UNHCR that more than 30,000 people were displaced into Yei from neighboring villages, following deadly attacks on civilians and looting of property on 11 and 13 September. Tens of thousands of local residents are also trapped and do not have the means to leave. UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations met in Juba on 30 September to discuss delivery of humanitarian assistance. The delegation also met with the representatives of the refugee communities from Lasu settlement, who told the mission that armed groups have repeatedly entered the settlement, fired shots, assaulted refugees, looted and destroyed humanitarian assets, goods and property. A young Congolese refugee was killed, leaving two children orphaned. Some 8,000 refugees abandoned the settlement and dispersed in different directions.
- **Government accepts deployment of additional peacekeepers** - South Sudan's Cabinet Affairs Minister, Martin Elias Lomoro, told reporters in Juba the 30 September cabinet meeting chaired by President Salva Kiir accepted the deployment of a Regional Protection Force to protect the capital airport and other vital installations.
- **Aid workers pull out of Unity state due to insecurity** - Nearly 30 aid workers from UN agencies and NGOs were evacuated out of Jazeera and Nhialdu on 26 September, due to fighting in the area.
- **Ministerial meeting on South Sudan takes place in New York** - Regional and international partners of the South Sudan peace process met on 23 September on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly to discuss ways to advance the political process. Participants unanimously agreed on the need for an inclusive political process, involving representatives of the SPLM in Government, the SPLM in Opposition (chosen by the opposition), as well as other armed, unarmed opposition and civil society organizations.
- **Below-average harvests expected as insecurity restricts agricultural activity in South Sudan, says report** - According to the Food Security Outlook Update released by Famine Early Warning System Network (Fews Net) on 16 September, parts of Greater Upper Nile and Greater Bahr al Ghazal are experiencing widespread emergency acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4). In Northern Bahr el Ghazal, some households are in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5). The report says that an increasing number of households in Greater Equatoria are now facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3), as recent conflict has disrupted the first season harvest and second season cultivation.
- **For the first time since November 2015, UNHCR through the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) paid a visit to Ezo, Wester Equatoria**, to assess the presence of refugees in the settlement, which was formally closed in February 2016 after attacks on humanitarian workers and assets in November 2015. The assessment indicates that 731 families (2,111 individuals) returned to Ezo after South Sudanese armed groups attacked Democratic Republic of the Congo's Bangalu on 11 September. This is an area near the border with South Sudan where most Ezo refugees had settled in last year after fleeing the settlement.
- **In Gorom settlement, Central Equatoria, the presence of soldiers in the area continues to pose protection risks to refugees.** During the reporting period, armed soldiers entered the settlement in two separate occasions,

attempting to break into the homes of refugees, breaking into a shop and looting some merchandise and shooting in the air. The police responded to one of the incidents and apprehended the perpetrators.

Achievements and Impact

- **UNHCR selected 10 refugees to be awarded higher education scholarships under Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund**, also known as DAFI programme. The candidates will begin their university courses at the St. Mary's University in Juba on 17 October.
- **In Juba, the UNMISS Tamping IDP site was closed on 28 September**, with 3,345 people relocated to UN House since 28 July 2016. UNHCR provided significant support for the relocation, including monitoring of the operation, communication with communities and assistance for persons with specific needs.
- **In Juba, ACTED, IOM and UNHCR started on 20 September biometric registration of some 39,400 internally displaced people at UN House in Juba** to ensure equal access to services and assistance. The biometric registration followed an ACTED-led population count in August and subsequent WFP registration, which enabled food distributions in September. The last biometric registration at UN House was conducted in June 2015.
- **UNHCR and partners began provision of health care services for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) in Maban's Kaya camp**, including counseling and testing of pregnant women and provision of antiretroviral therapy (ART). Work is underway to expand the services to other camps and health facilities.

Countries of Asylum

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- **Latest developments:** UNHCR is preparing to relocate the South Sudanese refugees from Bambouti to Obo, following the UNHCR led, multifunctional team mission assessed the situation in Obo in late August.

ETHIOPIA

Latest developments

- **Some 31,245 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Ethiopia since the emergency influx into Gambella began on 3 September.** This is compared to just 2,525 new South Sudanese arrivals received in the first six months of 2016. Some 52% of the new arrivals have been registered (level 1) and relocated to Jewi, Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps. An additional 14% been registered and were awaiting relocation. The remaining 10,389 have received wristbands and are awaiting registration. **Of the registered arrivals, 65% are children and 86% are women and children.** The new arrivals, mostly originating from the Upper Nile State (80%) and Jonglei State (17%), reported having fled from insecurity, recruitment and food shortage in South Sudan.
- Between 16 and 30 September 2016, a total of 25 South Sudanese new arrivals were registered in Assosa camps, alongside 68 Sudanese asylum-seekers who were refugees in South Sudan before being displaced once again.

Achievements and Impact

- **New arrivals continue to receive medical attention and access to vaccination.** The Regional Health Bureau and UNICEF vaccinated 1,130 children against measles; 1,215 against polio; supplemented 462 with Vitamin A; and dewormed 345 children. MSF conducted 221 consultations.
- **IMC is undertaking SGBV awareness before and during relocation**, as well as conducting psychosocial support and case management, while Save the Children continues to raise awareness on preventing family separating and reunified eleven children with their families.
- **ACF is providing nutrition services in Pagak.** Some 4,606 children (6-59 months) were screened for malnutrition; the Global Acute Malnutrition rate stood at 8.9%. Preparations are underway for food distribution.
- **Oxfam is providing adequate water and conducted mass hygiene promotion campaigns** at the reception centre in Jewi camp. as well as at the site where new arrivals have been accommodated.

UGANDA

Latest developments

- **High numbers of new South Sudanese arrivals continue to enter Uganda, with the daily average arrivals in September increasing to 2,829 per day, compared to 1,594 and 1,727 per day in August and July respectively.** Most new arrivals continue to cross at Oraba and Busia border points (near DRC border) and report escalated violence and threats from

government and opposition forces as the main reasons for flight. Busia main road is still closed. New arrivals report having to avoid the Busia border crossing point in Arua due to the presence of armed men, which is forcing an increasing number to enter Uganda via informal crossing points.

- **Some arrivals to Uganda report first transiting through the Democratic Republic of the Congo.** Around 500 new arrivals crossed into Uganda through DRC in the last week. Increasing numbers of refugees are crossing in to Uganda at Keyi and Kerwa. Many refugees report having walked through the bush for days in order to reach safety and explain that it is becoming increasingly difficult to leave South Sudan as more roadblocks are established and conflict spreads. Refugees also reported some several hundreds of civilians (mostly women with children) blocked in Morobo, South Sudan in bushes. Reportedly, these refugees are suffering from lack of water and food.
- **The total number of refugees in Bidibidi has now reached 107,746.** The Government and UNHCR conducted an assessment to determine the suitability of locations near to current settlement areas for hosting refugees. A new settlement area started hosting refugees earlier this week with an expected capacity of up to 80,000 refugees, bringing the total capacity of Bidibidi settlement to around 180,000. Further site assessments are set to take place in the near future to identify additional potential settlement areas. Increasing cases of inter-ethnic hostilities are reported in the settlement, including between nationals and refugees. UNHCR and partners are addressing such incidents.
- **A new settlement areas has been opened in Adjumani district to accommodate new arrivals.** Ajogo settlement is expected to have capacity to host up to 3,000 refugees.

Achievements and Impact

- **No new cases of cholera were reported anywhere in Bidibidi, Adjumani or Arua.** Pagirinya and Boroli settlements in Adjumani have not reported any new cases for 15 and 10 days respectively. 156 cases have been reported across all settlements since the initial outbreak, all of whom have since been successfully treated and released.
- **UNHCR intervened in a child protection case where a Ugandan secondary school director took refugee children from their family in Bidibidi** to the boarding school under the false pretence that the school was supported by UNHCR's partner Windle Trust. UNHCR and the police met with the school director and the children were returned to their family.
- **A Sexual and Gender-Based Violence assessment was carried out in Bidibidi with the results to be published shortly.** Initial findings indicate the need for more solar lighting and a need for separate and lockable latrines for men and women. Installation of solar-powered street lighting is set to begin in Bidibidi following the delivery of materials.
- **In Bidibidi Zone 1, the selection of Headmasters, teachers and teaching assistants has been completed** in partnership with Yumbe Education District Committee ahead of the start of school on 26 September. The construction of six primary schools in Bidibidi Zone 2 is ongoing.

CRITICAL NEEDS AND GAPS

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Logistics: UNHCR requires additional transport to relocate refugees from Bambouti to Obo.

ETHIOPIA

Protection: UNHCR is seeking alternate solutions to prevent further congestion at Pagak Transit Centre as well as to facilitate relocation to camps directly from Burbiey on the border.

SOUTH SUDAN

Protection: UNHCR and CRA continue to liaise with the authorities to ensure that the armed forces respect the civilian character of asylum and refugee settlements at Lasu and Gorom.

UGANDA

Health: While initial preparations are underway, basic health services are lacking in Bidibidi.

WASH: Water services are severely stretched in Bidibidi, with clean water provision below emergency standards. Efforts are underway to identify new sources of water as the current water trucking is expensive and unsustainable. Urgent interventions are also needed to improve the road network to the tank locations.

Shelter and NFIs: Additional building tools (slashers, sickles, hoes, pangas) are needed in Bidibidi settlement to equip new arrivals to clear and prepared their plots.

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Links:

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