



SOUTH SUDAN
August 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

31,600

Refugee homes sprayed with residual insecticides in Maban

10,177

Uniforms procured for refugee students in Maban

9,414

Vulnerable refugees and IDPs received material assistance

382

Refugees, IDPs and key actors trained in human rights and business skills

Population of concern

A total of **1.61 million** IDPs

A total of **261,280** refugees

Funding

USD 275,668,213

Requested for comprehensive needs in 2016

Refugees by country of origin

Country	Total
Sudan	240,087
DRC	14,760
Ethiopia	4,526
Central African Republic	1,878
Other nationalities	49
Total	261,280



USD 131,249,542

Needed for top priority activities in 2016



UNHCR Presence

Staff: 409

284 national staff

125 international staff

Offices:

11 offices located in:

Juba, Jamjang, Bunj, Bentiu, Bor, Kwajok, Malakal, Rumbek, Yambio, Yei, Yida.

1 field unit located in: Mingkaman.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- UNHCR works closely with the Government of South Sudan to deliver assistance and protection services to refugees and IDPs.
- In the **refugee response**, the main government counterparts are the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation, and the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA). Implementing partners in 2016 are the following: Action Africa Help International (AAHI), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), ACROSS, ACTED, CARE International, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Relief International (IR), Samaritan's Pursue (SP), Save the Children, UMCOR (United Methodist Committee on Relief), UNOPS, UNV and World Vision International (WVI).
- In the **IDP response**, the main government counterpart is the Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (RRC). Implementing partners in 2016 are: ADRA, African Humanitarian Action (AHA), Danish Refugee Council, Handicap International, Health Link, Humane Development Consortium, INTERSOS, International Rescue Committee, Nile Hope, TOCH, UNV, Women Aid Vision and Women Development Group. Within the IDP response cluster system, UNHCR in South Sudan is Lead of the Protection Cluster (with NRC co-leading), Co-Lead of the CCCM Cluster along with IOM and ACTED, and undertakes enhanced participation in the IOM-led Shelter/NFI Cluster.
- On **prevention of statelessness**, UNHCR's main counterpart is the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration (DNPI).
- UNHCR maintains an **operational partnership** with CAFOD, Caritas, CMMB, FARM South Sudan, Food Agriculture Organization (FAO), ICRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JSR), Médecins Sans Frontières (France, Belgium), Medair, Mentor, OXFAM, SIM, UNAIDS, UNOCHA, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNMAS, UNMISS, World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Women for Women International and World Renew International.

MAIN ACTIVITIES – REFUGEE PROGRAMME

Protection

Central Equatoria

- In Juba, South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), in consultation with UNHCR, extended the validity of refugee ID cards from two to three years, as distribution of ID cards continues. So far, more than 23,400 refugees in South Sudan have received an ID card, which carries the seal of both the Government of South Sudan and UNHCR.
- In Juba, UNHCR assisted more than 170 asylum seekers and refugees during the reporting period, including through face-to-face counselling at UNHCR reception centre and via a dedicated hotline. The vast majority approached UNHCR to seek assistance on registration, resettlement counselling, renewal of documentation, relocation as well as financial support. The total number of UNHCR's persons of concern in Juba stood at 3,503 by the end of August. Furthermore, UNHCR received confirmation that one emergency case (6 Eritrean refugees), recently submitted for resettlement on medical grounds, was accepted by Sweden.
- Due to insecurity along the Yei-Lasu road, UNHCR continued to monitor the situation in Lasu settlement through partner organizations' field missions, daily phone contact with refugee leaders and face-to-face meetings with representatives of Lasu refugees in Yei town. The refugees continued to raise security concerns and an urgent need for food and medicines. They also reported that several families have relocated their children out of the settlement, including into the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), due to fear of increasing insecurity within Lasu payam as well as hunger.
- In Gorom settlement, refugees reported that the security situation has improved in the last two weeks of August, although government soldiers continue to pass through the settlement as a shortcut to their barrack, causing fear among the population. UNHCR and CRA continued to liaise with the authorities to ensure that the armed forces respect the civilian character of asylum and refugee camps.

Unity

- In August 2016, UNHCR registered and assisted 298 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan State in Yida, bringing the number of new arrivals since 1 January 2016 to 9,291. Nearly 90 per cent of new arrivals were women and children from Boram, Heban and Umdoreen Counties in Sudan, with unaccompanied minors and separated children representing 10 percent of the new arrivals. They reported hunger, aerial bombardments and ground attacks as the main reasons for fleeing to South Sudan. Due to the ongoing rainy season, the number of new arrivals has significantly dropped compared to previous months, with renewed influxes expected to start again as the rainy season comes to an end in November. In August, UNHCR relocated 502 refugees from Yida to Ajuong Thok, including 275 new arrivals and 227 refugees who had previously registered in Yida, bringing the total number of Sudanese relocated to Ajuong Thok since 1 January 2016 to 13,585. This includes 9,182 new arrivals and 4,403 refugees who had previously registered in Yida. As many as 3,935 have

been relocated from Yida since May 2016. The current population of Yida is 59,292, while Ajuong Thok hosts 39,464 refugees.

- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR in partnership with International Rescue Committee (IRC) held 64 advocacy sessions with hundreds of refugees on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) prevention and response and two trainings on SGBV concepts and guiding principles for 58 frontline workers and teachers. This brings the number of SGBV advocacy sessions and trainings conducted so far this year to respectively 357 and four. Ten SGBV survivors were identified and provided with psychosocial counselling, bringing the total number of SGBV survivors assisted so far this year to nearly 100. As part of the efforts to prevent SGBV, IRC enrolled 36 vulnerable women in skill development training, bringing the total number of vulnerable women enrolled in these activities since the beginning of 2016 to 211.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR partner IRC provided material assistance to 72 vulnerable women and girls, giving a cumulative number of 455 vulnerable women and girls assisted so far this year

Upper Nile

- In Kaya camp, UNHCR received and assisted 48 Sudanese new arrivals from Blue Nile State, bringing the total number of new arrivals in Maban so far this year to 472. This group of new arrivals came from Sudanese villages of Bulang, Mufu, Mayak, and Soda and told UNHCR staff on the ground that they fled their homes due to aerial bombardments, intimidation and harassment by armed groups, arbitrary arrest and detention of young men and women as well as lack of food, education and health care facilities in their villages.
- In Maban, UNHCR closely worked with the Public Prosecutor to ensure due process of law in two separate SGBV incidents perpetrated by humanitarian workers against minors. For the first time in Maban, the local judiciary convicted the perpetrators to imprisonment, in disagreement with the opinion of the traditional court wanting the cases to be dealt with thorough customary practices and private arrangements between the families of the victims and the families of the perpetrators. UNHCR has welcomed these developments as a positive response of the local judiciary to UNHCR and partners' ongoing advocacy against SGBV.
- In Yusuf Batil camp, UNHCR and partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) conducted a training for sector-based camp committees, targeting 42 refugees and host community members, with a focus on human rights and protection concepts.

Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, UNHCR received and registered 57 new arrivals (11 families) from DRC and Sudan, bringing the total number of refugees in the settlement to 3,847, in addition to 102 asylum seekers. Furthermore, 52 refugees approached UNHCR seeking assistance to repatriate to DRC. UNHCR is exploring the feasibility of this operation.

Education

- UNHCR continued to provide support to 28 primary and five secondary schools in eight refugee camps and settlements across the country, including by building classrooms, providing uniforms and learning material as well as training and incentives for teachers. Furthermore, UNHCR is assisting six refugees to attend tertiary education in Juba.

Unity

- In Ajuong Thok camp, the state ministry of education in collaboration with Windle Trust carried out a one-day workshop for primary school girls in order to present Girls Education South Sudan (GESS) project –an initiative to promote girls' education and improve school retention including through cash grants.

Upper Nile

- In Doro and Yusuf Batil camps, UNHCR partners Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Save the Children procured 10,177 uniforms for students in primary, secondary school and Adult Learning Programme (ALP).

Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, UNHCR partner World Vision International (WVI) in collaboration with the State Ministry of Education, Gender and Social Welfare organized an eight-day intensive English course for secondary school students. Furthermore, WVI distributed a three-month stock of sanitary kits to 93 primary and secondary school girls of reproductive age in the month of August in order to retain them in school.

Food Security and Nutrition

- UNHCR in coordination with WFP and partners carried out August's general food distribution in all refugee camps and settlement across the country but Lasu, where have not received their monthly rations since late June due to insecurity on the Yei-Lasu road and around the settlement. On 11 August, armed men stopped a humanitarian convoy at Mitika, some 26 km south of Yei, and seized 15 tons of sorghum. Staff from UNHCR, ACROSS, Action Africa Help International and CRA

were held hostage for nearly five hours before being released and instructed to return to Yei. A malnutrition assessment of children under 5 years, carried out through Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) test, showed that August's global malnutrition rate in Lasu was 1.7 per cent - four times higher compared to January 2016, but below the emergency threshold of 10 per cent. In the absence of food distribution, the malnutrition levels are likely to worsen, especially among children in foster care, people with chronic illnesses and the elderly. Some refugee families have reportedly returned to DRC due to hunger. UNHCR continued to advocate with local authorities and key stakeholders on the ground for safe access of humanitarian workers and goods to the settlement.

Health

Central Equatoria

- In Lasu settlement, UNHCR partner ACROSS was able to deliver only a limited quantity of essential drugs to the health centre due to insecurity along the Yei-Lasu road and around the settlement, including medicines for HIV/AIDS patients, but continued to carry out referral of urgent cases to Yei Hospital. The bulk of drugs necessary to cater for the medical needs of Lasu refugees are on hold in Yei until conditions allow for their safe passage to the settlement.

Upper Nile

- In Doro and Yusuf Batil camps, UNCHR partner Mentor Initiative completed Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and larviciding activities, reaching more than 31,600 households. Preparations are underway to start similar interventions in Gendrassa and Kaya camps, with a target of 10,100 households. These activities aim at reducing the incidence of malaria in the camps, which is higher compared to previous years but in line with the trends observed in the whole country. In addition to providing curative services, UNHCR and partners have deployed preventive measures over the past months, including distribution of mosquito nets to nearly 3,000 families in Yusuf Batil camp in June. Despite the upsurge in malaria cases, there were no major malaria deaths during the reporting period and mortality rates among the refugee population in Maban remained within normal limits.
- In Maban, UNHCR in collaboration with Medair conducted a two-day training on Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS for 15 health staff to facilitate smooth launch of PMTCT activities in the camps.

Water and Sanitation

Unity

- In Ajuong Thok camp, the average water coverage stood at 20.8 litres per person per day (l/p/d) – above UNHCR standards of 20 l/p/d. UNHCR partner Samaritan's Pursue built 37 latrines (27 family latrines and 10 communal latrines) during the reporting period, bringing the total number of latrines to 4,452 (3,751 family toilets and 701 communal toilets). The refugee-to-latrines ratio in Ajuong Thok was 1:10 by the end of August, above UNHCR standards of a maximum of 20 latrines per person.

Upper Nile

- In Maban camps, the average water supply stood at 19 l/p/d during the reporting period.

Shelter and NFI

Central Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, UNHCR distributed second-hand clothes to 1,620 refugees.

Upper Nile

- In Doro camp, UNHCR partner DRC and ACTED distributed 3,923 sun-powered radios to help disseminate information among the refugees through Radio Salaam, including on health education, malaria prevention and hygiene.
- In Doro and Yusuf Batil camps, UNHCR and partner DRC identified 80 vulnerable families as beneficiaries of zinc-roof shelters and another 128 vulnerable people as beneficiaries of plastic sheeting.

Camp management and coordination

Unity

- At Pamir camp, UNHCR and partners have so far demarcated 5,000 family plots, built a primary school and a health care centre. Drinking water is available through a sun-powered water pumping system and teachers are on site to start classes

as soon as the school term resumes. The new camp, to be officially open in September, is ready to accommodate up to 20,000 people, including new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan and refugees relocating from Yida.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

Central Equatoria

- In Gorom settlement, UNHCR and partners, with the support of refugees, completed the installation of a 4,000 meter live fence, consisting of more than 12,300 seedlings.

Unity

- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR carried out a quick assessment of the land provided to refugees for agricultural production and found that 65 per cent of 1,000 hectares has already been cultivated and refugees have begun harvesting okra and tomatoes. It is hoped that access to agricultural land will help refugees improve their food security and diversify their diet.

Upper Nile

- In Yusuf Batil, UNHCR partner Relief International trained 75 refugee entrepreneurs on business management skills.

Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, UNHCR and partners provided agricultural tools to 346 families in an effort to help them become more self-reliant, including 146 refugee families and 200 host community families.

MAIN ACTIVITIES – IDP PROGRAMME

Protection

Central Equatoria

- In Juba, UNHCR continued to monitor the relocation of IDPs from UNMISS Topping to UN House to ensure centrality of protection, avoid family separations and provide counselling and assistance to persons with specific needs, including through the establishment of a Protection Desk, operational since 29 August. During the reporting period, 1,331 IDPs were relocated to UN House, bringing the total number to 2,057. Approximately 2,000 IDPs remain in the Topping site. The Protection Desk has so far received 37 IDPs, including 29 who have opted to relocate to UN House and eight who have decided to return home or relocate within Juba. They told UNHCR that their main concern about leaving the POC sites was looting of property in town. Furthermore, UNHCR and partners Handicap International (HI), Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) and Nonviolent Peace Force (NP) begun a household-based intention survey among IDPs in the Topping site to gather information on preferred solutions and factors affecting their decision-making. So far, 145 households have been interviewed.
- In Juba, UNHCR and other agencies joined an IOM/ACTED-led headcount of IDPs in the Protection of Civilians (POC) sites 1 and 3 on 13 August, with UNHCR contributing 12 staff and wristbands. The exercise put the number of IDPs to 37,247 (including 8,661 in POC 1 and 28,586 in POC 3), down from a previous estimate of 54,000 people. WFP's registration for food assistance took place from 18 to 23 August, with UNHCR supporting the fast-tracking of some 500 vulnerable individuals, mostly single mothers and elderly people.
- In Juba, UNHCR and partners HDC and HI conducted a protection assessment of IDPs at the Way Station, Don Bosco compound and Mahad collective site. Preliminary results showed that some 109 individuals were living at the Way Station by the end of August, mainly women and children, compared to 500 at the peak of the emergency in July. They are in dire need of shelter, food and non-food items and medical services and have received no humanitarian assistance since they were displaced in July. UNHCR is in discussion with humanitarian agencies to respond to the needs of this population. By the end of August, Don Bosco compound was sheltering some 1,000 newly arrived IDPs, in addition to 1,018 others who had been displaced before July 8 clashes. Most of these IDPs, mainly from Central and Eastern Equatoria with smaller numbers from Upper Nile, reported that their properties had been looted and that they did not feel secure to return to their homes in Juba. At Mahad collective site, lack of food for some 600 newly arrived IDPs remains an issue of major concern and is due to lack of registration. The old residents of Mahad have been sharing their food rations with the new arrivals since 8 July. UNHCR is in discussion with WFP on the need to register the newly arrived population for the purpose of providing assistance.
- In Juba, UNHCR together with NP, Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) and IsraAID concluded a 5-day protection assessment on 10 August, aimed at gathering and analysing information on the protection needs of urban IDPs, including on SGBV. According to preliminary information, the assessment team received numerous accounts of looting of property, sexual and physical violence, separation and abduction of children, targeted killing of civilians, theft and mass movement of people towards villages and refugee camps in Uganda.

Jonglei

- In Bor town, UNHCR and partner HDC provided 30 shelters to persons with specific needs, while another 12 are currently under construction in Langbar, Achingdiir, Malou, Lekyak, Marol, Payuiny and Hai Panjak.
- At the Bor POC, UNHCR organized a one-day training on protection concepts and human rights for 12 Protection Desk volunteers and IDPs.

Lakes

- In Rumbek, UNHCR led an-interagency mission to Cueibet County on 11-12 August to verify reports of thousands of IDPs recently arrived from Wau and Juba. As a result, the team verified and registered 216 families (1,052 individuals) in Abiriu (32 families/132 individuals) and Cueibet (184 families/920 individuals). The mission, consisting of UNHCR, WFP, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF and Plan International, found that IDPs from Wau arrived by road while IDPs from Juba arrived by air. The vast majority are women and children in need of shelter, food and education. Humanitarian agencies agreed to distribute non-food items (NFIs) and one-month food ration shortly.
- In Mingkaman, UNHCR distributed NFIs to 109 vulnerable IDPs, including water cans, plastic sheeting and blankets.

Unity

- In Bentiu, UNHCR identified two SGBV survivors aged 17 who had been reportedly raped outside the POC site. They were referred to relevant partners for medical attention and psychosocial counselling.
- In Rubkona County, UNHCR provided NFIs to 1,931 host-community and returnee families in Bentiu town and Dingding village, including plastic sheeting, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquitoes nets, buckets, water cans and kitchen sets.
- In Bentiu, UNHCR conducted a training for 30 community representatives in Nhialdiu payam on community mobilization and participation.

Upper Nile

- In Maban, UNHCR partner HDC distributed NFIs to 385 IDP families who had been displaced from Liang following clashes between government and opposition forces on 3 August. This followed an inter-agency assessment mission to Dengaij led by UNHCR in coordination with South Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC) and the office of the County Commissioner.
- In Akobo, UNHCR partner INTERSOS provided non-food items to 183 extremely vulnerable returnee families (810 individuals).

Western Bahr al Ghazal

- In Wau, UNHCR and other humanitarian partners conducted an inter-agency rapid needs assessment on 23 August to verify reports by SSRRC of some 38,500 returnees within Wau town. The team visited 11 return areas and found that among the returnees were mostly civilians who had fled to the bush, while those sheltering in collective centres continued to pay go-and-see visits during daytime and return to displacement sites at night. Insecurity remains the issue of major concern for the displaced, who reported about the presence of uniformed men in town, ongoing incidents of robbery, theft and house breaks-in. Women reported that it is very unsafe to walk distances to collect firewood. The Protection Cluster met with the local government on the need to deploy police and conduct policing patrols during daytime and at night.
- In Wau, UNHCR and partners provided assistance NFIs to 355 persons with specific needs at UNMISS Protected site 2, including single mothers, unaccompanied minors and separated children and people with physical disabilities. Among them were also nine SGBV survivors, provided with psychosocial counselling and medical referral. UNHCR and partners also distributed relief items to 96 vulnerable IDP families at UNMISS Protected site 1.
- In Wau, UNHCR joined Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) O'Brien in his visit to Wau together with Humanitarian Coordinator Eugene Owusu. UNHCR walked the delegation through the UNMISS protected site 2, highlighting the need for unhindered access to the displaced, especially outside WAU, key protection concerns and the ongoing humanitarian response.

Western Equatoria

- In Yambio, UNHCR and WVI distributed food and non-food items on 9-13 August to 1,009 IDP families from Lii Rangu, with UNHCR contributing plastic sheeting (800), buckets (456), sleeping mats (1,000) and mosquito nets (1,000).

Shelter and NFIs

Jonglei

- At the Bor POC site, UNHCR joined ACTED and IOM in assessing and verifying 85 families severely affected by recent floods. It was decided to move the families to a higher ground and help them reconstruct their shelters, with ACTED and IOM providing poles and bamboos and UNHCR providing plastic sheeting.

Lakes

- In Mingkaman, UNHCR renovated 20 shelters that had been damaged by recent rains, giving a total of 60 shelters renovated so far this year. Another 39 damaged shelters were identified for renovation.

UNHCR'S MAIN DONORS IN 2016

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CENTRAL
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علم طفلاً
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From the People of Japan



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