

SOUTH SUDAN

February 2018

76,294

Refugees and IDPs received non-food items assistance from UNHCR across South Sudan in February 2018.

3,308

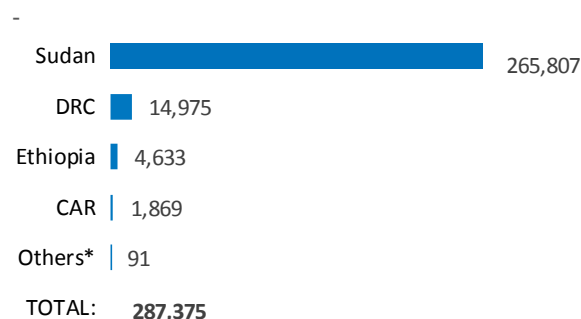
New arrivals registered in Unity in February 2018.

9,142

Refugees received meningitis vaccination in Ajuong Thok in February 2018

POPULATION OF CONCERN

Countries of Origin

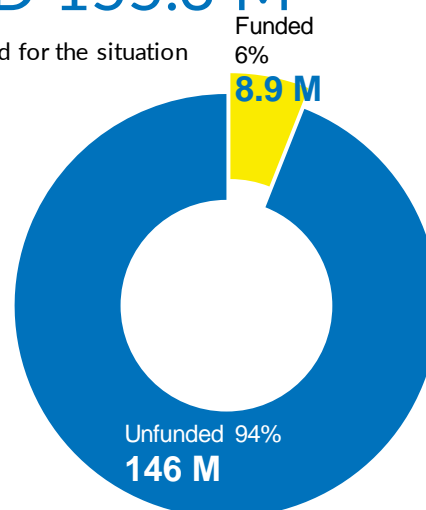


* Refers to refugees from Uganda, Somalia, Eritrea, Syria, Burundi and Egypt

FUNDING AS OF 20 FEBRUARY

USD 155.3 M

requested for the situation



UNHCR PRESENCE

Staff

298 national and **106** international staff (as of 28 February 2018)

Offices

- 1** Branch Office in Juba
- 2** Sub Offices in Jamjang and Bunj
- 5** Field Offices in Yambio, Yei, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu
- 2** Field Units in Wau and Yida (as of 28 February 2018)



Distribution of non-food items to refugees and IDPs near Lasu, outside Yei town

Working with Partners in 2018

- UNHCR works closely with the Government of South Sudan to deliver assistance and protection services to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- In the **refugee response**, the main government counterparts are the Ministry of Interior and the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA). Implementing partners in 2018 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), Jesuit Refugee Service (JSR), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Relief International (RI), Samaritan's Pursue (SP), Save the Children International (SCI), United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR), UNV and World Vision International (WVI).
- In the **IDP response**, the main government counterpart is the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). Implementing partners in 2018 are ADRA, UMCOR, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Handicap International, Humanitarian Development Consortium, INTERSOS, International Rescue Committee, Nile Hope, UNV, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Action Africa Help International (AAHI), Hope Restoration, IsraAid 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 the main government counterpart Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), ICRC, Médecins Sans Frontières (France, Belgium), UNAIDS, UNOCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMISS, World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Women for Women International and UN Women.

Main Activities – Refugee Programme

Protection

- As of 28 February 2018, the refugee population in South Sudan stood at 287,375 individuals, consisting of 66,969 households in 21 different locations across South Sudan. In January, South Sudan received 2,154 new arrivals mainly from Sudan's South Kordofan and registered 1,080 newborns. About 52% of the total number of refugees are women. Women and children together represent 82% of the total refugee population in South Sudan. The Sudanese refugee population remains the largest - 265,807 individuals (92%) followed by Democratic Republic of Congo - 14,975 individuals (5%), Ethiopia - 4,633 individuals (2%) and Central African Republic - 1,869 (1%). The majority (91%) of these refugees are hosted in South Sudan's Upper Nile and Unity regions. Over 1.8 million people are internally displaced in South Sudan. Furthermore, the country hosts 1,997 asylum seekers.

Central Equatoria

- In Yei, both warring parties granted freedom of movement to vulnerable refugees and host community, thus allowing them to benefit from the humanitarian assistance.
- In Juba, UNHCR in collaboration with the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) registered 119 and reactivated 52 refugees following protection screening. There are now 4,561 persons of concern in Juba, including 1,983 asylum seekers and 2,578 refugees. Of these, 416 persons have special protection needs.
- In Gorom refugee settlement, UNHCR registered 10 new arrivals, including 3 new-borns, while 8 persons were reactivated. The refugee population in Gorom stands at 2,125 individuals of which 382 persons have specific needs. All registered persons were enrolled in Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) and were issued with relevant registration documents.
- In February, UNHCR issued 310 documents, including 93 refugee ID cards. In Gorom refugee settlement, 44 refugees had their ID cards re-issued. In addition, 127 asylum-seeker certificates and 30 Proofs of Registration were issued/re-issued to refugees and asylum seekers during the month of February.

Unity

- In Yida, UNHCR registered 3,805 new arrivals (2,016F; 1,789 M) in February 2018. New arrivals cited lack of food in Southern Kordofan as their reason for fleeing.
- In February, UNHCR relocated 3,788 refugees including 1,433 to Ajuong Thok and 2,355 to Pamir refugee camps. This number also includes 355 refugees who were previously settled in Yida. As of 28 February 2018, the refugee

population in Jamjang camps was as follows: Ajuong Thok - 41,520, Pamir - 21,882, Yida refugee settlement - 53, 649.

- In February, UNHCR recorded 23 Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) cases, including 3 cases in Pamir, 9 cases in Ajuong Thok refugee camps and 11 cases in Yida refugee settlement. The cases involved physical assault (12 cases), rape (4 cases), sexual assault (3 cases), and psychological /emotional abuse (4 cases). All the survivors received individual counselling as well as material support.
- In Ajuong Thok, UNHCR partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF) trained 143 (115 women, 28 men) foster care parents on good parenting skills, roles/responsibilities and child rights. This intervention is the beginning of a series of capacity building activities which aims at strengthening community structures within Jamjang refugee camps.
- In February, UNHCR identified 400 separated children. A total of 887 separated children have been identified since the beginning of the verification exercise this year. UNHCR and partners are conducting assessments in order to design individual plans for each case.

Upper Nile

- In Doro camp, UNHCR protection team recorded 231 (85 households) new arrivals from Blue Nile State. The displacement was linked to reports of armed clashes between Uduk and Ingassana SPLA-N forces in Jafar Dida, approximately 10-15km north of Doro camp.
- In Doro camp, 16,227 individuals were verified and 4,380 ID cards issued as part of the continuing population verification and roll out of the Biometric Information Identification System (BIMS).
- In Maban, UNHCR and DRC trained 143 (61 women, 82 men) protection, monitors. The training improved the understanding of participants on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) prevention and response, community-based protection of persons with specific needs (PSNs), PSNs vulnerability criteria and protection monitoring.
- Across Maban camps, UNHCR partner Jesuit Refugee Service (JSR) conducted skills building for 508 adolescents (506 girls, 2 boys) in eight Child Activity Centers (CACs). Key activities conducted included tailoring, beadwork and crocheting.

Western Equatoria.

- UNHCR, World Vision International, in collaboration with CRA, relocated 8 refugee households (15 individuals) from Ezo and Tambura to Makpandu refugee settlement. Out of the 8 households, 6 households (4 from Central African Republic and 2 from Democratic Republic of Congo) are new arrivals.

Education

Central Equatoria

- In Juba, UNHCR organized a 3-day training on Refugees Education Information Management System (REMIS), a new data collection and analysis tool that will help improve monitoring and planning of education programs for refugee children living in South Sudan.

Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu refugee settlement, all schools have re-opened for the first-term of 2018. A total of 664 (376 boys, 288 girls) are enrolled in primary school, 91 (76 boys, 15 girls) enrolled in senior secondary school, and 51 (20 boys, 31 girls) enrolled in Accelerated Learning Program (ALP).

Upper Nile

- UNHCR partner, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), reported that gross enrolment in all refugee schools increased from 17,961 during the previous reporting period to 18,158 (8,939 girls, 9,219 boys). The overall gross enrolment rate stood at 44% in February.
- In addition, LWF distributed school supplies to 14,797 (7,720 girls, 7,077 boys) school children across four camps in Maban. The school supplies included 489 cartons of exercise books, 13,278 pencils, 6,909 pens and 360 sharpeners. In Maban, UNHCR facilitated administration of the South Sudan Certificate of Secondary Education (SSCSE) examinations in which 85 students participated

Health

Unity

- UNHCR and its partner, Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), completed meningitis vaccination of individuals aged 1 – 29 year old in Ajuong Thok refugee camp, having covered 80% of the target population. The vaccination was possible thanks to support provided by the World Health Organization (WHO) and County Health Department (CHD).
- In Pamir refugee camp, UNHCR in collaboration with World Health Organisation (WHO), Ministry of Health (MoH) and International Rescue Committee (IRC) completed meningitis vaccination campaign for 9,142 refugees of 1-29 y.o. age group.

- In February, UNHCR partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) in Pamir for 4,288 persons, including 3,599 under-five children and 689 pregnant and lactating women. In Ajuong Thok, UNHCR partner Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) distributed BSFP commodities to 7,679 refugees (6,468 under-five children and 1,211 pregnant and lactating women).
- The UNHCR Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) 2017 report was released, indicating Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence among children of 6-59 months being 2.8% in Ajuong Thok and 8.2% in Pamir refugee camp. The prevalence in Ajuong Thok is within the acceptable level of <5%, while the Pamir GAM prevalence indicates a poor nutrition situation which requires continued efforts to improve nutrition status of refugee children.

Food Security and Nutrition

Unity

- In Pamir, 20,584 individuals received food against a target of 21,467 which represents 95.9%; in Ajuong Thok, 38,990 individuals received food from the planned target of 41,178 individuals which represents 94.7%; In Yida refugee settlement of 54,163 refugees, 52,777 received food which represents 97.4%. The food distributed included cereals, pulses, oil and salt.

Upper Nile

- In Maban, the average Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence in 2017 was 6.4% as compared to 11% in 2016. However, anaemia prevalence for children 6-59 months remains above 40%, which represents a public health concern.
- In Doro, Kaya and Gendrassa camps, UNHCR partner International Medical Corps (IMC) completed the 1st cycle of Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program for 5,797 children under 2 and 3,980 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW).

Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu, UNHCR partner, World Vision International (WVI), screened 102 children for malnutrition at a health facility in the refugee settlement. Of the screened children, 3 children were diagnosed with acute malnutrition and 1 – with severe acute malnutrition. UNHCR and the partner have referred all malnourished children for appropriate treatment.
- In addition, WVI distributed 43.355 metric tons of food supplies to 3,529 refugees in Makpandu settlement.

Water and Sanitation

Unity

- The average water supply in Ajuong Thok refugee camp stood at 21 liters per person per day, while in Pamir – 20.3 liters per person per day. The crude latrine coverage was 10 in Pamir and 8 in Ajuong Thok.
- UNHCR partners IRC and AHA distributed soap to 59,574 refugees in Pamir and Ajuong Thok refugee camps.
- In February, UNHCR partner Samaritan's Purse (SP) constructed 62 family latrines in Ajuong Thok refugee camp and 40 family latrines in Pamir refugee camp.

Upper Nile

- Across 4 camps in Maban, the daily average water consumption stood at 21.5 litres per person per day which is by 1.5% above the UNHCR standard indicator and reflects better water resource management. Crude latrine coverage across all camps in Maban stood at 12 persons per latrine on average.
- In Doro camp, UNHCR partner ACTED constructed 12 stances of institutional latrines targeting 600 learners.
- In Maban, UNHCR completed the installation of a new water tank with the capacity of 45,000 litres; the tank is connected to the boreholes and water network, which supply water to a part of Doro camp and Bunj host community.
- The UNHCR WASH team constructed 60 household latrines, bringing the average number of persons per latrine to 12. Current latrine coverage is as follows: Yusuf Batil - 16 persons per latrine, Doro - 15, and Gendrassa and Kaya - 7.5 persons per latrine.

Shelter and NFIs

Central Equatoria

- In Yei, Lasu refugee settlement, UNHCR distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 1,422 refugees and 528 members of the host community. The NFIs distributed include plastic sheets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, buckets, kitchen sets, soap, vegetable seeds and dignity kits for women of reproductive age and assorted.
- In February, UNHCR distributed basic supplies to 429 households (2,574 individuals), including refugees and host community. Basic supplies included buckets, kitchen sets, laundry soap, plastic sheets, mats, blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets and sanitary kits for women of reproductive age, while UMCOR distributed second-hand clothes, sugar, and rice to the most vulnerable refugees.

Access to Energy

Upper Nile

- In Yusuf Batil refugee camp, UNHCR partner Relief International (RI) supported refugees in planting 1,328 seeds. A total of 20,920 seeds have been planted in the camp so far. The seedlings will support to restore the much-needed forests in Maban that have been significantly affected by the human settlement.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu, 51 potential farmers were allocated plots of 200X100m and 100X100m. A total of 327 farmers have received farmlands so far.

Upper Nile

- In Doro refugee camp, UNHCR supplied 30,000 litres of water to irrigate over 10,000 trees planted in the woodlot. The irrigation (hand watering) was done by refugees to support tree growth in the harsh conditions during the dry season.
- In Gentil, an area close to Yusuf Batil refugee camp, 1,375 seeds were potted, representing a 6.5% increase from 20,920 seedlings raised over the reporting period.

Unity

- In partnership with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), UNHCR worked with CRA, the local authorities and the refugee leadership in Ajuong Thok and Pamir to identify land for woodlots. The land size identified is 5 acres in Ajuong Thok, 2 acres in Pamir and 3 acres in Jamjang respectively. The woodlots are part of UNHCR's contribution to environmental reclamation through reforestation.

Main Activities – IDP Programme

COORDINATION

Central Equatoria

- UNHCR in cooperation with partners conducted Participatory Assessments (PA) in urban Juba (Mahad and Don Bosco IDP collective sites) and Juba POC 1 and POC 3. The PA exercise involved a total of 114 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and 32 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). A total of 1,381 individuals were reached during the exercise, using the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach. PA findings will influence the design of UNHCR and other partners' programmatic responses and will be used as an advocacy tool to engage with various sectors.

Upper Nile

- In Ortiji, Dollo and Banabowa IDP settlement sites in Maban, UNHCR and its partner Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) trained 135 members of Community-Based Protection Network (CBPN) on Community Based Protection, including general protection and on the roles and responsibilities of CBPN members and committees.

Western Bahr el Ghazal

- In Wau, UNHCR enrolled 420 IDPs and vulnerable citizens at-risk of statelessness in the process of acquisition of nationality. UNHCR continues to identify persons at-risk of statelessness and is planning to conduct capacity building activities for the local authorities.

Unity

- In Bentiu, UNHCR addressed 11 cases of SGBV reported at the protection desk and during the outreach activities.
- UNHCR received a letter from the Rubkona county commissioner's office authorizing the allocation of land for IDPs living at the collective sites. The allocated land will accommodate around 250-300 households. The relocation of the IDPs from the collective /informal sites in Rubkona and Bentiu Town will be done in collaboration with the partners and local authorities.

OPERATIONS

Western Bahr el Ghazal

- In Wau town, as a result of a protection assessment in the last quarter of 2017, UNHCR installed 23 solar street lights at locations identified by the community to reduce risks of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and crime as part of the wider project aimed at making areas of return safer. The lights have become a centre of attraction where

children congregate in the evening to read. Many areas of Wau town are dark and risky for the population, the provision of more solar lights will reduce the challenge of fear and allow more population to feel safe.

Upper Nile

- In February UNHCR partner Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) distributed rice to 1,334 persons with special needs (PSNs) in Malakal POC and Malakal town. The rice was donated to Malakal Catholic Church by the Catholic Church of America.

Shelter and NFIs

Upper Nile

- UNHCR conducted a mission to Melut County, 200km North West of Maban and distributed non-food items (NFIs) to 1,349 IDPs (514 persons with specific needs and 835 women of reproductive age) residing in Khor Adar and Malek Settlement sites.

Western Bahr el Ghazal

- In Wau, UNHCR supported Mary Help mission hospital with 150 blankets, 150 mats and 3 cartons of soap which were distributed to 150 women who will undergo fistula surgery.
- In Gedi, 25 km and Bazia, 65 km west of Wau town, UNHCR distributed basic supplies to persons with special needs (PSNs), including 100 elderly men and 200 women and girls. The assistance was provided following two joint assessments conducted by UNHCR and Non-Violence Peace Force in the area of Gedi after the government granted access.
- In Wau town, UNHCR distributed non-food items to 125 PSNs. The assistance included blankets, sleeping mats, jerrycans, soap and sanitary kits.

Jonglei

- UNHCR and its partner HDC officially handed over one haffir (water reservoir) to the community of Wangulei, Twic East County of Jonglei State. The water reservoir which is 2,000 sq. meters and 5 meters deep was constructed by HDC as part of the 2017/2018 project to promote peaceful coexistence. The water reservoir will provide water during dry season to over 10,000 head of cattle.
- In Twic East and Duk counties, UNHCR and its partner Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) distributed Core Relief Items (CRI) to 1,800 households (10,800 individuals) of extremely vulnerable IDPs and host community members. CRIs included plastic sheets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, buckets, soaps, mosquito nets, and blankets.

UNHCR's Main Donors in 2018

Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2018

Sweden (98 M) | Norway (43 M) | Netherlands (39 M) | United Kingdom (32) | Denmark (25 M) | Australia (19 M) | Switzerland (15 M) Italy (11M)

Thanks to other donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2018

Algeria | Bosnia Herzegovina | Canada | China | Estonia | Finland | Germany | Iceland | Indonesia | Kuwait | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Serbia | Singapore | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | UN Peace Building Fund | Uruguay | Private Donors

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LINKS

[South Sudan Situation Regional Portal](#)

[UNHCR South Sudan Facebook page](#)

<http://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/stories/2017/11/5a1691814/farming-together-reaps-multiple-benefits-for-refugees-and-their-south-sudanese.html>

FEBRUARY 2018 PHOTO HIGHLIGHTS



Verification of refugees in Yida refugee settlement



Distribution of non-food items to refugees in Lasu refugee settlement



Secondary students undertaking South Sudan Certificate of Education Examination in Yusuf Batil Secondary school



Participatory assessment with IDP girls at POC 3



UNHCR and HDC constructed a 2,000 sq.m. water reservoir (hafir) in Jonglei State with funding from the European Union