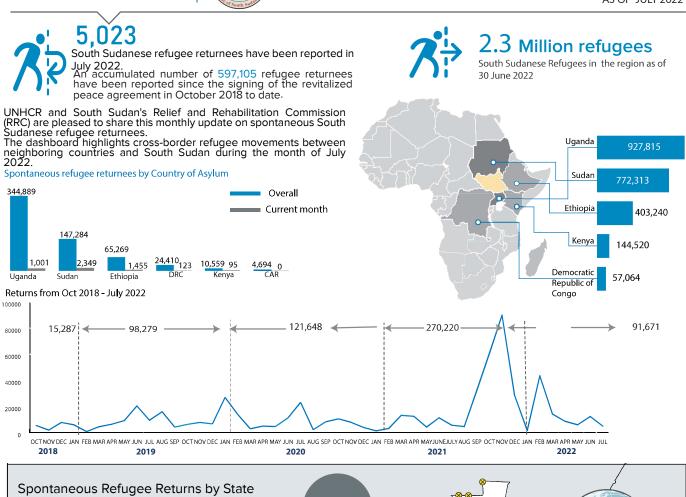
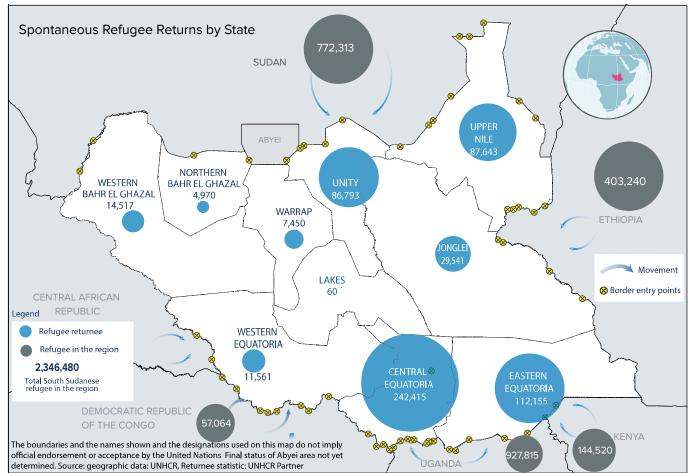
Overview of Spontaneous Refugee Returns

AS OF JULY 2022





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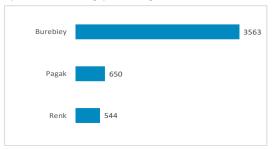
Key highlights on refugee returns and cross border

Return of 5,023 South Sudanese refugees have been verified and reported in the month of July 2022. This is a sharp decline as compared to the returns - Reunites with my relatives (33%). in the month of June 2022. The sharp decline was attributed to;

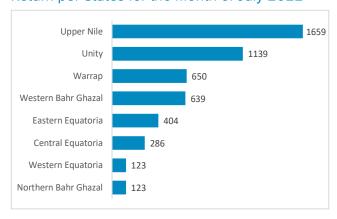
- (i) Food ration reductions in the neighboring countries by World Food Programme.
- (ii) Flood/rain that has disrupted some regions of South Sudan.
- (iii Transportation cost as a result of fuel cost.
- (iv) Closure of some border point in Upper Nile and Abyei due to conflicts.
- (v) Insecurity due to inter-communal violence and clashes between opposition forces and the government.

Information on returnees was collected in 76 Focus Group Discussions and 73 key informant interviews conducted during month of July in areas of return in the following states: Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Unity, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal States. Most of the verified returnees to the eight States were mostly from Sudan (47%), Ethiopia (29%), Uganda (20%) and less than 5% are from DR Congo and Kenya. The majority of the returnees from Sudan went to Unity and Western Bahr El Ghazal State while those from Ethiopia went to Upper Nile State.

Top 3 border entry point July 2022



Return per States for the month of July 2022



Most of the returns for the July 2022 were from Sudan through Renk Jodda border crossing point while those from Ethiopia crossed through Burebiey border point of Upper Nile State with Ethiopia.

Reason for returning to South Sudan

The most cited reasons for returning to South Sudan from Country of Asylum included:-

- Improvement of security situations in South Sudan(42%)
- Reuniting with the family members (24%)
- Improved availability of service in South Sudan (6%)

Reason for leaving country of asylum

- Lack of access to basic services (34%).
- Lack of employment and livelihood opportunities (26%).
- Insecurity from the country of asylum (13%).

Key protection concerns at border points and in areas of return (as reported by returned refugees) are:

- Lack of teachers and health professionals to help in teaching services and mdical faciltiy respectively).
- Shortage of food on the way and area of returns.
- Lack of support in terms of NFIs to the returnees especially shelter materials.
- Inter- communal conflicts among the community in various part of the country making livelihood hard for the returnees.

Methodology

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) in coordination with UNHCR and partners monitor cross-border movements at 42 border entry points and in areas of high return. Information is collected through interviews with the returnees at border point and community based/house-hold-level assessments regularly in areas of high return. This information is then triangulated with data collected from focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and meetings with local authorities and faith-based leaders, law enforcement agents, and immigration officers in the border entry points and areas of returns.

Contributing partners



With support from

