



## HIGHLIGHTS

**69,859**

Refugees receiving education

**20,235**

Mosquito nets distributed to refugees in Yida since January

**131,000**

IDP families who received UNHCR NFIs since January

**2,167**

Semi-permanent shelters constructed for Sudanese refugees

### Population of concern

A total of **1,594,208 million** people of concern

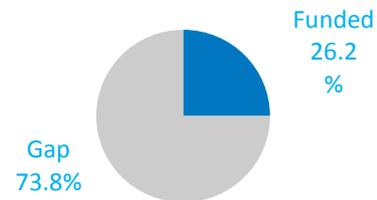
#### By country of origin

Country	Total PoC
Sudan	222,916
Ethiopia	4,829
D. R. Congo	15,017
Central African Republic	1,876
<b>Total</b>	<b>244,638</b>

as of 30/09/2014

### Funding

**USD 424,282,355 million** requested



IDPs 1,351,909 in 168 locations as of 11/09/2014

### UNHCR Presence

#### Staff:

268 National staff  
99 International staff

#### Offices:

15 offices located in:  
Abyei, Bentiu, Bor, Bunj, Jamjang, Juba, Kuajok, Malakal, Nimule, Rumbek, Torit, Wau, Yambio, Yei and Yida.



## WORKING WITH PARTNERS

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- UNHCR works with National non-governmental organisations (NNGOs), International Non-governmental organizations (INGOs), implementing partners, the Commission for Refugee Affairs (UNHCR's government counterpart), the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), line ministries and other government authorities in the states, counties and *Payams* (lowest administrative structure division). Coordination with partners, local host communities and the refugees is done on a regular basis. Inter-agency coordination and assessment missions and/or meetings are also regularly undertaken at the field level and reports often shared with all stake holders.

## MAIN ACTIVITIES

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### Protection

#### Refugees:

- Maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in the refugee camps and settlement is one of the top priorities in South Sudan due to the presence of armed elements and the resulting child recruitment, SGBV and arbitrary detentions. The situation has been particularly serious in Pariang County, Unity State, where UNHCR has been relocating refugees from Yida settlement to Ajuong Thok camp for better safety. Access to formal justice system as well as limited South Sudanese government capacity, in particular in remote refugee locations, are also being addressed by UNHCR in cooperation with Commission for Refugee Affairs and protection agencies.
- UNHCR and partners are supporting the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) presence in refugee camps and settlements across South Sudan in order to ensure proper law enforcement mechanisms and to prevent abuses by the "community police" through training on human rights and refugee law.
- Child protection activities are conducted to ensure timely identification of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), children not enrolled in primary school and those facing SGBV or other protection risks. This is done by qualified UNHCR and partner staff who implement Best Interest Determination/Assessment procedures, including support from community peers, family tracing and reunification. Local authorities and partners are also involved in reinforcing preventive measures to protect children from forced labor while promoting primary school enrollment.
- Biometric registration is taking place in all refugee locations across South Sudan to ensure the reliability of refugee statistics. In addition, UNHCR is working with the Commission for Refugee Affairs to deliver refugee ID cards to urban refugees. As of 30 September 1,564 refugees in Juba have collected their new ID cards and further distributions are planned in Yei and Gorom camp in October. The Government of South Sudan has so far delivered more than 4,000 refugee ID cards.

### IDPs

- UNHCR exercises its responsibility as Protection Cluster lead by coordinating among all Protection actors and setting forth a strategic framework for protection in South Sudan. UNHCR staff, along with NGO co-coordinators, fulfill this role through nine Protection Clusters in nine states.
- UNHCR and implementing partners carry out protection monitoring and vulnerability assessments of IDPs sites throughout the country. Community-based protection networks have been established in Abyei, Melut, Kuajok, Wau, Pariang and Pibor.
- UNHCR through implementing partners supports GBV prevention and response activities, including awareness raising and referral of survivors to appropriate service providers. GBV training has been conducted for IDP community members, UNMISS and humanitarian actors in Juba, Mingkaman, Bor and Melut in Upper Nile state.
- UNHCR works in close partnership with the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration (DNPI) for the prevention of statelessness among IDPs and IDP returnees. With UNHCR's support, DNPI will assist vulnerable IDPs and returnees in Central Equatoria, Western Bahr-el Ghazal, Northern Bahr-el Ghazal and Warrap states to obtain the Nationality Certificate from DNPI.
- UNHCR participates in inter-agency/inter-cluster assessments and identifies protection needs of IDPs for appropriate responses/follow-ups. During the month of September, UNHCR participated in five assessments in Rumbek, Lakes State, and Mundri, Western Equatoria State.

## Education

- The provision of more learning spaces from pre-primary to secondary level education in refugee locations has increased access to education for 69,859 children and youth. Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALP) have also enabled over-age and out-of-school children and youth to access formal education at the primary level.
- The quality of the learning and performance in refugee primary schools have also improved following the provision of 3,130 Teachers' Guides, 57,850 primary textbooks and school uniforms. Teachers are also benefiting from intensive English language courses and in-service trainings leading to certification based on national teacher training standards. This has also improved teaching skills and consequently contributed to the provision of quality education in refugee schools.
- Thirty two teachers in the Ajuong Thok refugee camp have completed a three- month training in the use of modern technology in teaching. The 32 educators, who include two women, are now using the skills acquired to access online support in teaching.

## Health

- UNHCR provides health care services through implementing partners in facilities constructed in the camps and government referral hospitals. Malaria preventive campaigns including distribution of mosquito nets are implemented, together with education on malaria prevention. In Yida, 20,235 mosquito nets were distributed for 14,827 households.
- To enhance proper functioning of health care facilities, UNHCR provides through partners surgical capacity and Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC). This is done by enhancing capacity in terms of Operating Theatre (OT) rehabilitations, securing relevant equipment/medical supplies/drugs, as well as human resources for health. The health profile of the refugees remained stable and the average U5 mortality rate and crude mortality rates are 0.18/10,000/day and 1.2/10,000/day respectively despite the deterioration of security conditions in Maban where access to health services has been limited following the significant reduction in the number of humanitarian staff in the area. In Unity State, monitoring activities, the delivery of various medical items and emergency referrals from Ajuong Thok to Pariang Hospital have all been impacted by the inaccessibility of roads cut off by heavy rains and flooding.
- In other related developments, distribution of medical items to all camps has been completed, except in Yida where a final delivery is pending. The trend of cholera has declined significantly country wide with no cases in the refugee populations. UNHCR continues to work with the National Ebola /Marburg Task Force meeting, and disseminated guidelines and IEC materials to refugee camps. UNHCR and partners have started rolling out pentavalent vaccines in line with the new policy of the MoH and training is being provided for vaccinators in Unity State. The Pentavalent (FIVE-IN-ONE) combines five different vaccines in one injection to protect against five diseases (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Haemophilus influenza type b, and Hepatitis B). An eleven years kalazar patient is currently receiving treatment in Ajuong Thok, where emergency blood transfusion services have started and a new permanent clinic is under construction.
- HIV/AIDS services are strengthened in Gorom camp through introduction by ACROSS of HIV voluntary counselling and testing services, and access to Anti-retroviral treatment (ART). UNHCR is working with the MoH and other actors on including refugees in the National TB Strategic Plan, and in the Global Funding submissions on Malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS.

## Food Security and Nutrition

- UNHCR is involved in Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) activities. It coordinates Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatments as well as Severe Acute Malnutrition. Monthly Middle Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screenings conducted in Unity and Upper Nile camps in September indicated that all proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are within standards (<10%). In Maban, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) activities have been implemented but not yet expanded to their pre-crisis levels and coverage in the camps, however nutrition education and demonstration are on-going in nutrition centres.
- The food situation has been affected by general insecurity in Maban while in Unity State the only possible way to supply camps with food is by air drops in Yida due to the closure of the Pariang-Ajuong Thok road due to heavy rains and flooding. **Water and Sanitation**
- UNHCR through implementing partners provides water to refugees in all camps and settlements. The water is provided from boreholes and pumped into water storage tanks on raised platforms which then flow by gravity to water collection points/water taps, except for boreholes directly installed with hand pumps.
- The daily water coverage per refugee stands at 21L in Doro, 20L in Kaya, 18L in Ajuong Thok and in Gendressa and in Yusif Batil, while it is the lowest in Yida where each refugee consumes 11 L of water per day. The figure for Yida needs to be further analyzed because interviews with beneficiaries at household level indicates water quantity satisfaction. Water quality monitoring is done on a daily basis by FRC testing at water points.

- Sanitation services are monitored on a daily basis to ensure proper waste disposal. Washing basins have been constructed in some of the camps, and each has its own soak away pit and manhole for drainage. Latrines in the camps are communal and are usually shared by three to four families. In Ajuong Thok each latrine is used by 9 refugees versus 14 in Yida. The ration of refugees per latrine in the Maban camps is higher but generally within range of the accepted humanitarian standard of a maximum of 20 persons per latrine. Doro ad Yusuf Batil have 15 refugees per latrine, Gendressa 17 and Kaya 22.
- Household visits and hygiene sessions are carried out and 500 grams of soap and cleaning materials for latrines are also distributed per person during general food distributions.

## Shelter and NFIs

### Refugees

- A total of 3,008 new shelters have been constructed this year for the Sudanese refugees in the camps in Maban and Ajuong Thok.
- Refugees in Ajuong Thok are receiving emergency kits comprised of three pieces of 20 m<sup>2</sup> UNHCR tarpaulins, local poles, binding wire, nails, anti-termite (used engine oil), local door (braiding of bush sticks), saw, hammer, spade, and digging bar. The materials provided for semi-permanent shelters include soil for molding 800 pieces of bricks, water, timber, galvanized corrugated iron sheet, hinges, tower bolts, galvanized sheet metal gauge for doors and windows, hoop iron, anti-termite/timber preservative, community digger, hammer, saw and splitter. The total number of semi-permanent shelters constructed so far in 2014 is 909 from materials purchased in 2013. The total number of shelters earmarked to be constructed in 2014 is 2,600 of which 1,750 have already been completed. The current gap for material in Ajuong Thok needed to cover 100% of current population of 13,602 is 4,817. A total of 2,925 more shelters therefore remain to be constructed to meet the needs of the entire camp.
- In the Upper Nile region, the Sudanese refugees' emergency shelters provided when they arrived in 2011 and 2012 are now completely worn out and 79 percent of refugees are still living under tents. To improve their living conditions, UNHCR and implementing partners Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and ACTED are providing substitute transitional shelters. In Kaya camp, 3,747 transitional shelters have been completed after the provision of kits consisting of a pre-assembled roof and two end walls made of timber joined with bamboo, binding wire, nails and two plastic sheets. In Gendressa and Batil camps the shelter design had to be shifted in early 2014 from timber a structure to local poles due to declining timber supplies in the market. The shelter kits now provided to beneficiaries are composed of local poles, sticks (wall fillers), nails, hoop iron and corrugated iron sheets for roofing. By the end of September, a total of 1,258 shelters had been completed out of 2,750 units earmarked for construction in 2014, while an additional 724 were in progress. More materials have been pre-positioned in Maban and community mobilization is underway to upgrade shelters with corrugated iron sheets by the end of the year.

### IDPs

- By the beginning of September, UNHCR's non-food items had reached approximately 131,100 IDP families, representing 524,400 displaced South Sudanese since January.
- In Melut County, Upper Nile State 99 shelters were completed by implementing partner DRC for IDPs in Haisoma, Dethoma and at the PoC site in Melut.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- The provision of protection and assistance as well as involvement of refugees, local authorities, host communities and partners effectively improved the coordination system in the camps and settlements.
- Regular weekly inter-agency coordination meetings enhanced service delivery and improved the well-being of refugees. In an effort to strengthen participation, bi-monthly meetings are organized regularly with refugees to enable them to interact with service providers, discuss issues of concern and together find optimal solutions.

## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- Community self-management structures are being strengthened. Currently, the female representation in refugee leadership and management structures is about 45%. Generally, the refugee populations including women and girls have some level of understanding of their role in protection and assistance programmes which aim at promoting their well-being but this needs to be strengthened further.
- Since January, about 9,000 refugees have had training/guidance in business management which has contributed to strengthening their entrepreneurial skills. Of 400 targeted individuals, 34% in Unity State and Juba received life-skills training for

livelihoods. In Yei, in Central Equatoria State, both refugees and host community members benefit from beekeeping and fish production projects to supplement their nutritional needs.

## Durable Solutions

- Until recently, reintegration assistance had been targeting South Sudanese returnees from Sudan and other countries of asylum. However following the 15<sup>th</sup> December 2013 clashes which escalated into a full-fledged war, reintegration assistance has been extended to IDPs who voluntarily return to their places of origin.
- Since the beginning of the year January, UNHCR has repatriated 572 Ethiopian refugees in cooperation with the governments of South Sudan and Ethiopia.
- UNHCR supports the government of South Sudan with the delivery of basic services and general capacity building. Community based reintegration activities are centred on reinforcing the basic services in high return areas and, where necessary, consolidating previous investments in order to stabilize the returnees in their communities. UNHCR's support includes the construction and rehabilitation of water systems, health and education facilities under quick impact projects (*QIPS*).
- UNHCR implements livelihoods projects to support income generation and build local capacity especially for women in small scale businesses. The projects contain skills training, adult learning and vocational training centres in urban areas of high return and in refugee camps. Other reintegration activities include tailoring, soap making, poultry and formation of cooperatives. UNHCR also delivers seeds and agricultural tools to support agriculture which is the main stay of many of the South Sudanese and refugees.
- Through implementing partners, UNHCR constructs low cost shelters mainly for refugee returnees and IDPs with specific needs. The shelters provide returnees and IDPs with protection against security threats and the elements. The construction of some 2,081 emergency and transitional shelters is on-going in Upper Nile, Lakes, and Eastern Equatoria States. At least 10% of the planned shelter assistance will benefit vulnerable members of the receiving communities to promote peaceful co-existence.
- UNHCR works with relevant entities on conflict resolution campaigns to promote peaceful co-existence among returnees, IDPs and host communities. The campaigns help to resolve land and other disputes over resources.

## Logistics

- The supply unit has been able to meet most of the operational needs of the South Sudan Operation, efficiently contributing to UNHCR's overall protection mandate in catering to the needs of 1.6 million (1,677,642) persons of concern. So far Supply has delivered goods and services worth approximately 23 million US dollars (more than 400 contracts/procurements) and is managing around 1,128 different types of Plant Property and Equipment (PPE) worth US\$ 40 Million.
- The Supply unit is maintaining a stock of core relief items worth approximately US\$7 million in seven warehouses at different locations with the central stock maintained in Juba, the hub for the country. A fleet of 35 trucks is available to transport the relief items. However due to the current security situation coupled with road closures caused by the rainy season, UNHCR has been relying on air transportation. So far 221 flights mainly carrying fuel and core relief items, have been organized to various locations.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation:

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