

**418,882,292 USD**

Funding requested for comprehensive needs in 2015

**116,275,632 USD**

Contributions received in 2015

**302,606,661 USD**

Funding gap in 2015

## SOUTH SUDAN

### UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE 2/2016

12 to 31 January 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Humanitarian partners provide WASH assistance to IDPs in Yambio** - UNHCR, UNICEF, UNMISS and MSF provided water, sanitation and hygiene services to some 4,000 people sheltering at the ADRA compound in Yambio, in which they had fled to when clashes broke between government forces and local armed group The South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM) on 21 January. While the vast majority of IDP returned home, some 40 families reportedly remain at the ADRA compound as of 29 January.
- **UNHCR announces closure of operations in Western Equatoria's Ezo as refugees relocate to Makpandu** - A humanitarian convoy took to safety 30 refugees originally from the Democratic Republic of the Congo from Ezo to a new settlement at Makpandu, a town 220 kilometres to the east. UNHCR expects to mount more operations as needed for those of the 3,200 Congolese refugees who lived in and around Ezo and fled to the fields across the border into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, or to the neighbouring Central African Republic when clashes erupted between the so-called Arrow Boys and South Sudanese government soldiers late last year.
- **UNHCR visits Upper Nile's Pagak to explore durable solutions for IDPs** - As part of the inter-agency efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs, UNHCR conducted a field visit in Pagak from 18-21 January to assess current conditions in Pagak Town and capacity to absorb potential IDPs assisted with relocation from Wau POC. The assessment found that the authorities and community would welcome IDPs from Wau, even though the absorption capacity is strained due to the recent population increase. Many South Sudanese have spontaneously returned to Pagak, including IDPs and South Sudanese refugees from Ethiopia's Gambella.

#### Current population of concern

IDPs since 15  
December 2013



1,670,000

Of them, 200,466 IDPs reside in UNMISS Protection of Civilians sites

Refugees in South  
Sudan



263,000

## OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

- On 30 January, IGAD's Council of Minister issued a communiqué highlighting that the decision taken by the South Sudanese government to create new states "is inconsistent with the terms of the Agreement to Resolve the Conflict in South Sudan." IGAD's executive secretary urged the South Sudanese government to stop the process of creating new states until after a review by a national boundaries commission, stressing that this issue should not delay formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). Both the government of South Sudan and the Opposition adopted the communiqués and have seven days to form the TGoNU. The initial deadline to forge a unity government was January 22th.
- On 29 January, Russia said it was opposed to placing a United Nations arms embargo on South Sudan or blacklisting President Salva Kiir and opposition leader Riek Machar as such moves were not helpful to the implementation of a peace deal.
- On 29 January, African Union's Joint Monitoring and Evaluation Commission (JMEC) issued a report confirming, *inter alia*, five violations of the permanent ceasefire by government and opposition forces in November and December 2015. The report is available here: <http://jmecsouthsudan.org/uploads/AUPSCreport.pdf>
- On 27 January, Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir issued a decree ordering the opening of borders with the South Sudan and cutting the transit fee for South Sudan's oil crossing its territory. The oil deal, signed between Sudan and South Sudan in September 2012, stipulates that Juba would pay three billion dollars as assistance to Sudan in a period of three years besides that South Sudan's government would pay about 20 dollars as oil transit fees per barrel. South Sudan is currently pumping about 160,000 barrels per day a third less than it produced when its civil war began in December.
- On 21 January, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) released a report on "The State of Human Rights in the Protracted Conflict in South Sudan." According to the report, widespread human rights violations and abuses have been committed in South Sudan by all parties to the conflict since December 2013, including hundreds of extra-judicial killings, enforced disappearances, sexual violence, forced recruitment and indiscriminate attacks against civilians. The report documents at least 280 cases of conflict-related sexual violence, including gang-rape, sexual slavery and forced abortion. There has also been sharp increase in child recruitment, with at least 13,000 to 15,000 child soldiers, recruited mainly, but not solely, by opposition forces, as of December 2015. The report is available here: <http://bit.ly/23Ida5J>
- On 21 January, clashes erupted in Western Equatoria's Yambio between government forces and local armed group The South Sudan National Liberation Movement (SSNLM), leaving at least 15 people dead, including a government official. The government and SSNLM have been in peace talks since November and were due to sign a peace agreement imminently. Shooting continued intermittently until 23 January, forcing thousands to flee from their homes. While fighting has subsided, security remains unpredictable.

## REFUGEE RESPONSE



### Protection

#### Achievements and Impact

##### Unity State

- In Yida, UNHCR registered 977 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan State in January 2016. Fifty-five percent of them were women and children from Boram, Heban and Umdoreen Counties. Some 848 new arrivals were relocated to Ajuong Thok and 129 others remained in Yida.
- In Yida, UNHCR inactivated 106 refugees who have reportedly returned to Sudan, as part of the ongoing verification of the refugee population. Cumulatively 3,363 refugees have been inactivated since January 2015 in Yida (2,066) and Ajuong Thok (1,297).

## Upper Nile State

- In Maban, UNHCR registered 74 new arrivals from Sudan's Blue Nile State and reactivated 894 individuals who missed biometric verification in 2015

## Western Equatoria State

- A humanitarian convoy took to safety 30 refugees originally from the Democratic Republic of the Congo from Western Equatoria's Ezo to a new settlement at Makpandu, a town 220 kilometres to the east. The convoy was arranged by UNHCR, South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs, and World Vision International. Peacekeepers from the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) provided armed protection for the mission. UNHCR expects to mount more operations as needed for those of the 3,200 Congolese refugees who lived in and around Ezo and fled to the fields across the border into the DRC, or to the neighbouring Central African Republic when clashes erupted between the so-called Arrow Boys and South Sudanese government soldiers late last year. The school and hospital were looted and homes burnt to the ground. UNHCR informed the refugee community that the delivery of services in the settlement will be discontinued as from 29 February 2016 due to insecurity and that more relocation operations would take place in the future as necessary. Read more: <http://www.unhcr.org/56a9d7e86.html>

## Education

### Achievements and Impact

#### Unity State

- In Ajuong Thok, UNHCR partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF) distributed learning materials and supplies to pupils in primary and secondary schools, including 13,348 exercise books.
- UNICEF agreed to donate 24 school tents and 75 'school in a box' kits to UNHCR to support education services in Ajuong Thok and Pamir camps. The tents, complimenting existing classrooms, will provide learning spaces to about 1,200 school children.

## Food Security and Nutrition

### Achievements and Impact

#### Unity State

- In Ajuong Thok and Yida, WFP carried out January's GFD, reaching some 101,000 refugees.

## Upper Nile State

- In Maban, World Food Programme (WFP) carried out January's General Food Distribution (GFD) in four refugee camps, reaching some 129,000 refugees. Food distribution included cereals, pulses, and cooking oil, with portions reduced by 30 percent as from August 2015.
- In Maban, UNHCR, WFP and health partners are in the process of signing a tripartite agreement to ensure continuation of Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) across the four camps.

## Health

### Achievements and Impact

#### Unity State

- In Yida, UNHCR partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) took over the outpatient department from Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF), with the latter focusing on inpatient services.

## Identified needs and remaining gaps

### Upper Nile

- In Maban, MEDAIR announced the closure of its clinic in Batil camp by the end of January due to budget constraints.



## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impact

#### Upper Nile State

- In Maban camps, the average water coverage increased from 20 to 21 litres per person per day (l/p/d) compared to December 2015. This is above the minimum standards of 20 l/p/d.
- In Kaya camp, UNHCR completed the installation of nine water storage tanks, with a total capacity of 820,000 liters.
- In Maban camps, the average latrine to refugee ratio improved to 12:1, compared to 13:1 in December 2015. This is within UNHCR standards of a maximum of 20 persons per latrine.

#### Central Equatoria State

- In Lasu refugee settlement, UNHCR partner ACROSS distributed soap to 5,880 refugees.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

#### Unity State

- UNHCR partner UNOPS completed 70 percent of the 14 km of in-camp and access roads in Pamir.

## IDP RESPONSE



## Protection

### COORDINATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- On 14 January, the Protection Cluster (PC) convened a Strategic Review Committee (SRC) to consider the concept notes submitted by its partners in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for the First Standard Allocation (SA1) of the 2016 Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF). Twenty-three of the 33 HRP partners submitted concept notes. Ten projects were selected based on the Protection Cluster's CHF Strategy, which has prioritised the following activities: Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) (including psycho-social support services), Sexual and Gender-Based (SGBV) prevention and response (including training for health workers and service providers), conflict mitigation and violence prevention, and mine survey and clearance. The PC envelope is USD 2.25 million.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The volatile security situation in southern Unity continues to hamper the delivery of much needed humanitarian assistance, particularly in the northern areas, where there are few protection and humanitarian partners on the ground.

### OPERATIONS

#### Unity State

- In Bentiu Protection of Civilians site, UNHCR identified 126 extremely vulnerable families during biometric registration, as part of its ongoing protection monitoring. They were referred to IOM for allocation of shelter. Three SGBV cases were also identified and referred to MSF and IRC for medical and psychosocial support. Twelve

unaccompanied minors and separated children were identified and referred to Non-violence Peace Force (NP) for family tracing and foster care arrangements. The current population of Bentiu Protection of Civilians site stands at 122,293.

### **Upper Nile State**

- As part of the inter-agency efforts to find durable solutions for IDPs, UNHCR conducted a field visit in Pagak from 18-21 January to assess current conditions in Pagak Town and capacity to absorb potential IDPs assisted with relocation from Wau POC. The assessment found that the authorities and community would welcome IDPs from Wau, even though the absorption capacity is strained due to the recent population increase. Many South Sudanese have spontaneously returned to Pagak, including IDPs and South Sudanese refugees from Ethiopia's Gambella.

### **Central Equatoria State**

- In Juba, UNHCR supported 34 vulnerable IDPs in the Mahad collective centre to obtain identity documents, as part of a broader project to prevent statelessness in South Sudan. Another 78 individuals are awaiting issuance of identity cards.

### **Western Equatoria State**

- In Yambio, more than 4,000 IDPs move out of the ADRA compound, in which they had fled to following clashes between government soldiers and The South Sudan National Liberation Movement on 21 January. Forty families reportedly remain in the compound, as of 29 January. Humanitarian partners provided IDPs with basic WASH assistance, including UNHCR, MSF, UNICEF and UMISS.

### **Lakes State**

- UNHCR joined South Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and OCHA in an Inter-Agency Rapid Need Assessment (IRNA) in Cueibet, following reports of displacement due to inter-communal violence. UNHCR identified protection needs and submitted an assessment report to other UN agencies.

### **Warrap State**

- Following an IRNA assessment in New Site and Massena, in the outskirts of Wau, UNHCR has begun distributing NFI to vulnerable IDPs. So far 1,683 individuals received NFI in Massena (1,050) and New Site (633). UNHCR advised the Health and Nutrition Clusters to respond to needs pertaining to their mandates.

## **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

### **Warrap State**

- South Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission reported that approximately 8,600 individuals are displaced in the outskirts of Wau, including in New Site (633), Masna Taalib (1,050), Natabu (4,823), and Momoi (2,618). However, these figures have yet to be verified by humanitarian partners.



## **Shelter and NFIs**

### **Achievements and Impact**

#### **Jonglei State**

- In Bor's Langbar and Panapet, UNHCR distributed sanitary kits to 1,108 women and girls of reproductive age, including sanitary pads, underwear, jerry cans and of soap. Another 165 families in Tibek received NFI, including jerry cans, buckets, soaps, mosquito nets, blankets, and plastic sheets.

# FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Total recorded contributions for the operation amount to USD 116,275,632 as of 31 December 2015. UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with earmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

## Funding received (in USD)

