



KEY FIGURES

1,696,962
Internally displaced people
(IDP)

643,046
South Sudanese refugees
in neighboring countries

263,000
Refugees in South Sudan

20,694
Refugee new arrivals
in South Sudan

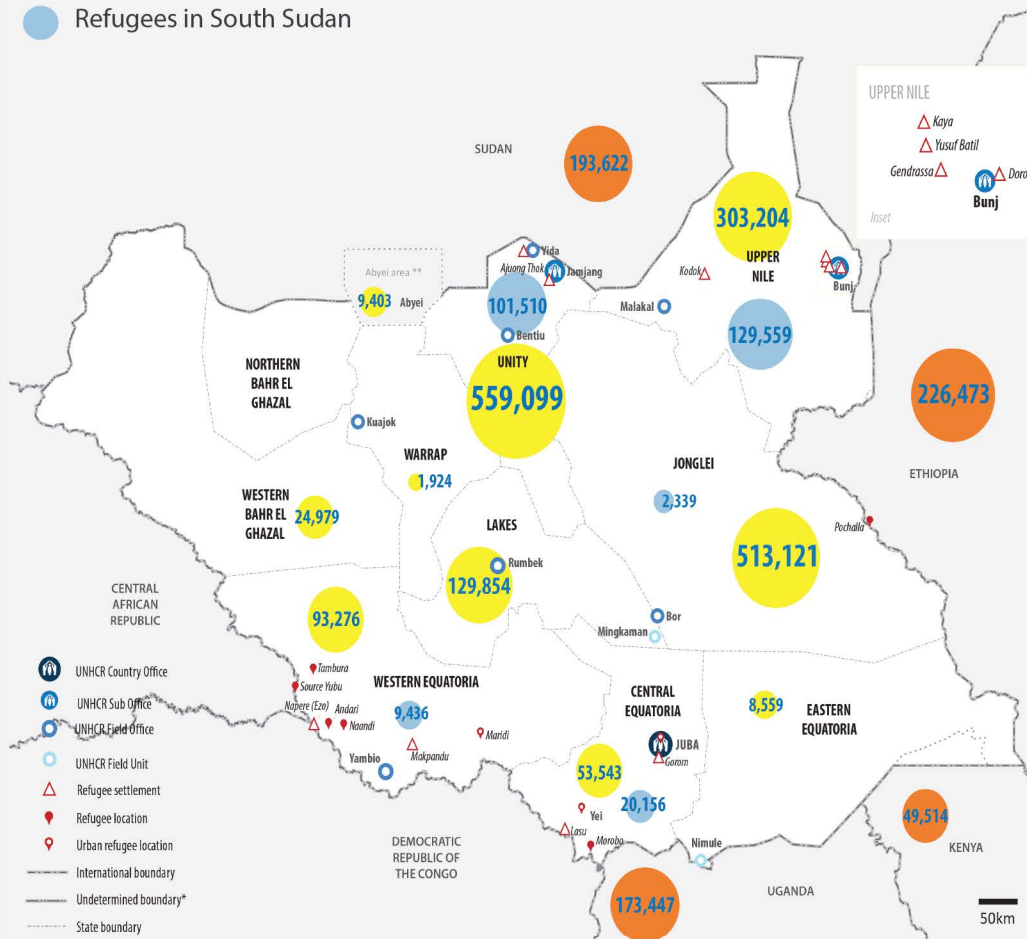
10
Refugee camps

6
UNMISS Protection
of Civilians sites for IDP

\$116,275,632
Funding received by UNHCR
(28 % of the budget required
for comprehensive needs)

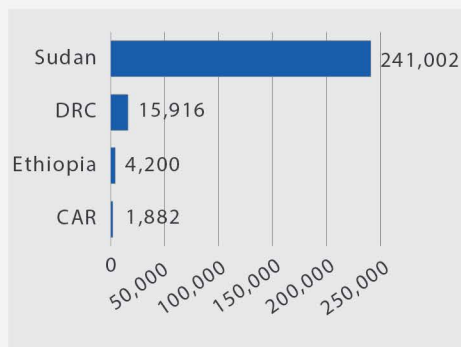
DISPLACEMENT IN AND FROM SOUTH SUDAN

- Internally displaced people in South Sudan (OCHA)
- South Sudanese refugees in neighboring countries
- Refugees in South Sudan

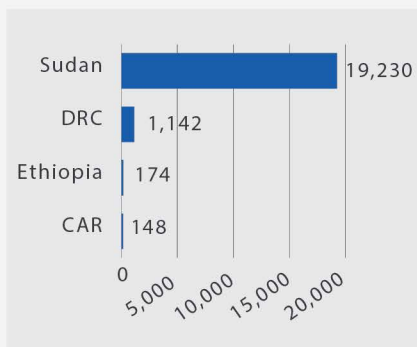


DEMOGRAPHICS OF REFUGEES IN SOUTH SUDAN

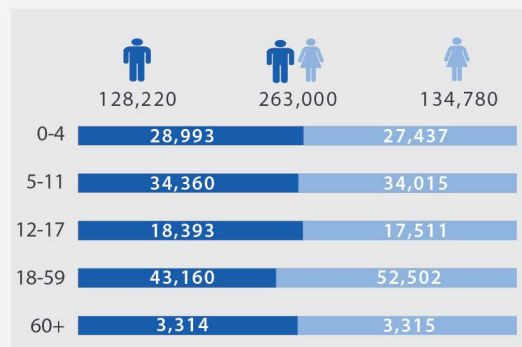
REFUGEE POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



REFUGEE NEW ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN



REFUGEE POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER



More than 90 per cent of South Sudan's refugee population is from neighboring Sudan and lives in six camps in Unity and Upper Nile. They began fleeing their country in June 2011 when conflict broke out between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states. More than four years into the conflict, South Sudan remains a country of asylum for Sudanese refugees from the Nuba Mountains region.

PROTECTION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

20,694

Refugee new arrivals registered

19,052

Refugees relocated
within South Sudan

12,001

Refugees issued with ID cards

1,292

Refugee children reunited
with their families

709

SGBV survivors assisted with
counselling and medical care

130

Solar streetlights
for SGBV prevention installed

68

Training on human rights and
refugee protection delivered

Providing sanctuary to refugees fleeing conflict



Amal Bakith and her family were among 15,000 Sudanese refugees who arrived to Yida in 2015, a town just over the border in South Sudan, where UNHCR gathered the family together and transferred them to the bus to Ajuong Thok. By the next afternoon, they had their new land and a sports ground where children chased after a makeshift football. Soon, their new home was built. "They could not believe how big it was, they were very excited," Amal said with a wide smile.

Helping refugees access rights through documentation



In 2015, UNHCR and South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs jointly distributed 12,000 ID cards to refugees from Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia and Central African Republic. "It is crucial that refugees be able to prove their identity and demonstrate that their presence in the country is lawful," said UNHCR's Isabelle Misisi. Foreseen in the 2012 South Sudanese Refugee Act, ID cards enable refugees to freely move within the country and access services.

EDUCATION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

51,715

Refugee children attended
primary school

2,528

Refugee children attended
secondary school

107

Classrooms constructed

5

Refugees assisted
to access tertiary education

1

ICT Centre opened

Teaching with passion



Farah is 21 and the youngest refugee teacher in Kaya camp, Upper Nile. "I love reading," he said. "When I close my eyes I see myself sitting on top of a tall pile of books and looking at the world from above." He teaches English to primary school children. "Knowledge is freedom. This is what I tell my students. That education is the most powerful tool they have to distinguish right from wrong. They must believe that can be the leaders of the future if they get an education."

HEALTH

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

135,620

Refugees treated for malaria

25,108

Refugee children vaccinated
against polio and measles

7,173

Safe deliveries

266

Refugees provided with
anti-retroviral drugs

15

Hospitals refurbished with
medical supplies and drugs

Helping mothers deliver safely



South Sudan has the worst reported maternal mortality rate in the world, with 2,050 women dying per 100,000 live births every year, often because of infections, haemorrhaging or obstructed births. In comparison, refugee camps are fairly safer places to give birth, with 92 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. In 2015, midwives working with UNHCR and its partners helped deliver more than 7,000 births across ten refugee camps. Eight refugee women died at childbirth.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

14,560

Refugee children enrolled in
supplementary feeding
programmes

10,530

Pregnant / lactating mothers
treated for malnutrition

5,635

Refugee children
treated for malnutrition

Treating malnourished children



Licking the spoon clean, after a week on the road with only rotten food to eat. Hamed Musa, 4, enjoyed his first breakfast in Ajuong Thok camp, Unity State, after a seven-day journey fleeing conflict in Sudan where his family was desperate for food. At Ajuong Thok, he was enrolled in a supplementary feeding programme, after UNHCR and partners found him slightly malnourished. He was amongst 14,560 refugee children benefitting from special feeding programmes in 2015.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

26

Boreholes constructed

16

Solarized boreholes

18.2

Average litres of water
available per refugee per day

1:16

Average latrine to refugee ratio

Investing in renewable energy solutions



In 2015, UNHCR upgraded 16 boreholes with solar-powered water pumping system, reducing the costs for diesel fuel as well as carbon emissions. A diesel generator operates as a backup system to supplement the solar panels. "We estimate that each solarized borehole will help us save more than 6,300 litres of fuel a year," said Fidelis Folifac, UNHCR's WASH expert. To put that into perspective, that is equivalent to refilling a 4x4 car's tank 720 times in a year.

SHELTER AND CONSTRUCTION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

20,694

Refugee new arrivals
provided with shelter materials

3,731

Transitional shelters completed

42

New blocks
built in Ajuong Thok camp

1

New camp
under construction in Unity

Building more durable shelters



Living for three year in a tent in Doro camp, Upper Nile, has been exhausting for 37-year old Sudanese refugee Tajeddin and his family. "Space was not enough and there was no privacy," he said. "I lost count of how many times my tent flooded after heavy rains. We often lost our food and everything got soaked and muddy." But now he is the proud owner of a so-called transitional shelter that his family moved into in 2015. It is made of mud, dried grass and a zinc roof.

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

119,728

Refugees provided with
seeds and agricultural tools

3,726

Hectares of agricultural
land given to refugees

196

Refugees graduated
from vocational training

1

ICT Centre opened

1

Livelihoods survey conducted

Helping refugees learn new skills and stay connected



In 2015, UNHCR and its partners opened an ICT Centre in Ajuong Thok camp, Unity, to help refugees connect with the outside world and to host computer skills courses. Forty-nine students graduated from the first 3-month course. "I learned how to use Facebook and email and I could access teaching materials and practical exercises," said Arende, a chemistry teacher at Soba secondary school.

LOGISTICS

Moving relief supplies before rain blocks roads

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

2,968

Tons of NFI
stockpiled in the field

243

Trucks with NFI
dispatched to field locations



In 2015, UNHCR dispatched 243 trucks from Juba to hard-to-reach areas across South Sudan in an operation to stockpile relief supplies for 263,000 refugees before the onset of the rainy season in May, when roads become impassable. For the first time since May 2013, a road convoy reached Upper Nile's Maban in March. In 2014, UNHCR spent nearly US\$6 million to airlift 1,400 tons of relief aid to key field hubs. "This year we doubled our shipped volume at a lesser cost," said Ahmed Warsame, UNHCR Representative in South Sudan.

HOST COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Scaling up health care in refugee-hosting areas

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

63

Km of roads repaired

22

Classrooms constructed

17

Boreholes
and hand pumps installed

9

Hospitals supported

6

Primary and secondary
schools supported

1

Community centre established



Maban County Hospital serves more than 200,000 people from the refugee and host communities and has been the only functioning referral hospital in the entirety of Upper Nile since December 2013, with the capacity to perform surgical procedures. For the past three year, UNHCR has invested significant resources to upgrade the hospital, now equipped with with a X-ray room, two operating theatres, three paediatric wards and a pharmacy.

PROTECTION

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

54,149

Vulnerable IDP
identified and assisted
through mobile response team

87

Solar streetlights
for SGBV prevention installed
inside and outside POC sites

14

UNHCR and inter-agency
assessments conducted
outside POC sites

Helping the displaced reconnect with their loved ones



"I haven't talked with my mother for 14 months," said Sarah, displaced at the Protection of Civilians site in Wau, Western Bahr al Ghazal. "I am so happy to hear her voice." Sarah is one of 110 South Sudanese who were able to restore contact with their families displaced elsewhere in South Sudan through satellite phone call services provided by UNHCR. When the conflict began in 2013, many families were separated in the rush to flee and were unable to remain in contact with the loved ones who had fled to isolated rural areas with little or no phone coverage.

SHELTER AND
NON-FOOD ITEMS

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

166,165

Vulnerable IDP
provided with NFI

1,632

Vulnerable IDP provided
with emergency shelters

Assisting the most vulnerable



Bernard, 50, is blind and was forced to flee Western Equatoria's Maridi town in June, when ethnic violence left 14 people dead and much property destroyed. "My wife and my son took me to safety walking me through the bush for hours," said Bernard. "I have nothing left, my house was burnt." In August, UNHCR mounted an operation in and around Maridi to provide relief supplies to 25,000 vulnerable IDP like Bernard, including sleeping mats, blankets, plastic sheets, mosquito nets, soap bars, buckets, jerry cans and underwear.

PROTECTION

Helping South Sudanese reclaim their nationality

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

1,500

Persons at risk of statelessness
received nationality certificates

1

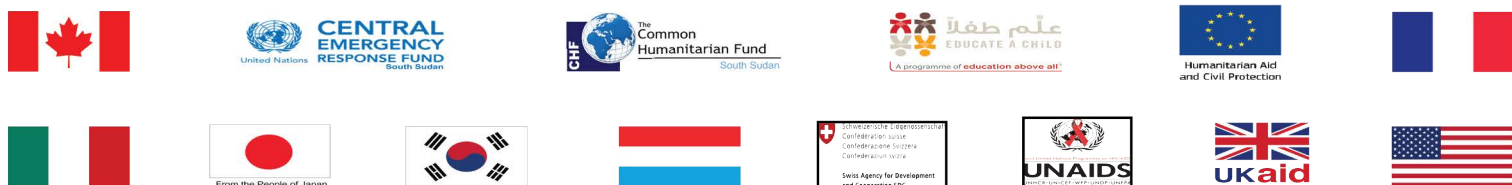
Waiting area for DNPI office
constructed in Bor

"I never realized the importance of having nationality documents until I returned to Wau and tried to claim my family's property," says 47-year-old Lucia Tomo. "I almost lost my house because I could not prove my identity and my citizenship." But she found renewed hope when UNHCR launched a programme in 2013 to identify and assist people at risk of statelessness together with South Sudan's Department of Nationality, Passport and Immigration (DNPI). She is one amongst 9,000 people who received nationality documents since 2013, with UNHCR's help.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS



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