



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

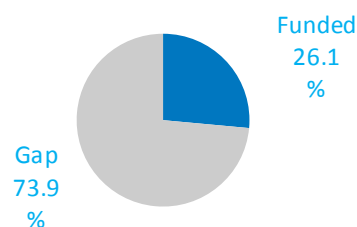
A total of **1,594,208** million people of concern as of 30/09/2014

By country of origin

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

Funding

USD 437,867,981 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.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. * Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. ** Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.
 Sources: UNCS, UNHCR Creation date: 02 December 2014 Feedback: UNHCR Regional Support Hub in Nairobi | kensgis@unhcr.org

WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- UNHCR works with national non-governmental organisations (NGOs), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), implementing partners, the Commission for Refugee Affairs (UNHCR's government counterpart), the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), Directorate of Nationality, Passport and Immigration (UNHCR's government counterpart), line ministries and other government authorities and Commissions in the states, counties and *Payams* (lowest administrative 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 relevant reports shared with all stakeholders.
- In the IDP context, Urban Actors and Humanitarian agencies participate in Coordination meetings co-chaired by UNHCR and IRC on a monthly basis and attended by various humanitarian agencies to coordinate multi-sector response for urban IDPs living in Juba and the vicinity as well as to ensure protection mainstreaming in their response.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Protection

Refugee response:

- 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, since July 2014 UNHCR has been working with the Commission for Refugee Affairs to deliver refugee ID cards to refugees in Central Equatoria. The government of South Sudan has so far delivered more than 6,500 ID cards for eligible refugees in urban locations: Juba (1,888), Yei (743), Maridi (107) as well as settlements: Gorom (807) and Lasu (3,039). Further distribution is planned for the year 2015.

IDP response:

- 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. In view of the increasing spontaneous returns to Bor mainly from the IDP settlement in Mingkaman as well as refugee camps in Uganda, UNHCR enhanced protection monitoring of returnees in Bor in order to analyze the movement trend and capture major protection issues.

- 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.

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 has 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 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.
- In Maban, out of 66 semi-permanent classrooms under construction in Doro Camp, 60 were completed. In addition, fencing of the school premises was started, while in Ajuong Thok, 20 classrooms were constructed.
- The construction of Yei Girls Boarding Senior Secondary School has been completed this year. The school currently has ten classrooms including four constructed through IBIS, UNHCR's implementing partner. The school has 300 students, but with the addition of the four classrooms, its' admission has been increased to 600 students. The school opened in 2004 and has been supported by UNHCR for three consecutive years through IBIS partnership with funding from DANIDA.

Health

- The general health situation of the refugees is currently within normal standards. The health profile of the refugees remained stable despite the deterioration of security condition, and with very limited manpower. The overall health situation of the refugees is stable, with crude mortality and under five mortality of 0.2/1000/month and 0.56/1,000/month respectively.
- Following suspected cases of measles in Yusuf-Batil camp and suspected Acute Flaccid Paralysis (polio) case in Kaya camp, an integrated measles, polio, and vitamin A campaign is planned to take place in all Maban camp, in November and December 2014, in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, Maban CHD, and UNHCR partners. Stool samples from the suspected polio case and the contacts were sent to Kampala and results are expected in a week time.
- A meeting was held with the Director General of Health for Unity and the Director of Pariang County Health Department (CHD) to discuss the support that UNHCR may be able to extend to Pariang hospital - funding permitting. The discussion, among others, included the steps to install the medical equipment procured by UNHCR (x-ray, ultrasound, and a CD-4 device).
- The integrated measles campaign (measles, polio and vitamin A supplementation) started on 10/11/2014 and ended 14/11/2014 in Ajuong Thok. A total of 13,949 children benefited from this exercise (5826 received polio vaccination, 5551 received measles vaccination, 2,572 received Vitamin A supplement). Coverage rate was 103% for both polio and measles and 120% for Vitamin A supplementation.
- Various medicines and medical supplies were distributed to all camps except Doro.

- Health/WASH/Nutrition/HIV/AIDS Coordination meeting was held to discuss: key updates from each partner; updates on Cholera, Ebola, and Kalazar; Nutrition/Food situation, and planned nutrition survey; gaps in services: HIV/AIDS/RH and mental Health & Psychosocial support; and WASH.
- IMC has completed preparations to begin mental health services in Kaya and in Gendrassa camps in Maban. MSF-H is providing mental health services in Gentil hospital and has planned to start outreach services.
- Mosquito nets distribution is on-going in Ajuong Thok camp.
- Construction of a new permanent clinic is ongoing in Ajuong Thok.
- The UNHCR Health Unit received three ambulances; one each will be allocated to camps in WES (to WVI), Yida camp (IRC), and to ACROSS.
- 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. The Government has almost finalized the national preparedness and response plan for Ebola and will present the plan to the donors for funding; the plan includes refugees. The Government and partners have given attention to four high risk states; they felt that Juba and other areas that have had previous outbreaks or have busy border entry points – the three Equatorias and NBeG (Northern Bahr El Ghazal), by virtue of sharing a border with a country that has been affected before - were most vulnerable.
- UNHCR participated in the UNAIDS Joint Team on AIDS which discussed the South Sudan Joint Programme of Support on HIV/AIDS that has four strategic results on preventing sexual transmission of HIV; preventing new infections in children and keeping their mothers alive; reducing AIDS-related mortality; and supporting an enabling environment for HIV response. Twelve output results further elaborate on the UN's contribution to these outcome results, under the leadership of different agencies based on the division of labour. UNHCR is working with UNAIDS and MoH to include refugees in the Global Fund submissions for 2015-2017 for HIV/AIDS and TB.
- UNHCR and MSF-F discussed ways to strengthen health and related services in Yida camp; similarly UNHCR, IRC, and CARE discussed issues related to referrals within Unity and agreed on actions points to strengthen and improve communication.
- UNHCR new public health officer for Yida resumed duties.
- 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.
- Chronic shortage of health manpower specifically in Maban; has been further complicated due to the recent conflict, and has lasting negative impact on the scale and quality of health services provided to both refugees and host communities in the area.
- UNHCR and partners have started rolling out pentavalent vaccines in line with the new policy of the MoH; training is provided for vaccinators in Unity State.
- IBIS, UNHCR's partners, has agreed to construct a surgical ward in Morobo County in Central Equatoria State, and ground work will start in early December 2014.

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 ongoing in nutrition centres. Full ration of GFD - 15 day ration was distributed in all Maban camps. In Unity camps, general food distribution was completed in Ajuong Thok and is ongoing in Yida. Refugees are receiving 30 day rations on all the four commodities in the food basket.
- Nutrition survey protocol was shared and partners agreed to get ready for it despite the security situation. Nutrition surveys continued in all camps; data collection is completed in Yida, Ajuong Thok, Doro and Yusuf Batil camps and the exercises concludes in Ajuong Thok on 29th November 2014.

- Nutrition programme performance indicators are within acceptable range; 0.3% GAM and 1.1. % SAM in Unity nutrition centres.

Water and Sanitation

- In Unity, crude water coverage has gone up to 14.44 l/p/d. Crude latrine coverage is at 12 persons/latrine. Consumption is currently at 19.13 L/PP/Day. In Ajuong Thok water consumption is 19.13 l/p/d; and crude latrine coverage stands at 1 latrine/8.23 people.
- In Maban camps, average amount of water supplied in Doro was at 21 liters per person per day (l/p/d), in Gendrassa 18.8 l/p/d, in Kaya at 23.6 l/p/d and in Batil 18.8 l/p/d. The FRC average ranged between 0.2-0.9mg/l in Doro, 0.4-0.7mg/l in Kaya, in Gendrassa 0.4-0.5mg/l and in Batil 0.2-0.5mg/l. Water and sanitation indicators during the reporting period are within the acceptable standards in all camps.
- UNHCR, through partner NRC, constructed four new bore holes in Wau, to be used by IDPs and returnees.
- The Regional Wash Officer was on mission to South Sudan with the view of improving WASH services in the camps through reviewing strategic direction of the WASH sector and priorities in 2015.
- The installation of solar system is ongoing in Kaya; the plan is to install solar systems in one borehole in Gendrassa and four in Kaya as part of operations continuity/sustainability plans.
- In Kaya construction of latrines continued well as a matter of priority given the deteriorated coverage due to big number of full latrines. The coverage was at 27 individuals per latrine. Sanitation activities continued well where the Crude latrine coverage remained 1:15 in Doro and 1:17 in Gendrassa, 1:23 in Kaya and 1:15 in Batil. Routine hygiene activities continued well with support from the WASH/HP volunteers on hygiene key messages focusing on personal, domestic, and environmental hygiene including safe water chain, and Malaria transmission routes and prevention methods.

Shelter and NFIs

Refugee response:

- 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 m² 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 Gendrassa and Batil camps the shelter design had to be shifted in early 2014 from timber 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.

IDP response:

- 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.
- UNHCR carried out biometric registration of IDPs in Nimule town and the IDP settlement in Melijo. The exercise established the total number of IDP population and captured specific needs and vulnerabilities of IDPs and the data will be utilized for assistance purposes and protection follow-ups.
- 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.
- The CCCM Cluster, part of the 2015 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) submitted 6 (six) projects for funding under the 1st round of the CHF. Prioritized areas for the cluster include Camp Management, Humanitarian hubs, Camp developments and expansion as well as the expansion of outreach mechanisms through County Focal Points and a rapid response capacity.
- UNHCR CCCM and Protection Units maintained a close monitoring of developments in Eastern Equatoria where a sudden outflow of South Sudan residents to Uganda was reported. Reports and interviews with those that have crossed the border suggest that fear emanating from what the populace, mainly from the Madi tribe, believes to be an impending fighting between rebels and government forces was behind the movement.
- During the month of November, UNHCR as a national co-lead chaired one of the CCCM Cluster bi-weekly meetings and participated in another to streamline activities aimed at supporting displaced persons both in and out of PoCs.
- In what appears to be confidence in some parts of the Country, former refugees/asylum seekers that had fled to Kenya and Uganda were reportedly arriving in South Sudan through Nimule at a rate of around 100 persons per day.

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 15th 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 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 ongoing 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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Contacts:

Fatoumata Lejeune-Kaba, Senior External Affairs Officer, lejeunek@unhcr.org, Tel: Cell +211 927 77 00 40
James Alemi, Reporting Officer, a.lemi@unhcr.org, Tel: Cell +211 922 12 24 30