

## UNHCR SOUTH SUDAN at a glance

### Refugees

### Key Statistics

01 September  
2014

Total **247,281**

COO*	No. of indiv.
Sudan	224,906
DRC	15,435
Ethiopia	4,899
CAR	2,041

### \*Country of origin

### Refugees in Camps

Yida	71,982
Doro	49,941
Yusuf Batil	40,090
Kaya	21,800
Gendrassa	17,803
Ajuong Thok	13,854
Lasu	7,908
Juba	5,941
Makpandu	3,381
Ezo	3,479
Pocholla	2,339
Gorom	2,278
Yei	2,098
Source Yubu	1,067
Lelo	956
Tambura	869
Maridi	395
Andari	305
Naandi	284
Morobo	233
Renk	166
Malakal	112

### IDPs

### Key Statistics

01 September  
2014

Total **1,439,250**

### States No. of indiv

Jonglei	618,736
Unity	291,730
Upper Nile	256,465
Lakes	137,453
Central Eq.*	75,070
W. B.G*	26,661
Wester Eq.	4,729
Warrap	11,568
Eastern Eq	7,566
N.B.G*	2,596
Abyei region	6,676

\*Equatoria  
\*Western Bahr el Ghazal  
\*Northern Bahr el Ghazal



Sudanese refugee women leaving a distribution point after receiving their 15-day food ratio - Photo credit: @UNHCR

## Population of Concern

Despite the ongoing conflict in South Sudan, there are 247,281 recognized refugees in South Sudan as of 01 December 2014. The Sudanese who are mainly found in Unity and Upper Nile State make up 91 % of the total refugee population. The DR Congolese, Ethiopians and refugees from the Central African Republic are mainly in Central and Western Equatoria, with some Ethiopians also living in Jonglei State. Most refugees were recognized *prima facie* after mass arrival.

Since mid-December 2013, some 1.4 million South Sudanese have been internally displaced across the country, with most living in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei States, the three hardest-hit conflict areas. Nearly 10 percent of them are found at United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites and the overwhelming majority lives in distant and often inaccessible locations. There are also 186,000 IDP returnees, according to a recent humanitarian estimate.

## Sudanese – Refugees from Sudan

- For the Sudanese refugees, the key priorities are maintaining life-saving activities; upgrading existing emergency structures into more sustainable constructions; relocating refugees to the newly established camps and improving the standard of services delivered in those camps; in addition to promoting peaceful co-existence between refugee and host communities.
- UNHCR, with its partners, maintained continuity of critical services in all the refugee camps/settlements through, inter-alia, airlifting of NFIs, medical supplies, and food. All other basic services, including access to primary education, health, shelter, water and sanitation have so far been at the acceptable standards.

## Congolese, Ethiopians and Central Africans – Refugee from DRC, Ethiopia and CAR

- For refugees from the **DRC**, **CAR** and **Ethiopia** priority is given to self-reliance and livelihoods activities; the provision of education and health support; plus the protection of children and survivors of, or those at risk of, Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV).
- Even within the context of this continuing civil conflict, **in cooperation with the South Sudanese and Ethiopian authorities**, UNHCR has been able to accomplish durable solutions for a number of Ethiopian Anyuak refugees, facilitating 572 to voluntarily repatriate by air in 2014 to date.
- After their departure, there are now 4,829 Anyuak refugees remaining in South Sudan. They are in Pochalla, Jonglei State (2339), Gorom in the outskirts of Juba (2278) and in the town of Malakal (112) and Renk (166) in Upper Nile State.
- UNHCR also successfully supported the distribution of the first joint **UNHCR-Government ID cards for over 6,584 refugees in urban areas**, assisting refugees to pass safely through security checkpoints.

SUB OFFICES

Bunj  
Jamjang

FIELD OFFICES

Abyei Area

Bor

Kwajok

Malakal

Rumbek

Torit

Wau

Yambio

Yida

Yei

No. of Staff: 385

National 260

International 98

UNVs 27

Key Donors

Governments of:	
United States	81.7%
Japan	6.4%
European Union	2.4%
Germany	2.3%
Canada	1.7%
Luxembourg	1.3%
UN Prog. HIV/AIDS	0.9%
Others	3.3%

Budget 2014	(USD)
Ops Plan	424,282,355
Funded	105,936,741.95
Gap	318,345,613.95



UNHCR IDPs protection delivery in Leer town/Count, South of Unity State, in opposition controlled area targeting resident communities, returnees and IDPs - Photo credit: @UNHCR/M. Ferrante

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

With respect to IDPs UNHCR’s main focus is on meeting the needs of IDPs living outside of the POC sites, including by delivering NFIs to the most vulnerable and at risk individuals and groups. . By 1 December, UNHCR’s non-food items had reached approximately 131,100 IDP families, representing 524,400 displaced South Sudanese since January. In 2014, UNHCR has also up-scaled its operational engagement in the IDP crisis which has resulted into 1.4m IDPs, about 100,000 of such hosted at Protection of Civilian (POC) sites in UNMISS bases in various parts of the country. Priorities for coordination and engagement with IDPs in South Sudan continue to flow from the roles of UNHCR within the Protection, CCCM and NFI/Shelter Clusters, as well as where the geographic locations of major IDP populations are congruent with UNHCR’s existing operations with refugees (Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei), Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Lakes State. Although the main focus for outreach to IDPs is out of POC sites, UNHCR maintains a solutions-oriented approach, establishing highly visible and deep field protection presence and action in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei States, directly and indirectly through partners funded by UNHCR. Some activities conducted include expert protection monitoring and reporting, identification and provision of assistance to persons with specific needs, provision of expertise to achieve protection mainstreaming and establishment of community-based protection networks.

Cluster Protection Coordination

Since the cluster roll out in 2010, UNHCR is the lead agency of the Protection Cluster with the NGO co-lead, NRC. The sub-clusters of the Protection Cluster are Child Protection, GBV and Mine Action and the land coordination forum (working group).

The Protection Cluster plays an important role in advancing protection priorities at national and state level and shaping the response of other clusters and the humanitarian community. The Protection Cluster works closely with the other clusters. As part of its efforts to ensure protection is central to the overall humanitarian response, UNHCR established a Protection Cluster Policy Group, comprised of the three key UN protection agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA). UNHCR and the Protection Cluster are also working closely with UNMISS, with a particular focus on the protection of civilians as part of UNMISS’ new mandate and guiding UNMISS and the humanitarian community in creating conditions for protection and solutions of IDPs outside of UNMISS bases.

Partners

Government

**South Sudan Commission for Refugees Affairs (SSCRA)** - SSCRA was established on 23/1/2013, the President of the Republic of South Sudan announced the formation of SSCRA in line with the Refugee Act, 2012. One of the functions of the Commission as per section 12 (2) (d) of the Refugee Act, 2012 is to protect and serve refugees within the borders of the Republic of South Sudan in line with the Refugee Act, 2012 and other international and regional protocol, and in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.

South Sudan Aids Commission  
South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission  
Directorate of Nationality Passport and Immigration

UN

World Food Programme, UNICEF, IOM & UNOPS

INGO

AAHI, ACTED, African Humanitarian Action (AHA), ACROSS, Care South Sudan, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) Health Link, Humane Development Council (HDC), IMC, IRC, LWF, NVP, NRC, OXFAM UK, Samaritan’s Purse (SP), Save the Children International (SCI) and WVI