



**SOUTH SUDAN**  
September 2016

## HIGHLIGHTS

**45,450**

Refugees and IDPs received NFI from UNHCR across South Sudan

**37,746**

Refugee children involved in Back to School campaign in Maban

**8,385**

Refugees and host communities received seeds and farming tools

**450**

Refugees, IDPs and key stakeholders involved in various training

### Population of concern

A total of **1.61 million** IDPs

A total of **262,728** refugees

#### Refugees by country of origin

Country	Total
Sudan	241,534
DRC	14,743
Ethiopia	4,542
Central African Republic	1,880
Other nationalities	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>262,728</b>

### Funding

**USD 275,668,213**

Requested for comprehensive needs in 2016



**USD 131,249,542**

Needed for top priority activities in 2016



### UNHCR Presence

**Staff: 409**

284 national staff

125 international staff

**Offices:**

11 offices located in:

Juba, Jamjang, Bunj, Bentiu, Bor, Kwajok, Malakal, Rumbek, Yambio, Yei, Yida.

1 field unit located in: Mingkaman.

## WORKING WITH PARTNERS

- UNHCR works closely with the Government of South Sudan to deliver assistance and protection services to refugees and IDPs.
- In the **refugee response**, the main government counterparts are the Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation, and the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA). Implementing partners in 2016 are the following: Action Africa Help International (AAHI), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), ACROSS, ACTED, CARE International, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC), International Medical Corps (IMC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Relief International (IR), Samaritan's Pursue (SP), Save the Children, UMCOR (United Methodist Committee on Relief), UNOPS, UNV and World Vision International (WVI).
- In the **IDP response**, the main government counterpart is the Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (RRC). Implementing partners in 2016 are: ADRA, African Humanitarian Action (AHA), Danish Refugee Council, Handicap International, Health Link, Humane Development Consortium, INTERSOS, International Rescue Committee, Nile Hope, TOCH, UNV, Women Aid Vision and Women Development Group. Within the IDP response cluster system, UNHCR in South Sudan is Lead of the Protection Cluster (with NRC co-leading), Co-Lead of the CCCM Cluster along with IOM and ACTED, and undertakes enhanced participation in the IOM-led Shelter/NFI Cluster.
- On **prevention of statelessness**, UNHCR's main counterpart is the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration (DNPI).
- UNHCR maintains an **operational partnership** with CAFOD, Caritas, CMMB, FARM South Sudan, Food Agriculture Organization (FAO), ICRC, Jesuit Refugee Service (JSR), Médecins Sans Frontières (France, Belgium), Medair, Mentor, OXFAM, SIM, UNAIDS, UNOCHA, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNMAS, UNMISS, World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), Women for Women International and World Renew International.

## MAIN ACTIVITIES – REFUGEE PROGRAMME

### Protection

#### Central Equatoria

- UNHCR led a high-level inter-agency mission to Yei on 27 September together with ECHO, OCHA, UNICEF and UNDSS to meet with authorities, church leaders and community representatives regarding the recent displacement of tens of thousands of civilians. The delegation also met with the representatives of the refugee communities from Lasu settlement. The latter told the mission that armed groups have repeatedly entered the settlement and fired shots, assaulted refugees, looted and destroyed humanitarian assets, goods and property. A young Congolese refugee was killed, leaving two children orphaned. Some 8,000 refugees abandoned the settlement and dispersed in different directions. Nearly 7,400 people have reportedly found refuge on farmland at Kukuyi, some 6 kilometres north of Lasu, and along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). A few hundred have crossed into DRC and settled near the border at Aba. In a meeting with Governor of Yei River State, David Lokonga Moses, UNHCR urged the government to protect the lives of civilian populations, including refugees, and call upon all armed parties to respect the civilian and humanitarian nature of asylum and refugee settlements.
- In Juba, UNHCR registered 104 asylum seekers from Burundi, Ethiopia, Eritrea and Sudan and reactivated the files of 66 individuals who had been put on hold in the registration database, bringing the total number of persons of concern in Juba to 4,018, including 1,367 asylum seekers and 2,651 refugees. Furthermore, over 30 Sudanese refugees approached UNHCR in Juba for help, after fleeing the conflict in the Greater Equatoria region (Yei and Lasu settlement) in mid-September. The sought UNHCR's support to relocate to refugee camps in Unity. UNHCR is screening them as a prerequisite to consideration of relocation.
- In Juba, UNHCR launched on 13 September a three-month training program for Refugee Status Determination caseworkers at South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) to enable them to adjudicate refugee claims. In South Sudan, more than 1,300 asylum-seekers are awaiting determination of their refugee status. In response to UNHCR's advocacy, CRA agreed to extend the validity of asylum seeker certificates and refugee ID cards to respectively 1 year (from 6 months) and 3 years (from 1 year).
- UNHCR received confirmation that South Sudan has acceded to the 1969 AOU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, after the instruments of accession were deposited at the African Union in Addis Ababa on 19 May 2016. The Convention has now entered into force.
- In Juba, UNHCR and CRA continued to liaise with relevant government authorities to ensure that the armed forces respect the civilian character of asylum and refugee settlements, with reference to ongoing incidents in Gorom settlement. As a matter of fact, the presence of soldiers in the vicinity of the settlement continues to pose protection risks to refugees.

During the reporting period, armed soldiers entered Gorom in two separated occasions, attempting to break into the homes of refugees, breaking into a shop and looting some merchandise and shooting in the air. The police responded to one of the incidents and apprehended the perpetrators.

## Unity

- UNHCR officially opened a new camp at Pamir on 1 September to provide better protection and services to Sudanese refugees relocating from Yida settlement and new arrivals from the war-torn Nuba Mountains. The new camp, some 80 kilometres south of the contested border with Sudan, can accommodate up to 20,000 people at the moment. UNHCR and partners have so far demarcated 5,000 family plots, built a primary school and a health care centre. Drinking water is available through a sun-powered water pumping system. A child friendly space opened in the first week of September. Children started primary school in mid-September. By the end of the month, nearly 400 refugees had relocated from Yida.
- In September 2016, UNHCR registered and assisted 78 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan State in Yida, bringing the number of new arrivals since 1 January 2016 to 9,369. The new arrivals reported hunger, aerial bombardments and ground attacks as the main reasons for fleeing to South Sudan. Due to the ongoing rainy season, the number of new arrivals has significantly dropped compared to previous months, with renewed influxes expected to start again as the rainy season comes to an end in November. Since 1 January 2016, UNHCR relocated 13,587 people to Ajuong Thok, including 9,184 new arrivals and 4,403 refugees who had previously registered in Yida. The current population of Yida is 60,184, while Ajuong Thok hosts 39,081 refugees.
- In Ajuong Thok and Pamir camps, UNHCR and CRA organized a one-day training on human rights and UNHCR's mandate for 23 police officers, with a focus on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR and partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) provided a one-day training on Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) concepts for 25 members of a women leadership and advocacy group.

## Upper Nile

- In Doro camp, UNHCR partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) began constructing a joint refugee-host community traditional court, expected to be completed in November.
- In Maban, UNHCR and partners distributed underwear to 875 women and girls of reproductive age.

## Western Equatoria

- For the first time since November 2015, UNHCR through CRA paid a visit to Ezo to assess the presence of refugees in the settlement, which was formally closed in February 2016 after attacks on humanitarian workers and assets in November 2015. The assessment indicates that 731 families (2,111 individuals) returned to Ezo after South Sudanese armed groups attacked Democratic Republic of the Congo's Bangalu region on 11 September. This is an area near the border with South Sudan where most Ezo refugees had settled in last year after fleeing the settlement. UNHCR was able to verify in its registration database 466 families (1,298 individuals) as refugees, while another 106 families appeared as on hold. Twenty-seven families (88 individuals) were registered as new arrivals, including 12 families (48 individuals) who expressed an interest to relocate to Makpandu settlement. UNHCR is looking into ways to facilitate the relocation.
- In Yambio, UNHCR and its partner World Vision International (WVI) worked with the public prosecutor and the County Court to ensure due process of law in a case of attempted rape perpetrated by a 21-year-old man against a six-year-old girl in Makpandu settlement. The court convicted the offender to imprisonment and payment of a fine. As part of UNHCR's response to SGBV, in Makpandu UNHCR and WVI with the support of WHO organized a two-day refresher training on clinical management of rape survivors for 10 health workers and protection staff.

## Education

- UNHCR selected 12 Sudanese and Congolese refugees to be awarded higher education scholarships under Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund, also known as DAFI programme. The candidates will begin their university courses at the St. Mary's University in Juba on 17 October. They are currently living in different locations across South Sudan, including refugee camps in Unity, Upper Nile and urban areas of Yambio and Juba.

## Central Equatoria

- In Juba, UNHCR participated in the National Consultation on Sustainable Development Goal 4, "*Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning*", gathering national and state officials from the Ministry of Education and Instruction, UN agencies and some 150 education actors. The Minister of Education assured UNHCR that refugees would be included in national education programming. In a sideline meeting, the Undersecretary of General Education and Instruction sought UNHCR's support in helping refugee children in Uganda sit for national examinations.

## Unity

- In Ajuong Thok camp, all schools reopened on 5 September, with an enrolment of 7,995 pupils in four primary schools (4,836 boys and 3,159 girls).

## Upper Nile

- In Maban camps, UNHCR and partners Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Save the Children International (SCI) carried out a Back to School campaign to educate children and parents about the importance of education and the enrolment process. The campaign targeted 26,800 primary school pupils (13,294 males and 13,506 females) and 5,746 Accelerated Learning Program (ALP) students (2,364 males and 3,382 females).
- In Doro camp, UNHCR and partner SCI began distribution of uniforms to 3,293 pupils in four primary schools, including Nur School, Jamhur School, Dar es Salaam School and Unity School.

## Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, UNHCR and partner WVI in collaboration with State Ministry of Education completed an eight-day intensive English training for 28 secondary school students.

# Food Security and Nutrition

## Unity

- In Yida settlement, UNHCR and partners carried out Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening among 5,796 children under five years. As a result, 498 children (7.9 per cent) were found to suffer from moderate malnutrition and another 104 from severe malnutrition (1.9 per cent). They were referred to relevant feeding programmes.

## Upper Nile

- UNHCR dispatched 400 cartoons of Plumpy'Nut to Maban's four refugee camps to treat some 220 children with severe malnutrition, representing 0.7 per cent of 32,401 children under 5 years. This is the first batch of 1,440 cartons of Plumpy'Nut provided by UNICEF.

## Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, UNHCR and WFP completed the prepositioning of 262 tons of food needed to meet the food needs of the refugee population until the end of 2016, including cereals, pulses and vegetable oil. Furthermore, UNHCR's partner WVI distributed crop seeds to 299 families, including 4 kg of groundnuts, 2 kg of soybeans, 8 kg of maize and 7 kg of rice per family.

# Health

## Unity

- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR and partners distributed 8,700 mosquito nets.

## Upper Nile

- In Kaya camp, UNHCR and partners began provision of health care services for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT), including counseling and testing of pregnant women and provision of antiretroviral therapy (ART). Work is underway to expand the services to other camps and health facilities, including Bunj and Gentile hospitals.
- In Maban, UNHCR partner Mentor Initiative begun Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and larviciding activities in Kaya camp, targeting nearly 6,000 households. The same activities were undertaken in Yusuf Batil and Doro camp in August, reaching more than 21,000 households, and will start in Gendrassa camp in the second week of September, with a target of nearly 5,000 households. Furthermore, distribution of mosquito nets has been ongoing since June this year, including blanket distribution by UNHCR partner Medair in Gendrassa camp, benefitting nearly 41,000 refugees, and targeted distribution to large sized families (six and above) by UNHCR in all four camps. Compared to previous years, the incidence of malaria in the camps is higher but in line with the trends observed in the whole country. In addition to deploying preventive measures, UNHCR and partners have been treating patients with malaria. As a result, the number of malaria cases in Maban camps decreased from 19,701 in August to 5,863 in September. There were 6 deaths from malaria during the reporting period compared to 18 in August.

## Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, UNHCR partner WVI referred 15 patients living with HIV/AIDs to Yambio State Hospital for ART services. UNHCR is in discussion with Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) to explore the feasibility of extending their HIV/AIDS programme to Makpandu and hence allow provision of ART services on site.

## Water and Sanitation

### Upper Nile

- In Maban, UNHCR and partners Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) and Pacific Architects and Engineers (PAE) in coordination with the County WASH Department completed and handed over four boreholes to the host communities nearby the refugee camps, including Benchul, Leka, Sainepasa and Hikoma. As a result, nearly 6,500 people can now access safe water within their own village instead of walking as far as three kilometres. UNHCR is also helping the communities establish WASH committees to operate and maintain the boreholes and water points with the support of the local WASH department.
- In Maban, UNHCR partner ACTED concluded a training on prevention of water borne diseases for 70 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Committee members from Kaya, Doro and Gendrassa camps and 41 WASH child ambassadors.
- In Gendrassa camp, UNHCR partner ACTED constructed new water tap stands in four schools and rehabilitated the existing ones, in so providing a safer learning environment for some 3,000 students.

## Shelter and NFI

### Unity

- In Pamir camp, UNHCR and partner DRC completed the construction of 21 out of 700 transitional shelters meant for vulnerable refugees relocating from Yida.

### Upper Nile

- In Yusuf Batil camp, UNHCR and partner DRC distributed tents to 111 people with physical disabilities and the elderly.

### Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, UNHCR and WVI distributed NFIs to 95 vulnerable families (283 individuals), including blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, plastic sheets, sleeping mats, buckets and water cans.

## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

### Upper Nile

- In Doro camp, UNHCR partner Relief International (RI) provided a training on administration and loan repayment for 92 members of the two newly formed Village Saving Loan Association (VSLA) groups. Furthermore, 34 refugee entrepreneurs received a training on entrepreneurship development and business planning. Furthermore, 30 members of the Seedlings Nursery Group were trained in nursery and planting practices to help them improve their income. In the month of August, this group earned some USD 750 from the sale of tree seedlings.
- In Yusuf Batil camp, UNHCR and partner DRC conducted one-day training for 30 members of the Refugee Youth Committee on leadership, teambuilding and youth mobilization, with a view to strengthen community networks in identifying and addressing issues of concern, including early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- In Maban, UNHCR and partner ACTED trained 56 refugees in beekeeping and provided them with beekeeping starters kits.
- In Gendrassa and Kaya camps, UNHCR and partner ACTED distributed sesame seeds to 3,385 refugees and another 1,000 host community members to help them improve their food production and food security.

### Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, UNHCR and partners provided agricultural tools to 525 families in an effort to help them become more self-reliant, including to 200 families from the host community. Some 139 out of 150 plots for agricultural production have been allocated to date.



# MAIN ACTIVITIES – IDP PROGRAMME

## Protection

### COORDINATION

#### Central Equatoria

- UNHCR led a high-level inter-agency mission to Yei on 27 September together with ECHO, OCHA, UNICEF and UNDSS to meet with authorities, church leaders and community representatives regarding the recent displacement of tens of thousands of civilians. An estimated 100,000 people are trapped in Yei town, as military operations are underway in surrounding areas, raising concern for civilians' safety. An estimated 60,000 people were displaced into Yei from neighbouring villages, following deadly attacks on civilians and looting of private property on 11 and 13 September. Tens of thousands of local residents are also trapped and do not have the means to leave. Most internally displaced people are sheltering in abandoned houses, with smaller numbers in church compounds and are facing a serious shortage of food, medicine and household items. Food prices are skyrocketing, with basic supplies quickly disappearing from the markets. Many internally displaced people reported that their food stocks have been looted. Two local hospitals are functioning at reduced capacity. Back in Juba, UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations met on 30 September to discuss delivery of humanitarian assistance, including food, non-food items and drugs. Meanwhile, UNHCR donated 200 litres of fuel to Yei civil hospital to help the medical personnel on the ground carry out the most critical surgical operations. In a meeting with Governor of Yei River State, David Lokonga Moses, UNHCR urged the government to protect the lives of civilian populations, including refugees, and ensure their freedom of movement.
- The Protection Cluster released "Juba crisis and expansion of conflict" report on 16 September, calling on Government and the Opposition to uphold their obligations under the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) and international humanitarian, human rights, and criminal law to refrain from targeting civilians or civilian assets, and to allow full and unhindered access to civilians in areas of active conflict. The Protection Cluster is concerned about the limited capacity of humanitarian partners to reach out to communities in the increasing conflict area of the Greater Equatoria region, which continues to produce internal displacement and refugee outflows, mainly into Uganda. The lack of freedom of movement for South Sudanese civilians from fear of both government and opposition forces in many conflict areas remains a major protection concern. The full report is available here: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/south-sudan/document/south-sudan-protection-cluster-situation-update-16092016>

### OPERATIONS

#### Central Equatoria

- In Juba, the UNMISS Tonping IDP site was closed on 28 September, with 3,345 people relocated to UN House since 28 July 2016. UNHCR provided significant support for the relocation, including monitoring of the operation, communication with communities regarding the relocation process and availability of services at UN House and assistance for 113 persons with specific needs. Fourteen of them were assisted to go back to their homes in Juba and were provided with non-food items.
- In Juba, UNHCR provided mosquito nets, kitchen sets, blankets and plastic sheets to Confident Children out of Conflict (CCC) centre to help them better cope with the arrival children affected by the conflict in Yei. CCC is a national NGO providing temporary shelter to children at risk.

#### Jonglei

- In Bor, UNHCR completed an assessment of persons with specific needs in the Protection of Civilians (POC) site. Some 214 out of 529 families were found to fall in this category, including elderly at risk, unaccompanied minors and separated children, single parents and people with disabilities. Some 202 persons with specific needs were provided with jerry cans, sanitary napkins, soap and underwear. UNHCR is in discussion with CCM and NFI Clusters to explore the possibility of regular targeted assistance for these vulnerable IDPs.
- In Bor, UNHCR and partner HDC distributed NFIs to 43 vulnerable families in Payuen boma, including IDPs, returnees and host community members.
- In Bor, UNHCR sponsored a radio talk show on SGBV prevention and response and the consequences of early and forced marriage with the participation of officials from the State Ministry of Education, Gender, Child and Social Welfare.
- In Bor, UNHCR conducted a training for 75 members of the Community-Based Protection Network (CBPN) in Malualagobar and Bor town, covering human rights and protection concepts, child protection, prevention and response to

SGBV, and assistance to people with HIV/AIDs. At the end of the training, five community members were selected to serve as a liaison between the communities and UNHCR/RRC on protection issues.

### Unity

- In Bentiu, UNHCR referred 34 rape survivors to MSF and International Rescue Committee (IRC) for medical attention and psychosocial counselling. Four incidents have reportedly occurred in Bentiu town and 30 others on the road from Leer to Bentiu,
- In Bentiu, UNHCR provided the Protection Cluster with 200 kg of dignity kits to be distributed to women of reproductive age during an inter-cluster response to IDPs in Jazeera.

### Upper Nile

- In Malakal, UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations in coordination with South Sudan's Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (RRC) provided assistance to some 486 IDP families (1,066 individuals) recently arrived from Baliet County, including food and non-food items.

### Western Bahr al Ghazal

- In Wau, UNHCR assisted 486 persons with specific needs in different sites, including 255 at UNMISS Protected site 2, 107 at the Cathedral compound, 62 in Lokoloko, 47 in Nazareth, and 15 at the South Sudan's Red Cross compound. Assistance included, inter alia, distribution of NFIs, referral to services and identification of caregivers for the most needy.
- In Wau, UNHCR conducted a training on psychosocial support, first-aid training and SGBV prevention and response for 70 staff members of partner organization Women Development Group.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### Central Equatoria

In Juba, ACTED, IOM, UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations started on 10 September biometric registration of some 39,000 internally displaced people at UN House in Juba to ensure equal access to services and assistance. The biometric registration followed an ACTED-led population count in August and subsequent WFP registration, which enabled food distributions in September. The last biometric registration at UN House was conducted in June 2015.

## UNHCR'S MAIN DONORS IN 2016

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### Links:

[South Sudan Situation Regional Portal](#)

[UNHCR South Sudan Facebook page](#)

[UNHCR News Story: 100,000 fearful civilians trapped in South Sudan town](#)

[UNHCR Briefing Note: UNHCR sounds warning alarms over situation in South Sudan's Yei](#)

[UNHCR Press Release: UNHCR welcomes South Sudan's accession to the African refugee convention](#)

[UNHCR Press Release: UNHCR condemns attacks on refugee settlement in South Sudan](#)

[UNHCR Press Release: UNHCR opens a new refugee camp in northern Unity](#)