



## HIGHLIGHTS

**65,421**

Refugees received second hand clothes in Maban

**17,040**

Exercise books handed over to schools in Maban

**1,000**

IDP families received assistance at Don Bosco compound in Juba

**140**

Refugees and key actors received protection training from UNHCR

- In the last week of July, UNHCR and partners resumed operations for asylum seekers and refugees in Juba after nearly 15 days of paralyzed services that followed July 8 violence, including the reopening of the reception centre at UNHCR office and a community centre in Gudele. During the crisis, UNHCR maintained close contact with refugees through a dedicated hotline.
- On 19 August, UNHCR partner ACROSS regained access to Gorom settlement, 10 days after insecurity in Juba rendered it cut-off. General food distribution took place on 28 July, after UNHCR's negotiations with authorities to ensure safe passage for the food convoy dispatched from Juba.
- In Juba, UNHCR continued to work with ACTED and Nonviolent Peace Force to receive IDPs relocating from UMISS Tamping to UN House. By the end of July, 115 out of 4,500 people were relocated. UNHCR in coordination with UNFPA began expanding SGBV programming for IDPs.

## Population of concern

A total of **1.61 million** IDPs

A total of **259,796** refugees

### Refugees by country of origin

Country	Total
Sudan	238,636
DRC	14,726
Ethiopia	4,528
Central African Republic	1,878
Other nationalities	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,796</b>

## Funding

**USD 275,668,213**

Requested for comprehensive needs in 2016



**USD 121,749,542**

Needed for top priority activities in 2016



## UNHCR Presence

**Staff: 373**

**278** national staff

**95** 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

### Unity

- In July 2016, UNHCR registered and assisted 588 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan State in Yida, bringing the number of new arrivals since 1 January 2016 to 8,993. Nearly 90 percent of new arrivals were women and children from Boram, Heban and Umdoreen Counties in Sudan, with unaccompanied minors and separated children representing 10 percent of the new arrivals. They reported hunger, aerial bombardments and ground attacks as the main reasons for fleeing to South Sudan. In July, UNHCR relocated 1,590 refugees from Yida to Ajuong Thok, including 628 new arrivals and 962 refugees who had previously registered in Yida, bringing the total number of Sudanese relocated to Ajuong Thok since 1 January 2016 to 13,083. This includes 8,907 new arrivals and 4,176 refugees who had previously registered in Yida (of them, 3,708 have been relocated since May 2016). The current population of Yida is 59,442, while Ajuong Thok hosts 38,539 refugees.

### Upper Nile

- In Doro camp, UNHCR and partner DRC co-facilitated training sessions for 100 refugee community leaders on prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and legal consequences of rape.
- In Maban, UNHCR partner DRC in coordination with the Public Prosecutor organized a two-day training for 21 police investigators (including 10 camp-based police officers) on responsibilities and structure of the Criminal Investigation Department, Code of criminal procedures, Code of evidence and Bill of Rights. The training put a strong focus on women and children's rights.
- In Maban, UNHCR partner LWF, in collaboration with Makerere University in Uganda, organized a 10-day child and youth protection training starting for both child protection and education partners.

### Central Equatoria

- In Juba, UNHCR and partners resumed operations for asylum seekers and refugees in the last week of July after nearly 15 days of paralyzed services, including the reopening of the reception centre at UNHCR office and HDC-run community centre in Gudele. During the crisis, UNHCR maintained regular communication with urban refugees through a dedicated hotline, whose number was shared with persons of concern soon after the outbreak of violence via a bulk SMS in English and Arabic. Since then, hundreds of refugees have approached UNHCR and partners to express their concerns over security in Juba, with many seeking re-issuance of lost documentation. Some 20 refugees, who had lost their livelihoods

during the fighting, asked for financial assistance and relocation. Among them was a vulnerable single mother with four children, who has been already taken to Ajuong Thok camp for better protection. In Juba, there were 2,167 refugees by the end of July, mostly from Sudan.

- In Juba, the Safe House continued to operate throughout the crisis, serving as a temporary shelter for the most vulnerable urban refugees, especially those with serious medical conditions and protection needs. UNHCR paid a visit on 22 July and committed to raise the daily food allowance for the Safe House guests from SSP 20 per person to SSP 50, given the increased cost of living in Juba.
- UNHCR through its partner ACROSS regained access to Gorom settlement on 19 July, 10 days after insecurity in Juba rendered it cut-off. Since then, ACROSS has carried out daily monitoring visits with unhindered access to the settlement. On 20 July, the local clinic received drugs from Juba. On 27 July, UNHCR and CRA fielded a joint mission to Gorom to meet with the Chief of Police and his team, (who maintain a permanent presence at the entry to the settlement), with the Refugee Committee, and with the area military commander to express concerns about the movement of armed elements through the settlement, which has led to several security incidents, and to advocate for enhanced security and protection of refugees. Gorom hosted 2,083 Ethiopian refugees by the end of July.
- UNHCR partner ACROSS was able to access Lasu settlement in the last week of July and replenish drug supplies at Lasu Primary Health Care Centre. Whilst failing to access the site since 12 July due to deterioration in security in Yei and along the road to the settlement, UNHCR maintained daily contact with Lasu refugees to listen to their concerns and met with their representatives in Yei in several occasions. Lasu settlement was home to 10,374 refugees by the end of July, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

## Education

### Unity

- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR partner LWF teamed up with Emmanuel Christian College to conduct in-service training of teachers, with 74 having enrolled so far. This training is expected to increase the number of qualified teachers in the camp from 10 to 94.
- In Ajuong Thok, UNHCR provided 62 secondary school new students with learning materials, bringing the total number of learners assisted in 2016 to 1,564.

### Upper Nile

- In Yusuf Batil and Gendrassa camps, UNHCR partner LWF distributed 17,040 exercise books to seven primary schools.

## Food Security and Nutrition

### Unity

- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR and partners screened 78 new arrival children under five years for malnutrition through Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) test. As a result, 10 percent were found to suffer from severe acute malnutrition and 30 percent from moderate acute malnutrition. They were all referred for Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in the camp.

### Upper Nile

- In Maban, UNHCR and partners carried out July's GFD for more than 135,000 refugees, in addition to distribution of soap.
- In Kaya and Gendrassa camps, UNHCR partners concluded a 15-day Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) for children under two years as part of the ongoing response to tackle malnutrition. Furthermore, WFP provided Plumpy'Nut to more than 2,000 children.

### Central Equatoria

- In Gorom settlement, UNHCR in cooperation with WFP and CRA carried out July's GFD on 28 July for more than 2,000 refugees, after negotiations with authorities to ensure safe passage for the food convoy dispatched from Juba. The previous GFD had taken place in early June, causing Gorom refugees to face food shortages for more than a month. As an interim measure, refugees received 300 kg of sorghum on 16 July -approximately 10 kg per family.

### Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, UNHCR partner WVI carried out July's GFD for nearly 3,200 refugees, including sorghum, maize, pulses and vegetable oil and salt.

## Shelter and NFI

### Unity

- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR distributed 268 shelter kits to refugees, giving a total of 3,307 shelter kits since January 2016. UNHCR also distributed 154 family tents to refugees relocating from Yida to Ajuong Thok, giving a total of 712 family tents since the beginning of 2016. Another 324 emergency shelters were distributed to new arrivals during the reporting period, with a total of 4,063 emergency shelters distributed so far this year in Ajuong Thok and Pamir.

### Upper Nile

- In Kaya camp, UNHCR partner ACTED distributed mosquito nets to 2,506 refugees,
- In Doro camp and Yusuf Batil camp, UNHCR distributed second-hand clothes to respectively 27,098 and 38,323 refugees.

### Central Equatoria

- In Gorom settlement, UNHCR partner ACROSS distributed mosquito nets to 2,040 refugees.

## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

### Upper Nile

- In Yusuf Batil and Doro camps, UNHCR and its partners completed the establishment of 40 Village-Saving Loans Associations and offered basic financial literacy training to facilitate increased access to capital for income-generating activities. The overall the loan portfolio stood at 108,900 South Sudan Pounds by the end of July.
- In Gendrassa and Kaya camps and their host communities, UNHCR partner ACTED established ten farmer field schools as well as four agro pastoral field schools, each comprising 20 members, to promote farmer self-learning and to improve farming practices. ACTED has also facilitated the formation of nine school gardens and kitchen gardening clubs comprising parents, pupils and teachers.

### Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu settlement, 149 refugee families received each 100 square meters of agricultural lands for the second planting sessions, in addition to agricultural tools such as hoes, machetes, rakes, and slashers.

# MAIN ACTIVITIES – IDP PROGRAMME

## Protection

### OPERATIONS

#### Upper Nile

- In Wau Shilluk, UNHCR partner DRC distributed dignity kits to 1,429 vulnerable women of reproductive age.
- In Malakal, UNHCR identified and assisted 1,300 persons with specific needs during July's GFD.

#### Central Equatoria

- In Juba, the number of internally displaced people in collective sites and UN bases was estimated at around 101,000 by the end of July, including some 88,000 IDPs displaced before July 8 violence and another 13,000 after. This includes 28,338 IDPs in POC 3 (21,500 before July 8 and 6,838 after July 8), 7,194 at Way Station, 7,000 in POC 1, 4,500 at UNMISS Tamping (after July 8), 6,727 at Mahad collective site, 3,831 in Munuki, 3,225 in Gudele, 2,336 at Don Bosco compound (1,086 before July 8 and 1,250 after July 8), 1,200 in Mangaten, 1,039 in Gurei, 700 at Checkpoint, and 650 in Mangaten 2, in addition to some 19,500 unregistered IDPs in POC sites and 15,000 others within the host community.
- UNHCR together with Medair, IOM and Don Bosco Church distributed assistance to some 1,000 IDP families at Don Bosco IDP site, including sleeping mats, plastic sheeting and food items. Some 90 persons with specific needs were identified during distribution.
- In Juba, UNHCR conducted an assessment at UNMISS Tamping on 21-22 July to identify and assist persons with specific needs within a population of some 4,500 newly displaced, including by establishing a protection space on site. Relocation of IDPs from UNMISS Tamping to UN House began on 28 July, with UNHCR, ACTED and NP working together to receive and assist them upon arrival. By the end of July, 115 IDPs were relocated to UN House. The pace of relocation was

reportedly slow, with many IDPs citing insecurity for their being reluctant to leave UNMISS Topping. UNHCR and partners are working to enhance communication with the community. Meanwhile, ACTED and Concern began constructing communal shelters to accommodate the new arrivals.

- In Juba, UNHCR together with NP, HDC and IsraAID finalized the plan for a protection assessment in early August to gather and analyze information on the protection needs of urban IDPs, including on SGBV. This assessment is part of UNHCR's increased response on SGBV in coordination with UNFPA, lead of the SGBC sub-cluster lead.

### Western Bahr al Ghazal

- In Wau town, 41,429 people remained displaced in different sites by the end of July, including St. Joseph Church compound (1,262), Lokoloko (683), Nazareth Church compound (3,885), Cathedral compound (10,417), South Sudan Red Cross compound (3,095) and Protection of Civilians site 2 (22,087). Another 37,306 people remain displaced in the outskirts of Wau town, including Biringi (1,200), Baggari (2,110), Ugali (600), Ngosulugu (2,000), Ngodakala (900), Farajalla (4,300), NGO Halima (2,900), Tadu (1,950), Ngisa (5,000), Gette (2,829), Atido (1,263), Agok (565), Akol (489) and Mboro (11,200). Lack of access to IDPs outside Wau remains an issue of major concern.
- In Wau, UNHCR completed an assessment in Lokoloko, Cathedral compound, and Nazareth compound and planned for targeted assistance in August, including distribution of non-food items.

### Lakes

- In Mingkaman, UNHCR and other protection partners monitored the biometric verification of some 43,212 newly arrived IDPs. Cumulatively, humanitarian agencies are assisting 114,837 IDPs in Mingkaman.

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