

South Sudan Situation

1 - 15 June 2017

1,930,565*

 Total **South Sudanese refugees** in the region as of 15 June (pre and post Dec 2013 caseload)

507,161*

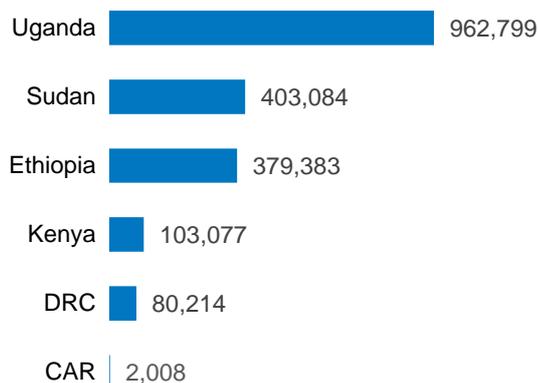
 South Sudanese refugee **arrivals in 2017**, based on field reports as of 15 June

272,935

Refugees in South Sudan and **2 million IDPs** as of 31 May 2017

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES AS OF 15 JUNE 2017

Host Countries



New Arrivals

	In 2016 (Jan to Dec)	In 2017 (as of 15 June)
CAR	659	317
DRC	61,125	13,542
Ethiopia	53,661	36,449
Kenya	22,501	13,483
Uganda	489,234	288,003
Sudan	134,370	155,367
TOTAL	761,550	507,161

KEY FIGURES*

63%

of the South Sudanese refugee population are children (under the age of 18 years old)

4.2 million

Total population of concern (South Sudanese refugees, South Sudanese IDPs and refugees inside South Sudan)

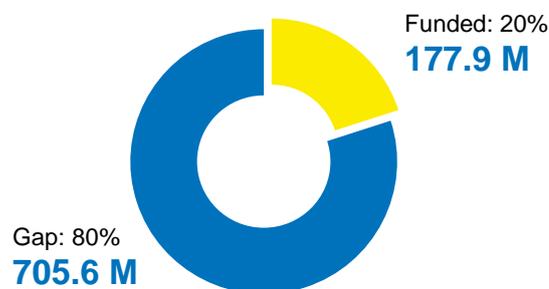
2,130,500

South Sudanese refugees are expected to be hosted in the region by 31 December 2017 (Revised 2017 RRP Planning figures)

FUNDING (AS OF 13 JUNE 2017)

USD 883.5 M

requested for the South Sudan situation



* The population and arrival figures are based on best available information at the time of production. UNHCR continues to verify the numbers in all countries and future updates may vary as new information becomes available.

Regional Highlights

- **The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Filippo Grandi, appointed Mr. Arnauld Akodjenou as Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) / Special Advisor for the South Sudan situation, with effect from 12 June.** As Regional Refugee Coordinator / Special Advisor, Mr. Akodjenou will work with relevant national and regional political, humanitarian and development actors in South Sudan, Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda in pursuit of protection and solutions for South Sudanese refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs). Mr. Akodjenou will be based in the UNHCR Regional Service Centre in Nairobi, Kenya.
- **Countries of asylum receiving South Sudanese refugees have witnessed a decrease in the number of new arrivals in the first half of June, likely attributable to the beginning of the rainy season in South Sudan.** Over 18,000 new South Sudanese refugees fled South Sudan between 1 and 15 June, compared to 48,035 in the second half of May.
- **Significant underfunding continues to hamper the humanitarian response in all seven countries affected by the South Sudan situation.** As of 13 June, UNHCR has received just 20 per cent of the USD 883.5 million requested for the response. There are major gaps in the provision of shelter; in Ethiopia, some 52 per cent of households registered in Gambella camps need transitional shelter assistance and in DRC, close to 4,000 additional shelters are required. Countries also report major gaps in the provision of education; in Sudan, nearly 60 per cent of school-aged South Sudanese refugee children are out of school.
- **In Uganda, recent flooding has affected the provision of accommodation for refugees** in a number of settlements, including Palorinya and Palabek. Efforts are underway to repair damage caused by the flooding.
- **In Sudan, local authorities have approved the extension of five refugee camps in White Nile,** including Al Waral, Um Sangour, Jouri, Al Redis II and Kashafa camps. The additional land will help to decongest Al Waral and Um Sangour camps through extra space to accommodate 10,000 households (approximately 55,000 people). The Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreak among refugees in Sudan remains contained.

Updates and Achievements

For more detailed information on the South Sudan situation response in specific country operations, kindly refer to the latest county updates, hyperlinked below and available on the portal: data.unhcr.org/southsudan



SOUTH SUDAN

Latest developments

- **On 12 June, the leaders of the East African regional block, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), convened a meeting of the signatories of the 2015 Peace Agreement to discuss ways to revitalize its implementation.** The IGAD leaders held an extraordinary summit on South Sudan in Addis Ababa with the participation of the Sudanese and Ugandan presidents, the South Sudanese first vice president, the Ethiopian and Somali prime ministers, the Djiboutian and Kenyan foreign ministers. The meeting underscored that the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) remains the only "viable way forward" to bring peace and lay out the foundations for a democratic regime in South Sudan.
- **The trial of South Sudanese soldiers accused of raping aid workers in Juba in July 2016 stalled on 6 June** after witnesses and victims, most of whom are out of the country, failed to appear before the court. The trial before the general court martial was adjourned until June 20. Twelve suspects are currently facing trial for alleged involvement in rape, looting, and killing at the Terrain hotel located in the South Sudanese capital.

Achievements and Impact

- **Protection:** In Juba, UNHCR, in collaboration with the South Sudan Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), organized a two-day workshop on "Human Rights and Refugee Protection" for 45 senior representatives from local governments, County Commissioners, police, immigration, the judiciary, human rights commission, CRA

and UNHCR. It was the first workshop of its kind for senior law enforcement authorities to learn about and discuss refugee protection management.

- **Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV):** UNHCR and partners conducted SGBV trainings in Juba, Pamir camp, Ajuong Thok camp and Gendressa camp, including sessions on female genital mutilation (FGM) and early marriage, and identified, referred and provided psychosocial support for 21 survivors of SGBV in Yei, Doro and Yusuf Batil camps. In Pamir camp, UNHCR partners International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Lutheran World Federation (LWF) launched a mass awareness campaign on early and timely reporting of SGBV, directly reaching an estimated 3,500 refugees as well as a further 20,000 beneficiaries (including those of Ajuong Thok) via the Jam Jang FM radio.
- **Education:** In Yei, Central Equatoria, UNHCR supported 110 refugee children to enroll in eight primary schools as part of UNHCR's plan to support 200 ex-Lasu refugee children displaced into Yei town following the conflict in July 2016. UNHCR also supported 30 refugee students to enroll in five Secondary Schools.
- **Water Sanitation and Hygiene:** In Ajuong Thok refugee camp, UNHCR and partners IRC and Samaritan Purse conducted a one-day joint training on Cholera Preparedness and prevention response to 110 health promoters, hygiene outreach workers, schools clubs and community leaders.
- **Community Empowerment and Self Reliance:** During the reporting period, over 5,200 refugees in Doro camp, Ajuong Thok and Pamir refugee camps received seeds and tools for agricultural activities to improve their self-reliance. In Yusuf Batil and Doro refugee camps, UNHCR and its partner Relief International facilitated an entrepreneurship training for 107 participants, while in Ajuong Thok refugee camp, UNHCR partner IRC conducted training for 100 refugee and host community youths on business and life skill.
- **IDP response:** In Juba, UNHCR and its partner Handicap International identified 300 IDPs with Specific Needs amongst the new arrivals from PoC1, and shared their details with WFP and CONCERN to receive emergency food assistance. In Riimenze and Makpandu, Western Equatoria, UNHCR and its partners World Vision International and Catholic Mission Management Board distributed second-hand clothes to 4,205 IDPs. The IDPs had lost everything when they escaped to the IDP site at the Catholic Church Parish due to fighting between government forces and armed youth in areas north of Yambio in January 2017.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Latest developments

- **On 15 June, UNHCR conducted a registration mission from Bangui to the camp in Obo.** A total of 2008 South Sudanese refugees are now registered in the UNHCR ProGres database. This is an increase of 135 persons, due to recent arrivals and the registration of births, as well as the activation of some refugees who were absent from the camp at the time of the verification exercise in January.
- **On 8 June, eight South Sudanese refugees travelled from Obo to Bambouti on the border.** The movement was reportedly undertaken for family reasons.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Latest developments

- **During the first half of June, 719 new South Sudanese refugees were registered in DRC,** including 632 in Meri site (Faradje Territory, Haut-Uélé province) and 87 in Birinigi (Aru Territory, Ituri province). The number of new arrivals in June has dropped in comparison to May and April.
- **In Ituri province, some 39,000 refugees (registered and pre-registered) continue to stay in the border areas with South Sudan,** where the security situation remains critical. The local authorities and humanitarian partners continue to sensitize the refugee population to relocate to the Biringi site.
- **In Haut-Uélé province, some 13,000 refugees (registered and pre-registered) continue to live in the volatile border area with South Sudan.** The request for the relocation site Kaka 1, near the town of Dungu, is pending with the Ministry of the Interior. A relocation site, in a safe distance from the border, is crucial to ensure the protection of the refugees and the provision of the required assistance.

Achievements and Impact

- **At the Meri site, UNHCR trained community focal points on the prevention and response to SGBV.**
- **At the Biringi and Meri sites, UNHCR finalized a set of procedures for birth registration,** which will be shared with partners shortly, in response to the significant delays in the issuance of birth certificates observed at the two sites.
- **UNHCR and its partners followed up with the unaccompanied children placed in host families in the Meri and Biringi sites,** to ensure their well-being, provide assistance and facilitate family reunification in partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

- **WFP increased the monthly cash grant from 12 to 16 USD per refugee**, based on feedback provided from UNHCR on the need to increase the funding to cover basic food requirements.

ETHIOPIA

Latest developments

- **A total of 926 new South Sudanese refugees arrived in Ethiopia in the first half of June, including 235 in Gambella and 691 in Assosa.** Some 65 per cent of the total registered new arrivals in Gambella since September 2016, when the major influx began, are children, including 19,412 unaccompanied and separated children. Some 85 per cent of the new arrivals originated from Upper Nile State, 14 per cent came from Jonglei State and the remaining 1 per cent were registered to have fled from Unity State. Conflict and food insecurity were cited as the main reasons for leaving South Sudan.
- **The African Child Day was celebrated on June 16** with games and competitions held across the six camps in Gambella.

Achievements and Impact

- **Relocation to Gure Shombola camp:** During the reporting period a total of 222 refugees were successfully relocated from Pagak in Gambella to Gure Shombola Camp, covering a distance of over 800km. Of the 222, 72 refugees were directly relocated by UNHCR and Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) with special medical attention. An information campaign is still ongoing in Pagak to inform new arrivals about the planned relocation, as remaining in Gambella will no longer be an option. As of 15 June 2017, a total of 2,898 South Sudanese refugees are awaiting relocation to the new camp at Gure Shombola in the Benishangul-Gumuz region. The new arrivals in Gure Shombola are provided with hot meals for the first three days. Following registration they are provided with a food ration for a month, kitchen sets, firewood and emergency shelters, as well as sanitary packages to women and girls. Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), are identified upon registration and referred to Plan International for follow-up and case management purposes.
- **Protection:** During the reporting period, partner staff and case workers in Tierkidi, Jewi, Kule and Nguenyiel camps received child protection training and coaching sessions on Best Interests Assessments and Determinations, family reunification and the challenges related to self-relocation of children between camps. In Okugo, a two day training on SGBV and Ethiopian Law was conducted for 53 community leaders from the refugee central committee, traditional court and women's association. Across the camps in Ethiopia, 3,976 women received psychosocial

support, recreational and skills building activities at the women friendly spaces and over 5,100 refugees were reached with SGBV awareness activities.

- **Health:** During the relocation from Pagak to Gure Shombola, 64 refugees were medically consulted and treated at the way station emergency health clinic for illnesses including acute febrile illness, respiratory tract infection and eye infections.
- **Food and Nutrition:** During Level 1 registration, 40 children aged six to 59 months were screened for malnutrition, of which three children were identified with severe acute malnourished (SAM) and six children with moderately acute malnourished (MAM), denoting a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 22.5 per cent, above the emergency threshold of <15%. All identified children were admitted in the nutrition programmes for treatment and follow up. Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programs are implemented at baby friendly spaces and in the community through the mother-to-mother support group methodology. Some 11,183 pregnant and lactating women received IYCF support and information across all the camps. The Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) was successfully completed in Pugnido 2 and Okugo refugee camps. Data cleaning and analysis is ongoing, the preliminary results will be shared with the health and nutrition working groups for technical validation.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** WASH partners continue with routine operation and maintenance of the water system with a daily water provision of 16 liter per person in Jewi (ANE), 16 liter per person in Kule (IRC), 15 liter per person in Tierkidi (IRC). In Nguennyiel camp, water trucking has been ongoing by ANE with a crude daily average provision of 17 liters per person.
- **Shelter:** 381 transitional shelters were constructed in Nguennyiel Camp, bringing the total number constructed this year to 1,658 In Jewi and Tierkidi camps, 112 and 40 transitional shelters have been constructed respectively during the reporting period. In Okugo Camp, 200 of the planned 500 emergency shelters have been completed.

SUDAN

Latest developments

- **Close to 3,500 South Sudanese refugees fled to Sudan in the first half of June**, arriving in White Nile, East Darfur and South and West Kordofan states. The average daily arrival rate was approximately 230 refugees per day, compared to a peak of 1,500 in May. The reduced influx is typical of the rainy season period (June – September) observed over the last four years of the conflict, when mobility is

reduced as roads become impassable and fighting in South Sudan also tends to subside.

- **Local authorities have approved the extension of five refugee camps in White Nile**, including Al Waral, Um Sangour, Jouri, Al Redis II and Kashafa camps. The additional land will help to decongest Al Waral and Um Sangour camps through extra space to accommodate 10,000 households (approximately 55,000 refugees), and allow for improvements in WASH conditions, which are currently at a critical level at both sites.

Achievements and Impact

- **On 14 June, UNHCR and Sudan's Commission of Refugees (COR) concluded biometric registration for the existing caseload in El Ferdous, East Darfur, documenting a total of 6,061 refugees (1,642 households).** Another 293 new arrivals were reported on 15 June, following the conclusion of the initial registration exercise. Individual registration will continue for new arrivals through a UNHCR/COR mobile registration team. Biometric registration is also ongoing in El Meiram, West Kordofan, where over 4,534 individuals have been registered so far.
- **The State Ministry of Health (SMoH) has reported an estimated 5,800 Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) cases across White Nile state since the onset of the AWD outbreak.** Of these, 31 cases were from the South Sudanese refugee community and have been treated by MSF-Spain in treatment centres at Al Waral and Khashafa refugee camps. Health screenings are ongoing for new arrivals at El Megenis entry point, and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) is managing an AWD isolation tent at the entry point for identified cases. MoH and health partners are rolling out a state-wide response plan and emergency health task forces have been established at the state and locality levels.

UGANDA

Latest developments

- **A total of 12,217 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Uganda in the first half of June, at an average daily rate of 814.** Refugees continue to report fleeing South Sudan to escape fighting between armed groups, particularly in Kajo Keji and Yei counties. In Yei County, civilians were reportedly warned to leave their villages or risk being caught up in the ensuing crossfire.
- **Recent flooding has affected the provision of accommodation for refugees in a number of settlements, including Palorinya and Palabek.** Efforts are underway to repair damage caused by the flooding.
- **A fifteen member delegation from the US Congress visited settlements in Koboko and Arua districts on the 29 May** to gather firsthand information on the

South Sudan emergency, with a view to raising awareness about the situation in the United States.

- The **Uganda Refugee Response Portal** was launched on the 2 June, funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The online tool provides updates and information on the refugee situation in Uganda.

Achievements and Impact (covering 1 – 7 June)

- **Protection:** Identification of children at risk is ongoing across all settlements, with vulnerable children referred to the appropriate services according to their needs. In Adjumani, 54 children at risk were provided with food, clothes and other essential items, with assistance particularly targeting children with disabilities and medical conditions. In Adjumani, a general assessment is underway to identify the number of persons with specific needs (PSNs). To date, a total of 9,553 individuals have been identified and assessed with specific needs. Across the settlements, very vulnerable refugees continue to be supported with food and other assistance.
- **Education:** The second school term for schools across the settlements began on 29 May. In Adjumani, an assessment of attendance in the first week found that some 67 per cent of enrolled children have reported for class. Five new primary schools were opened in Palorinya, bringing the total number of primary schools in the settlement to thirteen.
- **Food Security and Nutrition:** In northern Uganda, UNHCR and partners continued supporting feeding programmes for children aged six to 59 months old and pregnant and lactating mothers in all settlements. A 30-day dry food ration is provided to all registered refugees who have been relocated to their respective plots, while hot meals are provided the reception centre and high energy biscuits are provided at the entry collection points.
- **Health:** In Uganda, refugees and nationals have access to the same public health services, including immunization, prevention of malaria in pregnancy, mosquito net distribution, health education and health promotion, nutrition education and condom use promotion, reproductive health services and HIV/AIDS care and treatment, inpatient and outpatient care, referrals and mental health and psychosocial First Aid. In Lamwo, 43 Village Health Teams were recruited and trained. Midwife recruitment is ongoing.
- **Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance:** In Adjumani, 750 goats, 5,230 assorted seedlings, and garden tools for 30 farmers' groups were distributed to improved refugees' livelihoods. In Palorinya, households in the settlement are carrying out land clearing and preparation for crop farming as they wait for seeds to be provided by humanitarian partners.

Critical Needs and Priorities

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Protection: The lack of personnel at the Office of the Registrar has significantly delayed the issuing of birth certificates in Biringi and Meri. UNHCR is following up with the National Refugee Commission to ensure prompt registration and issuance of birth certificates for all.

Shelter: Over 3,400 additional shelters are needed for the refugees currently living in the overcrowded transit hangars or with host families in and around Meri site. Over 400 additional shelters are needed at Biringi site in order to provide shelter to each household.

Education: Education remains a major gap. Parents are reluctant to enrol their children due to the French school system, and there are insufficient numbers of classrooms, materials and uniforms.

ETHIOPIA

Shelter: 52 per cent of households registered in Gambella camps are in need of transitional shelters.

SOUTH SUDAN

Protection: In Lasu refugee settlement, Central Equatoria, lack of access due to insecurity is preventing the delivery of protection services. Cases of SGBV, early marriage, rape, and alcohol/drug abuse are reported to be increasing.

IDP Response: In Yei, humanitarian agencies lack access to IDPs outside of Yei town. SGBV cases continue to be reported in the area, but most survivors do not seek support, fearing divorce. UNHCR and partners continue to engage local chiefs to help change attitudes and raise awareness.

SUDAN

Education: Nearly 60 per cent of school-aged refugee children are out of school. There is an urgent need for new education facilities, school latrines, supplies, and incentives for teachers. In White Nile, ADRA reports an estimated 149 students per classroom per shift, with most schools facilitating two shifts per day in order to accommodate more students.

UGANDA

Protection: Continued food assistance for children at risk is needed to mitigate the effects of delays in the food distribution. Cuts in food rations disproportionately affect PSNs, and more targeted food assistance is required.

Education: Across the settlements, additional classrooms are needed to reduce congestion classrooms and improve the quality of learning. In Lamwo, engagement with parents, caregivers and community leaders is required to ensure children attend school.

Financial Information

UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to their activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the operation.

Donors who have contributed to the operation:

- United States of America
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Funding (in million USD)

A total of **177.9 million** has been funded as of 13 June 2017

External / Donors Relations

Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2017

United States of America (95 M) | Sweden (76 M) | Norway (41 M) | Private Donors Spain (24 M) | Denmark (23 M) | Australia (19 M) | Canada (16 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | France (14 M) | Germany (12 M) | Private Donors Republic of Korea (12 M)

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LINKS

Regional Data Portal: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>

UNHCR South Sudan Situation page: <http://reporting.unhcr.org/node/20>

Recent News Story: <http://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2017/6/594d3c744/unhcr-chief-praises-ugandas-commitment-refugees.html>