



SOUTH SUDAN
May 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

200,000

Refugees and host communities received seeds and tools from UNHCR and FAO

6,700

Vulnerable IDPs received non-food items across South Sudan

4,758

Children reached with Blanket Supplementary Feeding in Upper Nile

365

Refugees and partners received protection training from UNHCR

Unity: In April, 2,908 Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan State arrived in Yida, bringing the number of new arrivals since 1st January 2016 to 7,542. This represents an 80 percent increase compared to the previous month. They reported hunger, aerial bombardments and ground attacks as the main reasons for fleeing to South Sudan. UNHCR provided them with medical screening and vaccinations, registration, food and non-food items and transportation to Ajuong Thok. Meanwhile, the ongoing verification of Yida refugees put the number of Yida population at 66,472, down from 70,876 as of 30 April 2016.

Country-wide: Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund, also known as DAFI programme, made available 10 scholarships for refugees in South Sudan to enable them to study at universities, colleges and polytechnics abroad.

Population of concern

A total of **1.69 million** IDPs

A total of **273,293** refugees

Refugees by country of origin

Country	Total
Sudan	251,216
DRC	14,799
Ethiopia	4,400
Central African Republic	1,878
Total	273,293

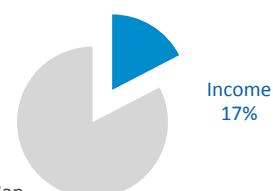
Funding

USD 275,668,213

Requested for comprehensive needs in 2016

USD 121,556,542

Needed for top priority activities in 2016



UNHCR Presence

Staff: 367

270 national staff
97 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), Humane 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 May 2016, UNHCR registered and assisted 2,908 new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan State in Yida, bringing the number of new arrivals since 1 January 2016 to 7,542. This represents an 80 percent increase compared to the previous month. 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 May, UNHCR relocated 4,281 refugees from Yida to Ajuong Thok, including 2,927 new arrivals and 1,354 refugees who had previously registered in Yida, bringing the total number of Sudanese relocated to Ajuong Thok since 1 January 2016 to 9,059. UNHCR identified 71 unaccompanied minors and separated children among the new arrivals. They were transported to Ajuong Thok camp for family reunification and foster care placement, bringing the number of unaccompanied minors and separated children in the camp to 3,565. Among the new arrivals were also 12 children with disabilities, to be assisted with wheelchairs and crutches. Ajuong Thok camp is home to 40,937 refugees, while Yida hosts 66,472 people.

Upper Nile

- In Doro camp, UNHCR registered 63 Sudanese new arrivals from Blue Nile State. In coordination with South Sudan's Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) and other partners, they were relocated to Kaya camp and provided with shelter and non-food items (NFIs).
- In Maban camps, UNHCR partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF) trained 162 foster care parents on child protection, child rights, and child abuse prevention, with the aim to create a healthy and conducive environment for the development of the children.
- In Yusul Batil camp, UNHCR and partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) facilitated a training for refugee leaders on prevention of and response to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).

Central Equatoria

- In Juba, UNHCR conducted a two-day training for 66 officials from the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration (DNPI) on South Sudanese nationality laws and prevention of statelessness.
- In Juba, UNHCR and partner Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) organized a two-day training on community-based protection for 52 refugees of the newly formed Community Protection Networks and Child Protection Committees.

The two structures are responsible for identifying protection cases among the urban refugee community in Juba and referring them to UNHCR and partners for response and follow-up.

- In Lasu camp, UNHCR conducted a two-day workshop for primary and secondary school teachers, including on non-violent learning methods, freedom from violence, abuse, and exploitation in education as well as Code of Conduct for teachers.
- In Lasu camp, UNHCR provided psychosocial support, medical and legal assistance to 15 SGBV survivors.

Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu camp, UNHCR provided psychosocial support, medical and legal assistance to four SGBV survivors.
- In Makpandu camp, UNHCR conducted a training for 19 traditional leaders on International Refugee Protection, South Sudanese Refugee Act and the role of tradition chiefs in helping protect refugees.
- In Makpandu camp, UNHCR partner World Vision International (WVI) conducted a one-day training on SGBV prevention and response for 16 field workers.

Education

- Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund, also known as DAFI programme, made available 10 scholarships for refugees in South Sudan to enable them to study at universities, colleges and polytechnics abroad. For students and graduates, the DAFI programme serves as a foundation for social and professional development, allowing them to build careers in competitive fields of employment.

Unity

- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR and partners LWF and Action Africa Help International (AAHI) inaugurated a new primary school with some 140 desks, bringing the number of primary schools to four. Teachers have been recruited and underwent a code of conduct training. In Ajuong Thok, 9,113 students are enrolled in schools, including 1,089 in the Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP), 6,522 in primary schools and 1,502 in secondary education. Given the high number of new arrivals from Sudan's South Kordofan, schools remain overcrowded, with an average of 105 students per classroom. Six semi-permanent classrooms are under construction to ease congestion.

Upper Nile

- In Maban camps, UNHCR partners LWF and Save the Children produced 10,260 school uniforms to help increase school enrollment.
- In Yusuf Batil camp, UNHCR partner LWF produced 265 desks for newly opened Gurmuth Primary School.

Central Equatoria

- In Lasu settlement, UNHCR partner UNMCOR completed the renovation of two Early Child Development (ECD) centres in schools at Nyori I and II.

Health

Upper Nile

- In Maban, UNHCR began distributing drugs for Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS (PMTCT) to health facilities in the camps and Bunj Hospital. The drugs were provided by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF.

Central Equatoria

- In Lasu camp, UNHCR and partners successfully contained a measles outbreak, which started in mid-January this year. Some 2,759 children have been immunized during the past months. Furthermore, the 52 cases who had been admitted for isolation and treatment have all recovered.

Food Security and Nutrition

Unity

- In Yida settlement, some 2,135 children were screened for malnutrition through Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) test. As a result, 2.5 percent of these children were found to suffer from moderate acute malnutrition and 0.5 percent from severe acute malnutrition. All malnourished children were enrolled in relevant nutrition programmes for treatment.
- In Ajuong Thok camp, UNHCR and partners completed the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) distribution for children under two years and for Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW). BSFP is used to both prevent malnutrition and reduce anaemia.

Upper Nile

- In Maban, UNHCR and partners reached 4,758 children under five and two years with the first round of Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program, including 916 in Gendrassa camp, 1,600 in Kaya camp and 2,242 in Yusuf Batil camp. This is part of a broader response to reduce high rates of Global Acute Malnutrition and Severe Acute Malnutrition among refugees in Maban.

Central Equatoria

- In Lasu camp, 243 refugee and host community children were screened for malnutrition through MUAC test. As a result, 4 percent of children were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition and 2 percent with severe acute malnutrition. All malnourished children were enrolled in relevant nutrition programmes for treatment.

Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu camp, UNHCR carried out MUAC screening amongst children and found 16 children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and another six from severe acute malnutrition. The latter were referred to Yambio State Hospital for treatment while the former were provided with Plumpy'nuts.

Water and Sanitation

Unity

- In Yida settlement and Ajuong Thok camp, the average water coverage stood respectively at 19 litres per person per day (l/p/d) and 16 l/p/d – below UNHCR standards of 20 l/p/d. This is due to the ongoing arrival of Sudanese refugees from South Kordofan, which has put a strain on existing services. In order to enhance the standards in the provision of water, sanitation and hygiene services, UNHCR partner Samaritan's Pursue built three additional water stands and 8 additional communal and family latrines in Ajuong Thok during the reporting period. This brings the number of water stands to 234 and the number of latrines to 4,135 (3,611 family toilets and 524 communal toilets). The refugee-to-latrine ratio in Ajuong Thok is 1:11, above UNHCR standards of a maximum of 20 latrines per person.

Upper Nile

- In Maban camps, the water supply ranged between 21 and 25 l/p/d and the refugee-to-latrine ratio was 1:14.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Unity

- At Pamir, work continues to establish camp infrastructure and services, including demarcation of blocks, a reception centre and latrines for new arrivals, the police post, a primary health care centre, temporary classrooms, primary and secondary schools.

Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

- UNHCR and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) completed distribution of seeds and agricultural tools to 200,000 refugees and their host communities across South Sudan to help them become more self-sufficient. This year, the two agencies have jointly contributed 186 tons of crop seeds, assorted vegetable seeds, hand tools and fishing kits for refugees and local communities in Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria. While many have received assistance through direct distributions in the past, in 2016 refugees in Central Equatoria were invited to attend seed fairs for the first time. Of late, UNHCR and FAO together with World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) have launched a Livelihoods

Strategy for 2016-2018 aiming at increasing refugees' access to livelihoods opportunities and reducing dependency on humanitarian aid. The strategy will target both refugees (70 percent) and local communities (30 percent) in refugee-hosting areas across South Sudan.

Central Equatoria

- At the Yei Vocation Training Centre, 24 refugee and local youths completed training in different vocations, including mechanic, plumbing, construction building and joinery, tailoring, catering and hotel management, hairdressing, electrical installation and carpentry.

Western Equatoria

- In Makpandu camp, UNHCR partner WVI enrolled 20 youth from refugees and host community in a three-month vocational training at Tindoka training centre.

MAIN ACTIVITIES – IDP PROGRAMME

Protection

COORDINATION

- On 31 May, the Protection Cluster (PC) released its Protection Trends Paper for January-March 2016, highlighting trends on forced displacement and population movements, threats against children, gender-based violence, and landmines and explosive remnants of war. To read the full report: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/admin/download.php?id=2764>
- On 11 May, the PC released its Situation Update on southern Unity, looking at the protective environment in the area one year since May 2015 offensive. To read the full report: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/admin/download.php?id=2745>
- The PC prepared a guidance note to support field operations vis a vis decision-making and activities relating to the spontaneous departure of IDPs from the Protection of Civilians (POC) sites. The note, endorsed by the Inter-Cluster Working Group and submitted to the Humanitarian Country Team for approval, provides interim guidance on spontaneous return until a comprehensive Durable Solutions Framework is developed with the government and the security situation is conducive for organized return. Since January 2016, it is estimated that over 90,000 IDPs have either returned or relocated from their place of displacement.

OPERATIONS

Unity

- From 27 April to 4 May, UNHCR conducted a protection monitoring visit to Leer to assess the general protection situation in the area, including through focus group discussions with IDPs, government representatives and international NGOs. Given the high mobility of the displaced population in the area, UNHCR and partner Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) are looking into establishing a protection desk in areas of return in Leer and Mayendit counties and increasing provision of services available. UNHCR, through NRC, will also continue to prioritise the identification and registration of persons with specific needs for targeted assistance.
- In Bentiu, UNHCR identified and referred 18 SGBV survivors for psychosocial and medical assistance.

Western Equatoria

- UNHCR joined an inter-agency rapid need assessment of IDPs in Yambio and Gangura Payams. The initial findings indicate that some 18,000 IDPs are in urgent need of medical assistance, shelter, water and sanitation, NFIs and psychosocial support.

Shelter and NFIs

Unity

- In Bentiu, UNHCR distributed NFIs to some 649 IDP families who had spontaneously returned from Juba.

Upper Nile

- In Melut area, UNHCR partner DRC distributed NFIs to some 1,500 vulnerable IDPs in the Melut POC and the IDP settlements in Dethoma I and II, New Paloich and Khor Adar.
- In Maban County, UNHCR partner HDC distributed plastic sheets for the construction of temporary shelters to 129 families who relocated from Tukchecha to their place of origin in Kongo Farjallah.

Lakes

- In Rumbek, UNHCR and partners distributed NFIs to 405 vulnerable families in Kadula area, Yirol West County.

Eastern Equatoria

- In Melijo IDP site, UNHCR and partner Health Link rebuilt 132 shelters, which had been destroyed by rainy storms.

UNHCR'S MAIN DONORS IN 2016

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



Humanitarian Aid
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From the People of Japan



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