

# South Sudan Situation

16 - 31 July 2017

## 1,986,025\*

 Total **South Sudanese refugees** in the region as of 31 July (pre and post Dec 2013 caseload)

## 560,688\*

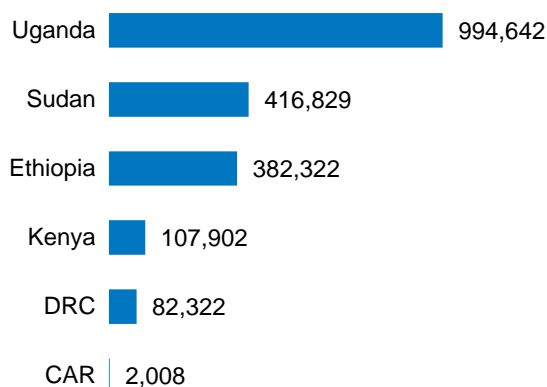
 South Sudanese refugee **arrivals in 2017**, based on field reports as of 31 July

## 275,187

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

### SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES AS OF 31 JULY 2017

#### Host Countries



#### New Arrivals

	In 2016 (Jan to Dec)	In 2017 (as of 31 July)
CAR	659	317
DRC	61,125	15,650
Ethiopia	53,661	36,939
Kenya	22,501	15,655
Uganda	489,234	316,017
Sudan	134,370	176,110
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>761,550</b>	<b>560,688</b>

### KEY FIGURES\*

## 63%

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

## 4.26 million

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

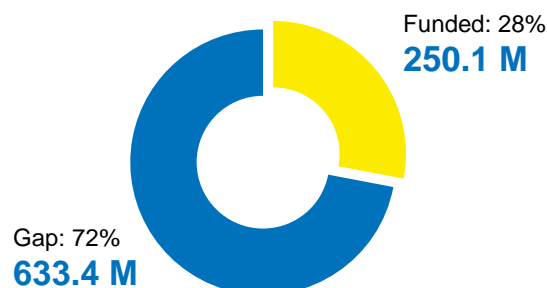
## 2,130,500

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

### FUNDING (AS OF 7 AUGUST 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

- **Over 40,000 South Sudanese refugees fled South Sudan into neighbouring countries in July, including almost 25,000 in the second half of the month.** There are now 1.98 million South Sudanese refugees in the region and this number is likely to hit 2 million in the coming weeks.
- **The current rainy season is impacting the ability of South Sudanese to access asylum and the refugee response in asylum countries.** Several border points between South Sudan and Uganda are impassable due to the seasonal flooding. In Arua, Uganda, heavy rains and flash floods have washed away roads and damaged infrastructure, impacting virtually all service provision. In Sudan, flooding in White Nile has destroyed the shelters of host community households and rendered most roads to the refugee camps impassable, reducing partner accessibility in many locations. In Ethiopia, the rains have delayed the construction of key infrastructure at the camps and reception centres.
- **UNHCR operations involved in the South Sudan situation continue to face critical funding shortfalls.** As of 7 August 2017, the overall situation is only 28% funded. UNHCR is currently facing a funding shortfall of 96% in Central African Republic (US\$9.6M), 79% in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (US\$25.3M), 90% in Ethiopia (US\$144.2M), 88% in Kenya (US\$35.7M), 72% in South Sudan (US\$124.4M), 73% in Sudan (US\$75.5M) and 66% in Uganda (US\$240.2M). In the sub-region, under the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), UN agencies and partners are requesting US\$1.4 billion, of which only 22% has been received by 27 July 2017.
- **There was a noticeable increased influx of South Sudanese refugees crossing into Ethiopia through the Pagak Entry Point following clashes in Maiwut County, Upper Nile, South Sudan, which began on 27 July.** However the majority of the arrivals reported that they did not intend to seek asylum in Ethiopia, opting to monitor the current situation, with the intention of returning to South Sudan when the security situation improves.
- **In Uganda, Imvepi Settlement in Arua was closed to new arrivals on the 31 July.** The total population of settlement stands at 123,019. Rhino Camp Extension commenced receiving refugees on 1 August, with approximately 300 refugees expected to be received on the first day.

# 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](http://data.unhcr.org/southsudan)



## SOUTH SUDAN

### Latest developments

- **On 31 July, the Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) David Shearer confirmed the long-awaited regional protection force (RPF) soon will arrive in South Sudan, nearly a year after they were approved.** The 4,000-strong force is mandated to protect civilians from sexual violence and other abuses seen during the fighting that erupted in the capital, Juba, a year ago.
- **Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) in the government and the Former Detainees have established a team to revitalize and operationalize the implementation of the 2015 SPLM Arusha Agreement.** This was reached at a meeting of the three factions of the ruling party, held on 27 July in Kampala and brokered by Uganda President Yoweri Museveni.

### Achievements and Impact

- **Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) response and prevention activities remained ongoing across South Sudan.** In Ajuong Thok refugee camp, Unity, UNHCR recorded 11 new SGBV incidents. All survivors received counselling and comprehensive case management. In Yida refugee settlement, Unity, UNHCR partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted five SGBV awareness sessions for 193 refugees. In Gendrassa refugee camp, Upper Nile, UNHCR organised two workshops for 18 protection network members on basic concepts of SGBV as part of mainstreaming SGBV prevention in the camp. In Yei, Central Equatoria, UNHCR, CRA and UMCOR conducted a two-day training for 24 refugee leaders on general protection, including SGBV, as well as Refugee Law, Human Rights, Child Protection, Leadership, Reporting, Communication, and Documentation.

- **In Ajuong Thok refugee camp, Unity, UNHCR completed the verification exercise for vulnerable children.** In addition to the targeted population of 2,671 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), 1,134 new cases were identified and registered. UNHCR partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is conducting Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for the new cases to assess individual protection needs of children and provide targeted assistance.
- **In Upper Nile, general protection activities remained ongoing.** Across Maban's four refugee camps in Upper Nile, UNHCR recorded 437 newborn refugee children in Maban's four refugee camps, enabling them to receive timely assistance. In Yusuf Batil refugee camp, UNHCR partner DRC organised a one-day training for 21 Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) Committee members on basic concepts of general protection. In Gendrassa refugee camp, UNHCR's partner Lutheran World Federation (LWF) trained 54 Child Rights Club (CRC) members on Child Protection, Child Rights and roles of CRC in the camp.
- **The general enrolment to Primary and Secondary Schools improved significantly in Maban's four refugee camps.** As of 31 July, 29,346 pupils actively attend classes Primary Schools. The daily average attendance stands at 66% of the enrolment. In Bunj, 745 students actively attend classes in Secondary Schools.
- **IDP RESPONSE:** UNHCR led an Inter-agency assessment mission organized by OCHA to Kolmerek town in Bor County, Jonglei. The mission assessed the impact of cattle raiding in the area, which resulted in the death of 34 people, including women and children. The mission recorded over 6,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) including 3,000 IDPs directly affected by loss of house, food, livestock and personal belongings. The team recommended immediate provision of security from the government, food, WASH and aid items. UNHCR's partner ADRA conducted a quarterly Sexual Gender-based Violence (SGBV) prevention and response training in Kuerengke, Upper Nile state, for 15 participants from the local authority, IDPs and host community representatives, religious and opinion leaders on the promotion of peaceful coexistence as a means of SGBV prevention. ADRA also conducted a refresher training in Jikmir and Benythik for 28 Community Based Protection Network (CBPN) members, local authority, IDPs and host community representatives on awareness about favorable protection environment and preventing mass displacement.

## Countries of Asylum

### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

#### Latest developments

- **Both the refugees and the host population expressed concerns over the prevailing security situation in the area,** following increasing violence in other

parts of the country and the recent arrival of new IDPs. The refugees were also worried about their food security following a number of delays in food distributions due to access issues on the main supply route. UNHCR has exceptionally made cash available to offset the delayed food distribution.

#### **Achievements and Impact**

- **Pre-registration was conducted for 50 South Sudanese and Sudanese new arrivals.** This pre-registration was conducted as a joint activity with the National Refugee Commission (CNR) and the refugee community leadership in order to better identify any possible incidents of fraud.
- **During the reporting period, UNHCR conducted a number of awareness-raising activities and discussions in the camp,** including a demonstration on the correct usage of plastic sheeting to ensure refugees are able to keep their shelters dry.

### **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

#### **Latest developments**

- **During the second half of July, 1,024 South Sudanese refugees were biometrically registered in the DRC.** The number of new arrivals almost doubled compared to the first half of the month, when 523 refugees were registered. In July, a total of 1,547 South Sudanese refugees were registered, representing an increase compared to June (1,280).
- **Following clashes between armed groups in Kaya and Tore, South Sudan, refugees continued to arrive at the Meri site and, to a lesser extent, at the Biringi site.** The presence and activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in the Haut-Uélé province remained a concern, with civilians targeted by the group.
- **The UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS) confirmed two areas along the border of Aru territory that contain anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines and unexploded ordnances,** posing a serious risk for refugees crossing the border outside of the commonly used entry points. Appropriate markings to warn the population are not in place and clearance of the areas is currently not possible due to the security situation. UNHCR plans mine risk education in the affected zones together with UNMAS.

#### **Achievements and Impact**

- **UNHCR intervened with the Congolese armed forces after it had disclosed that members of the armed forces demanded fees from fleeing South Sudanese** in Idhibu and Karagba (Aru territory, Ituri) and impeded them from entering into the DRC. UNHCR stressed the DRC's obligation to respect the principle of *non-refoulement* and to allow asylum seekers to cross the border.

- **All newly arrived refugees in Biringi are offered a plot of land (50x100 m per household) to cultivate their own crops.** Additional land is still available for the refugees arriving in the future.
- **Every household in Biringi has received core relief items upon arrival,** including blankets, floor mats, jerry cans, buckets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and soap.
- **Some 32 households in Meri received a partial construction kit** consisting of door panels and straw.

## ETHIOPIA

### Latest developments

- **There was a noticeable increased influx of South Sudanese crossing into Ethiopia through the Pagak Entry Point following clashes in Maiwut County, Upper Nile, South Sudan, which began on 27 July.** On 1 August, the Pagak Reception Centre was at capacity with more than 5,000 persons, mostly women and children, accommodated in 12 hangars. An additional 2,000 persons sought shelter within the local host community. A small number of families arriving from Jonglei state and Upper Nile state expressed a desire to seek asylum in Ethiopia. A number of families indicated that they were already registered in the Gambella camps and had returned to South Sudan to collect personal belongings and remaining family members, with the intention of returning to Ethiopia. The majority of the arrivals, however, noted that they did not intend to seek asylum in Ethiopia, opting to monitor the current situation, with the intention of returning to South Sudan when the security situation improves.
- **As of 3 August, the Pagak Reception Centre had decongested considerably, following returns to the camps.** As part of the contingency planning, UNHCR is in discussions with ARRA with regards to a site for the establishment of an additional Reception Centre to compliment the services provided at Pagak should there be an additional large influx. ARRA is currently considering a suitable site.

### Achievements and Impact

- **Between 16 and 31 July, 255 South Sudanese refugees requested asylum and were Level-1 registered.** A total of 121 refugees (42 families) were successfully relocated from Pagak in Gambella to Gure Shombola Camp, bringing the total number of refugees located to the camp since 1 May to 2,809.
- **A total of 128 South Sudanese of Murle ethnicity arrived in Okugo Camp and were registered by ARRA/UNHCR.** The Murle asylum seekers entered Ethiopia and proceeded to Okugo via Raad entry point from Bumma district, Pibor State, South Sudan.
- **UNHCR, in collaboration with the Red Cross, established a weekly reception desk at Gure-Shombola Camp where, among other services, family tracing**

**and phone call services are provided to refugees.** 106 successful phone calls were made and 41 SMS sent from Gure-Shombola to various destinations with an aim of helping refugees trace and communicate with their separated relatives.

- **Plan International identified 14 unaccompanied and separated children** among those who had voluntarily registered for relocation to Gure-Shombola camp and assigned caregivers for the children. Plan International routinely accompanies the relocation convoy until children are handed over to UNHCR at the final destination.
- **Nutrition screening continued, with 631 children under five screened at Pagak entry point.** A total of 5 children were found with severe acute malnutrition and 13 with moderate acute malnutrition. All 631 children received vitamin A supplements, and 498 children in the age group 24 to 59 months were dewormed.
- **Efforts to establish a permanent water system for Ngyuenyyiel refugee camp were ongoing.** UNICEF has completed 16.1 km of the planned 18 km pipeline from the Itang water source. Oxfam continues with foundation work for the water storage reservoir and completed 17 tap stands and 11 km of distribution pipeline so far. UNICEF and partners constructed and optimized water supply systems for Kule, Tierkidi and Ngyuenyyiel refugee camps.

## KENYA

### Latest developments

- **A total of 342 South Sudanese refugees were registered in Kakuma in the second half of July.**

### Achievements and Impact

- **Twelve South Sudanese refugees have been selected to receive DAFI scholarships to study Diploma or Bachelor Degrees in Kenyan universities.** The DAFI programmes serves as a foundation for social and professional development, allowing refugee students to build careers in competitive fields of employment.

## SUDAN

### Latest developments

- **Over 11,000 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Sudan in July, at an average daily rate of approximately 522 refugees.** The majority of the arrivals arrived from Northern Bahr Ghazal and Western Bahr Ghazal states in South Sudan, fleeing fighting in Raja and Boro areas, and entered Sudan through South Darfur. The latest influx followed reports of displaced people gathering near the border in South Sudan for over a month, unable to cross due to a lack of safe crossing options and with limited access to humanitarian assistance. The majority of new arrivals were women and children. Commission for Refugees (COR) and the

Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) transported the refugees to El Radom reception centre.

- **An estimated 5,073 refugees who had not previously been counted were identified in a recent joint mission to Al Lait locality, North Darfur. They are reported to have transited to North Darfur since May.** UNHCR and COR led the inter-agency mission to Al Lait locality, Darfur, from 9 to 13 July, with the participation of Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), OCHA, WFP, UNICEF, WHO, IOM, UNFPA, FAO, COOPI, Save the Children Sweden (SCS) and Plan International Sudan. The mission aimed to enhance coordination, monitor the response and identify remaining gaps. Key gaps were identified in protection, WASH, health and education interventions. The mission also identified the need for targeted livelihood interventions to address refugees' reliance on temporary seasonal agricultural labour opportunities.
- **Flooding in July in White Nile state destroyed the shelters of at least 1,100 host community households in Al Salaam locality.** UNHCR and COR have provided non-food item (NFI) kits, including plastic sheeting, cooking sets and blankets to 60% of affected households so far. The ongoing rainy season has rendered most roads to refugee camps impassable, reducing partner accessibility at many camps.

#### **Achievements and Impact**

- **In White Nile, UNHCR led focus group discussions with refugee communities in Jouri, Al Redis II, Al Alagaya and Al Waral camps on child service gaps and protection, as part of ongoing efforts to scale-up the response.** The consultations will inform the development of a response plan that will be coordinated through the Refugee Working Group (RWG) for White Nile.
- **In South Darfur, UNHCR and UNFPA have procured 4,200 personal hygiene kits in support of refugee women's protection in El Radom and Buram.** Both agencies need to procure an additional 1,500 kits to meet the needs of refugee women living at Beliel IDP camp.
- **In West Kordofan, Global Aid Hand (GAH) supported 22 vulnerable refugee women in El Meiram to establish small businesses.** GAH is also led women's protection activities for 120 women from both the refugee and host communities through activities held at the local community development centre in El Meiram and distributed wheelchairs to 17 persons with specific needs.
- **Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreaks in Kario and Al Nimir refugee camps, East Darfur, have been contained through coordinated and timely interventions by the state Ministry of Health (SMoH), UNHCR, WHO, MSF-Switzerland and the American Refugee Committee (ARC).** According to the SMoH, just three new cases in Kario and two new cases in Al Nimir have been reported since 22 July. Rehabilitations and improvements in WASH services at the reception centre in Kario are ongoing, following recommendations made by



UNHCR's WASH specialist and the state's AWD taskforce. WASH partners are also engaged in ongoing hygiene promotion campaigns, conducting household visits on AWD prevention measures, as well as garbage clean-up and vector control campaigns to reduce AWD risk in the camps.

- **In South Darfur, UNHCR has dispatched 8,000 mosquito nets to mitigate malaria risk** over the rainy season and address increased prevalence of malaria cases observed in El Radom and Buram.

## UGANDA

### Latest developments

- **A total of 20,373 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Uganda in the month of July, at an average daily rate of 657.** The number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda now stands at 995,092 and is expected to reach one million within the next few weeks. Those crossing the border report that the security situation in South Sudan continues to deteriorate, with ethnically motivated attacks, prolonged violent conflict and forcible recruitment of young people by armed groups as reasons for fleeing to Uganda. Many of the women and girls among the new arrivals report being survivors of rape.
- **The reduction in new arrivals can be partly attributed to seasonal flooding.** Several border points between South Sudan and Uganda are wooden bridges which become impassable when the rivers overflow during rainy season. Crocodiles have also been sighted at the river crossings. Many new arrivals pay Ugandan youth to help them cross to safety in Uganda. Those without money are forced to camp on the South Sudan side until water levels drop.
- **Imvepi Settlement in Arua now has a refugee population of 123,019, and was closed to new arrivals on the 31 July.** Rhino Camp Extension commenced receiving refugees on 1 August, with approximately 300 refugees expected to be received on the first day. In preparation for the opening of the site, 30 kilometres of roads have been cleared and a further 12 kilometres graded. Omugo reception centre has been completed and 20 shelters have been constructed in readiness for the arrival of particularly vulnerable refugees with specific needs.
- **The Archbishop of the Church of Uganda, Stanley Ntagali, visited Palabek Settlement in Lamwo on 24 July,** with the objective of understanding the situation on ground and mobilising resources. He thanked the Government of Uganda for its open refugee policy and met with refugees to promote peaceful co-existence among refugee and host communities.
- **In Arua, heavy rains and flash floods washed away and damaged roads and culverts in the settlements.** This continued to adversely affect virtually all services. There is an urgent need to repair and improve the road network and the drainage system.

### Achievements and Impact

- **In Adjumani, partners continue to relay legal information to the refugee community.** During the week, 290 people attended moot court sessions in Boroli and Olua settlements to learn about the Ugandan court system, and a Legal Aid clinic was held in Olijji Settlement to address issues for advocacy in the community.
- **SGBV cases continue to be identified and followed up across the settlements.** In Adjumani, an SGBV working group meeting decided that an awareness campaign will be launched to respond to an increase in SGBV cases in Maaji, Agojo, Pagirinya and Olijji settlements. A three day training on the SGBV Information Management System was conducted in Gulu District with the objective of improving management of SGBV cases through data collection, appropriate documentation of cases and strengthened coordination between partners.
- **Partners continue to identify particularly vulnerable community members across the settlements, the majority of whom are elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women and single parent households.** Once identified, they are provided with support according to their needs, including medical care, legal support, psychosocial counselling, provision of sanitary materials and assistance with shelter construction.
- **General biometric registration of refugees was completed in Bidibidi Zone 5 and follow up of those who missed the process in 2016 began in Zone 2.** Intensive biometric screening to prevent individuals from registering twice is ongoing, with identified cases handed over to the police for appropriate action.
- **A project funded by the German Development Bank commenced construction on 52 classroom blocks and 104 latrine blocks** to improve school infrastructure for refugee and host communities in and around Bidibidi settlement.
- **Livelihoods activities remained ongoing across the settlements during the second half of July.** Some 40 rice farmers from Adjumani were trained on modern agronomic practices to improve rice production for improved access to food & household incomes. A one acre rice garden was established at Mireyi to serve as a Rice Production Technology Transfer Centre from which the community will learn, adopt and use production practices to improve food access & incomes. Eight of the vocational skills students were given scholarships for a six month Vocational Skills Training at St. Joseph Technical Institute in Gulu. In Palorinya, 168 refugee and host community members were trained in vegetable agronomic practices in Zones I, II, III. In Imvepi, all 60 savings groups planned for in the settlement, consisting of 30 members each, have been formed and trained. Identification of PSNs from the refugee and host community is ongoing in zone 1 for a pilot project on cash-based assistance.

## Critical Needs and Priorities

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

**Education:** 18 additional classrooms are urgently needed for the 5,460 children of primary school age in Meri. In Biringi, three classrooms accommodate 120 primary school children, however, there should be room for the additional 620 children currently out of school.

**Health:** *Médecins sans Frontières* (MSF) has alerted UNHCR about the prevalence of pertussis in the border area of the Aru territory. Some 26 cases were identified, among which 23 were refugees. The vaccination coverage against this disease is very low.

**Shelter:** 5,170 families in Meri urgently require shelter. Some refugees have lived in transit hangars for over six months due to the lack of adequate shelter.

### ETHIOPIA

**Camp coordination and camp management:** The current rainy season has delayed construction work of key infrastructure at the camps and reception centres. With the recent influx to Okugo camp, space has become limited leading to congestion.

### SUDAN

**Protection:** A lack of funding for protection services for refugees and host communities in Al Lait locality, North Darfur, remains a key concern for UNHCR and partners. The recent joint mission observed significant vulnerability for refugees, IDPs and host community members across the locality. UNHCR has deployed a team to Al Lait on a continuous basis to ensure that arising issues can be identified and addressed. The state Ministry of Social Affairs (SMoSA), SCCW and UNICEF are working to establish child protection networks.

### UGANDA

**Protection:** Limited access to secondary school education exposes children and youth to heightened protection risks. Temporary PSN shelters need to be replaced by permanent or semi-permanent structures – this is particularly urgent due to harsh weather conditions in the rainy season.

**Food security and nutrition:** Case load data indicates high levels of acute malnutrition in Palabek settlement, Lamwo, compared to other settlements, with many moderately malnourished individuals deteriorating to severely malnourished.

**Health:** Inadequate medical supplies, including drugs, medical equipment and administrative materials, remains a challenge throughout the settlements. In Palorinya, there is a high prevalence of HIV among refugees, with over 800 HIV positive clients on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) but only two ART sites.

## 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 **250.1 million** has been funded as of 7 August 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) | Netherlands (52 M) | Norway (41 M) | Private Donors Spain (35 M) | Japan (25 M) | Denmark (23 M) | Australia (19 M) | Private Donors Republic of Korea (17 M) | Canada (16 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | France (14 M) | Private Donors USA (13 M) | Germany (12 M) | Private Donors Italy (12 M) | Italy (10 M)

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