

## KEY FIGURES

**350,819\***

South Sudanese arrivals in 2017,  
based on field reports as of 15 April

**1,815,486\***

Total South Sudanese refugees as of  
15 April 2017 (pre and post Dec 2013  
caseload and new arrivals)

**265,921**

Refugees in South Sudan (31 March)

**1.9 M**

Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in  
South Sudan, including 223,895  
people in UNMISS Protection of  
Civilians site

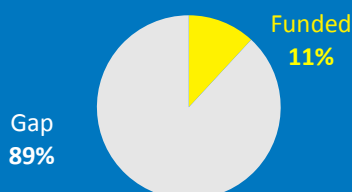
## FUNDING

**USD 781.8 M**

Requested by UNHCR in 2017 for the  
South Sudan situation

**USD 94.1 M**

Received by UNHCR as of 19 April 2017



\*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. The arrivals into Uganda since July 1 are based on manual emergency registration or head-counts/wrist-banding. Actual population to be confirmed upon biometric registration by the Government.

## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### REGIONAL UPDATE

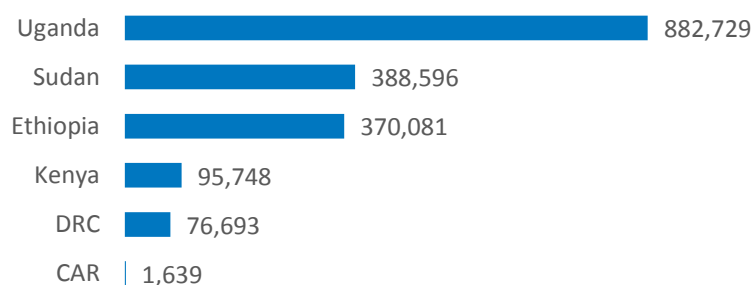
1 – 15 April 2017

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **In South Sudan, fighting broke out on 3 April in Pajok**, a border town of up to 50,000 people in Eastern Equatoria, and caused mass displacement into Uganda and surroundings, with reports of grave violations against civilians.
- **In Uganda, some 7,000 refugees fled South Sudan in the days following the fighting in Pajok, South Sudan, including 3,200 on 4 April.** On 12 April, Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR opened a new settlement at Palabek, in Lamwo district, with the capacity to accommodate 30,000 refugees.
- **In Sudan, over 10,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in the first half of April.** Since 1 January 2017, over 95,000 refugees have arrived in Sudan, exceeding the initial projections of 60,000 new arrivals in 2017. UNHCR and partners have revised the initial 2017 RRRP population planning figure from 330,000 to 477,000.
- **In Ethiopia, Nguenyiel refugee camp is almost full with a remaining capacity for 5,832 additional refugees.** The camp currently hosts 54,177 refugees. A new site has been identified with the capacity to accommodate 30,000 people.
- **In Kenya, the World Food Programme (WFP) has resumed full ration distribution in Kakuma refugee camp** after cutting food rations by 50 percent in December 2016 due to severe funding shortages.

#### Population of concern

A total of **1,815,486** South Sudanese refugees as of 15 April 2017



	New arrivals in 2016	New arrivals in 2017 (as of 15 Apr)
Ethiopia	53,661	29,034
Sudan	134,370	95,584
Uganda	489,234	209,100
Kenya	22,501	6,765
DRC	61,125	10,019
CAR	659	317
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>761,550</b>	<b>350,819</b>

# UPDATE ON THE SITUATION

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) The DRC page of the data portal is also now available, as below:



[DRC](#)



[Ethiopia](#)



[Kenya](#)



[South Sudan](#)



[Sudan](#)



[Uganda](#)

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Latest developments

- **On 3 April, fighting began in Pajok, a border town of up to 50,000 people in Eastern Equatoria, and caused mass displacement from the town to Uganda and surroundings, with reports of grave violations against civilians in the area, including killings, looting and burning of property and detention.**
- **Fighting has increased around Wau town, Western Bahr el Ghazal, after the reported ambush of Government soldiers on 9 April in Baggari, south west of Wau, resulting in the deaths of several soldiers.** Reports of shooting in several parts of Wau town were recorded on 10 April, with unconfirmed reports of displacement and civilian deaths. Wau town and surrounding areas remain tense, with overt military presence. This follows a week of unrest, with reported mass arrests in Wau town on 3 April, targeting youth and former Government workers.
- **The Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator and Deputy Special Representative for the Secretary General released two separate statements, on 8 April and 15 April, condemning attacks on civilians and aid workers in South Sudan.** In early April in Upper Nile, humanitarians were harassed and beaten by members of armed opposition forces in Abruoc and state security officials detained and beat two aid workers in Melut before releasing them. On 10 April, three porters working with WFP to deliver food aid were killed in fighting which took place in Wau. The fighting also displaced over 8,000 people within the town, with numbers rising. The deaths bring the total number of aid workers killed in South Sudan to 82 since the fighting began in 2013, with 14 in this year alone.

### Achievements and Impact

- **UNHCR registered 588 new arrivals from South Kordofan, Sudan, through Yida settlement in the first half of April.** Cumulatively, 4,370 new arrivals have been registered since the beginning of the year 2017.
- **During the reporting period, UNHCR relocated 642 refugees to Pamir, including 75 refugees previously settled in Yida and 567 new arrivals to Ajuong Thok and Pamir.** UNHCR organized a 'Go and See' visit for 29 refugee leaders in Yida to view Pamir and Ajuong Thok refugee camps and the services available to promote relocation.
- **In Doro refugee camp, UNHCR and its partners, in coordination with the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), relocated 2,049 displaced refugees to the new extension state.** Cumulatively 3,581 refugees have been relocated, representing 45 per cent of the targeted 8,000 refugees who were affected by the December 2016 conflict between refugees and host communities.
- **UNHCR conducted a two day training on human rights, IDP protection, refugee law, child protection and SGBV for 27 government officials from the police, immigration, judiciary, national security and the prison service in Yei State, Yei County.** The training highlighted a number of issues, including the high incidence of SGBV in the community, lack of access outside Yei, lack of food, challenges with implementing the law and lack of knowledge on the mandate of UNHCR, CRA, RRC and humanitarian agencies conducting IDP response.
- **UNHCR and partner the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) organized a one-day training for the Women's Committee in Yusuf Batil camp, Upper Nile, on empowering women to play roles in peace building and awareness on gender**

equality. Some 41 SGBV focal points in Doro camp were also trained on the importance of community engagement and 25 SGBV advocates were trained in Yusuf Batil on SGBV prevention and response.

- **UNHCR, in collaboration with Humanitarian Development Consortium (HDC) and the Community Outreach volunteers, conducted participatory assessments (PA) with 250 children (115 girls and 135 boys) aged eight to 16 years in urban Juba.** The children raised a number of issues, including the lack of safety and security, SGBV, child protection, lack of basic needs including food, shelter, health services and education.
- **IDP Protection and Response:** From 3 to 6 April, UNHCR undertook a field mission to Twic East County in Jonglei and team verified 650 PSNs who have been previously identified by UNHCR partner HDC for NFI support. Some 2,000 vulnerable families were identified to receive farming tools and seeds, 30 people for training on Community Based Protection Network and 150 youths for microfinance training. On 10 April, UNHCR undertook a mission to Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile, with OCHA and UNICEF, the first mission since the fighting started in January 2017. UNHCR identified 14 Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) in Wau Shilluk and Ogod who refuse to move as they were instructed by their traditional leader to remain and occupy their land. Others are reportedly waiting for the return of their children. UNHCR and partners are planning to distribute NFIs on 18 April. In Yei, Central Equatoria, on 10 April UNHCR partner UMCOR commenced distribution of crop and vegetable seeds to 8,000 IDP households.

## Countries of Asylum

### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

#### Latest developments

- **Approximately 300 new South Sudanese refugee arrivals were reported in Bambouti on 7 April.** UNHCR is in the process of conducting verification to confirm the final numbers.

#### Achievements and Impact

- **SGBV Response:** During the reporting period, close protection monitoring was conducted for 18 households in which SGBV cases had been recorded. Women are increasingly seeking out family mediation activities, with physical and mental aggression by spouses a frequent problem, especially when assistance is being distributed. In total, 37 incidences of SGBV were recorded during the first two weeks of April.

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

#### Latest developments

- **During the reporting period, 724 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Meri site (Faradje territory, Haut-Uele province), according to pre-screening conducted by the National Commission for Refugees (CNR).** The rate of arrivals decreased during the first half of April compared to the first half of March (1,776 new arrivals). However these figures are issued from pre-screening and may be subject to change after registration.
- **In Dungu, Duru, Bitima and Mogoroko localities (Dungu territory, Haut-Uele province), CNR pre-registered 1,683 new arrivals who were accommodated by host families.**

#### Achievements and Impact

- **Protection:** UNHCR partner *Association pour le Developpement Economique et Social* (ADSE) trained 40 refugees in Biringi site on prevention and response against Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV).
- **Education:** UNHCR partner *Association pour le Developpement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement* (ADSSE) paid school fees for 120 refugee children in Biringi site.
- **Health:** A polio vaccination campaign for children under five is ongoing in Meri site.
- **Shelter and NFIs:** In Meri site, UNHCR partner ADSSE distributed second-hand clothing to 1,661 refugees. In Biringi site, 173 newly arrived South Sudanese refugees received kitchen sets, soap and jerry cans.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Latest developments

- **A total of 3,885 new South Sudanese refugees arrived in Ethiopia in the first half of April, including 3,846 in Gambella and 39 in Assosa.** Gambella has received a total of 81,720 new South Sudanese refugees since the new influx began in September 2016. Some 65 per cent of the total registered new arrivals are children (under 18 years), including 18,297 unaccompanied and separated children, 87 per cent are women and children and 24 per

cent are youth (15 to 24 years old). The majority (85 per cent) of the new arrivals originate from the Upper Nile State (Nasir, Longechuk, Mathiang, Ulang and Maiwut Counties), while 14 per cent come from Jonglei State (Uror, Akobo and Ayod Counties). The remaining 1 per cent were registered to have fled from Unity State. Refugees reported conflict and food insecurity as the main reasons for leaving South Sudan.

- **Nguenyyiel refugee camp is almost full with a remaining capacity for 5,832 additional refugees.** The camp was opened in October 2016 and currently hosts 54,177 refugees. A new site has been identified in an area bordering the Benishangul-Gumuz and Oromia regions with the capacity to accommodate 30,000 persons. It will be developed into a refugee camp to receive new arrivals after Nguenyyiel is full. UNHCR, ARRA and partners are currently disseminating information to refugees, informing them of the planned relocation to the new camp, as well as the services available and other key information.

### Achievements and Impact

- **Protection in Pugnido camp:** Following a recommendation by the Protection team, four newly arrived families (21 individuals) were united with their relatives living in Pugnido camp. Some 20 refugee leaders, members of the Women Association and community Shurtas (police) participated a two-day training on SGBV and the referral pathway mechanism with the aim to improve SGBV prevention and response. A mass sensitization and awareness raising campaign on SGBV reached a total of 500 refugees and 50 children and 50 parents and caregivers received training on child resilience, which aimed to strengthen the coping skills and resilience of participants.
- **Protection in Nguenyyiel camp:** 365 refugee adults and youth participated in focus group discussions on the importance of women's participation in decision making processes and the role of gender in the community.
- **Protection in Okugo camp:** 20 refugee social workers, including seven females, received training on SGBV documentation and referral to enhance their capacity on SGBV case management
- **Vaccination and supplements continue to be provided to newly arrived children at the entry points.** From 1 to 12 April at Pagak, 2,536 children received oral polio vaccines, 2,458 children received measles vaccines, 1,481 children received vitamin A supplements and 1,262 children received Albendazole for deworming.
- **Between 3 September 2016 and 12 April 2017, 19,023 children (six to 59 months) have been screened in the reception centre with the overall Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate standing at 6.5 per cent.** Community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) was successfully conducted in all the camps. In the past week, 30 severely acutely malnourished children with medication complications were admitted in the Tierkidi stabilization center (SC) and 131 severely acutely malnourished children without medical complications and 286 others who are moderately acutely malnourished were assisted in the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). To date, a total of 3,912 children are benefitting from the two programmes. A total of 42,127 children and 7,184 pregnant and lactating women are enrolled in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme in all camps.
- **The water supply per capita in Jewi, Pugnido, Okugo and Kule camps has reached the minimum emergency standard of 15 litres per person per day (l/p/d), while refugees in Tierkidi camp are receiving 14 l/p/d.** However, the water supply in Nguenyyiel camp is 12 l/p/d and the distribution at the Pagak reception center varies from 10 to 15 l/p/d depending on population size. Ongoing expansion work is expected to increase the supply in the camp.
- **All refugee households in Nguenyyiel camp have received emergency shelters.** Construction of 500 emergency shelter is going on in Okugo camp.

## KENYA

### Latest developments

- **World Food Programme (WFP) has resumed full ration distribution in Kakuma refugee camp after cutting food rations by 50 percent in December 2016 due to severe funding shortages.** However, WFP warns that the 100 per cent ration distribution may only last a few months if more funds are not availed.
- **From 3 to 13 April, UNHCR conducted a shelter verification exercise in Kakuma refugee camp** with the aim of identifying the number of unoccupied shelters and plots of land which could accommodate more refugees.

### Achievements and Impact

- **Between 1 April and 13 April, UNHCR registered 387 new South Sudanese refugee arrivals.** UNHCR conducted border-monitoring visits to Nadapal two to three times a week to ensure that asylum seekers have unhindered access to asylum procedures.

- **SGBV prevention and response activities were ongoing in Kakuma and Kalobeyi settlement.** A total of 21 cases of SGBV (various nationalities) were reported during the first half of April. Comprehensive medical and psychosocial support was offered to survivors, including six cases from South Sudan. Referrals were conducted for appropriate comprehensive services including legal and material support.
- **As of 14 April, UNHCR has registered a total of 10,483 unaccompanied and separated South Sudanese refugee children.**

## SUDAN

### Latest developments

- **Between 1 and 15 April, over 10,000 South Sudanese refugees fled into Sudan,** arriving in the border states of White Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, South Darfur and East Darfur at an average daily rate of approximately 697 refugees per day. Since 1 January, over 95,000 refugees have arrived in Sudan in 2017, which exceeds arrival trends observed in January through March in 2014-2016. This brings the total number of South Sudanese refugees to over 388,000 who have fled to Sudan since the start of the conflict in December 2013.
- **The population in Kario camp, East Darfur, has reduced following the completion of the first full round of individual biometric registration and now stands at 13,373 individuals.** This includes both new arrivals and refugees who were relocated from Khor Omer in late 2016. On 2 April, a continuous registration process at Kario refugee camp was established. A full-time registration team with a capacity to register new arrivals is in place and will address registration of absentees whenever they arrive to join their family members.
- **UNHCR and its partners in Sudan have revised the planning figure for expected arrivals in 2017.** This will form part of a revision of the Regional Refugee Response Plan for 2017, to be launched in May. Under the current RRRP, 273,000 were expected by the end of 2016, and a further 60,000 were projected to arrive in 2017, resulting in a total of 330,000 refugees by the end of 2017. However in reality, the total population reached 297,168 by the end of 2016. The 2017 projected arrival figures have been revised upward to 180,000 in light of higher than expected arrivals in the first few months of the year. The new projection anticipates at 477,000 South Sudanese refugees by the end of 2017. Donors, including CERF, are being approached for additional funds to support the South Sudanese refugee response.

### Achievements and Impact

- **Al Nimir camp (the second camp in East Darfur) opened on 3 April.** It is planned to accommodate 2,000 households of 10,000 individual refugees, mostly to be relocated from their present settlements in Old Raja and Al Firdous, East Darfur. During the first week of voluntary relocation, four convoys safely moved 695 individuals from Old Raja to Al Nimir. Refugees were individually registered and received land plots and shelter materials on arrival. The reception centre is now fully equipped to accommodate the refugees on arrival and ready meals are provided to each new group for three days, in addition to food rations and NFIs. Water is provided through trucking as a temporary arrangement until the pipe lines are extended into the centre. Some 370 latrines have been constructed and shelter materials for 1200 households were ready at the site when relocations began. A mobile clinic is also operational.

## UGANDA

### Latest developments

- **The rate of new arrivals to Uganda has increased, with a total of 27,930 South Sudanese refugees received in Uganda between the 1 April and 15 April,** compared to 15,474 in the last two weeks of March. A daily average of 1,862 refugees crossed the border from South Sudan into Uganda. Refugees arriving from the Equatorial region continue to report leaving South Sudan to escape conflict, abduction, killings, sexual violence and looting and burning of properties.
- **An attack by armed forces on the town of Pajok in South Sudan on the 3 April caused thousands of people to flee to safety in Uganda.** By the end of the week, some 7,000 people had crossed the border into Lamwo district, including 3,200 on the day after the attack. Among them were some 600 unaccompanied and separated children. Many of those who fled Pajok reported witnessing family members killed or beaten in front of them. The elderly and disabled who could not run were reportedly shot dead, houses were burned and looted, and roads out of the town were blocked by armed groups. Roads near the border with Lamwo District are reportedly obstructed by armed groups, with refugees using uncharted routes and informal border crossings to reach safety in Uganda.



- **On 12 April, Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR opened a new settlement at Palabek, in Lamwo district,** with the capacity to accommodate 30,000 refugees. Establishment of basic services such as water, shelter and healthcare has been accelerated. So far, more than 5,000 refugees have been relocated from Ngomoromo border to this settlement.
- **UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador Khaled Hosseini visited Northern Uganda** and met with refugees from South Sudan, as well as members of the Ugandan communities who host them.

## CRITICAL NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Education:** There has been a drop in the number of children attending school due to food shortages and families commencing agricultural work.

### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

**Shelter:** UNHCR urgently needs funding to provide shelter in 2017. So far, only the provision of shelters to 500 families is planned as a priority activity. However, over 10,000 refugees in Meri site remain without adequate individual shelter, and many of them remain in collective shelters for months.

### ETHIOPIA

**Shelter:** Shortage of transitional shelters remains to be a critical gap in all the camps in Gambella with only 48% of the needs met.

**General assistance:** Funding shortages are limiting the provision of key services such as education, shelter, WASH facilities and livelihoods activities.

### KENYA

**Funding:** Funding shortages are hampering the development of Cluster 3 in Kalobeyei settlement. As at 14 April 2017, the population of Kalobeyei is 28,127 individuals. The settlement has an estimated capacity of 45,000 individuals and is divided into three clusters. Currently, cluster 1 and 2 are full. Due to the sporadic increase in the number of new arrivals from South Sudan and the relocation of non-Somali refugees from Dadaab, the operation has had to start settling individuals in Cluster 3, despite insufficient funding for critical infrastructure, including temporary shelters, access roads, drainage, WASH facilities and temporary school structures.

### SOUTH SUDAN

**Food Security and Nutrition:** In Yei town, Central Equatoria, lack of food remains a major challenge to IDPs due lack of access to farmland.

### UGANDA

**Protection:** Biometric registration must be accelerated. In Imvepi, expand services and awareness raising on services for PSNs, strengthen SGBV case management mechanisms and recruit local language translators.

**Education:** Rehabilitation of eroded school structures and construction of additional schools. Repair and replacement of temporary classrooms damaged by weather. Additional teachers are required to improve pupil to teacher ratios.

**Health:** Address staffing shortfalls to increase the number of skilled health workers. Construction of permanent health infrastructure. Additional stocks of medical supplies. Scale up HIV testing and prevention.

**Food Security and Nutrition:** Address challenges in the food pipeline to prevent further delays in food distribution. In Bidibidi, ongoing construction of nutrition units in health facilities.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** Improved latrine coverage at household level and supply of buckets and jerry cans in Bidibidi. Additional boreholes, water tanks and communal latrines in Palorinya. Recruitment of additional hygiene promoters.

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**Links:**

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