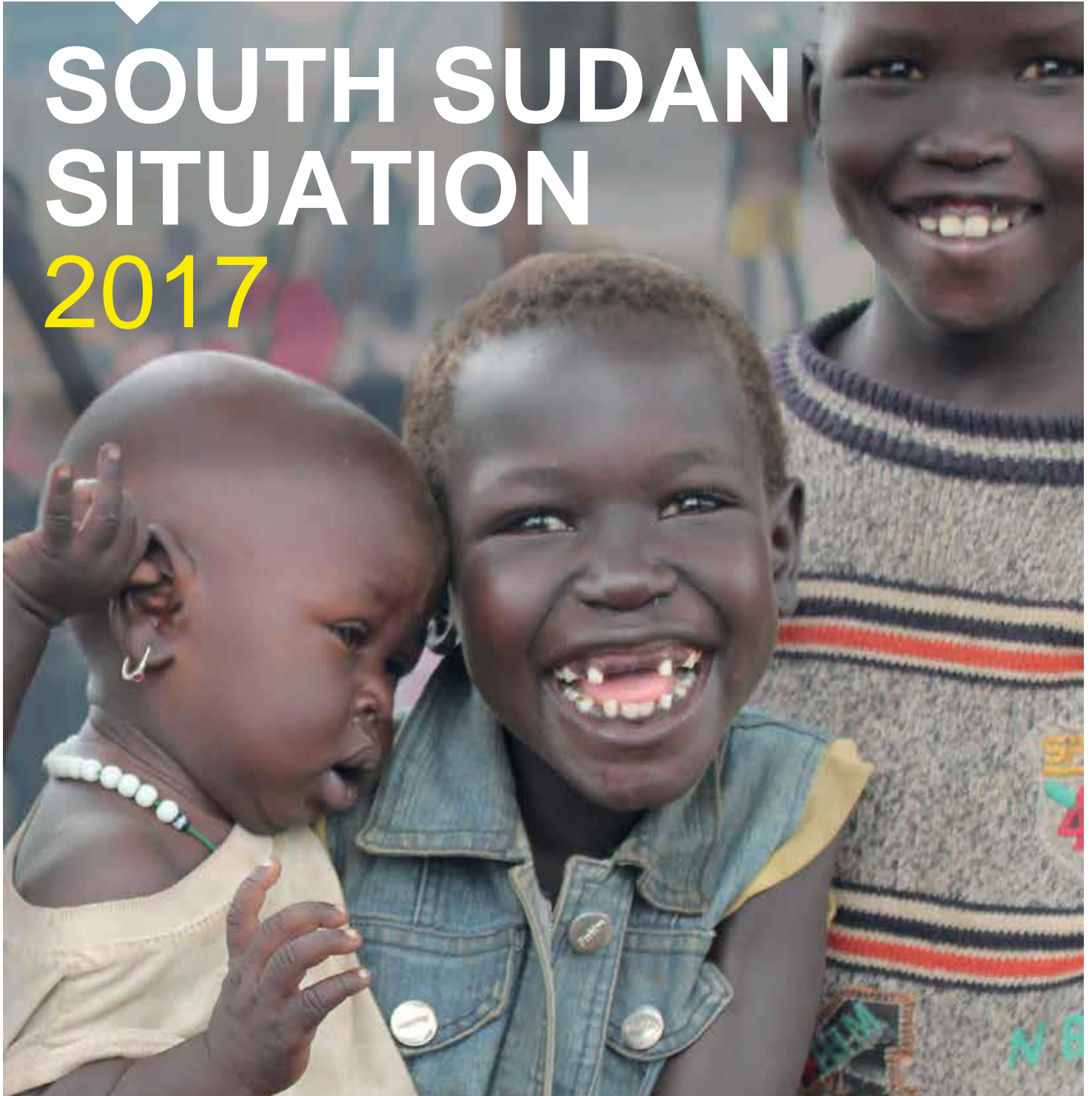


SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION 2017



Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2017

REVISED MAY 2017

COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

South Sudanese refugee children who arrived among the first wave to Ethiopia in September 2016 at Pagak reception centre, Gambella. UNHCR / R. Riek

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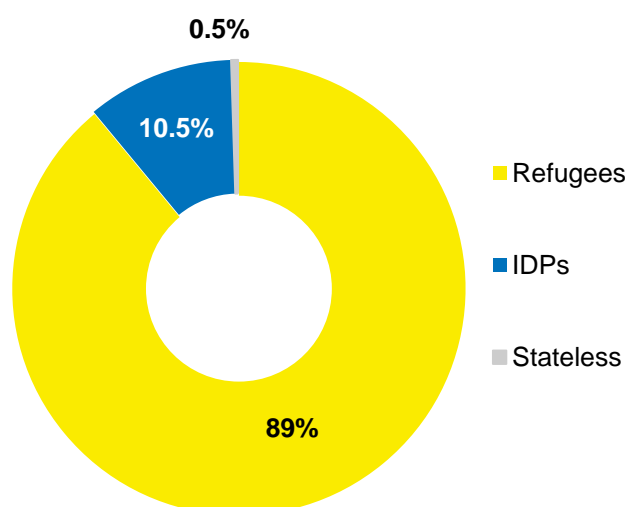
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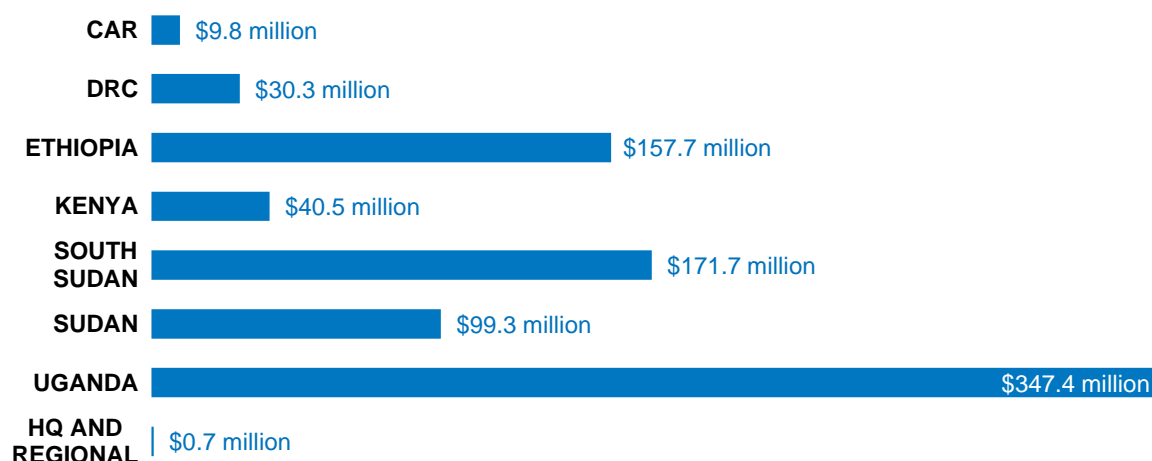
At a glance

2.3 million people of concern as of end-March 2017

Higher than expected levels of displacement from South Sudan into Sudan and Uganda in 2017 have required the revision of initial planning figures. In line with the revised 2017 regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), UNHCR is revising its supplementary requirements for the South Sudan situation in Sudan and Uganda, as presented in this updated 2017 supplementary appeal.

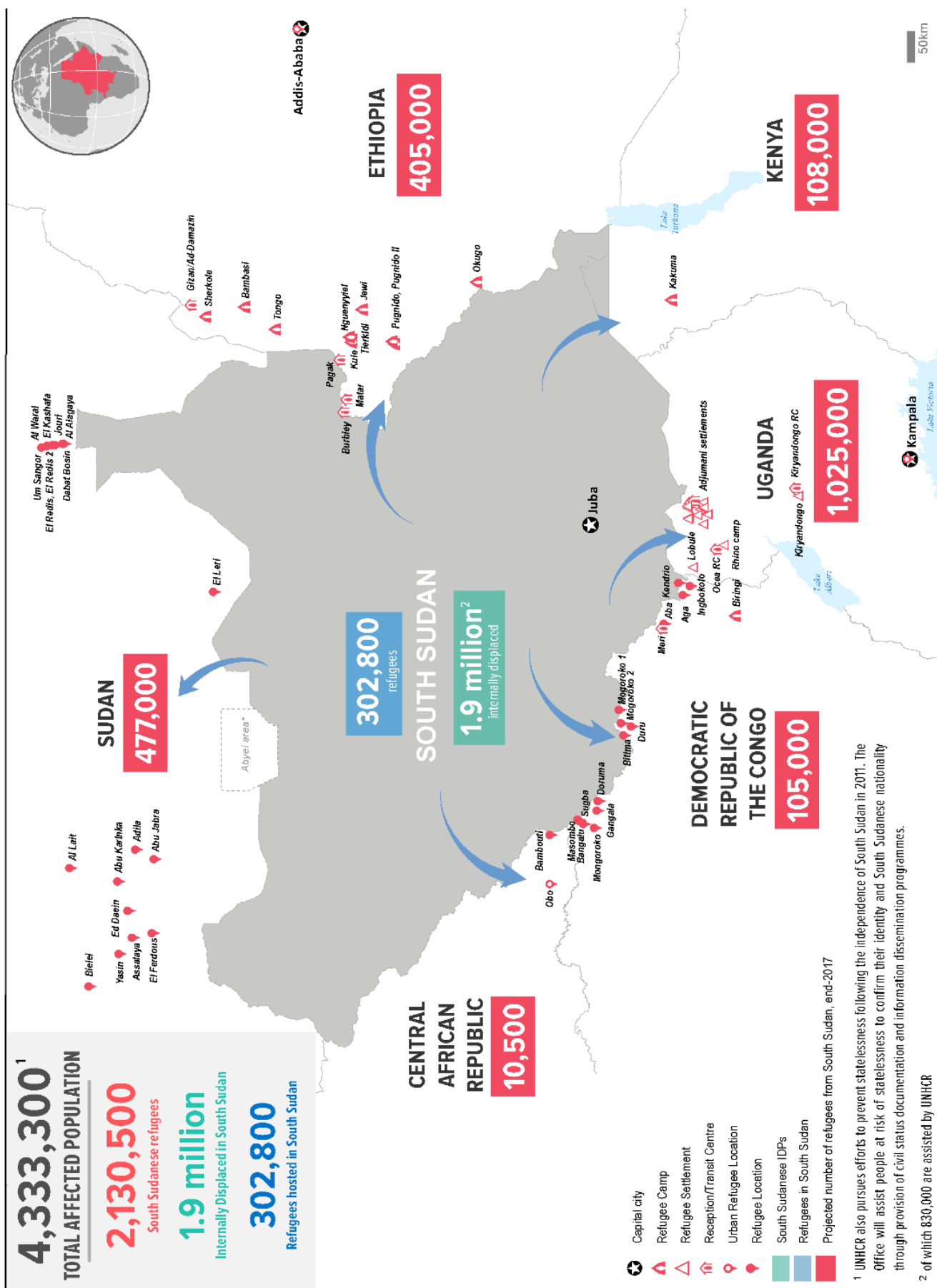


US\$883.5 million is needed in financial requirements for the South Sudan situation for January to December 2017¹



¹ All dollar signs denote US dollars. This total includes regional and global activities, and support costs (7 per cent).

Projected numbers of people of concern affected by the South Sudan Situation by 31 December 2017



Introduction

The South Sudanese crisis has become the largest and most complex emergency in Africa. Security in South Sudan continues to deteriorate and close to four million people—one-third of the total population—are displaced. More than 1.7 million South Sudanese have fled the country and an estimated 7.5 million people are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance inside South Sudan, including more than 1.9 million internally displaced people (IDPs).

Recent and continuing violence has generated new displacement, in particular in the Eastern Equatoria region and Western Bahr el Ghazal. The potential for further conflict in border areas persists, in particular in light of growing and widespread food insecurity, and with close to five million people in need of life-saving food assistance. Famine in parts of South Sudan is an increasingly likely scenario, and humanitarian actors have reported that an estimated 100,000 people are already affected by it in parts of former Unity State. One million children under five years of age are estimated to be acutely malnourished across the country, including 270,000 children who face the imminent risk of death should they not be reached in time with assistance. Protracted instability, brutal conflict and food insecurity are further compounded by a cholera outbreak which has spread to 12 counties in 32 states country-wide.

The majority of South Sudanese refugees have sought safety in Uganda. By the end of March 2017, the country was hosting 852,300 South Sudanese refugees and is struggling to cope with the ever-increasing needs. Some 195,000 South Sudanese arrived in the first three months of 2017 alone, an average rate of 2,000 refugees each day. Over 60 per cent of the new arrivals are children. An estimated 400,000 new arrivals from South Sudan are expected to enter Uganda in 2017. The Government of Uganda has maintained open borders and one of the most progressive refugee policies in Africa, promoting self-reliance of refugees and peaceful co-existence with host communities. However, urgent and massive support is needed to respond to the critical situation. Host communities and humanitarian agencies are struggling to feed and shelter the refugee arrivals and provide basic services. Providing access to safe drinking water remains an urgent priority in the dry lands of northern Uganda where refugees are hosted.

By the end of March 2017, refugees also continued to arrive in the neighbouring countries of Central African Republic (CAR; 1,600), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC; 74,100), Ethiopia (366,200), Kenya (95,300) and Sudan (379,700).

In Ethiopia, as a recent development, potential entry points continue being monitored to ensure new arrivals have access to asylum procedures. Reports received from South Sudan in April 2017

point to a deteriorating security situation in the Akobo area, resulting in large population movements that could result in an influx of up to 200,000 refugees into the Gambella region of Ethiopia. The situation is being monitored and contingency measures are being taken to respond should the influx materialize.

The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which emanated from the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, is being rolled out in Ethiopia and Uganda. CRRF as a new approach in Uganda is intended to enhance the UN-World Bank Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) Strategic Framework, itself designed to support the Government's implementation of the Settlement Transformation Agenda. In addition to UN agencies and the World Bank, ReHoPE aims to mobilize donors, development actors and the private sector through a joint strategy to enable a comprehensive approach to protection and solutions. ReHoPE is fully part of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Its implementation through a multi-stakeholder approach at national and district levels will form a key part of applying the CRRF.

Ethiopia embarked on implementing a multi-faceted transformative approach to support refugees, exemplified by the extensive commitments made at the UN Global Compact Leaders' Summit in June 2016, which it co-hosted. These include expansion of the "out-of-camp" policy to benefit 10 per cent of the current total refugee population; provision of work permits to refugees; increasing refugee enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees; making available irrigable land to allow refugees and local communities to engage in crop production; and building industrial parks for 100,000 people where 30 per cent of jobs will be allocated to refugees. Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan II seeks to provide equitable economic growth and development by expanding demand driven basic socio-economic services and creating access to

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