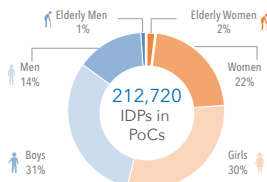
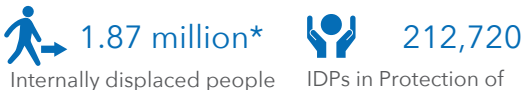
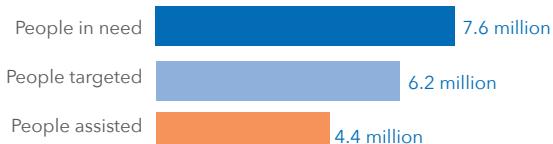


In August, the number of South Sudanese seeking refuge in neighboring countries reached the 2 million mark, the highest number of refugees since South Sudan gained independence in 2011. Of those, 1 million are in Uganda. In August, thousands fled fighting in Yei, Kajo-keji, Kapoeta North, Mundri West, Morobo and Maridi counties. More people also fled to Ethiopia and Sudan following clashes in Aburoc and Pagak in Upper Nile during the month. In Western Equatoria, a joint assessment found a deepening food crisis exacerbated by increasing insecurity, poor rainfall and widespread crop failure in Mvolo County. Following an initial rapid needs assessment in Kokori, Bogori and Yeri village, partners delivered more than 21 metric tons of food items to Mvolo Centre in mid-August. Health partners reported that South Sudan's cholera outbreak, known for being the longest and deadliest in the nation's history, was declining. The decline was attributable to the multisectoral response that entailed the complementary use of oral cholera vaccines alongside traditional interventions for cholera control in transmission hotspots. In August, flooding was also reported in Mangala, Central Equatoria, and in Aweil East, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, displacing 7,000 and 9,000 people respectively. During the month, the number of people living in Protection of Civilians (PoC) site population dropped by over 5,000, due to departures from Malakal PoC.

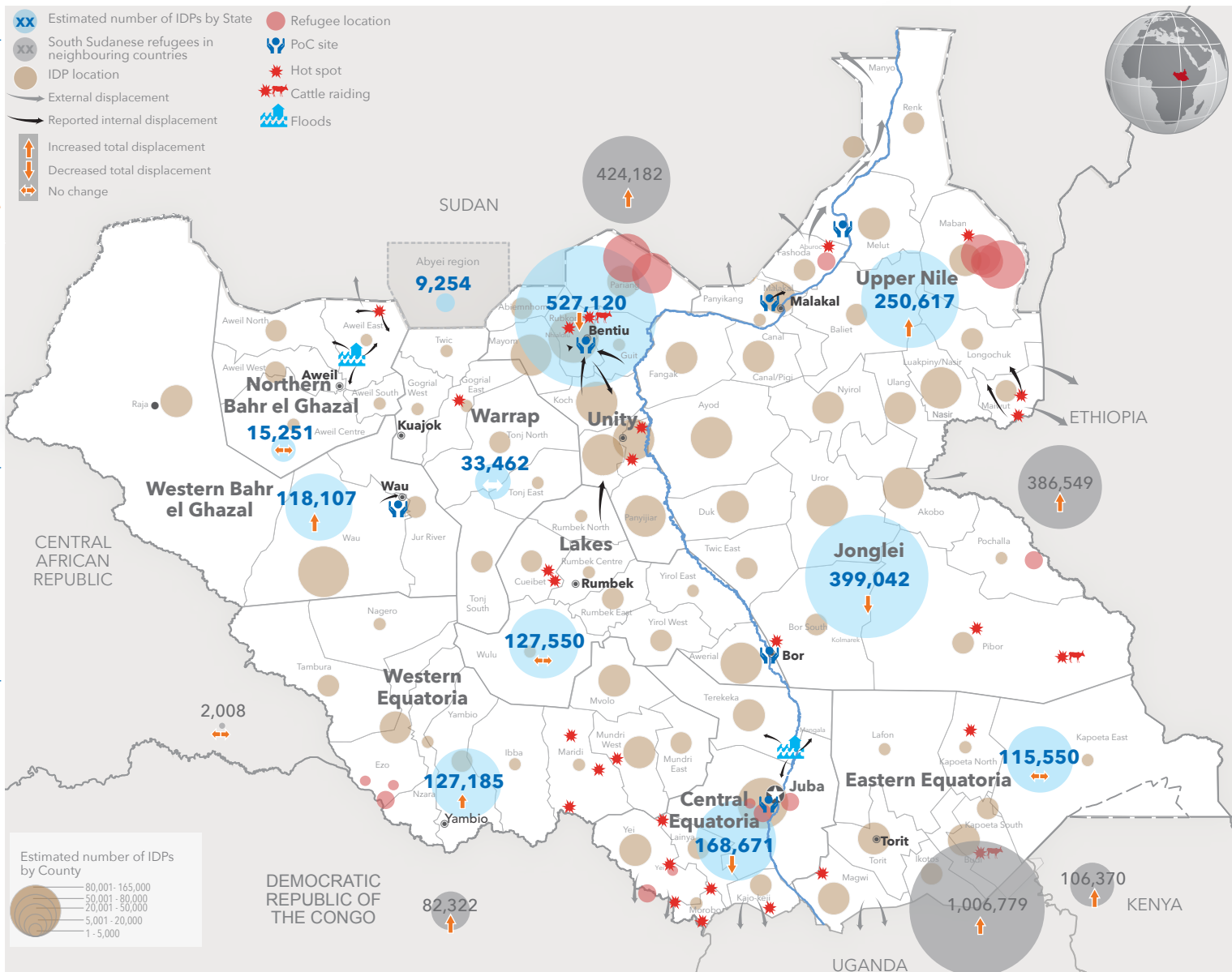
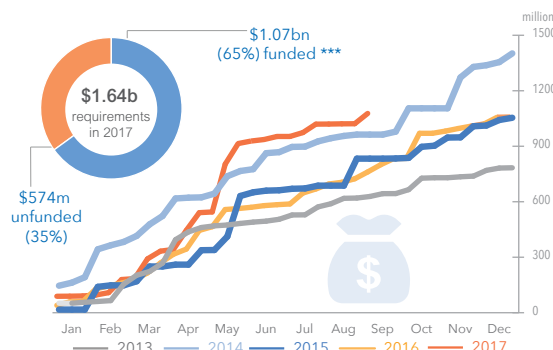
## KEY FIGURES



## NEEDS AND RESPONSE 2017\*\*\*\*



## FUNDING STATUS 2017



\*The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) is updated with the latest figures and estimates available. The number of people displaced each month does not necessarily result in a rise in the overall number of IDPs as many people are "re-displaced" and had already been counted as IDPs. | \*\*The number of South Sudanese refugees is as of 01 September 2017, except in DRC, which is as of 31 July. | \*\*\*As recorded in the Financial Tracking System (FTS) as of 01 Sep 2017. Further pledges have been announced but not yet tracked. \*\*\*\*HRP Mid-year review July 2017. | IDP: Internally Displaced People.  
 Creation date: 12 Sep 2017 Sources: IOM, UNHCR, OCHA and humanitarian partners | Feedback: ochasouthsudan@un.org.  
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of Abyei region is not yet determined.