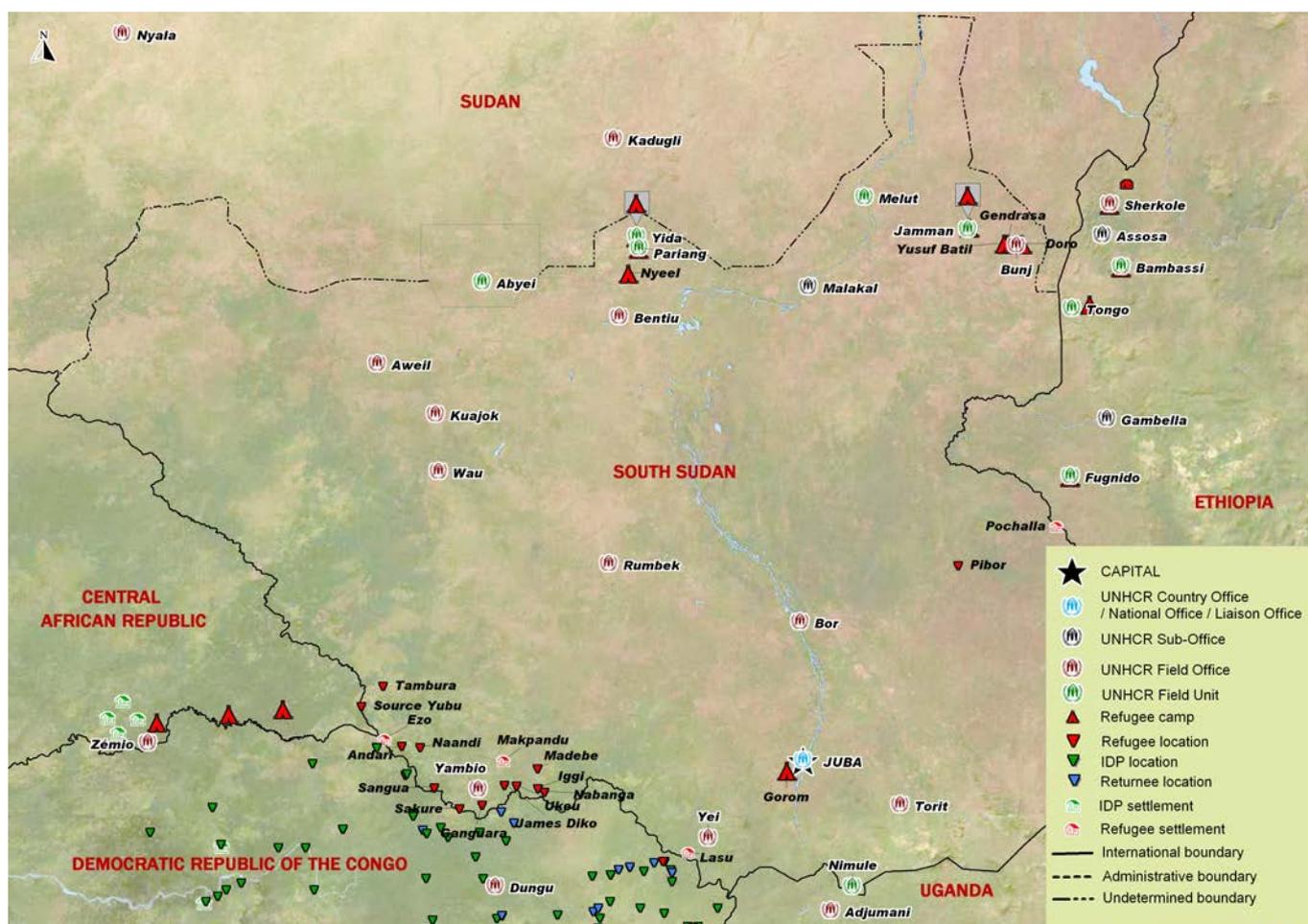


SOUTH SUDAN



Working environment

The context

A year after gaining its independence in July 2011, South Sudan confronts major political and socio-economic challenges. Efforts to transform the country into a functional State have been beset by inter-communal violence, rebellions by militia groups and localized conflicts over land and natural resources. The mass

arrival of returnees from Sudan and elsewhere in Africa has added to the pressure.

The fighting that erupted between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) in Sudan's South Kordofan State in July 2011 and in Blue Nile State in September 2011 was largely due to disputes over issues left unresolved in the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), especially with regard to border demarcation and oil-revenue sharing. By August 2012

Planning figures for South Sudan¹

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	DRC	23,510	23,510	24,830	24,830
	Ethiopia	4,970	4,970	4,970	4,970
	Sudan	200,000	200,000	350,000	350,000
	Various	1,550	1,550	2,070	2,070
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	360	-	400	-
	Various	50	-	250	-
Returnees (refugees)	South Sudan	5,000	5,000	30,000	30,000
IDPs	South Sudan	350,000	105,000	335,000	105,000
Returnees (IDPs)	South Sudan	250,000	50,000	250,000	50,000
Total		835,440	390,030	997,520	566,870

¹ UNHCR continues to work to prevent statelessness as a result of the independence of South Sudan in 2011. The Office will assist persons at risk of statelessness to confirm identity and South Sudanese nationality through civil status documentation and/or information programmes.

the violence had driven more than 170,000 people to flee to Upper Nile and Unity states in South Sudan. It is expected that this figure will increase to 200,000 by end of 2012.

By mid-2012, the rapid arrival of many more refugees than UNHCR had expected and the onset of the rains, which caused flooding and hampered access to camps, had brought the situation to crisis level.

South Sudan's Central and Western Equatoria states have been receiving refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR) fleeing attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). The number of refugees in the region has remained relatively stable, at 32,000.

The Ministry of the Interior has assumed responsibility for refugee matters in South Sudan, and UNHCR is helping the ministry to build its asylum-related capacity. The Government of South Sudan remains welcoming towards refugees and is working with UNHCR on drafting regulations to support the recently passed Refugee Act.

Since the signing of the CPA in 2005, UNHCR has facilitated the return of more than 334,000 refugees from exile in the CAR, the DRC, Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. Voluntary repatriation remains the main durable solution for the remaining South Sudanese refugees. UNHCR is assisting the Government to create conditions conducive to their voluntary return and reintegration.

UNHCR and IOM co-chair the Emergency Returns Sector which supports returns from Sudan organized by the Government. UNHCR focuses on the protection of returnees, as well as the formulation and implementation of policies and standard operating procedures. It also supports the re-integration of returnees in areas of high return.

Sudan and South Sudan have yet to reach agreement on key nationality and citizenship issues. Without clear regulations on citizenship, the risk of statelessness in Sudan for South Sudanese remains high. Other populations, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Darfur, nomadic groups and refugees returning from other countries are also at risk of statelessness. To reduce this risk, UNHCR will help the Sudanese and South Sudanese authorities in drafting legislation, implementing regulations and building capacity to support documentation.

Localized conflict spurred the internal displacement of approximately 80,000 South Sudanese in Jonglei State in the first quarter of 2012, adding to the existing population of 270,000 IDPs in different parts of the country. The number of IDPs is expected to remain high in 2013, as the unstable security situation persists.

It is expected that South Sudan will ratify the 2010 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention). UNHCR has a close partnership with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the main governmental counterpart mandated to manage the repatriation, relief, rehabilitation and reintegration of returnees and IDPs.

The disputed area of Abyei has been plagued by violence since May 2011. Before the fighting broke out there were some 100,000-150,000 people, including 20,000 returnees from Sudan, in Abyei. The fighting displaced most of the Dinka Ngok south of the River Kiir in Abyei into Warrap State. To meet the shift in needs in Abyei, UNHCR has redirected its priorities away from return, reintegration and stabilization towards emergency response.

● The needs

South Sudan suffers from a lack of basic infrastructure and social services. More than half of the population lives in poverty, and legal frameworks and institutions to enforce the rule of law are largely underdeveloped.

UNHCR will offer the Ministry of the Interior technical expertise and logistical capacity to manage refugee affairs. A number of Sudanese and South Sudanese on both sides of the border remain in legal limbo with regards to their citizenship status pending the outcome of negotiations on citizenship laws. However, the enactment of the Nationality Law in South Sudan has reduced the risk for those living in the country.

Main objectives and targets for 2013

Favourable protection environment

- Laws and policies are developed or strengthened.
 - ☞ *The law is consistent with international standards on statelessness.*

Security from violence and exploitation

- The risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and the quality of the response to it is improved.
 - ☞ *All refugees who are known survivors of SGBV receive support.*
- The protection of children is strengthened.
 - ☞ *All children of concern are identified and assisted.*
 - ☞ *All children of concern are safe from violations of their rights by armed groups.*

Basic needs and essential services

- The health of the population is improved.
 - ☞ *The under-5 mortality rate for refugees is reduced from between 2.6-2.8 per 10,000 persons per day to less than 2 per 10,000 persons per day for refugees who have arrived in the Upper Nile and Unity camps since end August 2012.*
- Shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained.
 - ☞ *Some 30 per cent of IDP households live in adequate dwellings.*
- The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.
 - ☞ *The supply of clean water for refugees is increased from 10-13 litres per person per day to 15 litres per person per day in all refugee camps.*

Durable solutions

- The potential for voluntary return is realized.
 - ☞ *All South Sudanese refugees wishing to return do so voluntarily.*

UNHCR's presence in 2013

□ Number of offices	12
□ Total staff	309
International	61
National	196
JPOs	3
UNVs	49

The challenges UNHCR faces in providing assistance to the ever-growing refugee populations in Unity and Upper Nile states fleeing the violence in South Kordofan and Blue Nile are vast. Since mid-June, the onset of the rainy season and flooding have impeded access to refugee sites. UNHCR expects that the flow of refugees will continue through 2013, driven by inter-ethnic and inter-communal violence, as well as LRA attacks. Shelter and water are two of the most pressing needs, while the provision of health care, nutrition and sanitation will also need to be stepped up.

| Strategy and activities |

UNHCR will step up its response to the refugee crisis in Unity and Upper Nile States. The focus will be on bringing newly developed refugee sites up to standard and providing basic services such as water, shelter and primary health care. UNHCR will improve access to education and child protection services, especially for unaccompanied and separated minors, and will continue to register refugees and provide them with documents.

In the event that Sudan and South Sudan do not reach agreement on

citizenship issues, UNHCR will identify, document and assist groups and individuals who are at risk of becoming stateless. UNHCR will also support the drafting of legislation to strengthen the capacity of the State to protect refugees in line with international standards.

In addition, UNHCR will focus on providing cash grants to returning refugees and will encourage the passing of land and property legislation to allow all persons of concern full access to their rights. As protection cluster lead and co-lead of the emergency returns sector, UNHCR will provide technical advice to the Government and operational partners on managing the large-scale return and reintegration of southern Sudanese who had been living in the north (Sudan).

As protection cluster lead, UNHCR will focus on the protection of IDPs, including through campaigns on the prevention and response to SGBV. It will also place greater emphasis on child protection, which entails family tracing and reunification. UNHCR will provide self-reliance and livelihoods support to IDPs and returned IDPs, as well as minimal shelter to vulnerable families. For returnees from Sudan, UNHCR will focus on protection monitoring and legal support to facilitate reintegration.



Sudanese refugees in Upper Nile State (South Sudan) transporting sorghum by donkey when the tractor gets stuck in the river.

UNHCR / B. SOKOL

○ Constraints

A lack of security and challenging logistical and environmental conditions hinder UNHCR's efforts to assist people of concern in South Sudan. The roads to refugee camps in Upper Nile and Unity states are poor, making it extremely difficult to deliver basic assistance to the camps; during the rainy season the camps are often only accessible by helicopter. Meanwhile, widespread poverty and the new State's lack of funds to respond to development needs are obstacles to lasting solutions for people of concern.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

UNHCR works in partnership with UN agencies, ministries and departments of the Government of South Sudan, international and national NGOs and community-based organizations to protect and assist refugees, returnees and IDPs in South Sudan. Strong links with UNDP, UN-Habitat, ILO and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) help UNHCR to enhance reintegration programmes for returning refugees and IDPs. UNHCR co-leads the protection and emergency returns clusters.

Financial information

In line with the independence of South Sudan in 2011, UNHCR's programme in the country was separated from that for Sudan. In 2012 the needs for South Sudan were estimated at USD 84 million. However, owing to the emergency which unfolded in

the course of the year, the budget more than tripled to allow UNHCR to meet the needs of the new arrivals from South Kordofan and Blue Nile States.

For 2013, the needs were estimated at USD 219 million; however this will need to be revised upwards to respond to the new influxes of refugees from Sudan.

Consequences of a funding shortfall

- Emergency responses to new refugee inflows and internal displacements, as well as the ability to continue to support the reduction of statelessness (especially documentation activities) would be seriously limited.
- Durable solutions for refugees and IDPs and other return and reintegration projects through targeted documentation, shelter and livelihoods activities, would be hampered.
- The water supplied to refugees in new camps would remain far below the standard of 20 litres per person per day.
- Only three of the seven new health centres needed to increase access to basic health services in refugee settlements would be constructed.
- UNHCR would only be able to meet the shelter needs of 20 per cent of the population of concern in 2013.
- Planned SGBV prevention and response mechanisms would only be partially implemented and will not be sufficient to address the extent of the problem in South Sudan.

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies

Directorate of Nationality
The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
South Sudan Human Rights Commission
Southern Sudan AIDS Commission

NGOs

Across
American Refugee Committee
Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
ACTED (*Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement*)
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)
Catholic Medical Mission Board
Danish Refugee Council
Free Voice Foundation
GOAL
Handicap International
Human Development Council
International Medical Corps
Intersos
International Rescue Committee
Lutheran World Federation
Nonviolent Peace Force
Norwegian Refugee Council
Relief International
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief - Great Britain
Samaritan Purse
Save the Children Fund
Solidarités Internationale
Sudan Health Association
World Relief
World Vision International

Others

UNMISS
UNMAS
CAFOD
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
FAO
IOM
UNHABITAT
UNDP
UNFPA
UNICEF
WHO
WFP

2013 UNHCR's budget in South Sudan (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment					
Law and policy	5,571,651	3,395,811	0	0	8,967,462
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	0	0	715,790	715,790
Public attitude towards persons of concern	175,798	0	0	0	175,798
Subtotal	5,747,449	3,395,811	0	715,790	9,859,050
Fair protection processes and documentation					
Registration and profiling	1,714,720	5,922,428	0	0	7,637,148
Refugee status determination	2,802,302	0	0	0	2,802,302
Individual documentation	868,720	0	0	0	868,720
Subtotal	5,385,743	5,922,428	0	0	11,308,171
Security from violence and exploitation					
Prevention and response to SGBV	8,262,371	0	0	2,662,790	10,925,161
Protection of children	5,938,953	0	0	0	5,938,953
Subtotal	14,201,325	0	0	2,662,790	16,864,114
Basic needs and essential services					
Health	13,343,426	0	0	0	13,343,426
Reproductive health and HIV services	5,880,703	0	0	0	5,880,703
Nutrition	1,189,517	0	0	0	1,189,517
Water	10,274,311	0	0	0	10,274,311
Sanitation and hygiene	8,746,091	0	0	0	8,746,091
Shelter and infrastructure	29,981,484	0	0	13,281,790	43,263,274
Basic domestic items	1,722,651	0	0	0	1,722,651
Services for people with specific needs	1,995,084	0	0	0	1,995,084
Education	18,068,744	0	0	0	18,068,744
Subtotal	91,202,011	0	0	13,281,790	104,483,801
Community empowerment and self-reliance					
Community mobilization	1,912,594	0	0	0	1,912,594
Co-existence with local communities	8,433	0	0	214,395	222,828
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,473,302	0	2,703,974	4,666,740	10,844,015
Subtotal	5,394,329	0	2,703,974	4,881,134	12,979,437
Durable solutions					
Voluntary return	2,702,103	0	5,444,947	0	8,147,050
Reintegration	0	0	2,317,947	4,663,764	6,981,711
Integration	2,265,651	0	0	0	2,265,651
Resettlement	2,035,270	0	0	0	2,035,270
Subtotal	7,003,024	0	7,762,895	4,663,764	19,429,682
Leadership, coordination and partnerships					
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	0	219,395	219,395
Camp management and coordination	1,673,873	0	0	0	1,673,873
Emergency management	1,076,324	0	0	0	1,076,324
Donor relations and resource mobilization	1,643,150	0	0	453,790	2,096,939
Subtotal	4,393,347	0	0	673,184	5,066,531
Logistics and operations support					
Logistics and supply	27,335,690	0	0	2,135,974	29,471,665
Operations management, coordination and support	7,793,964	0	0	1,788,840	9,582,803
Subtotal	35,129,654	0	0	3,924,814	39,054,468
Total	168,456,881	9,318,238	10,466,868	30,803,265	219,045,253
2012 Revised budget (as of 30 June 2012)	202,408,139	2,997,546	3,388,411	56,517,950	265,312,046