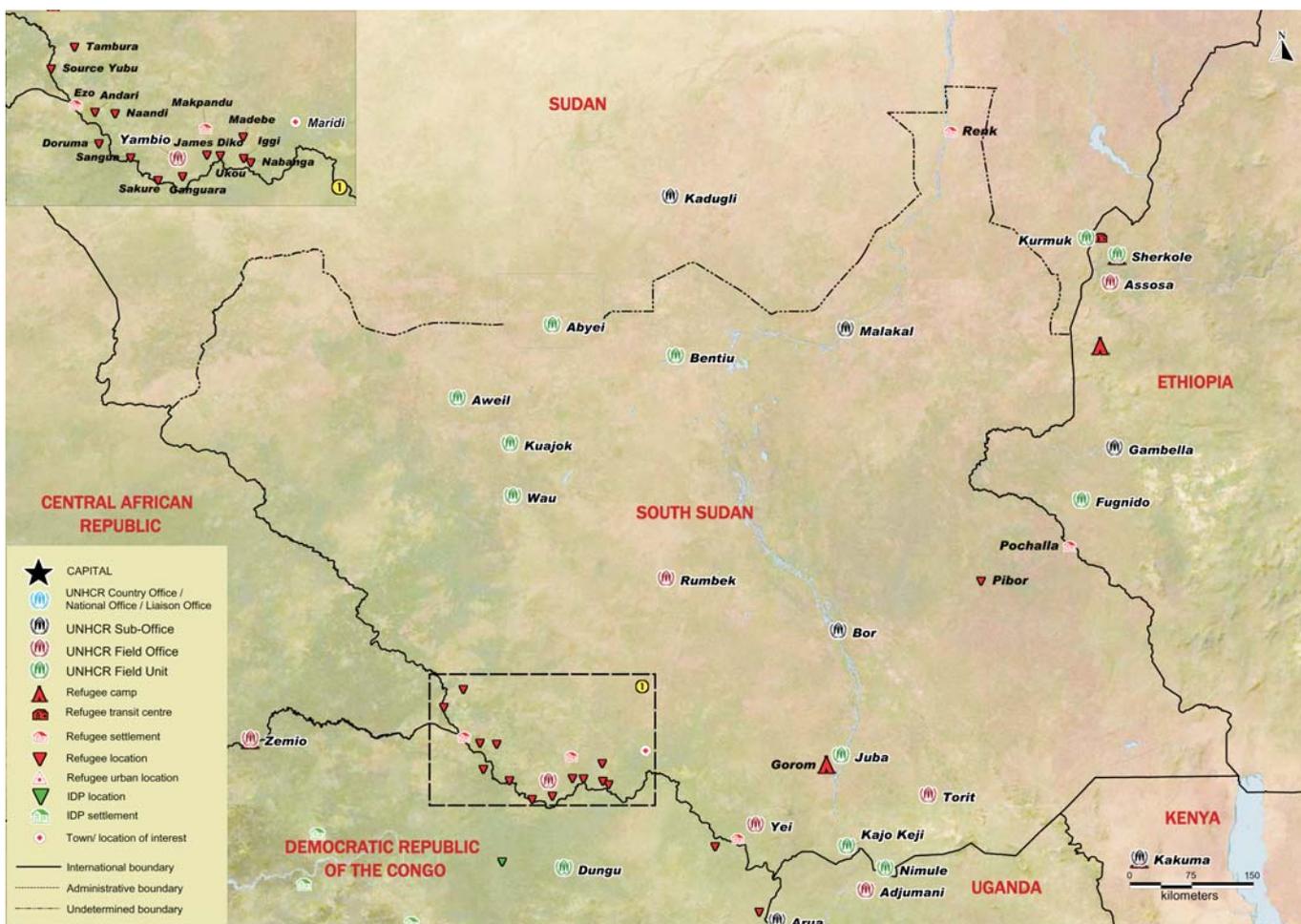


# SOUTH SUDAN



## Working environment

### The context

While South Sudan's independence from Sudan took place peacefully, some key issues are still to be resolved. They include disputed territory, notably in the Abyei administrative region, and resources, as well as nationality and citizenship issues. Each of these questions could trigger conflict or population displacement, as shown by recent clashes that led to the

displacement of more than 110,000 people southwards, and into Ethiopia.

The main challenges ahead for South Sudan are to develop constructive relations with Sudan on issues of mutual concern, to manage complex internal divisions and to meet the growing aspirations of its people for the development of all core public services. The new country will also need formal agreements with its neighbours on a wide range of issues, including border management and the creation of a legal framework for refugee returns.

## Planning figures for South Sudan

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2012		DEC 2012 - JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Central African Rep.	1,500	130	1,600	1,600	1,650	1,650
	DRC	20,980	14,750	22,500	16,270	24,750	18,520
	Ethiopia	4,710	4,710	6,700	6,500	7,500	7,200
	Various	-	-	80,000	40,000	50,000	30,000
Asylum-seekers	Ethiopia	360	-	400	-	440	-
	Various	-	-	250	-	280	-
Returnees (refugees)	South Sudan	5,000	5,000	35,000	35,000	10,000	10,000
IDPs	South Sudan	300,000	60,000	350,000	70,000	250,000	50,000
Returnees (IDPs)	South Sudan	400,000	40,000	300,000	30,000	200,000	20,000
Stateless	Stateless	-	-	200,000	20,000	100,000	10,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>732,550</b>	<b>124,590</b>	<b>996,450</b>	<b>219,370</b>	<b>644,620</b>	<b>147,370</b>

Return from the north remains a sensitive issue, and means of regularizing the presence of South Sudanese who remain in the north have yet to be found. Violence has affected various parts of the south in 2011; by the end of August, the humanitarian community reported that more than 3,070 people had been killed in inter-communal and militia-related violence and 304,400 had been displaced. Moreover, as the large-scale returns continue from Sudan and from countries of asylum, the presence of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and other armed groups could result in localized insecurity and displacement.

Refugees, people at risk of statelessness, returnees and IDPs will thus continue to be of concern to UNHCR in South Sudan, where the number of refugees could further increase, should conflict in Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile states as well as Darfur worsen. Limited outflows of South Sudanese to countries of asylum may result from renewed post-independence clashes, particularly in Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei states. At the same time, refugee returns from neighbouring countries of asylum to South Sudan may resume in 2012.

### ○ The needs

While the refugee situation in South Sudan is stable for the time being, the provision of services needs to be improved. The protection of refugees is observed in practice in South Sudan, but formal recognition of refugee status is hindered by the absence of a mandated government agency to oversee refugee affairs. This new agency will require technical and legal support and training in developing asylum policies.

Rule-of-law institutions and legal frameworks need to be strengthened. Depending on the outcome of negotiations on citizenship requirements and other constitutional issues, there is a prospect of large stateless populations on either side of the border requiring UNHCR's intervention and assistance.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) is widespread in South Sudan and affects IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities alike. Referral pathways under the standard operating procedures for dealing with SGBV have been established in many locations where people of concern to UNHCR can be found, including in refugee settlements in South Sudan. These procedures have been agreed by UN agencies, the Government of South Sudan, local and international NGOs, community-based organizations, women's associations and local chiefs. Referral and monitoring need to be improved, while awareness of the problem must be increased among communities and service providers.

The likelihood of population displacements in 2012 calls for humanitarian response capacity to be in place throughout the year. The orderly reintegration of South Sudanese returning from Sudan will remain critical. Shelter is one of the most pressing needs; almost none of the returnees own property in South Sudan. Support needs to be provided to families with special needs, such as female-headed households. Both returnees (from Sudan or neighbouring asylum countries) and receiving communities need to be assisted through livelihoods programmes and quick-impact projects in order to promote peaceful co-existence in the country.

## | Strategy and activities |

UNHCR's 2012 strategy for South Sudan encompasses work on preventing statelessness and supporting the capacity of government officials and institutions tasked with establishing and

managing asylum. It will also include a strong operational role to assist those in need of humanitarian assistance. This could be emergency aid to the newly-displaced or reintegration assistance to returning IDPs and refugees. Operational partnerships with NGOs, community-based organizations and civil society will be strengthened, especially in deep-field locations.

Project interventions in 2012 will seek to improve the coverage and quality of services, meet immediate needs, provide livelihood support and training, search for youth employment opportunities (particularly in urban areas), fulfil the special needs of vulnerable groups, and resolve land disputes peacefully.

In areas hosting people who have returned from Sudan as well as populations displaced by inter- or intra-communal clashes and armed confrontations, protection monitoring will continue in support of preventive and remedial interventions. The capacity of affected communities and local authorities to secure their own protection mechanisms will also be developed. As protection cluster lead, UNHCR will continue to provide substantive advice to the UN mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to help it fulfil its mandate to protect civilians.

## Main objectives and targets for 2012

### Favourable protection environment

- Laws and policies are developed and strengthened.
  - ☞ *At least 10 protection workshops and seminars are organized in order to increase the extent to which laws and policies are consistent with international standards.*

### Security from violence and exploitation

- The risk of sexual and gender-based violence is reduced and the quality of the response to it is improved.
  - ☞ *The percentage of victims of sexual and gender-based violence who receive support increases from 30 to 50 per cent among IDPs, and from 95 to 100 per cent among refugees and asylum-seekers in South Sudan.*

### Basic needs and services

- Shelter and infrastructure are established, improved and maintained.
  - ☞ *Some 10 per cent of returnee IDP households live in adequate dwellings.*
- The supply of potable water is increased.
  - ☞ *The supply of clean water for refugees is increased from 14 to 20 litres per person per day.*

### Durable solutions

- The potential for voluntary return is realized.
  - ☞ *Some 88 per cent of South Sudanese refugees wishing to return have done so voluntarily.*

## UNHCR's presence in 2012

□ Number of offices	14
□ Total staff	266
International	43
National	173
JPOs	2
UNVs	40
Others	8



Displaced women, from Abyei in Mayen Abun in Sudan, are interviewed to monitor safety and security issues of the most vulnerable.

UNHCR / A. ZEVENBERGEN

Protection and assistance to refugee populations in South Sudan will focus on self-reliance, primary education and support for secondary and non-formal education. UNHCR will seek to improve access to psychosocial support services, particularly for LRA survivors, pending durable solutions. Fostering a positive asylum environment in refugee-hosting areas will require UNHCR to ensure that services provided to refugees, including schools, health posts and water points, also benefit surrounding communities.

UNHCR will help the new Government to accede to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions, as well as to develop procedures for the implementation of the recently approved citizenship bill. Accession to the 1951 Refugee Convention, the drafting of national refugee legislation and the creation of an implementation body are priorities.

Facilitating the voluntary repatriation of South Sudanese from asylum countries will continue. Implementation of community-based reintegration projects to provide protection, basic services and livelihood opportunities to returnees in areas of high return will be pursued.

### ○ Constraints

Insecurity and adverse access conditions hamper UNHCR's efforts to deliver protection and assistance and build the necessary foundations for the sustainable reintegration of people of concern. The incomplete demobilization and reintegration of various military and paramilitary units present a challenge. Localized conflicts over land and natural resources, communal conflict and ongoing LRA activity reduce security and increase population displacement. Issues relating to border demarcation, particularly in Abyei, continue to ignite considerable tensions. The recent developments in the Three

Protocol Areas have generated waves of internal displacement and cross-border movements. Widespread poverty, chronic underdevelopment and lack of political and economic capacity remain challenges to the peace and security of the new State.

## Organization and implementation

### ○ Coordination

UNHCR is an active member of the UN Country Team and cooperates closely with UN agencies, the donor community and partners in protection, assistance and early recovery. As the co-lead of the protection cluster with the NRC since mid 2010, UNHCR is responsible for the coordination of humanitarian protection responses in South Sudan. UNHCR and IOM co-chair the emergency returns sector, which supports returns from the north organized by the Government of South Sudan.

UNHCR participates actively in all relevant clusters, sectors and working groups, including stabilization and reintegration, non-food items, WASH, education, logistics, food and livelihoods. UNDP remains a key partner in reintegration programmes for returnees and IDPs. UNHCR also consults closely with UN-HABITAT and Japan International Cooperation Agency on urban situations.

UNHCR has been closely involved in establishing UNMISS, including the design of and strategy for its protection of civilians, acting as the intermediary between the mission and the humanitarian community on protection issues.

In 2012, UNHCR's South Sudan programme will be separated from that for Sudan. Between 2010 and 2011, the budget for Sudan grew by 33 per cent, due to an increase in the number of returnees from

north to south since the end of October 2010. For 2012, a budget of USD 84 million is being presented for South Sudan, based on the comprehensive needs assessment. The plan's overall objective is to secure a favourable protection environment, provide increased security from violence

and exploitation, and support the Government and people of South Sudan as they begin building their new nation. The budget may need to be increased in case of a large influx of refugees from the Nuba Mountains of Southern Kordofan State, Blue Nile State or elsewhere in Sudan.

## 2012 UNHCR Budget in South Sudan (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>					
Law and policy	294,103	748,772	0	0	1,042,876
Access to legal assistance	0	0	0	4,748,080	4,748,080
Subtotal	<b>294,103</b>	<b>748,772</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,748,080</b>	<b>5,790,956</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>					
Registration and profiling	349,103	2,248,772	0	0	2,597,876
Refugee status determination	848,207	0	0	0	848,207
Individual documentation	299,103	0	0	0	299,103
Subtotal	<b>1,496,414</b>	<b>2,248,772</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,745,186</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>					
Prevention of and response to SGBV	778,207	0	0	5,004,365	5,782,572
Protection of children	663,207	0	0	0	663,207
Subtotal	<b>1,441,414</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,004,365</b>	<b>6,445,779</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>					
Health	2,077,310	0	0	0	2,077,310
Reproductive health and HIV services	962,227	0	0	0	962,227
Nutrition	259,103	0	0	0	259,103
Water	520,353	0	0	0	520,353
Sanitation and hygiene	938,207	0	0	0	938,207
Shelter and infrastructure	609,103	0	0	11,975,620	12,584,723
Basic domestic and hygiene items	509,103	0	0	0	509,103
Services for people with specific needs	659,103	0	0	0	659,103
Education	2,327,310	0	0	0	2,327,310
Subtotal	<b>8,861,821</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,975,620</b>	<b>20,837,441</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>					
Community mobilization	807,310	0	0	0	807,310
Self-reliance and livelihoods	718,207	0	2,066,137	6,732,865	9,517,209
Subtotal	<b>1,525,517</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,066,137</b>	<b>6,732,865</b>	<b>10,324,519</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>					
Voluntary return	6,258,411	0	0	0	6,258,411
Reintegration	0	0	1,322,274	14,017,460	15,339,734
Integration	709,103	0	0	0	709,103
Subtotal	<b>6,967,514</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,322,274</b>	<b>14,017,460</b>	<b>22,307,248</b>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>					
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	0	1,009,365	1,009,365
Donor relations	0	0	0	1,029,365	1,029,365
Subtotal	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,038,730</b>	<b>2,038,730</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>					
Logistics and supply	0	0	0	8,207,095	8,207,095
Operations management, coordination and support	612,937	0	0	3,793,730	4,406,667
Subtotal	<b>612,937</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,000,825</b>	<b>12,613,762</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,199,719</b>	<b>2,997,545</b>	<b>3,388,411</b>	<b>56,517,944</b>	<b>84,103,620</b>

Note: Sudan operation has been split into Sudan and South Sudan as of 2012

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### NGOs

Across  
 American Refugee Committee  
 Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale  
 Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE)  
 Catholic Medical Mission Board  
 Danish Refugee Council  
 Free Voice  
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)  
 International Medical Corps  
 Organizzazione Umanitaria per l'Emergenza (INTERSOS)  
 International Rescue Committee  
 Mercy Corps  
 Norwegian Refugee Council  
 Sudan Council of Churches  
 Sudan Health Association  
 World Vision International

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission  
 South Sudan Human Rights Commission  
 Southern Sudan AIDS Commission

#### Others

WFP  
 WHO