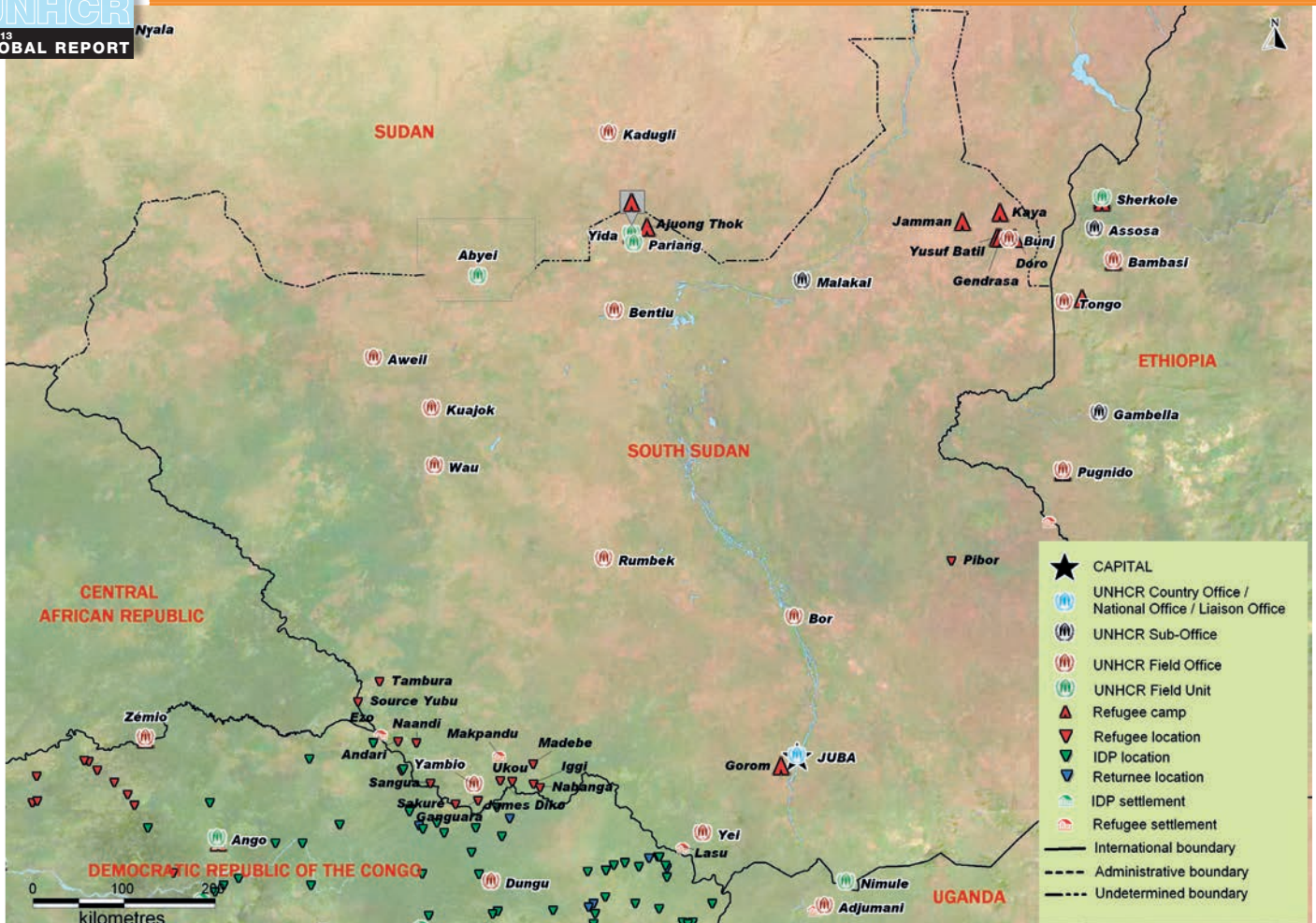


SOUTH SUDAN



| Overview |

Operational highlights

- Two internal conflicts in 2013, including the crisis in Jonglei State throughout the year, and the new emergency that began in mid-December 2013, led to a massive increase in internal displacement, as well as refugee outflows into neighbouring countries. By the end of December, more than 175,000 people were internally displaced. The major impact of the new crisis on UNHCR's programmes and requirements is reflected in its revised supplementary appeal for Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation (January-December 2014).
- With almost 230,000 refugees under its care in South Sudan, one of UNHCR's priorities during 2013 was to move its response for refugees to the post-emergency phase. In this regard, UNHCR and partners monitored protection, focusing in particular on preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and maintaining the humanitarian and civilian character of the refugee camps.
- In collaboration with its government counterpart and other partners, the Office

UNHCR's presence | 2013

Number of offices	16
Total personnel	393
International staff	80
National staff	267
JPOs	4
UN Volunteers	28
Others	14

improved access to primary education with enrolment among refugee children rising by 22 per cent in comparison to the school year 2011/2012.

- Intensified hygiene promotion, adequate water provision and improved sanitation conditions in the camps helped to manage the epidemiological situation

in refugee camps/sites and contain a Hepatitis E outbreak.

- The establishment of the office of the Commissioner for Refugee Affairs (CRA) in 2013 demonstrated the Government's commitment to improving refugee protection in South Sudan. The Ministry of the Interior and the CRA started developing procedures for the issuance of Convention travel documents.

- UNHCR supported the Government's processing of nationality applications in five states, with some 3,950 people at risk of statelessness receiving ID cards in 2013.
- In 2013, UNHCR continued to support repatriation, mainly from Sudan, by facilitating the transportation of almost 10,000 people to their homes and by strengthening essential services, such as education, health and water infrastructure, in areas of return. Some 5,000 returnees were provided with cash grants.

People of concern

In 2013, UNHCR's main populations of concern in South Sudan were: refugees, mainly from Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the majority

of whom live in camps in Upper Nile and Unity States; and internally displaced people (IDPs) who fled their homes during the December 2013 crisis.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Sudan	208,100	208,100	51	61
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	13,900	13,900	54	57
	Ethiopia	5,900	5,900	52	56
	Central African Rep.	1,600	1,600	55	57
Asylum-seekers	Various	40	40	5	3
IDPs	South Sudan	175,900	1,800	-	-
People in an IDP-like situation	South Sudan	155,200	1,600	-	-
Returnees* (refugees)	Various	390	390	49	-
Total		561,030	233,330		

* Demographic breakdown of returnees refers to all returnees

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene			
Result/impact: In Upper Nile and Unity States, UNHCR and partners constructed more than 5,000 family latrines, 618 communal latrines in public sites and transit sites and 264 semi-permanent latrines in schools. Moreover, almost 450 refugee community hygiene promoters were trained to engage in hygiene promotion in camps; and refugees received 500 grams of soap per person per month.			
Gap: There is a continuing need for hygiene promotion and sensitization in camps. In addition, drainage systems need to be improved before the rainy season.			
# of hygiene promoters per 500 PoC	Refugees from Sudan	2	2
% of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet	Refugees from Sudan	100%	60%

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: In Yida (Unity State), emergency non-food item (NFI) assistance was provided to people with specific needs and separated children who were placed in foster-care families or reunited with relatives. In Ajuong Thok (Unity State), individual case-management standard operating procedures for assisting people with specific needs were adopted. In Upper Nile State, a system of community-outreach workers was established in four camps in Maban. UNHCR and partners identified people with specific needs and provided them with various forms of assistance.</p> <p>Gap: Psychosocial support and specific care and assistance for people with disabilities continue to be a challenge owing to limited expertise and lack of resources.</p>			
% of PoC with psycho-social needs with access to services for their specific needs	Refugees from Sudan	100%	38%
% of older persons with access to services for their specific needs	Refugees from Sudan	50%	35%
Population has optimal access to education			
<p>Result/impact: In Ajuong Thok, two primary schools and one secondary school were constructed. Almost 1,700 primary-level pupils and some 750 secondary-level students were enrolled in schools. In urban areas, out of over 400 primary and secondary students, 327 children were provided with school materials and 146 children received uniforms.</p> <p>In Upper Nile State, the shift from temporary learning spaces to semi-permanent classrooms resulted in more conducive and safer learning environments. More than 31,500 refugee children (42 per cent girls) were enrolled in primary schools in all camps, representing an almost 22 per cent increase in enrolment.</p> <p>Gap: Gaps remained with regard to the construction of permanent/semi-permanent classrooms, teacher training and the provision of school materials. Moreover, UNHCR could not support primary education at the Yida refugee location owing to its proximity to the contested border area.</p>			
% of PoC aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education	Refugees from Sudan	100%	67%
% of teachers who are female	Refugees from Sudan	50%	20%
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items			
<p>Result/impact: In 2013, UNHCR together with its partners provided NFIs to all Sudanese refugee households in need. In Upper Nile State, UNHCR pre-positioned sufficient quantities of NFIs ahead of the rainy season. Overall, 83 per cent of the pre-positioned items including plastic sheets, buckets, jerry cans, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, clothes, sandals were distributed to the refugee population in Maban camps.</p> <p>Moreover, to prepare for the rainy season, NFIs were pre-positioned for at least 100,000 refugees both in Yida and in Ajuong Thok.</p> <p>Gap: In Maban refugee camps, the provision of clothes, particularly for people with specific needs, remains a major gap.</p>			
% of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	Refugees from Sudan	100%	100%
# of individuals/families receiving support	Refugees from Sudan	200,000	199,149
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
<p>Result/impact: By year-end, average water delivery per person per day for Sudanese refugees in South Sudan was above 25 litres per person per day in Upper Nile and Ajuong Thok and above 15.5 litres per person per day in Yida. In Unity State, UNHCR and partners drilled six additional boreholes and a booster station, primary storage units and two central storage units were installed while a 39 km water pipeline was completed.</p> <p>The number of refugees per tap in Upper Nile State stood at around 92; at 208 in Yida; and at 85 in Ajuong Thok.</p> <p>Gap: In Batil camp, the current water system remains temporary and requires strengthening and upgrading to increase capacity, improve water distribution and minimize vandalism. In Unity State, access to the water points remained a major challenge: only about 30 per cent of households were within 200 metres of water point access in Ajuong Thok, and 17 per cent in Yida.</p>			
# of PoC per water tap	Refugees from Sudan	150	89
% of PoC living within 200m from water point	Refugees from Sudan	90%	69%

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Health status of the population improved			
<p>Result/impact: Health services were provided to about 70,000 refugees in Yida and Ajuong Thok sites in 7 health care centres. The child mortality and under-five mortality rates were maintained below the emergency threshold, and the measles vaccination coverage was estimated at 58 per cent in Yida and 50 per cent in Ajuong Thok, as per a September 2013 survey by <i>Médecins sans Frontières</i>. In Upper Nile State, UNHCR and partners provided preventive and curative primary, reproductive, community health care, referral services and expanded programme of immunization to more than 122,500 refugees through 15 healthcare facilities. Four polio mass vaccination campaigns and one measles vaccination campaign were conducted. While crude mortality and under-five mortality rates (respectively at 0.27 and 0.73 per 10,000 population/day) have improved, they remain below emergency standards.</p> <p>Gap: Health facilities in six camps/sites remain temporary constructions and need to be upgraded to semi-permanent structures. Laboratory services and equipment in health units are lacking</p>			
Extent PoC have access to primary health care	Refugees from Sudan	80	61
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 population/month)	Refugees from Sudan	0.3	0.6
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
<p>Result/impact: Emergency tents were distributed in all camps in Upper Nile State and transitional shelters consisting of industrialized timber roof and wall trusses were provided for over 3,400 families in Kaya camp. In Ajuong Thok more than 1,800 tents were distributed and a total of 172 transitional shelters were constructed and roofed with zinc sheets. UNHCR and partners also developed road infrastructures to improve humanitarian access to Sudanese refugees.</p> <p>Gap: Owing to financial constraints the provision of transitional shelters, more adapted to the climate in South Sudan and particularly in Maban County, remained limited.</p>			
% of households living in adequate dwellings	Refugees from Sudan	100%	17%
# of kilometres of access road constructed	Refugees from Sudan	128km	114km
FAVOURABLE PROTECTION ENVIRONMENT			
Law and policy developed or strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: UNHCR and the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration developed public awareness materials such as information leaflets for acquiring nationality documentation, distributed in areas where the Directorate has set up offices. Twenty training and refresher sessions were conducted in 2013 and approximately 320 officials were trained on nationality legislation of South Sudan.</p> <p>Gap: Capacity-building efforts needed to be strengthened in order to ensure appropriate record keeping of applications for nationality documentation. This would also allow UNHCR to analyse application trends and offer counselling and legal assistance to people at risk of statelessness.</p>			
Extent to which law is consistent with international standards on prevention of statelessness	People at risk of statelessness	100%	80%
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Protection of children strengthened			
<p>Result/impact: More than 3,200 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and children at risk were identified in six camps/sites. Best Interest Determination panels were established in Unity and Upper Nile States and Best Interest Assessments were carried out systematically for those facing separation.</p> <p>Gap: Owing to limited resources, the number of child friendly spaces, as well as the number of facilitators per centre was reduced by one third, resulting in overcrowded spaces and insufficient psychosocial activities programs for children.</p>			
% of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	Refugees from Sudan	15%	62%
% of unaccompanied children placed in alternative care arrangements	Refugees from Sudan	80%	82%
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved			
<p>Result/impact: In Upper Nile State, 753 cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were recorded, an increase in comparison with the previous year, resulting from UNHCR and partners' sensitization initiatives and trainings conducted throughout 2013. More than 160 trainings on SGBV prevention were organized including for community-based groups, teachers and traditional leaders. Moreover, standard operating procedures for GBV focal points and police for dealing with gender-based violence were developed.</p> <p>Gap: Available resources limited much needed support for more safe houses and safe mechanisms including opportunities for empowering women such as income-generation activities, vocational, literacy and basic numeracy training.</p>			
Extent to which known SGBV survivors receive support	Refugees from Sudan	65%	50%

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration, South Sudan Commission for Refugee Affairs, South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, South Sudan Human Rights Commission

NGOs:

Action Africa Help International, African Humanitarian Action, *Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement*, American Refugee Committee, Association of Christian Resource Organisation Serving Sudan, Catholic Medical Mission Board, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere – South Sudan, Cooperative Housing Foundation, Danish Refugee Council, Food for the Hungry International, GOAL- Ireland, Humane Development Council, IBIS, International Medical Corps UK, International Rescue Committee, International Service Volunteers Association – Italy, Lutheran World Federation – Switzerland, Nonviolent Peaceforce, Norwegian Refugee Council, INTERSOS, Oxfam, Peace Winds Japan, Relief International, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, *Solidarités International*, South Sudan Health Association, Windle Trust, World Vision International

Others:

UNV, UNOPS, WFP

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, South Sudan Land Commission

NGOs:

Catholic Aid Agency for England and Wales, Handicap International, MEDAIR, Serving in Mission, Veterinarians without Borders, United Methodist Committee on Relief

Others:

FAO, IOM, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, United Nations Interim Force Security for Abyei, UNMISS, WHO

Assessment of results

Two new refugee camps, namely Kaya camp and Ajuong Thok camp were opened in 2013 in Upper Nile State. At year-end, these camps were hosting respectively 18,800 and 6,700 refugees. Major investments were made in upgrading existing camp facilities with the construction and rehabilitation of 126 classrooms, the provision of almost 3,600 transitional shelters and the upgrading of water systems.

UNHCR and partners' nutrition initiatives in South Sudan resulted in Global Acute Malnutrition Rates among refugees being maintained below the emergency standard of 10 per cent. Mortality rates among children under five years of age remained below one per cent compared to a standard of less than 2 per cent.

One of UNHCR's major achievements in 2013 was the repositioning of NFIs before the rainy season at several locations, including remote areas, for 200,000 people before the rainy season avoiding major costly airlifts in 2013. As a result, some 9,800 million tonnes of goods, including plastic sheeting, buckets, jerrycans, blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, kitchen sets and clothes were provided.

Support was provided to the authorities to improve nationality and land and property legislation. Refugees in Western and Central Equatoria States continued to benefit from agricultural land provided by the Government and host communities in Unity and Upper Nile States.

With regard to the return of South Sudanese, some 94,000 of the estimated 300,000 South Sudanese residing in Sudan returned to South Sudan in 2013. Health, education and water, sanitation and hygiene projects were implemented to increase reintegration absorption capacities, targeting some 20,000 people in return areas. Moreover, some 50 small-scale peacebuilding self-reliance projects were carried out, benefitting some 5,000 people.

Working with others

In 2013, UNHCR continued to coordinate with the Government and actively engaged with the newly established CRA.

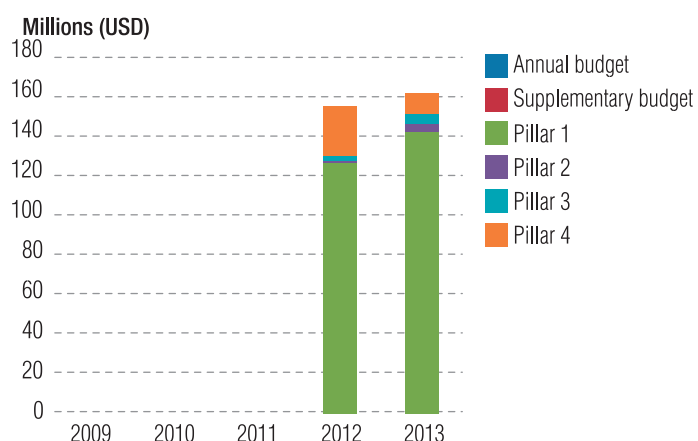
The organization leads the Protection Cluster and co-leads the Working Group on multi-sector response to refugees and emergency returns together with IOM. Through engagement with the Humanitarian Country Team, UNHCR ensured awareness, mainstreaming and application of protection principles in the response to internal displacement. Advocacy by the Protection Cluster was instrumental in the revision of the Protection of Civilians mandates of both UNMISS and UNIFSA.

Financial information

The 2013 comprehensive budget for UNHCR's operation in South Sudan was initially set at USD 219 million. Compared to 2012, this was a decrease of 21 per cent. The main reasons for this decrease were: the shifting of the operation towards a post-emergency response for the refugee programme; and a reduction in planned requirements for the IDP operation. While by the end of 2013, UNHCR's overall budget for South Sudan had reached USD 220.2 million, the level of funding available allowed for overall expenditure of USD 159.7 million.

The funding gap affected several areas, in particular: the upgrading of infrastructures to semi-permanent structures; health, education and nutrition interventions; and specific psycho-social activities for women and children.

Expenditure in South Sudan | 2009 to 2013



Budget, income and expenditure in South Sudan | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	169,565,003	9,318,672	10,466,802	30,802,269	220,152,746

Income from contributions ¹	83,356,463	0	412,408	4,540,964	88,309,835
Other funds available / transfers	57,053,650	4,035,348	4,451,952	5,840,991	71,381,942
Total funds available	140,410,114	4,035,348	4,864,360	10,381,955	159,691,777

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	1,938,985	799,479	1,054	0	2,739,518
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	0	0	466,147	466,147
Public attitude towards people of concern	580,728	0	0	0	580,728
Subtotal	2,519,713	799,479	1,054	466,147	3,786,393

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	209,784	0	0	0	209,784
Identification of statelessness	0	691,408	0	0	691,408
Registration and profiling	1,047,583	0	0	0	1,047,583
Status determination procedures	720,642	0	0	0	720,642
Individual documentation	2,124,731	850,656	0	0	2,975,387
Subtotal	4,102,740	1,542,064	0	0	5,644,804

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from effects of armed conflict	1,065,432	0	0	0	1,065,432
Prevention and response to SGBV	3,098,740	0	0	1,301,306	4,400,047
Protection of children	998,578	0	0	0	998,578
Subtotal	5,162,751	0	0	1,301,306	6,464,057

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>					
Health	9,145,756	0	0	0	9,145,756
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,273,865	0	0	0	4,273,865
Nutrition	1,150,668	0	0	0	1,150,668
Water	7,962,041	0	0	0	7,962,041
Sanitation and hygiene	5,316,712	0	0	248,269	5,564,981
Shelter and infrastructure	13,061,281	0	0	1,122,297	14,183,578
Basic and domestic items	12,627,053	0	0	0	12,627,053
Services for people with specific needs	1,627,747	0	0	428,860	2,056,608
Education	6,366,737	0	0	0	6,366,737
Subtotal	61,531,859	0	0	1,799,427	63,331,286
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>					
Community mobilization	3,127,033	0	0	0	3,127,033
Coexistence with local communities	1,786,077	0	0	1,225,207	3,011,283
Natural resources and shared environment	250,058	0	0	0	250,058
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	3,353,525	0	2,022,902	439,173	5,815,600
Subtotal	8,516,693	0	2,022,902	1,664,380	12,203,975
<i>Durable Solutions</i>					
Voluntary return	207,239	0	0	0	207,239
Reintegration	0	0	2,519,937	1,376,928	3,896,865
Integration	809,940	0	0	0	809,940
Resettlement	191,477	0	0	0	191,477
Reduction of statelessness	0	1,549,315	0	0	1,549,315
Subtotal	1,208,656	1,549,315	2,519,937	1,376,928	6,654,835
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>					
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	0	118,339	118,339
Camp management and coordination	2,080,053	0	0	0	2,080,053
Donor relations and resource mobilization	0	0	0	236,005	236,005
Subtotal	2,080,053	0	0	354,344	2,434,397
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>					
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	23,754,166	0	0	1,051,653	24,805,820
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	5,786,317	0	0	714,268	6,500,584
Subtotal	29,540,483	0	0	1,765,921	31,306,404
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>					
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	646	0	0	0	646
Subtotal	646	0	0	0	646
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	25,743,500	144,490	320,468	1,648,632	27,857,091
Total	140,407,093	4,035,348	4,864,360	10,377,085	159,683,887

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.