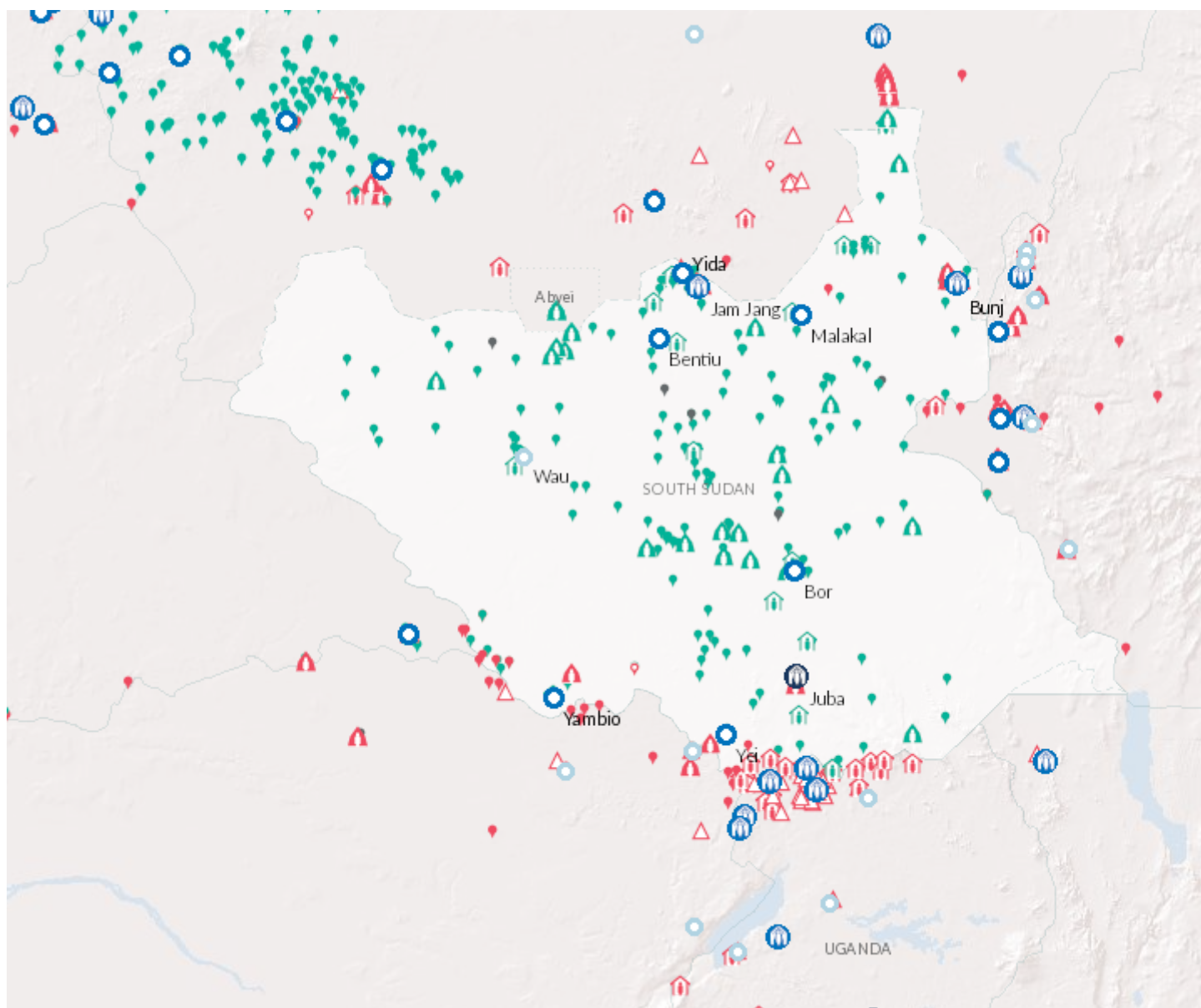


## Operation: South Sudan



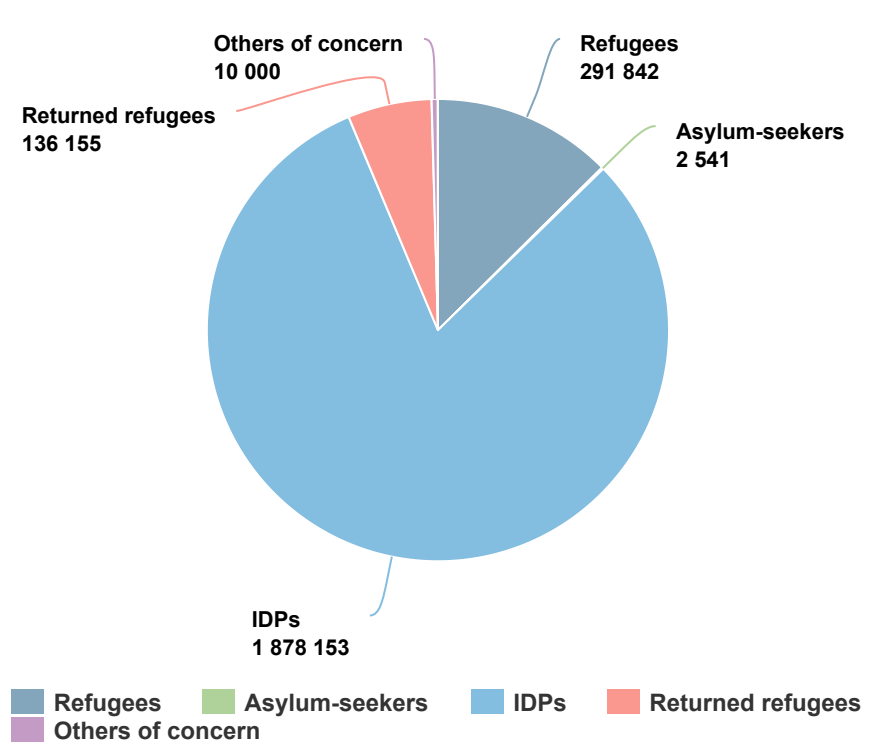
# People of Concern

**INCREASE IN**  
**5% 2018**

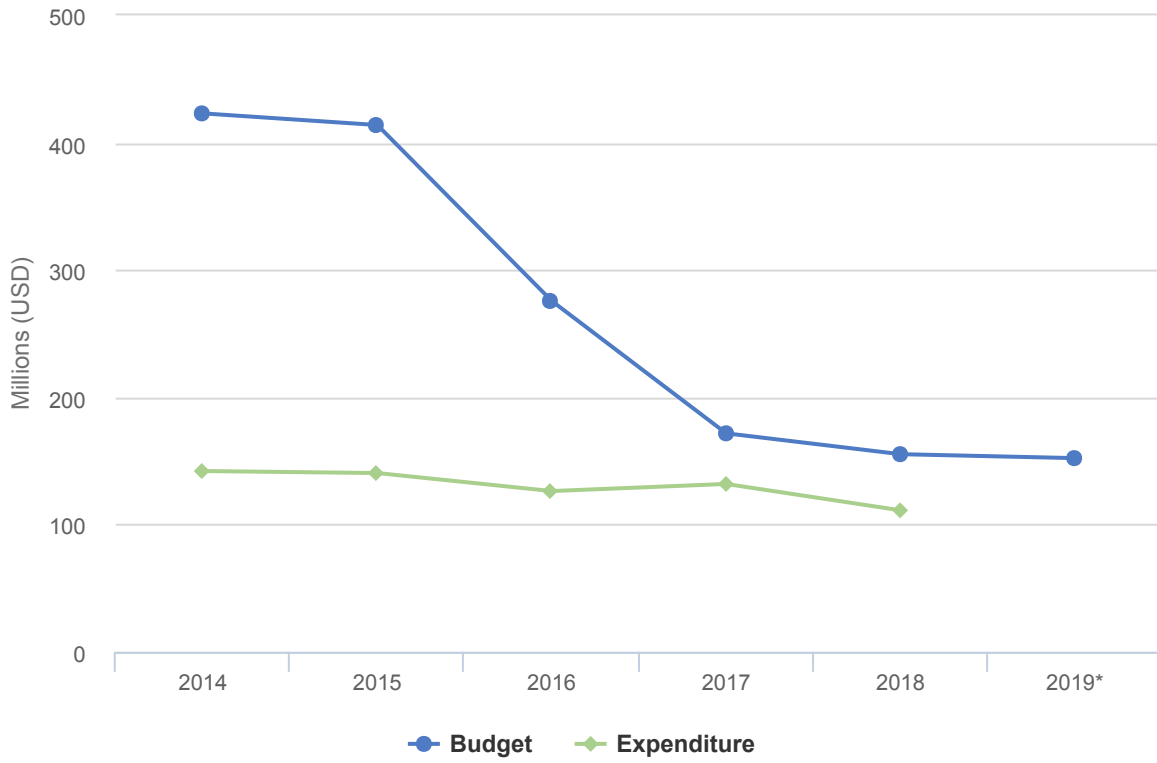
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<b>2018</b>	2,318,691
<b>2017</b>	2,202,145
<b>2016</b>	2,870,538

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# Budgets and Expenditure for South Sudan



## Operational context

Earlier in 2018, attacks on UNHCR and other humanitarian compounds in Maban County had a negative impact on the operating environment in South Sudan, specifically affecting the delivery of protection and assistance to refugees.

Marked improvements in the security situation were noted almost countrywide following the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018; and a notable decline in active military engagements was reported by the end of the year. This improvement allowed humanitarian actors to operate with minimal interruptions except for a few areas in Central and Western Equatoria.

South Sudan adopted its national Refugee Act in 2012 and acceded to the 1969 OAU Convention in June 2016. Advocacy with parliamentarians and executive authorities in 2018 led to the President signing the accession instruments to the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. In late 2018, South Sudan became the 143<sup>rd</sup> State to accede to both the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

The number of spontaneous returns increased steadily, with up to 142,000 South Sudanese refugees reported to have spontaneously returned between November 2017 and December 2018. The majority – some 85% – of refugee returnees were unable to reach their places of origin or intended areas of return, and so most returned to areas already hosting large numbers of IDPs, placing greater strain on infrastructure and resources.

## Population trends

In 2018, South Sudan hosted nearly 292,000 refugees and more than 2,500 asylum-seekers (83% of whom were women children), with the majority – some 93% – originating from Sudan. Approximately 90% of all refugees resided in camps in the north of the country. Compared to 2017, the number of newly arrived refugees increased by 21% to nearly 19,600 (largely from Sudan). All refugees were individually registered through the biometric identity management system (BIMS) and issued with refugee documentation.

In 2018, the number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in the country stood at 1.87 million. Close to 209,900 of them were hosted in UNMISS Protection of Civilian (POC) sites, while the vast majority of IDPs were accommodated by host communities and in spontaneous settlements – many in remote areas with limited infrastructure, accessibility and major security challenges.

## Key achievements

UNHCR continued to deliver protection and assistance to refugees in cooperation with the Government and other partners. Specific efforts were made to support the prevention of statelessness and protection-centred interventions for IDPs.

Advocacy with parliamentarians and executive authorities in 2018 led to the accession to both the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.

### *Refugee response:*

- Protection activities focused on reception, registration and documentation.
- Awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of the civilian character of camps were carried out, promoting community participation and peaceful co-existence with host communities.

- Multi-sectorial essentials services such as WASH, health, nutrition and education were provided in all refugee camps where access permitted. Some 14,200 refugees received livelihood kits, and land was secured for the agricultural activities of refugees.
- The Yida “exit strategy” was prioritized with nearly 19,500 refugees relocated to Pamir and Ajoung Thok in 2018.

#### *IDP response:*

- UNHCR continued to lead the protection cluster and co-lead the CCCM cluster for the IDP response. UNHCR provided protection assistance through outreach, strengthening of community structures, counselling, identification of people with specific needs, targeted material assistance and/or referrals.
- Close to 60,000 IDP families with specific vulnerabilities received material assistance including core relief items and emergency shelters.

#### *Prevention of Statelessness*

- In close cooperation with the Government, UNHCR assisted in the issuance of nationality certificates for almost 1,400 formerly stateless persons. Since 2012, UNHCR has helped more than 13,000 persons at risk of statelessness obtain nationality certificates in South Sudan.

## **Unmet needs**

Resource mobilization for the refugee operation continues to be challenging amidst the IDP crisis.

Substantial gaps remained in meeting the protection and assistance needs of refugees, IDPs and people at risk of statelessness, due to general insecurity across the country and a lack of basic infrastructure and services.

Major challenges included:

- Maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in the refugee camps in Central Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile states. Access to justice in most locations remained a challenge, due to the absence of adequate formal judicial structures.
- There is a need for additional advocacy and legal assistance.
- A lack of qualified medical personnel, including midwives, in maternity units in refugee camps and referral hospitals.
- Insufficient access to household latrines and hand-washing facilities.
- Limited classroom and teaching capacity – Approximately 245 additional classrooms are needed to decongest schools in the refugee camps and 150 additional teachers are needed to meet the standard teacher student ratio of 1:50.
- Access to services for IDPs was affected by insecurity and economic decline.
- Rape and other types of gender-based violence remained pervasive but remain largely underreported.



# 2018 Expenditure for South Sudan | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>Final Budget</b>	<b>120,077,582</b>	<b>1,505,682</b>	<b>33,704,059</b>	<b>155,287,323</b>
Income from contributions*	49,707,496	0	836,148	50,543,644
Other funds available / transfers	35,420,359	1,006,895	24,201,818	60,629,072
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>85,127,855</b>	<b>1,006,895</b>	<b>25,037,966</b>	<b>111,172,716</b>
<b>Expenditure by Objective</b>				
<b>Favourable Protection Environment</b>				
Law and policy	747,912	664,729	705,516	2,118,157
Legal remedies and legal assistance	854,720	0	770,169	1,624,889
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	682,087	0	0	682,087
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,284,719</b>	<b>664,729</b>	<b>1,475,685</b>	<b>4,425,133</b>
<b>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</b>				
Registration and profiling	1,959,637	0	739,656	2,699,293
Status determination	883,773	0	0	883,773
Individual documentation	476,584	342,166	22,272	841,022
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,319,994</b>	<b>342,166</b>	<b>761,928</b>	<b>4,424,088</b>
<b>Security from Violence and Exploitation</b>				
Protection from crime	1,488,192	0	0	1,488,192
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	0	1,833,005	1,833,005
SGBV prevention and response	3,231,369	0	1,361,279	4,592,647
Child protection	2,215,075	0	0	2,215,075
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,934,636</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,194,283</b>	<b>10,128,919</b>
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>				
Health	8,847,404	0	0	8,847,404
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	2,196,868	0	343	2,197,211
Nutrition	3,088,794	0	0	3,088,794
Food security	969,591	0	0	969,591
Water	2,857,244	0	0	2,857,244
Sanitation and hygiene	2,597,666	0	0	2,597,666
Shelter and infrastructure	6,841,314	0	1,186,181	8,027,495

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
Energy	690,981	0	0	690,981
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	3,669,451	0	1,822,123	5,491,574
Services for persons with specific needs	1,383,824	0	1,596,795	2,980,619
Education	7,681,287	0	180	7,681,467
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>40,824,425</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,605,622</b>	<b>45,430,047</b>
<b>Community Empowerment and Self Reliance</b>				
Community mobilization	1,513,743	0	2,268,360	3,782,103
Co-existence with local communities	1,055,998	0	1,472,268	2,528,266
Natural resources and shared environment	1,186,739	0	0	1,186,739
Self-reliance and livelihoods	4,691,266	0	0	4,691,266
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,447,746</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,740,627</b>	<b>12,188,374</b>
<b>Durable Solutions</b>				
Solutions strategy	0	0	1,234,864	1,234,864
Voluntary return	0	0	1,313,217	1,313,217
Resettlement	473,614	0	0	473,614
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>473,614</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,548,080</b>	<b>3,021,694</b>
<b>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</b>				
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	1,491,959	1,491,959
Camp management and coordination	1,200,218	0	0	1,200,218
Donor relations	499,723	0	0	499,723
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,699,942</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,491,959</b>	<b>3,191,900</b>
<b>Logistics and Operations Support</b>				
Supply chain and logistics	8,402,093	0	4,475,428	12,877,521
Operations management, coordination and support	12,738,761	0	2,744,352	15,483,113
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>21,140,854</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,219,780</b>	<b>28,360,635</b>
<b>2018 Expenditure Total</b>	<b>85,125,929</b>	<b>1,006,895</b>	<b>25,037,966</b>	<b>111,170,790</b>

*\*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.*