



UNHCR's presence in 2012

Number of offices	13
Total staff	382
International staff	97
National staff	238
JPO staff	4
UNVs	35
Others	8

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, South Sudan AIDS Commission, South Sudan Human Rights Commission

NGOs:

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, Danish Refugee Council, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Food for the Hungry International, Free Voice Foundation, Goal, Human Development Council, IBIS, Danish member-based development organisation, Education for Development, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee – USA, International Service Volunteers Association – Italy, Lutheran World Federation – Switzerland, Mercy Corps – Scotland, Nonviolent Peaceforce - Sri Lanka, Norwegian Refugee Council, Organizzazione Umanitaria per l'Emergenza (INTERSOS) – Italy, Oxford Committee for Famine

Relief-Great Britain (Oxfam) – UK, Peace Winds Japan, Relief International, Samaritan's Purse – USA, Save the Children Fund – UK, Solidarités International, South Sudan Health Association, World Relief – USA, World Vision International

Others:

UNV

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Legal Affairs and Constitutional Development, South Sudan Human Rights Commission, South Sudan Land Commission, South Sudan Peace Commission

NGOs:

Catholic Aid Agency for England and Wales, Handicap International, MEDAIR, Veterinarians without Borders

Others:

FAO, IOM, Japan International Cooperation Agency, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, United Nations Human Settlements Programme, United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei, United Nations Mission in South Sudan, United Nations Office for Project Services, WFP, WHO

Overview

Operational highlights

- The adoption of the Refugee Act was a milestone for refugee protection in South Sudan.
- In an extremely challenging environment, UNHCR conducted life-saving activities in aid of some 180,000 Sudanese refugees, many of whom arrived in poor health in remote locations in South Sudan. Five refugee camps were established.
- In close collaboration with UNHCR, the South Sudanese authorities have maintained the civilian character of refugee camps close to the border.
- Comprehensive emergency public health interventions led to significant improvements in the health and nutritional status of the Sudanese refugee population.
- UNHCR scaled up protection in the newly established camps. Child protection committees were established to identify unaccompanied and separated minors. Systems were put in place to support victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- Some 40,000 South Sudanese were given help to acquire nationality documents. The provision of legal assistance for almost 155,200 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees greatly facilitated the reintegration process.

People of concern

The main groups of people of concern to UNHCR in South Sudan in 2012 were: Sudanese refugees who have been displaced by fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States since mid-2011; South Sudanese returnees who have repatriated voluntarily; South Sudanese IDPs who have been displaced as a result of inter-communal conflict.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Sudan	176,800	176,800	52	60
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	18,300	18,300	51	48
	Ethiopia	5,900	5,900	51	56
	Central African Rep.	1,600	1,600	52	50
Asylum-seekers	Various	40	40	-	-
IDPs	South Sudan	190,500	19,000	-	-
People in IDP like situations	South Sudan	155,200	15,500	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	Uganda	1,900	1,900	53	-
	Various	10	10	-	-
Total		550,250	239,050		

| Report on 2012 results |

Achievements and impact

Favourable protection environment

- The enactment in July 2012 of the Refugee Act and the establishment in early 2013 of the Commission of Refugee Affairs signalled the willingness of the Government to be involved in the management of refugee affairs. UNHCR organized 12 workshops to strengthen the development of law and policy in South Sudan.

Basic needs and services

- UNHCR provided life-saving assistance to some 180,000 Sudanese refugees who are arrived in poor health in remote areas of South Sudan. Because of the almost complete lack of roads in the region, between May and November 2012 some 650 tonnes of non-food items (NFIs) had to be airlifted. Feeder roads to camps were constructed to facilitate the access of refugees to basic services.
- Comprehensive emergency public health interventions led to significant improvements in the health and nutritional status of the Sudanese refugee population. Both crude and under-five mortality rates, as well as malnutrition indicators that were unacceptably high in July 2012, were brought below emergency levels by December 2012.
- Blanket supplementary feeding was expanded to cover all children under five. All pregnant women and lactating mothers were included in the supplementary feeding programme. The criteria for admission to therapeutic feeding programmes were expanded and delivery decentralized to bring the services closer to households.
- The provision of adequate water supplies proved difficult in some of the camps. By December 2012, UNHCR met the minimum standard of 20 litres of potable water per person per day in Upper Nile and supplied 15 litres of potable water per person per day in Yida. In the camps hosting refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia, the

amount of water was increased from 14 to 22 litres of potable water per person per day.

- Some 10,000 IDPs and returnees were provided with long-term shelter. Legal assistance was given to some 155,000 IDPs and refugees, greatly facilitating the reintegration process.

Security from violence and exploitation

- UNHCR and its partners established child protection committees in cooperation with the refugee committees in Sudanese refugee camps. Unaccompanied and separated children were identified upon arrival and reunited with their relatives if possible or provided foster care.
- Maintaining the civilian character of the camps was challenging. In close cooperation with the local authorities, all new arrivals were screened and referred to the authorities if suspected of being combatants. As a result, there was an observable reduction in the number of armed elements in all camps.

Fair protection processes and documentation

- UNHCR helped some 40,000 South Sudanese, particularly those living in Sudan and in areas of high return in South Sudan, to acquire nationality documents. It also assisted the authorities to print some 4,000 nationality documents/passports.

Assessment of results

With the surge in the number of Sudanese refugees arriving between May and June 2012, the projections for 2012 were largely surpassed. Despite the efforts of UNHCR and its partners to scale up their response, the very high malnutrition levels (40 per cent) and crude mortality rates among the newly arrived refugees could only be brought down to emergency levels towards the end of 2012. The inaccessibility of refugee camps by road during the rainy season forced humanitarian agencies to airlift assistance at significantly higher costs to the programme.

Important developments in law and policy strengthened the protection environment for refugees and IDPs. UNHCR provided reintegration packages and implemented community-based reintegration projects to provide protection, basic services and livelihood opportunities, particularly in areas of high return.

Constraints

Difficult terrain and poor road infrastructure were two of the many logistical challenges faced in South Sudan. The road and river transportation network is generally poor, with many areas inaccessible during all or most of the rainy season. This has made the provision of humanitarian assistance particularly difficult and at times impossible, as well as multiplied costs because of the need to airlift materials. The reluctance of some refugees in Yida to relocate to sites further from the areas of conflict remains a major obstacle to UNHCR's operations and protection objectives.

Chronic insecurity and a dire lack of infrastructure and basic services have also impeded the sustainable reintegration of South Sudanese. Abyei continues to be at risk of conflict given the presence of arms in the possession of non-state actors.

Working with others

UNHCR cooperates closely with the South Sudanese Government, UN agencies and NGOs to protect and assist refugees and IDPs. Regular coordination meetings and consultations are conducted at the field level and in the capital, Juba, to identify operational needs and priorities and agree on joint responses. UNHCR has 34 implementing partners in South Sudan.

UNHCR participates in the Humanitarian Country Team as the lead of the Protection Cluster and co-lead of the Emergency Return Cluster. UNHCR engages with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan and United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei. UNDP remains a strong partner in reintegration programmes. UNHCR also works very closely with UN-Habitat and the Japan International Cooperation Agency, particularly in urban situations.

Unmet needs

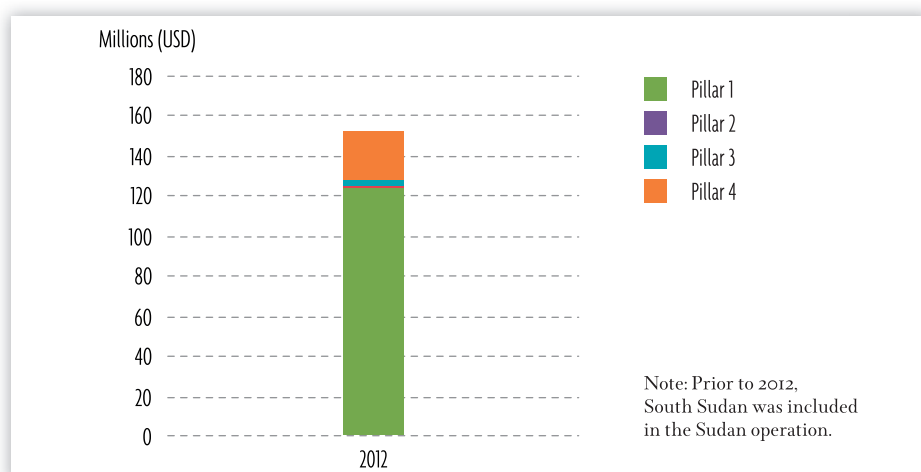
- The proportion of Sudanese refugee children attending primary school remained at 35 per cent. The teacher student ratio was 1:103, while the student-classroom ratio in some locations was 1:150.
- Only 75 per cent of Sudanese refugees could be given temporary shelter in tents. As a result, many refugees came down with respiratory-tract infections during the rainy season due to exposure to the cold at night.
- Water and sanitation levels could only be brought to emergency standards, while additional boreholes could not be drilled.
- The vast majority of South Sudanese remain without proof of nationality. This is particularly common among nomadic groups, people with cross-tribal identities and individuals who have spent a long time or were born abroad. UNHCR helped the Government to provide documents to some 40,000 people.
- UNHCR had to reduce the priority given to education, livelihoods, conflict resolution, shelter and infrastructure in favour of reintegration packages for IDPs. Only a small amount of shelter assistance was provided to individuals with specific needs.

| Financial information |

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in South Sudan amounted to USD 265.3 million in 2012, and the level of funding allowed the operation to expend some USD 153 million.

The main focus of the operation was on responding to the emergency needs for the Sudanese refugees. In early 2012, UNHCR launched an emergency supplementary appeal; however, initial projection figures were soon surpassed, and a revised appeal was launched in June 2012. UNHCR also participated in inter-agency processes under the Transformative Agenda and benefited from pooled funds through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the South Sudan Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) in order to help address the increasing needs.

Expenditures for South Sudan | 2012



Budget, income and expenditure in South Sudan | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	202,408,139	2,997,546	3,388,411	56,517,950	265,312,046
Income from contributions ¹	81,747,622	150,000	2,816,722	21,301,883	106,016,227
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	43,094,067	1,195,458	(138,970)	3,377,491	47,528,046
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	124,841,689	1,345,458	2,677,752	24,679,374	153,544,273

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Favourable Protection Environment

Law and policy	698,352	410,973	0	0	1,109,325
Access to legal assistance and remedies	0	0	0	424,828	424,828
Subtotal	698,352	410,973	0	424,828	1,534,153

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Identification of statelessness	0	0	53,009	0	53,009
Registration and profiling	1,181,842	687,733	0	0	1,869,575
Status determination procedures	2,667,609	0	61,289	758,719	3,487,617
Individual documentation	189,420	0	0	0	189,420
Subtotal	4,038,871	687,733	114,298	758,719	5,599,621

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	1,903	0	0	753,480	755,383
Protection from effects of armed conflict	111,273	0	0	376,740	488,013
Prevention and response to SGBV	2,435,719	0	53,009	2,639,828	5,128,557
Protection of children	1,840,472	0	0	0	1,840,472
Subtotal	4,389,368	0	53,009	3,770,048	8,212,425

Basic Needs and Essential Services

Health	4,994,105	0	0	0	4,994,105
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,070,922	0	0	0	2,070,922
Nutrition	894,694	0	132,112	0	1,026,807
Food security	11,560	0	0	0	11,560
Water	3,004,616	0	0	0	3,004,616
Sanitation and hygiene	4,432,513	0	0	0	4,432,513
Shelter and infrastructure	22,466,953	0	0	3,077,214	25,544,167
Basic and domestic items	12,470,399	0	53,010	0	12,523,409
Services for people with specific needs	1,125,585	0	0	0	1,125,585
Education	4,760,992	0	303,068	376,740	5,440,801
Subtotal	56,232,339	0	488,191	3,453,954	60,174,484

Community Empowerment and Self Reliance

Community mobilization	1,853,733	0	0	0	1,853,733
Coexistence with local communities	231,167	0	266,676	1,635,037	2,132,880
Natural resources and shared environment	235,657	0	0	0	235,657
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,575,969	0	451,348	467,420	3,494,736
Subtotal	4,896,525	0	718,024	2,102,457	7,717,006

Durable Solutions

Voluntary return	528,451	0	0	0	528,451
Reintegration	0	0	119,643	1,870,603	1,990,246
Integration	627,885	0	0	0	627,885
Subtotal	1,156,336	0	119,643	1,870,603	3,146,582

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>					
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	0	441,014	441,014
Camp management and coordination	1,099,096	0	0	0	1,099,096
Donor relations and resource mobilization	0	0	0	376,740	376,740
Subtotal	1,099,096	0	0	817,754	1,916,850
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>					
Logistics and supply	19,498,000	0	508,014	3,924,155	23,930,169
Operations management, coordination and support	3,180,008	0	0	1,208,929	4,388,937
Subtotal	22,678,009	0	508,014	5,133,083	28,319,106
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>					
Fundraising and resource mobilization	2,132	0	0	0	2,132
Media relations and public affairs	302,337	0	54,134	0	356,471
Subtotal	304,469	0	54,134	0	358,603
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	29,348,325	246,753	622,439	6,133,263	36,350,779
Total	124,841,689	1,345,458	2,677,752	24,464,709	153,329,608

Note: Prior to 2012, South Sudan was included in the Sudan operation.

'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.