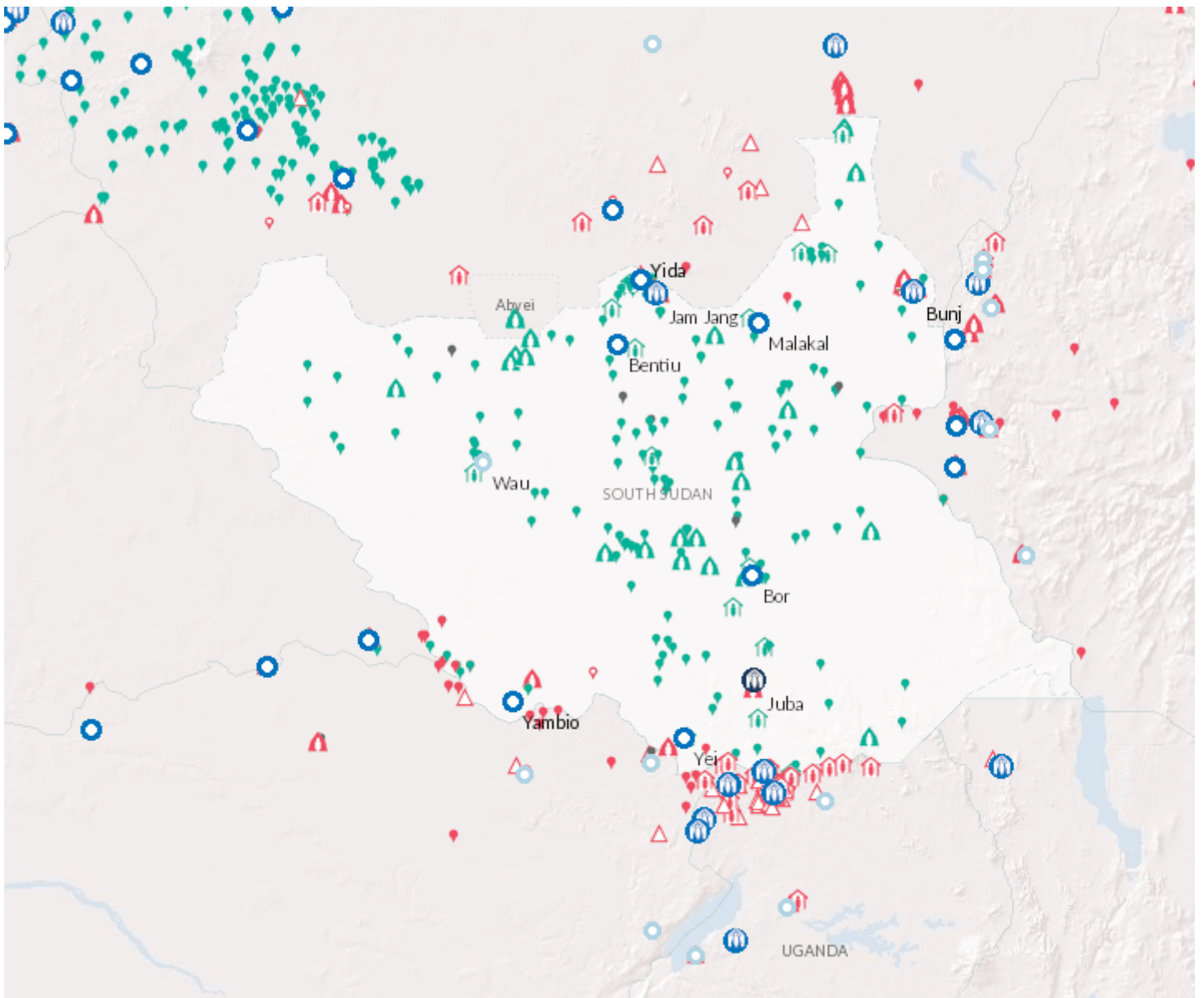


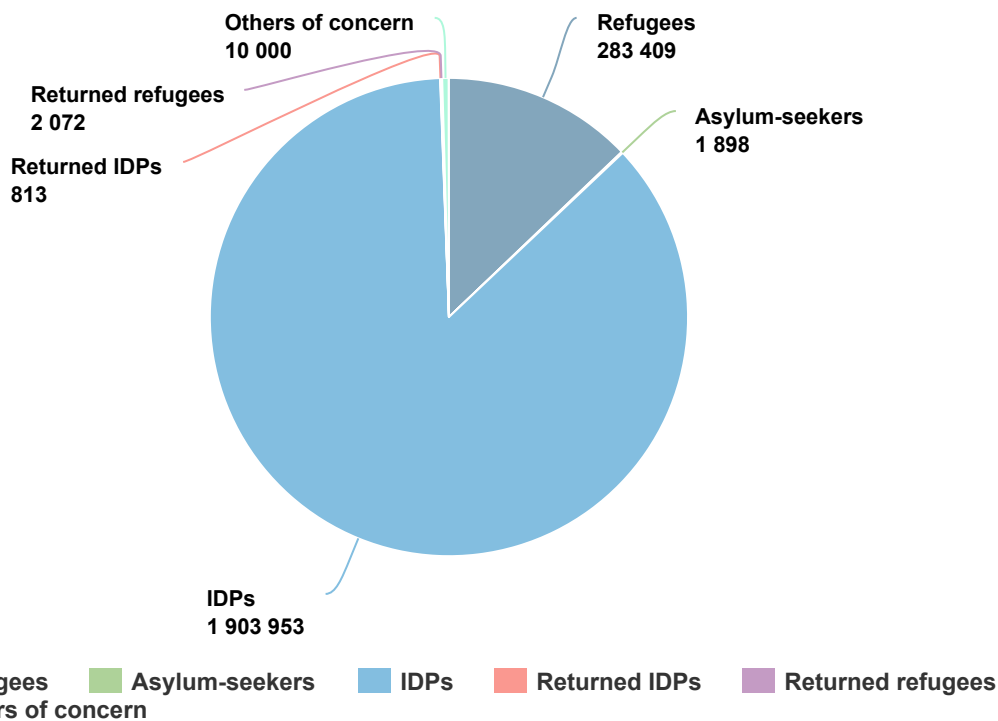
Operation: South Sudan



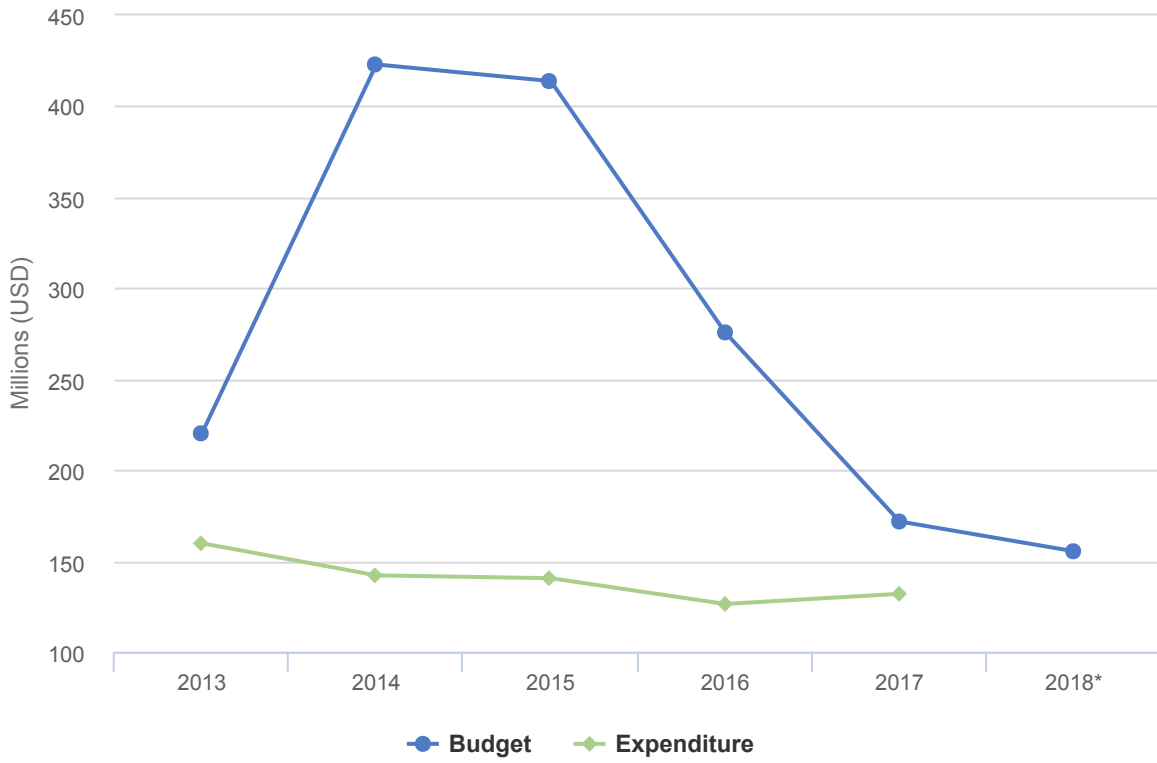
People of Concern

DECREASE IN
23% 2017

2017	2,202,145
2016	2,870,538
2015	2,054,441



Budgets and Expenditure for South Sudan



Operational context

Despite the creation of the High-Level Revitalization Forum (HLRF) in June 2017 and the official launch of the President Salva Kiir's initiative for a nation-wide dialogue in May 2017, the humanitarian situation in South Sudan remained highly volatile with the conflict spreading across areas that had previously been relatively stable. The Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) was unable to ensure security, and the economic difficulties facing the country remained with the inflation rate tripling in 2017. Also, on 21 December 2017, HLRF parties signed yet another Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities, Protection of Civilians and Humanitarian Access at the end of the first HLRF phase. This action has required parties to cease all hostile military actions by 24 December 2017, but suffered immediate violations in a number of locations. The proliferation of arms across the country and maintenance of the civilian character of asylum in the camps remained challenging.

While South Sudan maintained an open door policy for refugee arrivals, the asylum conditions were affected by the conflict, especially in the greater Equatoria. UNHCR had no access to Lasu settlement in 2017 but was able to assist those in Yei town. The year also witnessed violent clashes between two refugee tribes in refugee camps, as a result 12,600 refugees were internally relocated by UNHCR across four camps in Maban. The situation remained tense but stabilized with UNHCR-led peace committees.

Population trends

South Sudan hosted some 283,000 refugees (82 per cent of which are women and children) with 92 per cent from Sudan, 5 per cent from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, two per cent from Ethiopia and one percent from the Central African Republic. Some 90 per cent of refugees reside in camps in the north of the country.

The number of IDPs in the country grew to more than 1.9 million compared to 1.8 million in 2016. Some 209,000 IDPs are hosted in the UNMISS Protection of Civilian (POC) sites while the vast majority of them stayed with host communities and spontaneous settlements, many in remote areas with limited infrastructure and accessibility and with major security challenges.

The refugee arrivals in 2017 totaled some 16,200 individuals, an increase of 36 per cent when compared with 2016, mostly due to intensified fighting combined with food insecurity in South Kordofan.

Key achievements

In cooperation with the Government and partners, UNHCR continued to deliver protection and assistance to over 283,000 refugees, supported efforts to prevent statelessness, and rendered protection-centered interventions for IDPs.

Refugee response:

- Protection activities focused on reception, registration and documentation: 52,884 refugee identity documents including 19,602 refugee ID cards were issued. Appropriate responses were provided to nearly 2,000 unaccompanied children and some 1,760 reported cases of sexual and gender-based violence incidents, according to needs including medical, legal and psychosocial support and - at the rehabilitation phase - livelihood assistance.
- Awareness-raising campaigns on the importance of the civilian character of the camps were carried out, and community participation and peaceful co-existence with the host communities were promoted.
- Essential services such as WASH, health, nutrition, education were provided in all refugee camps where access remained permissible. The health, nutrition and WASH indicators were applied according to relevant standards. Some 18,400 refugees received livelihood kits and agricultural land was secured for agricultural activities of refugees.

- Yida exit strategy continued to be a priority with the relocation of some 16,800 refugees to Pamir and Ajoung Thok in 2017.

IDP response:

- UNHCR continued to lead the Protection Cluster and co-lead the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster for the IDP response. UNHCR provided protection assistance through outreach, strengthening of community structures, counseling, identification of people with specific needs, targeted material assistance and/or referrals. UNHCR conducted almost 500 protection assessments, facilitated training on the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence to 2,160 IDPs and organised 220 awareness-raising sessions. Close to 57,000 IDPs with specific vulnerabilities received material assistance including core-relief items and emergency shelters. Overall, some 717,000 IDPs were reached in 2017.

Prevention of Statelessness

- Nationality certificates were issued to close to 800 individuals in close cooperation with the Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration (DNPI). Since 2012, UNHCR has helped more than 12,000 individuals at risk of statelessness obtain nationality certificates.

Unmet needs

Substantial gaps remain in meeting the protection and assistance needs of refugees, IDPs and persons at risk of statelessness, due to general insecurity across the country, lack of basic infrastructure/services and resource constraints.

- Access to justice in most of the locations remains a challenge, due to the absence of adequate formal judicial structures.
- Gaps remained in the improvement of emergency shelters and other camp facilities: over 60 per cent of refugees remained in need of transitional shelters; teacher/pupil ratio persisted at 1:110. Solarisation and boreholes need to be increased. More robust livelihoods and self-reliance interventions are required.
- Critical gaps remained in the implementation of IDP protection outreach activities, including profiling, focus group discussions, identification of, and tailored response to, vulnerable people and support to existing community structures. Interventions in addressing SGBV were not able to meet the tremendous needs, due to limited local capacity to respond to the needs of SGBV survivors and populations at risk in the capital, and non-existent in other parts of the country as well as lack of legal remedies to redress the rights of SGBV survivors.

2017 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
Final Budget	130,874,080	1,495,492	39,303,047	171,672,619
Income from contributions*	73,571,666	0	3,349,285	76,920,951
Other funds available / transfers	31,847,818	838,055	22,521,659	55,207,532
Total funds available	105,419,484	838,055	25,870,944	132,128,482

Expenditure by Objective				
Favourable Protection Environment				
Law and policy	1,549,957	659,758	487,955	2,697,670
Legal remedies and legal assistance	707,752	0	507,742	1,215,494
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	825,830	0	0	825,830
Subtotal	3,083,538	659,758	995,697	4,738,993
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation				
Registration and profiling	1,677,151	0	0	1,677,151
Status determination	772,621	0	0	772,621
Individual documentation	604,420	178,296	4,984	787,700
Subtotal	3,054,193	178,296	4,984	3,237,472
Security from Violence and Exploitation				
Protection from crime	1,345,675	0	6	1,345,681
Protection from effects armed conflict	1,292	0	2,347,502	2,348,794
SGBV prevention and response	3,247,658	0	1,264,447	4,512,105
Child protection	3,468,595	0	0	3,468,595
Subtotal	8,063,219	0	3,611,955	11,675,175
Basic Needs and Essential Services				
Health	10,510,454	0	4,714	10,515,168
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	2,389,678	0	4,689	2,394,367
Nutrition	2,047,392	0	0	2,047,392
Food security	1,062,541	0	0	1,062,541
Water	4,317,624	0	0	4,317,624
Sanitation and hygiene	2,599,470	0	0	2,599,470
Shelter and infrastructure	11,270,889	0	1,316,211	12,587,100

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
Energy	1,278,948	0	0	1,278,948
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	3,720,099	0	2,641,438	6,361,537
Services for persons with specific needs	2,777,621	0	996,633	3,774,253
Education	10,115,904	0	0	10,115,904
Subtotal	52,090,619	0	4,963,685	57,054,304
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance				
Community mobilization	1,887,619	0	1,597,364	3,484,983
Co-existence with local communities	1,310,237	0	1,617,311	2,927,548
Natural resources and shared environment	1,081,436	0	0	1,081,436
Self-reliance and livelihoods	6,027,354	0	0	6,027,354
Subtotal	10,306,646	0	3,214,675	13,521,321
Durable Solutions				
Solutions strategy	0	0	1,485,895	1,485,895
Voluntary return	1,032,987	0	1,007,866	2,040,853
Subtotal	1,032,987	0	2,493,762	3,526,749
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships				
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	1,441,586	1,441,586
Camp management and coordination	3,640,863	0	538,611	4,179,474
Donor relations	1,069,462	0	0	1,069,462
Subtotal	4,710,325	0	1,980,197	6,690,522
Logistics and Operations Support				
Supply chain and logistics	11,619,393	0	6,218,297	17,837,691
Operations management, coordination and support	11,225,767	0	2,386,974	13,612,741
Subtotal	22,845,160	0	8,605,271	31,450,431
2017 Expenditure Total	105,186,688	838,054	25,870,226	131,894,967

**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.*