

# Annual Results Report

**2022**

**South Sudan**

## Acknowledgements

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

The political and security landscape in South Sudan remained complex and dynamic, with 8.9M people in need of humanitarian assistance. Persisting localized violence, economic shocks, and major flooding affected 1 million people in 2022 led to high levels of insecurity and vulnerability, with increased internal displacement and over 60% of the population facing severe food insecurity. These compounded factors threatened a fragile peace in the country. Despite some progress, implementation of crucial elements of the 2018 peace agreement lagged, with the notable development of an extension of the transitional government period announced on 4 August 2022, delaying elections in the country.

In 2022, regional developments impacted South Sudan with newly displaced people arriving from Ethiopia and the DRC. Another 500 refugees, mainly Congolese and Burundians, arrived from Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya citing perception of better protection and livelihood opportunities in South Sudan as a reason.

At the end of 2022, 308,000 refugees and 2,000 asylum-seekers were registered in South Sudan, the majority from Sudan, DRC, Rwanda, the Central African Republic, and Ethiopia. Around 80 percent of the registered population had specific needs, including medical conditions, legal and physical protection needs, or were children at risk. The number of IDPs as at the end of 2022 was 2.2M, higher than original estimations. The increase in the number of IDPs is attributed to flooding and an increase in ethnic conflict. The number of returnees to South Sudan stood at 627,000. Returns are attributed to complex push and pull factors and can be pendular, transitory, and partial. The main reasons cited for return are a lack of opportunities as well as insecurity in country of asylum and the desire to return home to attend to property and reunite with family members.

South Sudan is at the forefront of the climate emergency. Four years of historic flooding has caused large-scale displacement, fueled inter-communal violence, as well as exacerbated food insecurity and economic hardships. As farmlands have flooded, crops have failed, and the price of basic goods have increased. To escape both flooding and drought, pastoralists have moved their animals far beyond the traditional transhumance routes, bringing them into conflict with sedentary communities. While the mainstream debate surrounding climate change centres on the world becoming uninhabitable in the future, this is already a reality for communities in South Sudan whose homes remain inaccessible. People whose contributions to the climate emergency are negligible are now living on the frontline of the climate crisis.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**All persons of concern can access the territory of South Sudan and receive protection in line with international standards.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

The government of South Sudan kept its open-door policy and favorable protection environment for refugees and individuals at risk of statelessness. UNHCR nurtured strategic partnerships and conducted capacity building in support of such progressive policies. No cases of refoulement were recorded in 2022. Asylum-seekers and persons at risk of statelessness enjoyed relative freedom of movement, which facilitated access to services and opportunities for self-reliance, as well as favorable government policies in support of livelihoods, such as the provisions of extensive farmlands for cultivation. Although access to public services was limited, refugees benefitted from certain access to medical services in some locations in the country. Such favorable policies increased the social protection of refugees and persons at risk of statelessness.

While refugees largely enjoyed freedom of movement, there were several incidents of unlawful arrests and detentions by law enforcement personnel, such as police and immigration officials. This is attributed in part to a lack of awareness of the provisions of the South Sudan Refugee Act and is an impediment to the self-reliance of refugees. UNHCR and partners assisted to get them released.

### 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

**Persons of concern and host communities are healthier and benefit from improved access to basic services.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	36.00%	0.29%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	88.00%
2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Returnees	36.00%	0.00%
2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.00%	100.00%

In 2022, 98 percent of refugees and asylum-seekers lived in secure settlements with access to basic services including clean drinking water, access to health facilities, access to education, and sufficient sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Poverty data for displaced people in South Sudan is not available, hindering our ability to measure humanitarian interventions in contributing to reducing the number of refugees living below the poverty line. To address this, the World Bank and UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement are working to

collect the data needed for better programming.

In 2022, UNHCR supported eighteen health facilities in camps, and provided eighteen ambulances to improve access to health services and averted delays in accessing specialized care for refugees and displaced people. . The operation also distributed mosquito nets, facilitated malaria awareness and provided PPE kits and strengthened lab diagnostic capacity.

In coordination with the Ministry of Health, refugees received COVID-19 vaccinations and UNHCR sustained the provision of essential medicines and services and ensured that, refugees enjoyed access to health services.

### 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

**Persons of concern and host communities achieve greater self-reliance and gender equality at the community level**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	62.79%	66.45%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.20%	43.79%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	IDPs	40.00%	57.56%

South Sudan's policies provide a conducive environment for refugees to engage in formal and informal employment to facilitate self-reliance. UNHCR and partners primarily supported refugees to engage in agriculture.. Despite the permissible employment legal framework, the fragility of the social and economic situation in South Sudan, along with conflict and sub-national violence, has meant that the majority of refugees (87%), along with host communities, still struggle to find decent employment and income generating self-employment opportunities at all levels. UNHCR and partners made significant progress in enrolment of refugee children in primary and secondary education levels. The enrolment and retention of refugee children in the primary and secondary education levels increased.

This was enrollment was realized through implementation of double shift programmes in congested schools and the rollout of school feeding programmes in refugee schools. The quality of education was enhanced through enrolment of 706 (258F 448M) volunteer teachers in both in-service and pre-service teachers training programmes certified by the issuance of professional certificates by the University of Juba. Education institutions were provided with the new South Sudan education curriculum textbooks to facilitate the implementation of the new curriculum. As a result, over 100, 000 primary and secondary refugee students were able to access education with improved resources. Additionally, notable steps were taken towards refugee inclusion into national education systems, enhancing integration.

### 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**A greater number of PoCs make informed decisions about return and act upon them.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8	8

Whilst spontaneous returns of South Sudanese refugees from neighboring countries were observed and monitored, organized voluntary repatriation to South Sudan was not facilitated in 2022. South Sudan's policies provide a conducive environment for the realization of durable solutions for refugees, particularly with regards to the possibility of naturalization, integration, and resettlement including through complementary pathways. UNHCR and partners supported refugees and stateless people to realize durable solutions, as applicable to their status, however, many of such solutions remain out of reach for most of the people because of associated costs or capacity constraints faced by the Government of South Sudan.

With the support of UNHCR, the government of South Sudan granted nationality certificates/documentation to 27 percent of identified individuals at the risk of statelessness. The increase in the nationality documentation issuance was realized through implementation of capacity development and awareness raising plans with government authorities, and through financial support to the vulnerable communities. Together with relevant partners, UNHCR facilitated resettlement and complementary pathways to respond to refugees' protection risks and emergency medical needs.

While there is a conducive environment and policy provisions for durable solutions, there are still impediments to realization of such durable solutions. For example, naturalization remains unattainable to refugees. This can be attributed to limited awareness on the provisions of the Refugee Act among various national entities. UNHCR is advocating for naturalization to be a durable solution for refugees with the Government of South Sudan.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Despite the signing of Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) ending the civil war in 2018, localized and intercommunal conflict and ethnic tensions caused instability in 8 of the country's 10 states and in Abyei, resulting in the forced displacement of at least 300,000 individuals adding to a total of 2.23M IDPs.

In 2022, South Sudan experienced a fourth year of severe flooding, compounding an already complex humanitarian and operating environment. Climate induced displacements fueled tensions as pastoralists moved their livestock beyond traditional routes, causing conflicts among communities. Extensive flooding impacted over 1M people, leading to additional displacements and fueling food insecurity, with pastoralists losing their livestock and crop cycles disrupted. The food insecurity in the country affected 6.83M individuals, 55.3 percent of the population, facing crisis or Phase 3+ food insecurity. Additionally, food rations provided to refugees in 2022 were kept at 50 percent of standard, contributing to high risks of food insecurity and protection risks among refugees. Such food insecurity was compounded by external factors such as the war in Ukraine, drought in Somalia, north Kenya, and Ethiopia, as well as a weakening of the South Sudanese pound, increasing the overall price of commodities, and contributing to harsh socio-economic conditions.

With the long-term civil war in South Sudan, weapons are readily available within the communities, providing a conducive environment for deadly intercommunal conflicts. The prevailing socio-economic challenges also lead to increased levels of criminality and theft. Armed conflict and flooding in Upper Nile, Northern Jonglei and Unity State worsened the humanitarian situation in these regions. UNHCR declared a Level 1 emergency and significantly scaled up its response to the new IDP displacements. The conflict however hindered road and river

access to affected areas, necessitating costly airlifting of humanitarian supplies.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2022 UNHCR maintained strong relationships with international, national, local and community level stakeholders in response to the protection of displaced people. UNHCR worked closely with the Government of South Sudan through the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). National refugee coordination meetings are co-chaired by UNHCR and the Commission for Refugee Affairs. This platform is replicated at local levels. UNHCR works primarily with the Commission for Refugee Affairs, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission, and the Directorate for Civil Registry, Nationality, Passports and Immigration (DCRNPI). In addition, UNHCR works with 15 national and international NGOs, as well as numerous community stakeholders and community-based organizations. Overall, UNHCR's widespread coordination has had a positive impact on the refugee response.

On the IDPs response, UNHCR actively engaged at both national and state/field level and participated in the Inter Cluster Coordination Group meetings for Protection, CCCM and SNFI Clusters, and worked closely with the Logistics Cluster. This contributed to a good and well-coordinated response in the delivery of humanitarian supplies and services to affected areas. UNHCR coordinates with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission with regards to IDPs as well as with relevant Ministers at the national level. The Protection Cluster also regularly meets with the Humanitarian Donor Group (HDG) and other Embassies on a bilateral basis to discuss the protection of persons of concern.

UNHCR also collaborates closely with the UN Missions on the protection of civilians, including United Nations Missions in South Sudan, with which UNHCR has a principles of partnership agreement, and with UNISFA (Abyei). At the regional level, UNHCR engages with IGAD and the East African Community platforms.

Through effective coordination UNHCR has been able to build on inter-agency and Government plans and strengthen its response to persons of concern.



## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

**Registration and documentation are effective in the protection of persons of concern.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91.88%	100.00%	100.00%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority. [SDG 16.9.1 - Tier 1]	IDPs	35.00%	40.00%	21.60%
1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91.88%	100.00%	89.23%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR made considerable progress in registration and documentation for refugees and asylum-seekers. A verification exercise of refugees and asylum-seekers was completed in 2022. This is essential for registration, and documentation to ensure protection. By the end of 2022, 308,374 refugees and 2,146 asylum-seekers were registered in proGres v4 and provided with the relevant identity documentation. In addition, 11,780 newborns and 7,145 new arrivals were registered. A total number 135,500 people were of issued with identification documents.

Registration and biometric enrolment of refugees and asylum-seekers continued across the country, in addition, biometric registration improved the accuracy and completeness of refugee data and reduced the risk of errors or data loss. This ensured that refugees received the assistance and protection required. Further leveraging the proGres v4 in IDP settings, UNHCR enrolled 19,200 IDPs with specific needs into for better case management and individual follow-up.

UNHCR provided capacity building for staff to deliver effective protection services and assistance to the people we serve. Staff were trained on proGres v4 and the use of GDT (Global Distribution Tool) for the provision of assistance. Data entry clerks, staff from the National Bureau of Statistics, and Commission for Refugees Affairs were also trained on registration procedures and the use of UNHCR database proGres.

#### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Insecurity in parts of the country negatively impacted the operational response, impeding access to deliver assistance. In addition, insufficient capacity of government and partner staff in case management and related Population Registration and Identity Management Ecosystem (PRIMES) tools also hindered the response. Continued displacements due to conflict and floods in the region also challenge the achievement of the planned activities

Challenges also exist in triangulating returns data with neighboring countries, with difficulties in harmonizing numbers.

Although the operation has measures in place to deal with Biometric Identity Management System adjudication cases, there is a significant backlog in some cases, posing integrity risks to operational data.

In addition, the absence of a streamlined procedure for birth registration with civil authorities for children under 5 posed a challenge as UNHCR only issues birth notifications.

### 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**National policy supports a more favourable protection environment for PoCs.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Not Adequate	Adequate	Adequate

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

South Sudan's national legal framework on refugee protection provides an adequate protection environment for refugees and asylum-seekers and is generally in line with the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. The national legal framework adopts the definition of a refugee and main protection principles as provided for under the international and regional refugee treaties and human rights instruments to which South Sudan is a party. It further incorporates progressive provisions recognizing numerous rights of refugees, including socio-economic rights such as access to employment and access to basic national services.

UNHCR contributed to the improved government capacity to manage refugee protection through capacity development plans targeting the institutional, organizational, and individual capacity at relevant government institutions. Efforts were made to improve the government's capacity in individual case management for the most vulnerable and persons with specific needs. In addition, UNHCR worked with the authorities to support border management, including providing guidance to border officials on the reception of persons fleeing into South Sudan. A key focus was placed on communicating the principle of non-refoulement. UNHCR further supported local authorities to promote social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities in Juba, Yambio, and Jamjang.

South Sudan's national legal framework on the prevention/reduction of statelessness does not provide an adequate protection environment for persons at risk of statelessness. South Sudan is not a party to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and its Nationality Act of 2011 lacks relevant safeguards.

#### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

South Sudan is experiencing protracted political and socio-economic crises characterized by sub-national violence, curbed humanitarian access, natural disasters, and insufficient government capacity.

The national policy frameworks guarantee the enjoyment of all rights for refugees with no discrimination. However, this was not uniformly applied by some administrative bodies, especially on sensitive cases contravening local cultures and norms. The refugee management entities lacked the financial and individual capacity to address the complexities of the protection environment. This meant that maintaining the humanitarian and civilian character of asylum was particularly challenging in certain locations.

Though some progress has been made, South Sudan has inadequate national policy frameworks on nationality documentation and the reduction of statelessness. Without such a framework, the risks of exploitation, denial of rights, and other related protection risks are high.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

**Institutional and community capacities to respond to and prevent GBV are enhanced.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	23.30%	30.00%	72.55%
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.00%	35.00%	34.61%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	IDPs	23.30%	30.00%	36.51%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.00%	30.00%	35.00%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR and its partners addressed the impacts of GBV on survivors by facilitating safe and meaningful access to comprehensive services. 15,297 individuals benefitted from health/medical services, mental health and psychosocial support, safety and security options, and access to justice, education, and livelihood assistance. Out of this, UNHCR partners facilitated the engagement of 11,199 women, girls, boys, and men through women and youth skills-building and empowerment activities, as well as support towards household livelihood options. 26,116 women and girls of reproductive age received dignity and sanitary kits across the refugee locations. At least 77 survivors benefitted from the security and safety assistance, including community-based safe shelter facilities.

GBV case management has become an integral part of UNHCR's GBV response as such cases result in harmful physical, emotional, and social consequences that often require information and care from multiple service providers. UNHCR and partner staff established quality case management systems and referral pathways that benefitted 933 individuals through individualized care. 63 individuals received capacity building on standards for providing care, support, and protection to GBV survivors, to ensure quality service provision and minimize the risk of further harm during the case management processes. In Juba, UNHCR worked with health partners to address individualized needs and provide remedial care for survivors and, in some instances, for their families.

At community level, 54,425 individuals in refugee-hosting areas and 61,466 in IDP-hosting areas were reached through community engagement, outreach, and awareness interventions on GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse. 1,634 individuals were engaged and supported through capacity building/training as part of UNHCR's efforts to strengthen community-based protection structures that are accountable to women and girls. GBV prevention programming for engaging men in accountable practices (EMAP) and Girlshine were implemented in Jamjang and Juba - aimed at addressing the root causes of GBV and effectively changing behavior and social norms. In addition, UNHCR piloted the SASA! program in Maban, Juba, and Jamjang. This approach engages affected communities through step-by-step actions to achieve behavioral change and prevent violence against women. Acknowledging that changing attitudes is a process, 87 per cent of community members who participated believe violence against women has negative consequences for women and men.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Access to timely and quality care for GBV survivors remains challenging as service provision gaps exist. In most locations, options for safety and security for survivors, especially long-term solutions are lacking.

Access to legal redress continues to feature among the least available services for survivors. When

available, numerous operational, cultural, and structural barriers exist.

63 percent of the needs for dignity kits were unmet for women and girls of reproductive age, while the needs remain predictable in emergency assistance to enable displaced women and girls to continue routine activities with dignity and respect.

Weak institutional capacity for case management and systems to ensure the safety, confidentiality, and other ethical considerations necessary to collect, store, manage, and share GBV data.

## 5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

**Institutional and community capacities to protect children are enhanced.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	20.00%	20.00%	19.78%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In South Sudan, children account for more than half of the refugee population and over 60 per cent of the internally displaced. UNHCR and its partners worked to address priority child protection issues among the displaced population, including unaccompanied and separated children with separation from primary caregivers, child marriage, child abuse, violence and neglect, and harmful traditional practices discriminatory to girls.

In refugee-hosting areas, UNHCR took the lead in providing technical guidance and capacity building to its partner staff to promote quality and effective service delivery. Strengthened mechanisms were in place to facilitate identification, response, and case management for children at risk. UNHCR facilitated 8 training courses for staff and partners on the Best Interest Procedure (BIP) and worked to support the Best Interest Determination (BID) committees to undertake their roles in a timely and responsive manner. As a result, over 1,621 refugee children (648M/973F) at heightened risk were supported with the Best Interests Procedure in 2022 of which 264 were unaccompanied and separated children (123M/141F)

UNHCR conducted sustained advocacy and awareness-raising efforts on child rights at the community level. UNHCR and its partners continued to equip community-based networks and mechanisms in the camps with child protection knowledge and childcare to develop a nurturing environment. Together with educational actors, measures were put in place to make learning environments safer and mitigate gender-based violence and child recruitment. In 2022, UNHCR supported 1,095 actions that were led by community members including children.

UNHCR worked with partners to encourage children's participation in child protection programs that were in place in the refugee camps, to empower children to speak up for their own protection. In 2022, 18,502 children participated in community-based recreational and child protection programmes. 49 Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) were supported by UNHCR and partners to provide children with psychosocial support through structured recreational activities. 85 caregivers were trained in parenting and child protection topics, along with participation in action plans on community awareness raising on child protection.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Child labor, child marriage, and child recruitment were reported as the most common violation of child rights for IDPs in South Sudan according to the cluster-led Protection Monitoring System.

Albeit a signatory State to the Convention on the Rights of the Child after its independence, South Sudan lacks a functional national child protection system. The limited capacity of government authorities remained a key challenge. Alternative care options for unaccompanied and separated children remained inadequate. The lack of basic services, widespread poverty, and violence restricted education opportunities while increasing violence against children.

Access to children of concern was also challenged for service delivery due to insecurity and natural disasters like floods and poor infrastructure. For example, inaccessible roads paralyzed service deliveries for several months in Maban. Children at risk could not be reached, causing setbacks and gaps in protection monitoring and interventions.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

**Capacity to ensure a favourable legal environment for PoCs is enhanced.**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Ensuring a safe environment is a crucial element in the refugee response in South Sudan. UNHCR made efforts to strengthen the capacity of national authorities in refugee-related laws and policies. This involved sustained advocacy with government stakeholders, including the Directors of Immigration, the Police, and the Minister of Interior, urging for a halt to unwarranted arrests mostly in Juba but also in different administrative areas. As a result, a reduction of cases of arrests and detention was recorded, from 200 reported cases in 2021 to 156 in 2022.

Further, UNHCR worked to reinforce a rights-based approach in which refugees speak out on violations. UNHCR worked with the refugee communities to raise awareness of their rights and where to seek redress. Information sessions and capacity building for community-based structures were provided to promote public awareness and support, providing a solid basis for refugee protection in national legislation, policy, and practice, as well as developing strong partnerships with a wide range of actors to ensure adequate provision of international protection. Building on systematic and regular protection monitoring, UNHCR engaged in networking and coordination with partners at various levels, UN agencies, NGOs, and civil society groups to advocate and speak for refugees, including facilitating training on refugee laws for judges. This approach aimed to target different capacities noting the absence of a well-functioning Judicial infrastructure in South Sudan.

In 2022, with UNHCR's leadership in the Protection Cluster, the Protection Monitoring System (PMS) was introduced to improve the protection environment. The system will allow systematic and regular collection and analysis of information by the humanitarian actors to identify trends and patterns of violations of rights and protection risks for populations of concern to inform effective programming and advocacy. According to the Protection Monitoring System, safety, and security concerns were commonly reported, including physical violence and abuse, violence against children, abduction, kidnapping, arbitrary arrest, and detention.

UNHCR and its partners reached 100,125 individuals through its protection activities in IDP and returnee hosting areas, including protection monitoring, identification of persons with specific needs, provisions of legal assistance to persons in need, referral of cases to the relevant multisectoral services, setting up of community land committees and awareness raising on legal issues and access to justice. UNHCR also monitored customary court sessions in IDP setting and trained community members and officials on human rights and national laws.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Lack of access to justice impacted the displaced population disproportionately, mostly affecting women and girls. Corruption/bribery, fear of stigmatization, lack of funds to travel to the local authorities' office, and lack of capacity of local authorities were reported as the highest barriers to accessing formal justice. Customary

law is often preferred however influenced by discriminatory cultural and traditional practices against women.

The lack of public funding for refugee law enforcement and the absence of stakeholder engagement for collective responsibility for refugee rights makes it difficult for refugees to adequately enjoy a safe legal environment. With poor judicial infrastructure, the provisions of the Refugee Act were not uniformly applied. Arrests of refugees by law enforcement continued to take place, inconsistent with the State's commitments under international law.

## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

**Infrastructure improved.**

**Communities' capacity to self-manage is enhanced.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	IDPs	19.50%	25.00%	21.73%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74.29%	75.00%	97.48%
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Returnees	11.29%	35.00%	12.76%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	IDPs	54.00%	55.00%	50.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	97.48%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR invested to sustain and increase the meaningful participation of forcibly displaced communities to enhance their capacity in self-reliance. In establishing and supporting existing community-based networks, UNHCR promoted inclusive and diverse representation as guided by the UNHCR Age Gender and Diversity Policy. The systemic engagement and coordination with community-based structures helped UNHCR to ensure community participation in decision-making processes that were relevant to them. Community-level complaint and feedback focal points were assigned and trained on the standard procedure for the processing of complaints and feedback so that complaints were collected and processed confidentially and safely.

In refugee and IDP camps and settlements, the communities were mobilized to participate in matters affecting them and provided with opportunities to leverage their skills, abilities, and potential while in displacement. Together with the government counterpart, UNHCR and partners worked closely to support refugee and IDP leadership structures with continued dialogue and consultations to assess their needs and priorities. UNHCR and partners met with refugees and IDP communities regularly to address community concerns via community-led interventions.

While women and girls were disproportionately affected by displacement and prolonged stay in refugee camps, UNHCR and partners provided community women groups with opportunities for self-reliance. Building upon activities organized in community centers and women and girl-friendly spaces, UNHCR and partners supplied the community groups with skills training such as tailoring, bakery, stove making, and



vegetable gardening, and provided starter kits or seedling funding to groups such as Village Savings and Loans Associations. The support for community economic empowerment was also geared toward longer-term sustainable approach in preparation for solutions and livelihood/empowerment initiatives being funded by the World Bank.

Similarly, in IDP-hosting areas, UNHCR supported community self-management structures and community engagement (CCCM) projects targeting women empowerment and peaceful co-existence. In 2022, UNHCR and partners reached 86,775 individuals with the camp coordination and camp management capacity development activities in IDP-hosting areas. IDP community groups in Fangak, Ulang, and Nasir were supported to organize community actions such as building and maintaining dikes to mitigate the impact of floods. Community and women's centers were constructed in Mangalla, Ayakakat, Malek, and Tonj, providing a space for community exchange and peer support, especially for women. UNHCR also facilitated peaceful coexistence dialogues, community campaigns, and training countrywide, including in the Juba IDP camps, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Unity, southern Central Equatoria state, and in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Limited infrastructure for transportation and connectivity posed significant challenges for UNHCR and partners to access the displaced population in remote areas. Limited communication and feedback could not be obtained when roads were rendered inaccessible for months.

Accessible sites in dry grounds were often highly congested with limited services and facilities by the government and humanitarian actors. .

Resources were limited to provide substantial support for women empowerment. The loss of livelihoods due to flooding and conflicts remained a key challenge with the increased risks and exposure to GBV risks. The protracted displacement with the socio-economic crisis further stifled women's ability to survive and thrive.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

**Access to food and essential items is enhanced.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	IDPs	0.00%	0.00%	0.38%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

WFP, continued to support refugees' food and basic needs in South Sudan. UNHCR provided non-food core relief items (CRIs) to 299,400 refugees with lifesaving support, including kitchen sets, plastic sheets, blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats, jerricans, buckets, solar lamps. Meanwhile, cash assistance was delivered to 20,559 refugees and 874 asylum-seekers who could access local markets to address their basic needs.

UNHCR supported 129,362 IDPs with CRIs, and 19,188 IDPs with cash assistance. For self-organized returns, UNHCR assisted 74,420 refugee returnees with CRIs and 4,111 beneficiaries with cash. Further, 1,772 persons at risk of statelessness received cash assistance.

In 2022, UNHCR deployed a range of cash-based interventions, including multipurpose cash-based

assistance and seed grants to support the displaced persons to start income-generating activities, as well as special assistance for elderly people and persons with disabilities. In the IDP response, UNHCR also deployed a “Cash Plus” approach to complement the protection case management services for identified persons with specific needs.

For energy solutions, UNHCR provided 4,600 beneficiaries with portable fuel-efficient mud stoves, and 100 community trainers were mobilized and trained for stoves production. In IDP hosting areas, 200 women and youth were also supported and provided with fuel-efficient stoves. To promote energy-saving practices and equipment, 1,064 persons with specific needs were prioritized and provided with charcoal briquettes as cooking fuel. 180 refugee women received training and materials for the local production of mud stoves. 56 refugee women received training and materials to produce 9.3 tons of charcoal briquettes which they sold and generated over \$9000 in income.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

CRI (Core Relief Items) assistance in South Sudan was challenged by competing needs for limited emergency assistance stock, as well as logistical difficulties for goods transportation. Since South Sudan is experiencing constant new displacements resulting from armed conflicts, intra- and inter-communal violence, and flooding, UNHCR’s response to the emergency needs with CRIs was severely hampered.

The limited availability of financial service providers in South Sudan, especially in southern states, and the limited capacities of the partner in managing cash-based interventions hindered achievements in this outcome area. The unstable exchange rate and high inflation in South Sudan reduced the purchasing power of cash assistance. Increasing households reported gaps in livelihood coping strategies and resorted to borrowing money or purchasing food on credit.

For cooking energy solutions, the dependence on biomass fuels continued due to limited alternatives for renewable energy sources and clean cooking equipment, which continued to exacerbate tensions over forest and pasture resources and add pressure on ecosystems and resources. Over 90% of refugees, IDPs, returnees, and host communities are reliant on firewood and charcoal from self-collection from the surrounding environment.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

**Capacity to preserve natural resources is enhanced.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	8.82%	15.00%	0.42%
9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.00%	80.00%	88.00%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	IDPs	4.41%	6.00%	10.85%
9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.08%	20.00%	8.48%



## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, 246,700 refugees and asylum-seekers and 334,449 IDPs were targeted with shelter support across South Sudan. Of these, 271,369 refugees and asylum-seekers and 9,332 IDPs were provided with shelter support and have access to habitable and affordable housing across South Sudan as measured by outcome indicator 9.1.

The government of South Sudan played a crucial role by engaging the respective host communities to acquire land for displaced people, and mediating inter-tribal conflicts among communities triggered by cattle raids that often resulted in internal displacements.

As part of positive energy and environment practices, 60,625 refugees and asylum-seekers and 133,780 IDPs were targeted. Of these, 25,712 refugees and asylumseekers and 242,012 IDPs across South Sudan were provided with solar energy to ensure lighting as measured by outcome indicator 9.2.

3,973 refugees and asylum-seekers were trained in energy-saving practices through the production, marketing, and distribution of fuel-efficient stoves as well as making briquettes. As a result, 3,573 refugees received fuel-efficient stoves, and 1,860 refugees had access to alternative clean cooking briquettes. In order to preserve the environment in the camp settings, 26,000 refugees and asylum-seekers were targeted and trained on forest protection/development by implementing partners and 81,625 assorted tree seedlings were raised in tree nurseries, and 57,228 tree seedlings were planted. Through implementing partners, 33 environmental working groups, 13 environmental clubs in schools, and 12 persons were trained and supported in forest protection and development. Through implementing partners, UNHCR was able to drill 54 solarized boreholes that provide 283,000 refugees with safe water across the country.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Financial constraints limited the extension of shelter support to IDPs leaving many people in insufficient shelter.. In addition, unpredicted internal intercommunal conflicts triggered by cattle raids also slowed the construction of shelters.

Severe flooding rendered most of the construction sites inaccessible, leading to delayed shelter completion and increased construction costs.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

### Access to health facilities and services is enhanced.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.19%	90.00%	64.24%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. [SDG 3.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.99%	95.00%	91.88%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Refugees and asylum seekers in South Sudan are vulnerable to various health risks. WHO recommends 95 per cent and above measles vaccination rates to ensure herd immunity. Yet, an analysis of vaccination services from 2021, including measles coverage as an indicator, showed low rates and indicated the risk of measles outbreaks.

Appropriate ante-natal care services and awareness of importance of skilled delivery service remained low in the refugee camp settings. This is due to lack of adequate human resources including midwives, medical supplies, and information campaigns for safe motherhood.

In 2022, UNHCR contributed to the outcome by allocating funds to partners to deploy vaccinators and hundreds of community outreach workers and to provide medical supplies to enhance the delivery of child health services. UNHCR has also supported solarizing health facilities to ensure sustainable power supplies for cold chain management.

UNHCR coordinated with local MOH to ensure vaccine supply for more than ten deadly under-five diseases. As a result, 94,977 doses of various vaccines, including measles, polio, and BCG, were administered. However, UNHCR could not achieve the outcome target due to the interruption and stockout of vaccine antigens, and service disruption due to flooding that cut off vaccination for eight weeks (about 2 months) in Maban camps.

Strengthening safe motherhood services in all camps was among the key priorities to ensure healthy outcomes among the refugee population of reproductive age. In 2022, UNHCR supported the recruitment of clinical staff, including midwives, to provide reproductive health services and to support laboratory diagnostic capacity. Nearly 62,000 people of reproductive age received comprehensive packages of reproductive health services.

Health facilities were made functional to provide skilled delivery 24/7, resulting in 7,091 pregnant mothers receiving assistance. Post-natal care services, including screening for infection, breastfeeding, counseling, and vitamin supplementation were provided for 93% of new mothers.

UNHCR in coordination with partners to intensified response to acute malnutrition treatment (CMAM) to 4,833 pregnant and lactating women. UNHCR strengthened coordination with UNFPA and facilitated the supply of family planning commodities to refugee camps. UNHCR, through its health partners, conducted an awareness campaign on family spacing through outreach programming. As a result, 6,851 women at reproductive age were enrolled in various family planning methods. However, the coverage is still low and needs remain unmet.

UNHCR and partners' joint efforts have ensured POCs access to maternal and child health services and averted unnecessary deaths.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite remarkable achievements, lack of timely supply of needed items, payment-related protests and closure of health facilities resulted in low implementation progress. Due to the inadequate infrastructure, lack of timely delivery of vaccine antigens, and inadequate staffing, measles coverage remains below the acceptable standard, with high vaccination default rate of 15 percent in all locations.

Ensuring 100 percent skilled delivery remained unmet with a number of women still delivering at home. Access to family planning services was also not sufficiently covered with less than 10 percent of women of reproductive age receiving family planning services. Challenges include a lack of adequate intervention on behavior, interruption of family planning commodities, and inadequate mix of family planning methods.

Due to the flooding in Maban, health staff were unable to reach camps which affected vaccination and nutrition programming. Low incentive mechanisms and limited funding affected the deployment of adequate health staff and the retention of qualified public health/nutrition staff.

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

### Access to education is enhanced.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.67%	2.00%	0.29%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59.57%	65.00%	59.38%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Education for refugee children was provided by UNHCR and partner. National systems were unable to absorb refugee children or in some locations do not exist. UNHCR and partners enrolled 69 per cent of primary school-age children (6-13) in national education systems. The existing national education policies were influenced to guarantee access to the public national education system for refugees at primary and secondary levels under the same conditions as national students. UNHCR and the government of South Sudan revised the National Costed Action Plan, which supported the implementation of the IGAD Djibouti Declaration on the education for refugees and returnees.

To improve the provision of education, UNHCR and partners constructed 14 new classrooms and equipped them with desks and built 144 latrines in 26 schools to improve school hygiene, installed kitchen and storage facilities, including water points to support the implementation of school feeding program, and constructed fences for seven schools to enhance the safety of students and teachers. Teachers were provided with monthly incentives, teaching materials, school uniform, and learning materials to newly enrolled children. To improve the enrolment and retention of female students, the recruitment and training of qualified female teachers were prioritized, and hygiene and dignity kits were distributed to female students.

UNHCR also implemented the Accelerated Education Program (AEP) to enhance access to primary education for overaged learners which resulted in 27,016 enrolments in 2022. School governance and community participation were enhanced through the capacity building of Parents Teachers Association (PTA), community level awareness raising activities to improve the understanding of girls' education, and to identify out of school children. Targeted assistance in form of cash-based intervention (CBI) was given to 2,850 urban refugee children, and 89 scholarships were given to secondary students from Gorom refugee camp to participate in national secondary schools in Juba.

By the end of 2022, UNHCR and partners enrolled 0.2% of refugee youths in tertiary education in South Sudan. This was enhanced through the DAFI scholarship program as well as through an MoU signed with the public universities. A roadmap was developed and operationalized to support progress access to tertiary education. Internet connectivity was installed in camps to facilitate connected education. Complementary pathways to education were implemented in partnership with the Mastercard foundation and the government of Türkiye.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

11.1 Access to tertiary education was constrained by limited post-secondary opportunities compounded by a lack of tertiary institutions, including Technical and Vocational Education Technology (TVET) centers, in the refugee-hosting areas. In addition, there were limited scholarship opportunities. Internet connectivity and digital hardware to facilitate connected learning remain limited. The lack of Machine-Readable Conventional Travel Documents constrained the implementation of complementary pathways in education.

11.2 The minimum education standard was not achieved in the area of school infrastructure: The 586 available classrooms across the operation remained inadequate to accommodate all the children enrolled in schools. Learner to classroom ratio stands at 100:1 as compared to the national standard of 50:1. Pupil to

latrine ratio stood at 1:127. This problem was exacerbated by unprecedented flooding which destroyed WASH facilities, specifically in Maban. Access to quality education in safe learning environments was impacted by a lack of qualified male and female teachers. A lack of assistive devices for children with special needs contributed to the drop out of the most vulnerable.

## 12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Conditions of sanitation and hygiene are enhanced.**

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
12.1 Proportion of PoC using at least basic drinking water services [linked to SDG 6.1.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70.00%	80.00%	100.00%
12.2 Proportion of PoC with access to a safe household toilet [linked to SDG 6.2.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	60.00%	70.00%	51.35%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Due to lack of financial resources, WASH services remained inadequate, with household latrine coverage below 50 percent in all locations. Due to high water delivery costs, lack of adequate spare parts in the local market, and price inflation, safe and adequate water supplies to POCs remained below standard.

UNHCR supported the provision and maintenance of WASH facilities, including the drilling of new boreholes in the Ajuong Thok and Pamir refugee camps. Capacity training was provided to train 61 WASH incentive workers in water management. UNHCR supported partners with regular water quality analysis, borehole flushing, and residual chlorine monitoring at the storage, distribution, and household level, which contributed to improving the quality of the water supply.

UNHCR supported partners in procuring and installing solar systems in 50 percent of boreholes and the installation of a new submersible solar-powered pump for drilling a motorized system in Makpandu. In Gorom camp, UNHCR supported the maintenance, repair, and water quality monitoring/analysis of nine boreholes and maintained boreholes and water system in the Gorom host community. This has strengthened peaceful coexistence among refugees and nearby host communities. Provision of water supply stood at 15 liter/cap/day on average.

In 2022, improving the coverage of sanitation facilities was a key intervention to reduce the spread of communicable diseases related to poor hygiene practices. WASH partners constructed 2,308 new household latrines and 32 communal latrines, which increased coverage to 31,667 POCs. Soap distribution exercises were conducted in Makpandu and reached 7,689 people. UNHCR and its partners ensured clean water supplies and access to sanitation facilities and averted diarrheal disease outbreaks. A total of 147,396 people were reached through hygiene and sanitation messaging in Maban and Jamjang. In Yei, community health workers conducted hygiene messaging and sensitization on water chain management, as well as on environmental hygiene in villages, reaching more than 2,000 individuals.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022, flooding damaged several WASH facilities. Latrines and institutional WASH facilities were damaged in Maban refugee camps. Access to safe latrines coverage remained at critical levels due to limited funding.

There is an unmet need for safe water management, safe excreta disposal, installation of hand washing facilities both at the household and institutional levels, waste management facilities, and drainage at the tap

stands.

The distribution of WASH-related non-food items (NFIs), such as soap distribution and water storage containers provided, did not meet the substantial needs of the persons of concern.

Lack of an adequate outreach task force resulted in serious gaps related to hygiene messaging. A lack of behavior-related interventions and inadequate positive behavior change resulted in communicable diseases being the top five causes of outpatient consultation.

## 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

### Access to livelihoods is enhanced.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	IDPs	25.00%	30.00%	5.51%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.00%	40.00%	56.00%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75.00%	60.00%	87.00%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR and partners supported interventions to enhance access to income generation and self-employment livelihood opportunities for PoCs through agriculture and business activities. However, due to the lack of resources and capacity, only 13 percent of refugees in working age were covered by the livelihood projects. 87 percent of refugees in the working age group remained unemployed.

5,884 people received crop production kits for agriculture 2,300 feddans of farmland were made available, and 2,787 (2,021 F, 766 M) PoCs farmers were trained in agronomic practices. To strengthen the local seed system 189 (66 F, 123 M) PoC seed producers were trained in seed production, value addition, and marketing.

UNHCR supported interventions to improve refugee income and employment through entrepreneurship, business development, agro-processing, and marketing support. 188 PoCs were trained in entrepreneurial and business skills out of the 256 PoCs targeted. Of those trained, 60 were supported with business startup support or acceleration grants for microenterprises. In Makpandu, two grinding mills were installed and 80 of 1,500 livestock planned for vaccination were vaccinated. In addition, UNHCR installed a 5kw solar system to enhance access to energy for phone charging and business facilitation at the Gendrassa business hub.

UNHCR enhanced access to informal financial services by promoting and supporting village credit saving and lending schemes. In total, 207 refugee Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) were supported. 56% of PoCs targeted for livelihood interventions noted positive changes in their income compared to the previous year.

As part of integrated livelihoods support, UNHCR promoted climate adaptation actions by distributing 127,686 fruit and shade tree seedlings for growing during household and institutional planting campaigns. 50 peaceful coexistence meetings in Jamjang and 12 in Maban were held to address the threats of conflict linked to natural resource management and 2 community-led initiatives for flood protection were supported.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Extensive flooding had a negative impact on ability to engage in livelihoods activities. Floods destroyed seeds and crop farmlands, inducing farm yield losses and disrupting livestock pasture zones, which triggered intercommunal conflict, causing severe loss of livelihood and assets. Roads were cut off, causing disruptions to major supply routes, impacting markets, causing hikes in commodity prices, and putting stress on local food supplies

Insecurity incidents, inter-communal conflict, and climatic events hampered humanitarian access, negatively impacting the timely delivery of inputs and implementation of seasonal activities.

Cash is the predominant means of conducting financial transactions. According to the World Bank report on the Mobile Money Ecosystem Survey in South Sudan, only 13% of the South Sudanese population is reported to have a bank account. Local mobile money services have not yet been launched in South Sudan, even though MTN and Safaricom offer some services. The inadequate network coverage, low phone penetration (45%), and lack of access to electricity hamper delivery of mobile and banking services.

## 14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

**Access to durable and transitional solutions is enhanced.**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR worked in partnership with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) to strengthen the monitoring of spontaneous returns and implemented a number of projects, including through its “Pockets of Hope” initiative to strengthen communities of return and facilitate reintegration.

By the end of 2022, 627,028 spontaneous refugee returnees were recorded in South Sudan since the signing of the Revitalized Peace Agreement in 2018. Returns were monitored at 42 border entry points and areas of high return. In-depth household-level surveys for returnees across the country were conducted on a quarterly basis to collect and validate information on refugee returns through key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and partner monitoring reports.

In support of the reintegration, UNHCR and partners supported a total of 5,745 refugee returnees to obtain legally recognized identity documents during the reference period, making it 4% of the newly returned in 2022.

Improved security situations in some areas were cited by most refugee returnees as the main reason for returning to South Sudan, followed by family reunification, improved availability of services, and to check and attend to properties. This indicates that high return areas need investment in long-term reintegration projects linked to livelihoods, agriculture, infrastructure construction and renovation for health facilities and schools to support sustainable returns. Increased support to State Task Forces on Solutions which coordinate solutions are also a prerequisite for success.

With improved access to services attracting returns, UNHCR worked in coordination with state level task forces on solutions and facilitated the return of IDPs in 2022 from Wau to Raja County and from Mahad collective site in Juba to Pochalla in Jonglei.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The impact of climate change, particularly flooding, insecurity, including border-dispute, armed conflict and inter-communal violence, slowed down refugee returns from 2021 to 2022.



In facilitating government issuance of documents to refugee returnees, challenges included the lack of regular issuance process by the government due to the limited capacity and a lack of equipment to issue legally recognized identify documents. The issuance is centralized at state level, which makes it difficult for returnees who are located in remote areas. The administrative fees (10 USD per person) and traveling costs often presents further challenges.

Insecurity and the lack of facilities and services in the areas of returns made it difficult for UNHCR to support requests for returns by IDPs. Transportation challenges, especially with road inaccessibility in the rainy season, hampered the number of returns that could be supported.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

### Access to durable solutions is enhanced.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30	40	28

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR had projected the resettlement needs to be 38,079 individuals including those with serious medical conditions that cannot be treated locally in the country and those with serious and continued physical protection risks.

Complementary Pathways opportunities were limited in 2022. UNHCR initiated the revision of the resettlement framework and identification/referral pathways in South Sudan to refine the operation's capacity and scale up resettlement activities. .

In 2022, the operation identified and referred 45 individuals to the Regional Bureau for resettlement under emergency and urgent priorities, .

In 2022, UNHCR supported 37 applications for scholarships and education programs in Rwanda, Kenya, and Turkey. During 2022, there were five (5) confirmed travels, while the rest are in the pipeline for departure.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The lack of sufficient staffing capacity to identify and process cases for resettlement was a challenge in 2022. There was no dedicated technical resettlement staff in the operation to support resettlement services both at the country and field level

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

AGD guided the selection of persons of concern for CRIs or cash assistance, inclusion in vocational and livelihood training, and inclusion in participatory assessments, among other activities.

Data collected through HH level IDP profiling to identify specific needs that correspond to vulnerabilities, identified 19,000 IDPs PSNs. Data indicated majority were either elderly, disabled, or single headed households.

Through the Participatory Assessment, UNHCR directly engaged 5,746 IDPs, refugees and returnees through focus group discussions and Key Informants Interviews countrywide. The assessments obtained their views on numerous thematic areas such as: HLP, GBV, Durable Solutions, Shelter, NFIs, Health, WASH and Education among others. Information was used to gauge the ability of persons of concern to address the challenges faced through community initiatives, guide detailed planning for 2022, and guide and UNHCR's resource allocation. The AGD policy ensures men, women, girls, and boys of all ages were included to ensure meaningful participation. The principles of AGD supported the mainstreaming of rights-based and community-based approaches to guide UNHCR's work.

UNHCR's accountability to affected populations is critical to UNHCR operations. In 2022, the operation identified two focal points who benefited from Trainer of Trainers capacity building and support the roll out of more effective AAP countrywide in 2023.



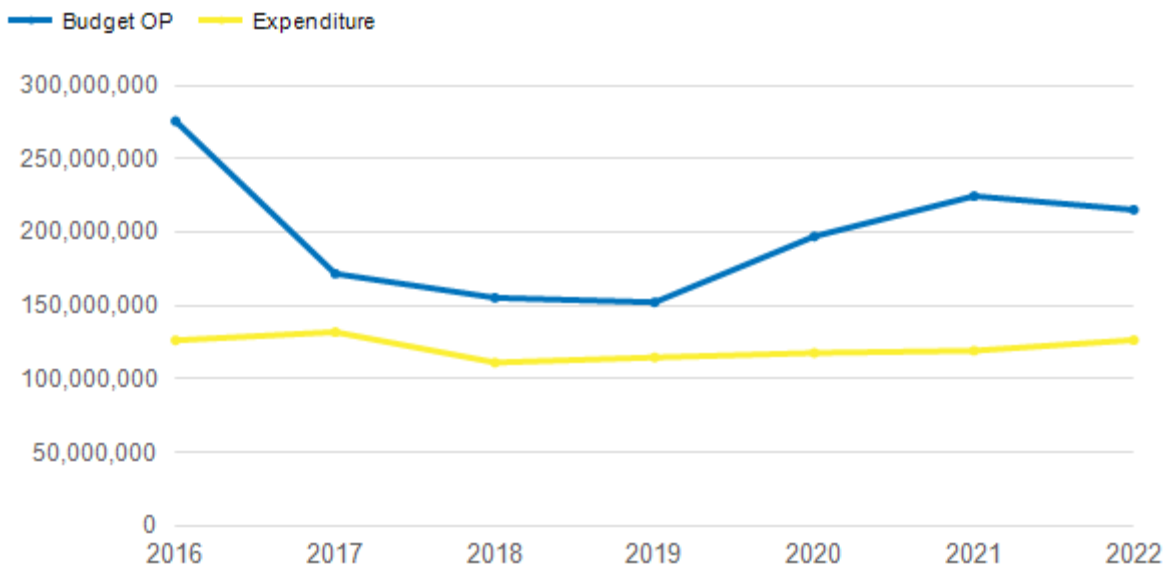
## Section 3: Resources

### 3.1 Financial Data

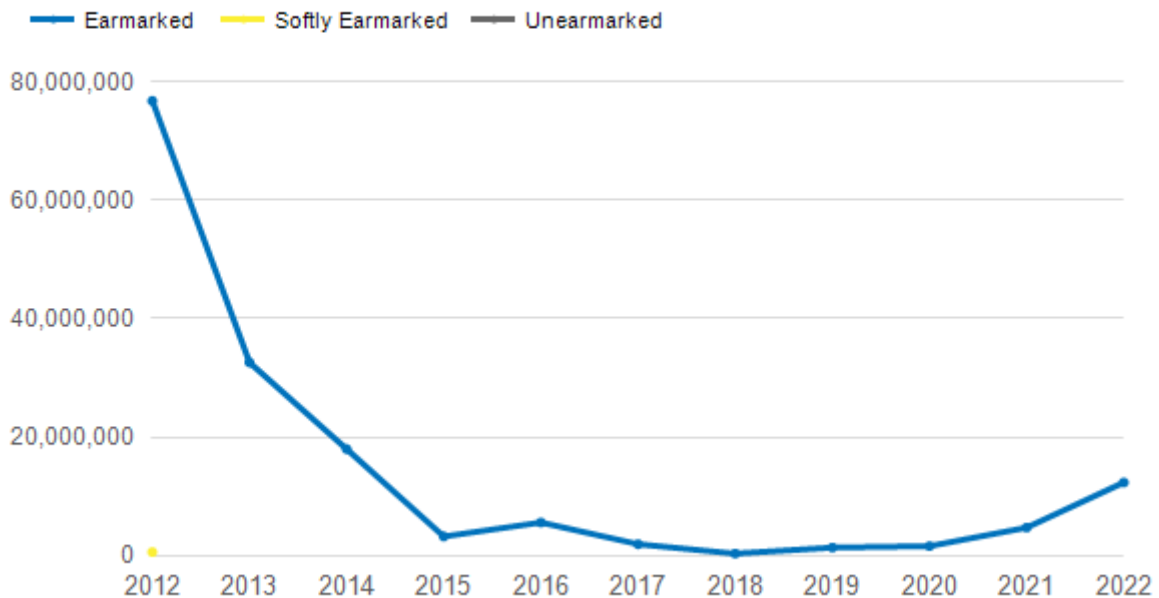
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	61,851,532	47,654,037	77.05%	48,008,521	100.74%
IA2: Respond	99,638,475	50,117,183	50.30%	50,117,182	100.00%
IA3: Empower	29,170,774	16,645,274	57.06%	16,645,274	100.00%
IA4: Solve	24,553,381	11,673,990	47.55%	11,673,990	100.00%
All Impact Areas		390,506	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,214,162</b>	<b>126,480,990</b>	<b>58.77%</b>	<b>126,444,967</b>	<b>99.97%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	8,417,859	6,462,964	76.78%	6,462,964	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	6,916,662	4,317,966	62.43%	4,317,966	100.00%
OA4: GBV	5,703,894	3,998,462	70.10%	3,964,551	99.15%
OA5: Children	3,323,703	2,772,031	83.40%	2,772,031	100.00%
OA6: Justice	13,278,849	9,443,787	71.12%	9,443,787	100.00%
OA7: Community	27,211,210	14,797,416	54.38%	14,797,416	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	24,883,913	21,178,423	85.11%	21,178,423	100.00%
OA9: Housing	35,478,733	7,394,270	20.84%	7,394,269	100.00%
OA10: Health	17,825,527	12,099,851	67.88%	12,099,851	100.00%
OA11: Education	9,147,412	5,969,619	65.26%	5,969,619	100.00%
OA12: WASH	5,197,983	4,015,336	77.25%	4,015,336	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	9,064,471	3,782,882	41.73%	3,782,077	99.98%
OA14: Return	22,143,327	9,529,463	43.04%	9,529,463	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,410,054	2,146,255	89.05%	2,144,955	99.94%
OA16: Integrate		121	0.00%	121	100.00%
EA17: Systems		2,000	0.00%	2,000	100.00%
EA18: Support	24,210,566	18,179,639	75.09%	18,570,139	102.15%
All Outcome Areas		390,506	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215,214,162</b>	<b>126,480,990</b>	<b>58.77%</b>	<b>126,444,967</b>	<b>99.97%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

The operation had a budget of \$215.2 million in 2022, which was only 59% funded, which made it necessary to reprioritize a number of activities. Available resources were allocated based on the assessed needs of various population planning groups and locations. The needs were assessed through participatory assessments.

In 2022 compared to 2021, the operation maintained the level of funding allocated to refugees and people at risk of statelessness but doubled the allocation to refugee returnees to be able to support the Pockets of Hope activities in areas of return.

Several outcome areas had funding gaps, with needs assessed as very high in South Sudan in the context of funding reductions to meet these needs. The outcome area with the largest funding gap

was Outcome Area 9. Protracted conflicts in South Sudan, leading to new displacements, as well as spontaneous refugee returnees, increased the need for the provision of shelters which the operation was unable to fully meet due to funding constraints.

Outcome Area 7 was also underfunded with meaning the operation was unable to meet needs related to the construction and rehabilitation of infrastructure, support to community self-management structures, and peaceful coexistence projects. There was also a considerable funding shortage towards Outcome Area 14 with the operation being unable to enhance durable and transitional solutions for refugee returnees whose numbers increased steadily in 2022. In addition, Enabling Area 18 was underfunded with the operation to some degree unable to provide timely and efficient delivery and management of supplies.

Lastly, Outcome Area 10 and Outcome Area 13 were also underfunded in 2022 with the operation unable to fully provide and support secondary and tertiary health care services as well as livelihoods opportunities to persons of concern.



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