IOM
UN MIGRATION
2023

# IOM SOUTH SUDAN

# CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2023

# ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| AVRR | Assisted in Voluntary Return and Reintergration |
| AAP | Accountability to Affected Populations |
| BDC | Boma Development Committees |
| CCCM | Camp Coordination and Camp Management |
| CCD | Community-Centered Design |
| CCE | Communication and Community Engagement |
| CCEWG | Communication and Community Engagement Working Group |
| CFM | Complaints and Feedback Mechanism |
| CRSV | Conflict-Related Sexual Violence |
| CTS | Common Transport Services |
| CSO | Civil Society Organizations |
| DMH | Department of Mental Health |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DTM | Displacement Tracking Matrix |
| ECRP | Enhancing Community Resilience and local Governance Project |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| HCT | Humanitarian Country Team |
| HDPN | Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus |
| HLP | Housing, Land and Property |
| HRP | Humanitarian Response Plan |
| HNO | Humanitarian Needs Overview |
| ICWG | Inter-Cluster Working Group |
| IDP | Internally Displaced Person |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| ISNA | Inter-Sector Needs Assessment |
| MHM | Menstrual Hygiene Management |
| MHPSS | Mental Health and Psychosocial Support |
| NBS | National Bureau of Statistics |

| | |
|---|---|
| NCM | National Coordination Mechanism |
| NMHS | National Mental Health Strategy for South Sudan |
| OPDs | Organizations of Persons with Disabilities |
| OWG | Operational Working Groups |
| PDC | Payam Development Committees |
| PfPRR | Partnership for Peace, Recovery and Resilience |
| PoC | Protection of Civilians |
| PSEA | Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| PSS | Psychosocial Support Services |
| PwDs | Persons with Disabilities |
| UNCF | UN Cooperation Framework |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| RCSS | Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan |
| R-ARCSS | Revitalized Agreement of the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan |
| RCC | Relief and Rehabilitation Commission |
| RRF | Rapid Response Fund |
| RRT | Rapid response team |
| R-TGoNU | Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity |
| SEA | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| S-NFI | Shelter and Non Food Items |
| SOP | Standard Operating Procedure |
| VoTs | Victims of Trafficking |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFP | World Food Program |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNMISS | United Nation Mission in South Sudan |

TARGETS

# & FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

| PAGE | PROGRAMMATIC UNIT | TARGET POPULATION | TOTAL (USD) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Camp Coordination & Camp Management (CCCM) | 622,320 | **$10,000,000** |
| 18 | Shelter & Non-Food Items (SNFI) | 500,000 | **$10,750,000** |
| 19 | Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) | 350,000 | **$20,000,000** |
| 20 | Protection and Gender Equality | 30,000 | **$9,344,000** |
| 23 | Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) | 50,000 | **$10,000,000** |
| 24 | Housing, Land & Property (HLP) | 20,000 | **$6,000,000** |
| 26 | Transition, Resilience & Recovery (TRR) | 960,000 | **$41,000,000** |
| 27 | Rapid Response Fund (RRF) | 2,000,000 | **$7,000,000** |
| 28 | Migration Management (MM) | 6,600 | **$16,000,000** |
| 30 | Migration Health (MH) | 1,140,000 | **$12,500,000** |
| 31 | Enhancing community resilience and local governance project (ECRP) | 350,000 | **$23,374,596.19** |
| 32 | Coordination & Common Services (CCS) | - | **$1,200,000** |
| 34 | Humanitarian transportation assistance | 77,000 | **$23,400,000** |
| | **TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT** | | **$190,568,596.19** |

# FOREWORD

*2023 brings with it hopes of sustained peace and development despite the protracted humanitarian crisis South Sudan is facing since independence. The country remains vulnerable to multiple shocks and unaddressed root causes of need. IOM is deeply committed to scaling up efforts to address key drivers of vulnerability and support conducive environments for sustainable returns and recovery through building resilience, peace, and stability from the ground up.*

*As the country awaits full implementation of the Revitalized Peace Agreement, people in South Sudan continue to face multiple challenges including conflict, endemic violence, climatic shocks such as flooding and localized drought, food insecurity, and disease outbreaks. About 76 per cent of South Sudan's population will need some form of humanitarian and protection assistance in 2023. A surge in sub-national violence and flooding continues to displace thousands, limiting their access to critical life-saving humanitarian assistance. The Sudan crisis that erupted on 15 April 2023, continues to impact the humanitarian situation in South Sudan as the number of new arrivals surges, increasing humanitarian needs and caseloads.*

*Many of the 2.3 million people living in protracted displacement cannot return to their homes and trying to make a living in conflict and flood-affected areas remains challenging. Around 500,000 live in internally displaced persons (IDPs) sites, collective centres and other camp-like settings; in addition to the aforementioned issues, unresolved housing, land and property issues can preclude the durable return of many people.*

***Nearly 4 million people remain displaced, 2.5 million internally and 2.2 million in neighbouring countries. These people need our continued support.***

*Humanitarian access to affected populations is constrained by violence, bureaucratic impediments, threats against humanitarian personnel and assets and physical constraints. Floods and heavy rains have significantly impacted already poor road infrastructure, with many roads impassable, some since 2021. Boats, helicopters and planes are the only ready options to reach many remote areas; such transport modes also come at significant costs. Most of the displaced population needs longer-term solutions that build social cohesion and contribute to peace. In addition, climate resilience programming will be critical as extreme weather events have direct repercussions on peace and security.*

*Though the needs are vast, humanitarian assistance alone cannot address drivers of instability or systemic causes of conflict and vulnerability. The need for a new integrated approach, working across the peace, humanitarian and development sectors is now even more relevant, and indeed much of what needs to get done in South Sudan is beyond the scope of the humanitarian interventions. Therefore, IOM will continue to champion integrated, multisectoral initiatives that combine the adaptive, flexible, and rapid interventions of humanitarian assistance with development-oriented conflict-sensitive programming whilst leveraging its multi-sectoral capacity and collaborations with partners.*

*IOM's preparedness actions will continue adopting a risk-informed approach, with a focus on climate resilience and conflict to strengthen communities' resilience to shocks. Our humanitarian response will be informed by contextual analyses that promote a strong focus on social cohesion, thereby contributing to peacebuilding and the linkages between humanitarian and development programmes. IOM remains firmly committed to continuing to provide technical support to and close collaboration with the Government of South Sudan.*

*Through my frequent field visits to areas where IOM interventions are ongoing, I have met with communities and people who are full of hope and resilience despite the multiple challenges and uncertainties they face every day. I've also heard their concerns, as well as how they and their families have benefited from our recovery and resilience efforts, whether it is through improved access to essential services, peace and social cohesion efforts, livelihood opportunities and strengthened local markets, or stronger local governance. These measures are critical to promote long-term returns, recovery, peace, and stability in South Sudan, and they will underpin much of our work in 2023.*

*I am confident that IOM and the people we serve across South Sudan will be able to rely on your vital assistance throughout what I hope will be a defining year for the country.*

Peter Van der Auweraert
**Chief of Mission, IOM South Sudan**

CONTEXT

# OVERVIEW

*Due to a confluence of factors, including protracted armed conflict, increased poverty, food insecurity, economic collapse and pervasive environment degradation, South Sudan is in the midst of a prolonged humanitarian crisis. People's humanitarian needs continue to rise, with an estimated 9.4 million South Sudanese, including 2.2 million women and 4.9 million children, in need of humanitarian aid and protection services in 2023[1].*

***The cumulative effects of the conflict continue to be deeply felt. 9.4 million people are considered to be in dire need of humanitarian assistance***

*While conflict between parties to the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) has been on the decline since the deal was signed over four years ago, violence has persisted, and by many accounts, intensified in different pockets of the country. Conflict in Equatoria has continued, exacerbated by growing fractionalization. Elsewhere, localized and sub-national violence has escalated, including in Warrap and Jonglei States where renewed fighting between groups has had dire consequences for populations who were only just beginning to recover from shocks, including recent flooding. Event tracking similarly recorded more than 215,000 IDPs displaced as a result of localized conflict between January and the end of May alone[2]. Accordingly, social cohesion, which was fragile even before the R-ARCSS agreement, has been continuously undermined by the cumulative impacts of sustained insecurity over the past year, further encumbering the prospects for peaceful co-existence between host, displaced and returning populations and threatening to reverse some of the gains made with respect to returns since the peace agreement came into effect in September 2018.*

*The outbreak of fighting in Sudan on 15 April 2023 resulted in an influx of people fleeing the country, with more than 111,000 individuals, including 93 per cent of South Sudanese nationals, crossing border entry points along the Sudan-South Sudan border, as of 12 June 2023[3]. The conflict in Sudan has already affected South Sudan's economic outlook, particularly in northern States that rely heavily on imports from Sudan, leading to an increase in food prices and exacerbating food insecurity and negative coping mechanisms.*

*Conflict is not the only shock that South Sudanese populations have had to grapple with in the past few years; pervasive environment, including flooding, as well as increased poverty and economic distress, have deepened humanitarian needs and led to forced displacement. Women and girls, in particular, continue to bear the brunt of protracted insecurity and other shocks related to natural disasters and disease, posing considerable challenges to the full realization of their rights and the rights of other vulnerable groups. At the start of 2023, over half of the population (6.6 million people) were estimated to be facing a 'Crisis' or worse levels of acute food insecurity[4], with continued conflict, heavy flooding and economic collapse having sunk many populations into an even worse situation. Many displaced peoples' homes, as well as livelihoods, have been devastated and the poverty and economic burden induced by displacement and violence has deprived them of the resources that they need to rebuild their lives.*

*IOM further recognizes that the extreme vulnerability of displaced populations in South Sudan brings with it a profound power differential between its personnel and the South Sudanese population generally,*

[1] *South Sudan Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2023, https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/south-sudan/document/south-sudan-humanitarian-needs-overview-2023*

[2] *Note, event tracking is not a country-wide systemic data collection, but rather an ad hoc assessment prompted by reports of displacement. Events tracked are available at: https://dtm.iom.int/datasets/south-sudan-event-tracking-january-december-2022.*

[3] *IOM Regional Office for the East and Horn of Africa, Population Movements from Sudan to the East and Horn of Africa, 14 May 2023, Microsoft Power BI*

[4] *IPC. 2022. South Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition Situation for October 2022 – July 2023, Accessed at: South Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation October - November 2022 and Projections for December 2022 - March 2023 and April - July 2023 | Knowledge for policy (europa.eu)*

*and especially those residing in protection of civilians (PoCs)/IDP camps that are dependent on humanitarian assistance provided by aid organizations such as IOM. This creates an environment of heightened vulnerability to sexual exploitation and abuse. In fact, South Sudan is one of the countries in the world from which the highest numbers of allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse have been reported. IOM, as one of the agencies with the largest footprints across the country, plays a key role in leading and contributing to collective efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse.*

*IOM continues to scale up and respond to people's immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time trying to address more proactively some of the drivers of vulnerability by building resilience, promoting peacebuilding, strengthening preparedness and reducing disaster risk across the country. Recognizing the protracted nature of the conflict and associated humanitarian crisis in the country and the continuous, and worsening shocks facing local populations, IOM continues to provide life-saving assistance in tandem with supporting.*

# IOM CAPACITY & COORDINATION

*Since the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, IOM has provided support to hundreds of thousands IDPs, returnees and host communities, including those seeking protection at PoC sites, formal IDP Camps, collective centres, and spontaneous sites. The Mission is one of IOM's largest globally and has one of the largest UN operational footprints in South Sudan, with 2,883 staff operating in static locations in Juba, Wau, Bentiu, Malakal and the Abyei Administrative Area, as well as operational presence in Bor, Rumbek, Magwi, Mayom, Twic, Renk, and Nimule, alongside front-line responses.*

*IOM directly implements and delivers programmes across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (HDPN) through an integrated, multi-sectoral approach. Utilizing extensive experience in delivering transition and recovery programmes, IOM aims to address the root causes of instability and conflict, support returnees and residents to establish sustainable livelihoods, develop foundations for peaceful co-existence, empower communities, and rehabilitate key infrastructure. These complement and reinforce ongoing and critical humanitarian interventions in CCCM, S-NFI and Settlements, WASH, Health, MHPSS, and Protection, which are designed to build community resilience and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid. The work of the Mission is underpinned by IOM's DTM, which provides critical insights into the situation and multi-sectoral needs of IDPs, host communities and returnees. IOM's large operational footprint and strong presence across the humanitarian cluster systems also enables the Mission to quickly mobilize Rapid Response Teams (RRTs) to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance, including hard-to-reach populations facing protection risks.*

*IOM is a key logistics agency in South Sudan, managing the S-NFI Pipeline and a proportion of the WASH Pipeline, as well as the Common Transport Service, a free-for-user service transporting key humanitarian supplies on behalf of humanitarian actors, and administers two of the largest humanitarian hubs, providing logistics bases, accommodation, and office facilities to UN agencies and NGOs.*

*IOM works closely with the clusters, working groups and a variety of inter-agency fora, including the United Nations Country Team (UNCT), Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), Senior Management Group (SMG), Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) and Operational Working Groups (OWG), and also chairs the Programme Management Team. IOM has led the S-NFI Cluster since 2011, is State Focal Point (SFP) for Western Bahr el Ghazal, and manages the common pipeline. IOM is also the Cluster Co-Lead of the CCCM Cluster, and CCCM SFP in Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Western Bahr el Ghazal, whilst also leading the Communication and Community Engagement Working Group (CCE WG). IOM leads MHPSS Technical Working Group at the national level and in Unity, Upper Nile, and Western Bahr el Ghazal states, and co-leads the Cash Working Group, hosting the Cash Working Group Advisor. IOM is the WASH Cluster SFP for Upper Nile and manages a part of the WASH Core Pipeline. IOM is also an active member of the Protection Cluster, GBV Sub-Cluster, inter-agency PSEA network, and the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) Technical Working Group and coordinates with a broad network of over 150 I/NGOs. As part of inter-agency frameworks, IOM participates in the development of UN Cooperation Framework (UNCF), Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP).*

*IOM maintains strong coordination with the Government of South Sudan, including supporting the development of a five-year Strategic Plan (2017-2021) and a Comprehensive Migration Policy endorsed by the Ministry of Interior, and engages closely with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RCC), which is a key actor ensuring humanitarian access and liaison at different levels*

2022

# HIGHLIGHTS

Humanitarian Hubs and Common Transport Services

## HH & CTS

**17,580** million tons of humanitarian cargo transported across South Sudan, benefitting more than 100 humanitarian agencies.

CORE PIPELINE

## CP

**1,261,548** individuals reached through the provision of S-NFI

**2,617** metric tons of supplies transported by the S-NFI Cluster Core Pipeline

**3,319,268** individuals were reached through the provision of emergency lifesaving WASH supplies

**1,594** metric tons of supplies transported by the WASH Cluster Core Pipeline.

Rapid Response Fund

## RRF

**1,228,836** individuals were provided with life-saving assistance across 8 sectors of intervention.

**1,000** individuals trained on functional adult literacy.

MIGRATION MANAGMENT

## MMU

**30** government institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), and UN organizations supported to review and update the Comprehensive National Migration Policy

**44** meetings for National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) on migration data, counter trafficking and border management

**60** senior government officials benefitted from capacity building on labour governance and training on labour market information systems and assessments

**173** beneficiaries assisted in voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR), third-country resettlement and family reunification

More than **490** beneficiaries reached through community policing programmes.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

## CCCM

A total of **429,752** people have been reached by camp management and care and maintenance services

**45,927** metres of roads and **64,370** metres of drainage have been rehabilitated in Malakal PoC, and Naivasha and Bentiu IDP Camps, and 73,925 meters of localized protective dikes maintained in Bentiu and Rubkona

**54** mobile assessments and responses have been conducted in Western Bahr El Ghazal, Warrap, Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei States and Abyei

**1,021,407** IDPs benefitting from coordination efforts through the co-leadership role of IOM in CCCM Cluster and the CCE Working Group.

TRANSITION AND RECOVERY

## TRU

- **1,370** households reached with livelihood intervention programmes, such as small trade and agricultural activities, rural finance support, digital literacy and cash-based interventions
- **1,000** individuals trained on functional adult literacy.

2022

# HIGHLIGHTS

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

## WASH

- **350,000** individuals were reached with emergency life-saving WASH services
- Water supply activities for **137,000** displaced population in the PoC site in Malakal, IDP Camps and Sites in Bentiu, and Naivasha IDP camp in Wau
- **150,000** individuals affected by conflict and floods benefitted from the mobile emergency WASH response across South Sudan
- **15** new boreholes, 158 boreholes rehabilitated, and 5 solarised water yards
- Around **80,000** households benefitted from WASH NFIs kits distributed.

## AREAS OF INTERVENTION

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT

## SS

- **486,406** individuals reached through in-kind S-NFI assistance and cash-based interventions
- **328,832** individuals provided with in-kind S-NFI
- **854,185** individuals served by S-NFI Cluster partners.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

## DTM

- **1,011,333** beneficiaries registered in DTM Biometric Registration Database
- **13,941** household interviews conducted within the Inter-Sector Needs Assessment, covering all the 10 states and the Abyei Administrative Area
- **4,154,025** individuals (IDPs and returnees) mapped through mobility tracking in **3,654** locations
- **867,400** individual journeys tracked through 249,700 flow-monitoring interviews.

PROTECTION

## PROTECTION

### General Protection

- **897** humanitarian workers trained on protection and gender mainstreaming, gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, inclusion and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)
- **1,818** vulnerable persons (1,282 women, 465 men, and 71 children) provided with individual protection assistance through cash-based interventions. Of these 675 were persons with disability
- More than **4,300** vulnerable persons (1,290 males and 3,010 females) were identified during assistance registration and distributions and fast-tracked to access assistance in a safe and dignified manner reducing exposure to protection risks.

### GBV Prevention and Response

**3** women girl-friendly spaces supported, providing GBV case management services and psychosocial support services (PSS) to 318 GBV survivors (232 women, 15 men, 17 children)

**652** persons completed gender transformative trainings for attitudinal behavioural change around gender, fostering a deeper understanding of the power dynamics and encourage men to hold each other accountable

**320** women participated in women's leadership and empowerment training.

### Support persons with disabilities (PwDs)

- **85** persons with disabilities (55 women and 30 men) completed vocational training to be able to access the job market
- **3** Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) supported, including through capacity building, material support, and through exchange visits to OPDs in Nairobi, Kenya.

2022

# HIGHLIGHTS

ENHANCING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE PROJECT | **ECRP**

- **243** Boma Development Committees (BDC) and Payam Development Committees (PDC) established
- **50%** women in leadership positions in BDCs and PDCs
- **2,482** individuals trained on local governance and participatory planning, protection, gender and GBV mainstreaming and disability inclusion
- **97** infrastructure projects identified and currently being assessed for construction.

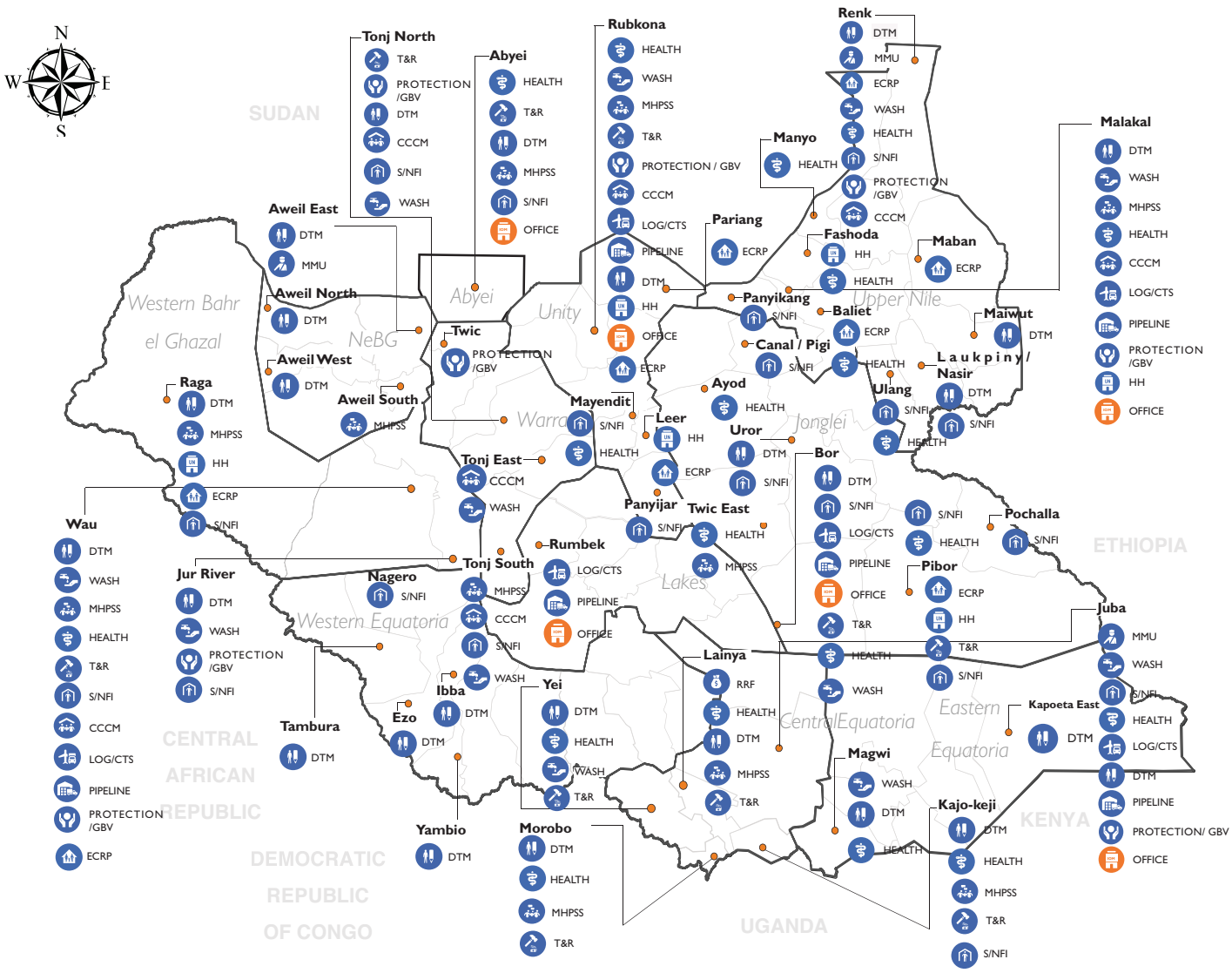
MIGRATION HEALTH | **MHU**

- **2,196,659** beneficiaries received primary health care services
- **107,221** children received routine immunization campaign
- IOM supported **28** health facilities in three counties.

MENTAL HEALTH PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT | **MHPSS**

- **1,568,884** individuals were reached with various mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services.

# OPERATIONAL PRESENCE




## PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

- WASH
- HEALTH
- S/NFI
- DTM
- CCCM
- MHPSS
- RRR
- PIPELINE
- RRF
- LOGS/CTS
- OFFICES/STATIC PRESENCE
- PROTECTION /GBV
- HUMANITARIAN HUB (HH)
- ECRP
- MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

# PROGRAMMATIC APPROACHES

## Taking A Holistic Approach

*The needs of communities are multi-faceted and programming must be designed with a comprehensive understanding of the complexities of location specific needs and challenges. While IOM may not be equipped to address every single need, through multi-sectoral interventions, IOM can holistically respond to and foster greater results. Rather than using a siloed approach, IOM will ensure that programmes are designed to facilitate coordination and integration of various sectors at different levels.*

## Mainstreaming Conflict Sensitivity and Risk Management

*IOM applies a conflict-sensitive approach to avoid inadvertently creating or exacerbating tensions that could lead to conflict. Applying a conflict-sensitive, "do no harm" approach allows IOM to support environments that are conducive to recovery and peacebuilding, using culturally appropriate strategies, while ensuring that inequalities in the community are not perpetuated. To this end, all IOM projects and activities are based on a robust analysis and understanding of the local context including existing power relationships, customs, values, fears, systems, institutions and cross-cutting dimensions like gender, diversity and age.*

## Contextualizing Programming and Maintaining Flexibility

*IOM's programming takes into consideration the local population, conditions, challenges and opportunities. The dynamic nature of the context at national and local levels means programming will need to maintain flexibility to adapt to changing needs and opportunities. Recognizing that needs at the local level often vacillate between humanitarian, peacebuilding, recovery and development, IOM will draw upon its expertise in implementing adaptable programming across the humanitarian, transition, peace and development spectrum. Diverse programming approaches, including research and pilot interventions, allow for this flexibility. Strong partnerships, communication and continual analysis are key to maintaining flexibility.*

## Robust Monitoring & Evaluation

*IOM will adopt a mixed-method approach to monitoring, including the utilization of perception surveys and community-based monitoring, to enable an in-depth understanding of the impact of activities on community members. This approach will also serve to empower local communities by strengthening their involvement and engagement in project implementation. In order to respond to shifting dynamics and local needs, IOM will strengthen real-time monitoring, building upon models already utilized by the Mission, to ensure that the information and data gathered maintains accountability to affected populations and is used to inform ongoing programming, and subsequent activities.*

## Working in Partnership

*Recognizing that partners have a wealth of experience, expertise and operational presence that can amplify the impact of programming, IOM will continue to seek and build upon partnerships that add value to programming, maximize impact and reduce costs. Partnerships with local and national organizations, government institutions, private sector, media and others will be explored. IOM is also committed to participating in and strengthening common frameworks and processes at the national and local levels, taking a leadership role whenever appropriate.*

# SECTORS OF INTERVENTIONS

# CCCM

## CAMP COORDINATION & CAMP MANAGEMENT

As of January 2023, more than 2.2 million people remained displaced across South Sudan, with around 500,000 still living in IDPs sites, collective centres and other camp-like settings. Extreme flooding that affected people's livelihoods and access to basic services, compounded by public health issues, ongoing sub-national violence and conflict due to seasonal cattle migration, has created a new set of challenges for humanitarians, including for IOM as a Camp Management (CM) agency. IOM CCCM continues to provide life-saving assistance and protection to the displaced population through static and mobile responses to ensure that IDPs receive adequate, safe and dignified services despite the growing caseload against limited resources. Responding to the humanitarian needs of affected people is becoming more challenging as many service providers have already reduced their operations in IDP sites due to funding shortfalls. In this manner, these spikes in displacement due to natural disasters and sub-national violence are a trend that is unlikely to slow in 2023, highlighting the need for CCCM to undertake a sustainable and resilient community-based approach in the face of current and future humanitarian crises. IOM CCCM remains committed to implementing an integrated approach – humanitarian, development and peacebuilding partners – placing IDPs at the centre of the process in order to optimise resources and leverage capacity for a more efficient response.

IOM CCCM intends to strengthen its Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) mechanisms through Communication and Community Engagement (CCE) initiatives in CCCM programming. CCCM continues to engage IDPs and affected populations, particularly women, youth and persons with special needs, in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects which is in line with IOM's strategic result-based framework indicators. In addition to the implementation of CCCM's core mandate in displacement settings, this also includes the continued development and operation of a new and standardised Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) used across locations and contexts for enhanced service delivery based on needs, improved and efficient information management as well as expanded community-informed service monitoring and advocacy. This CFM, called Zite Manager, is supported by the Global IOM CCCM team and implemented in different contexts – including Bangladesh, Somalia, Mozambique and Ethiopia. Furthermore, CCCM will also scale up the implementation of community-led projects following the adoption of the Community-Centered Design (CCD) methodology of engaging the community which was piloted and earned positive feedback from the community. This includes workshops with community structures to allow for meaningful and innovative empowerment, ownership, and the development of critical skills in problem-solving while in displacement. Importantly, CCD community projects will also entail supporting communities in the resolution of short-, medium- as well as long-term issues with solutions that they identify themselves – an entry point for the HDPN and progressive approach to solutions.

With the unprecedented flooding across South Sudan, particularly in Unity State where 85 per cent of its territory is submerged under water, Site Care and Maintenance team will continue to support the displaced population in maintaining safety and dignity by ensuring that the emergency infrastructures such as berms and localized dikes can protect the sites from getting flooded. Additionally, maintaining road access to ensure delivery of humanitarian aid, safe access for IDPs to basic service points, support to WASH partners in maintaining drainages and waste stabilization point which could result to sanitation problem if not well managed are among main priority this year until a

medium- and long-term solution is available. IOM technical team will also embark in efforts that promote convergence among humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors to foster sustainability.

CCCM plays a crucial role in responding to any type of crises – which include conflicts, natural disasters and public health emergencies. CCCM works closely with the RRC, formulates strategies and interventions on the immediate and longer-term needs of people affected by crises, coordinates and monitors service provision, protection and assistance in camps and camp-like settings to ensure that unmet needs are identified, reported and addressed according to the minimum standards. This also placed IOM in a position to design roadmaps to facilitate solutions. Following request from the state authorities and RRC, IOM CCCM provided technical support in developing two roadmaps in Western Bahr el Ghazal to IDP solutions and Bor town's roadmap to displacement solutions.

In coordination with the CCCM Cluster, IOM will continue to reach more displaced populations through Mobile Response as proven efficient when displacement happens in hard-to-reach areas. This will allow IOM to deploy RRTs and implement the much-needed lifesaving support in the onset of a crises. Mobile responses are triggered by the National Cluster following a recommendation for a response in new emergencies. The response modality is short-term but aims to build the community's capacity for self-management, establish early warning capacities to effectively manage immediate response to disasters and other adverse drivers that compel people to leave their homes.

In line with the new way of working, IOM is co-leading with UNDP on IDP Solutions Task team under the Partnership for Peace, Recovery and Resilience (PfPRR) platform. Through this partnership platform, IOM and UNDP together with the members of the Task Team which includes UN, I/NGOs and donors, jointly undertake assessments, design and implement multi-year project that contributes to creating an environment ready for solutions.

500,000 $10.75M

# SHELTER & SETTLEMENT

With the overall objective of providing safe, dignified and sustainable living conditions and shelter solutions in IDP settlements, as well as other deep field locations, IOM will continue to respond to the needs of affected communities through emergency and long-term development programming in 2023.

IOM provides vital life-saving support to at-risk communities living in IDP camps and hard-to-reach areas through its Shelter and Settlement programming, which includes provision of emergency S-NFI through in-kind and cash-based interventions, as more than 62 percent of the population is experiencing crisis levels of food insecurity.

Over time, IOM programming has adapted different response modalities to meet the diverse needs of flood and conflict-affected communities and has assisted more than 150,000 individuals through conditional and unconditional grants in 2022, resulting in tremendous growth in cash-based interventions. Grants are primarily given to women, child-headed households, and individuals with disabilities. With emergency S-NFI and cash-based interventions this year, IOM's Shelter and Settlement unit intends to assist 350,000 vulnerable individuals.

Since 2019, South Sudan has faced four consecutive years of above-average flooding, which, in addition to the subsequent loss of livelihoods and damage to properties, has forced thousands of people to move. Thus, IOM ensures that its recovery and development programmes build community resilience to natural and man-made crises by incorporating relevant elements of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), in addition to assisting communities to protect their lives and livelihoods as well as mitigate the effects in disaster-prone areas.

Floods risk mitigation is a key component of IOM DRR programming by developing large infrastructure, improving drainage, strengthening the early warning system, and promoting community-based disaster risk management. Through the development of new and innovative programmes, investment in country-wide scientific studies, and engagement of subject matter experts, the Shelter and Settlement unit will continue to expand its flood risk management initiatives.

Furthermore, IOM proposes gradually progressing toward durable solutions in neighbourhoods with stable security situations. To that end, IOM will apply settlement approaches and apply triple nexus approaches cutting across the humanitarian, development and peace sectors in the next phases of settlement programming. Particularly, IOM will harmonize approaches for community engagement, not only to operationalize activities but also to ensure communities are engaged during inception and programme learning stage. In this regard, IOM will continue to promote localization and community-led innovation in 2023 through partnering with local and national organizations and investing in integrated platforms for community feedback.

Recognizing the need to build a culture of ownership and accountability in South Sudan, IOM will continue to work with national and state-level authorities to advance legislation and policy reforms in 2023 and will collaborate with academic institutions and research institutes to launch new degree programmes on disaster risk management. The programme aims to strengthen the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform and provide technical support to the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, including through assessing the capacities of the relevant ministries and consulting with all state stakeholders on the Disaster Risk Management Bill.

# WASH

350,000 $20 M

## WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

Access to WASH infrastructure and services is expected to remain very limited in 2023. Around 59 per cent of the total population does not have access to safe water while 90 per cent does not have access to improved sanitation. Around 61 per cent of the population practice open defecation. The impact of floods, linked to the effects of climate change, and high levels of food insecurity has increased water and sanitation needs. WASH needs will be higher in 2023, with an estimated 6.1 million individuals in the country reportedly in need of sustainable, equitable and safe WASH services. Drivers, such as intercommunal clashes, extreme weather events, poverty and malnutrition will continue to increase WASH needs which, combined with the high number of people in need, will add more pressure on already scarce WASH infrastructure. Funding gaps coupled with a chronic lack of investment in WASH infrastructure and service provision will exacerbate the poor access to safe and dignified WASH infrastructure and services across South Sudan. In addition, with the escalation of hostilities, WASH infrastructure is projected to become more severely impacted in Sudan, resulting in a high number of people in need of life-saving drinking water, as well as other WASH services.

IOM's WASH interventions will span across the HDPN, providing comprehensive, high-quality, and tailor-made WASH programming across the crisis cycle to respond to multidimensional WASH, climate, and food security needs. IOM's strategic 2023 WASH priorities include: (1) Providing access to life-saving emergency WASH services in response to acute and protracted humanitarian needs with a particular focus on safe, dignified, gender-sensitive, robust and expandable WASH infrastructure and services; (2) Providing access to integrated, cost-efficient and circular WASH services in transitional and post-crisis contexts with a particular focus on nature-based, resource-oriented and durable WASH infrastructure, in support of food security, climate resilience and livelihoods; (3) Strengthening preparedness and reducing disaster risk with a particular focus on the provision of nature-based, community-based, climate resilient WASH infrastructure; (4) Contribute to an evidence-based and efficient WASH response with a particular focus on increasing the understanding of the effects of WASH interventions across the entire crisis life cycle. A particular emphasis will be exerted on integrated water resources assessment and environmental impact analysis. In response to the Sudan crisis, IOM will scale up its assistance at border locations, providing life-saving WASH services to the most vulnerable individuals in points of entry and transit centres.

IOM's success in the sector relies on IOM being the largest direct implementing actor of all WASH partners in the country, capitalizing on a vast network of over 900 staff and community-based workers, versatile enough to assist a variety of responses and ready to scale up. During 2023, IOM will continue to be the largest provider of emergency WASH services in response to acute and protracted needs of displaced people. Durable, cost-efficient, nature-based, resource-oriented and circular WASH infrastructure will be prioritized. A special emphasis will be given to high-impact pressurized water supply schemes using solar energy, and faecal sludge and solid waste management nature-based infrastructure. All infrastructure will be adapted to the local environment and local technical capacities.

# PROTECTION, GENDER EQUALITY, INCLUSION

## Protection

The protracted nature of protection risks continues to pose serious challenges to the people of South Sudan. Inter-communal conflict, often fuelled by national political interests, has caused serious concerns of human rights violations committed against civilian populations. This includes unlawful killings, attacks on civilians, gender and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV), destruction and looting of humanitarian and civilian infrastructure, kidnappings and abductions, including children, forced recruitment to armed groups, forced labour, as well as sexual exploitation and domestic servitude.

While the humanitarian and protection crisis in South Sudan affects persons of all genders, ages, and diversities, women and girls are severely impacted, subjected to all forms of GBV and structural discrimination. Root causes of GBV include a multitude of normative, demographic, and cultural factors. Despite the high GBV prevalence, quality and comprehensive GBV response services remain limited, and almost exclusively provided by non-governmental humanitarian actors.

Further, the humanitarian crisis has left persons with disabilities entirely dependent on assistance from others for movement and livelihoods, while the vast majority of children and adults with disabilities are denied the right to education, perpetuating their marginalization in society. Faced with multiple shocks, including conflict, floods, displacement, loss of livelihoods, socio-economic conditions have been eroded and coping capacities exhausted, increasing risks of harmful coping mechanisms. The extreme poverty and economic deprivation further create an extreme power imbalance between crisis-affected populations and humanitarian workers, increasing risks of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).

IOM South Sudan is guided by the IOM Protection Narrative, IOM's Rights Based Approach to Programming, the Protection in Humanitarian Action Roadmap and IOM's Institutional Framework on Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Crisis. As a key member of the Strategic Advisory Group of the Protection Cluster, IOM works closely with partners for strengthened protection analyses and responses, identifying key existing and emerging protection concerns and risks, and engage key national actors to formulate protection priorities of the Protection Cluster based on needs analyses.

IOM Protection Gender Equality and Inclusion Unit has specialized protection, gender and GBV, and inclusion staff, as well as a dedicated PSEA Officer. Recognizing the worsening protection situation, IOM will expand its protection teams in its four sub-offices (Bentiu, Malakal, Wau and Abyei) ensuring both female and male staff specialized in general protection and GBV, leading field teams of protection outreach workers. IOM will continue to implement standalone protection programming as well as mainstreaming activities.

IOM will collaboratively engage its staff and implementing partners, providing technical guidance and training to ensure that interventions are designed based on robust protection and gender analyses, and that IOM's humanitarian assistance and services can be accessed in a safe and dignified manner, in line with the do-no-harm principle. Protection and GBV staff will be able to support through deployment to sectoral teams for onsite mentoring, vulnerable screening and identification, implementation of participatory approaches to programming ensuring representation of all groups,

GBV risk mitigation measures and set-up and management of complaints and feedback mechanisms, ultimately reducing protection risks and barriers faced by vulnerable groups.

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IOM will build on gender-transformative programming approaches for GBV prevention and engage men and boys around topics of harmful social norms and practices and toxic masculinity as root causes of GBV, seeking behavioural and attitudinal changes for violence prevention and gender equality. IOM will build on efforts to address the gender gap in employment, supporting women's economic empowerment while ensuring that the economic engagement does not increase GBV risks in the household, at or on the way to and from the workplace. Economic and leadership opportunities will be provided to both GBV survivors and to vulnerable women and youth. IOM will also continue to provide protection and GBV response services through national actors, and work alongside national and international partners to expand women and girl safe spaces, access to comprehensive GBV case management and psychosocial support, strengthen access to justice and clinical care, while providing complementary emergency cash assistance to survivors.

IOM will continue to directly undertake stand-alone protection activities, including deployments of mobile protection teams to hotspots in the country to conduct protection assessments, safety audits, and monitoring, and to design specific protection risk mitigation and response activities, including individual protection assistance through cash-based interventions, while working closely with IOM's MHPSS teams and other protection actors for referral to specialized services.

In 2023, IOM will continue to directly support development and empowerment opportunities for persons with disabilities while working to address barriers hindering their full participation in society. To this end, IOM will build on its longstanding partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and the Rejaf Educational Centre for the Blind, which is one of the only centres providing rehabilitation programmes for persons with

visual impairment, orientation and mobility limitations, furthering the programme's reach beyond Juba. Activities to this end include provision of vocational, communication and literacy skills training and the promotion and facilitation of participation of persons with disabilities in sports and recreational activities.

The psychosocial consequences for displaced and conflict-affected populations, such as socio-economic hardship, disrupted community structures, and lack of social support, can lead to an increase in conflicts and violence at family and community level, alcohol and substance use, and other harmful coping mechanisms as well as risks of suicidal thoughts and behaviours. Despite significant needs, qualified mental health capacity in South Sudan is extremely scarce, with only three psychiatrists, two nurses, two clinicians and 24 non-clinical psychologists operating at governmental facilities. There are only 12 beds for mental health patients available at Juba Teaching Hospital and no psychiatric hospital elsewhere in the country. In 2022, a total of 1,568,884 beneficiaries were reached with various MHPSS services.

In addition, IOM will continue to support the Department of Mental Health of the Ministry of Health (DMH) in operationalising the five-year National Mental Health Strategy for South Sudan (NMHS) and implementing a humanitarian response to address MHPSS needs of conflict and flood-affected displaced populations. In parallel, IOM will work to strengthen community capacities in MHPSS, with targeted interventions to train community leadership structures and community health workers and facilitate community-driven awareness raising on MHPSS issues. IOM has extensive in-house capacity to provide focused, non-specialised, community-based remote and mobile MHPSS services to populations in need across the country.

For the overall Sudan response, IOM continues to establish standardized vulnerability criteria to target the most at-risk populations and provide direct support to vulnerable populations on the move, including migrants and IDPs, in coordination with local partners and state ministries.

# DTM

50,000 $10 M

## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

A solid evidence based on the scale and dynamics of population displacement and return is key to informing humanitarian and transition planning, as well as the more immediate response. While 2.1 million people have already returned to their homes, many face situations of vulnerability and insecurity that hinder the sustainability of durable solutions, while the same number remains internally displaced. More than 800,000 individuals were newly displaced in 2022 as a result of flooding but also ongoing subnational and localised conflict.

Comparative needs analysis across the country allows for prioritization in a context of limited resources and widespread needs, to enable principled humanitarian interventions and create environments conducive to the progressive resolution of displacement. Infrastructural and service mapping in areas of return informs the government and other development actors about local gaps, ensuring targeted and equitable investment in early recovery that is sensitive to conflict dynamics and addresses rather than exacerbating existing inequalities.

In 2023, DTM will continue to maintain countrywide coverage through Mobility Tracking to provide regular updates on the numbers, locations and priority needs of IDPs and returnees, as well as comparative trends analysis. The newly introduced methodology of covering granular details at location level will improve the accuracy of IDP and returnee estimates, as well as the relevance of analysis for humanitarian and transition actors.

In selected hotspots for communal conflict and recurrent flooding, DTM will expand its Event Tracking of new displacement incidents to contribute to early warning efforts informing conflict prevention and rapid response. In more stable areas, IOM's Village Assessment Survey and Facility, Infrastructure and Service Mapping initiatives will gather in-depth information on local livelihood practices, service functionality and infrastructural gaps to inform the design and implementation of transition, recovery, and resilience interventions.

With the introduction of Inter-Sector Needs Assessment (ISNA), IOM will continue to lead the cross-country quantitative data collection in rural areas, urban areas and IDP camps, which, in return, will provide data that will inform HNO and HRP for 2024. Intention and perception surveys will be conducted in coordination with partners in prioritized IDP sites to understand the pre-conditions for return and help forecast future return movements.

Flow monitoring at strategic mobility hubs, border points and displacement sites across the country will continue to provide timely information on displacement, mixed migration and return routes, and improve knowledge of migrant profiles, motivations and intentions, with a special focus on movement dynamics in and out of current and former PoC sites.

DTM will also continue to undertake biometric registration of new beneficiaries based on partners' requests and maintain its database of registered beneficiaries, prioritizing large IDP sites and rapid deployments in response to population displacement and return.

Across these activities, IOM will seek to further strengthen its relationship with South Sudan's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and other government counterparts such as RRC, promoting capacity building and ethical information sharing linked to advocacy for crisis-affected populations and the adoption of international best practices for IDP and migration statistics.

# HLP

## HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY

South Sudan's civil war that erupted in 2013 has weakened the tenure security of the roughly 4 million displaced persons who abandoned their HLP assets as they fled, in addition to the numerous host communities, as well as marginalized groups. Recent sub-national conflict in Tambura, Tonj South, coupled with three consecutive years of flooding further displaced thousands of people. In Rubkona alone, humanitarian actors encounter HLP challenges as they endeavor to accommodate more than 19,000 people displaced by flooding. Compounded by weak land administration capacity, particularly at the subnational level, the absence of land recordation systems, lack of awareness on HLP rights, and illegal appropriation, vandalization, and destruction of abandoned HLP assets have led to an upsurge in HLP disputes, or even violent conflicts in some cases, as the displaced populations began to return and the claim for rights to those assets increased.

The resulting transition from conflict to peace, redesignation of the PoCs and consequently accelerating the voluntary return of the displaced continue to increase claims for HLP rights by, and disputes between, IDPs, returnees, host communities, illegal secondary occupants, land-grabbers, and others. In light of the rising demand for HLP, the government of the Republic of South Sudan, along with its development and humanitarian partners, is likely to be preoccupied with addressing the return, relocation, or reintegration of IDPs/returnees and their HLP needs for the foreseeable future. Addressing HLP grievances and disputes for peacebuilding in areas of high return, before they escalate to violent conflicts that could undermine the fragile peace agreement, is an integral component of that preoccupation.

As such, in 2023, IOM, in partnership with FAO and UNMISS, will work with the national government alongside the state governments of Central Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity to strengthen land governance mechanisms for alternative dispute resolution, promote consensus on an institutional approach to HLP dispute resolution, and reduce risk of conflict and violence due to HLP disputes emanating from competition over scarce resources. An IOM-led consortium will also direct efforts to restore the country's breadbasket, through locally-driven solutions for social cohesion and early recovery in the counties of Yei, Lainya, Morobo, and Kajo-Keji, which are seeing relatively high levels of return. Such efforts aim to reduce local violence and build trust between civilian and military populations, address governance challenges, enhance dispute resolution, support peacebuilding initiatives, and restore livelihoods as well as basic services in those areas.

IOM is also committed to identifying HLP-related issues in Central Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, and Unity State, through diagnostics tools, to identify and analyze HLP-related issues and their relevance to instability in the country. IOM is also working on developing a toolkit on alternative dispute

resolution mechanisms, in addition to building the capacity of the government officials and relevant stakeholders working on HLP-related issues to identify and work on resolving the identified issues through peaceful dispute resolution mechanisms, and conduct proper case management of HLP cases with respect of jurisdiction.

In line with the HLP Due Diligence Guidelines developed by the Shelter Cluster, IOM conducted six HLP assessments in seven communities in Western Bhar El Ghazal State and a total of 27 land authority members at the national, state, and sub-state levels were trained on HLP, including female participants. This training aimed to build the capacity of the chiefs, village elders, and women representatives to better fulfill their duty as custodians of their communities in protecting and respecting HLP rights. The training focused on the process of acquiring title deeds, conducting land transfers, eviction, and succession. As reported by participants, the training has empowered them to operationalize the HLP Community-Based Networks in Wau Municipality and extend the networks into Jur River County in Western Bahr el Ghazal State.

IOM HLP team provides legal assistance to IDPs and host communities, starting from tailored counselling on their HLP-related issues to accompaniment to competent authorities and issuance of ownership documents, in Wau, Juba and great Rubkona counties.

# TRR

960,000 $41 M

## TRANSITION, RECOVERY & RESILIENCE

The signing of the South Sudanese peace agreement in September 2019 and the Revitalised Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU) formation in February 2020 attempted to curb violence and conflict experienced by the country for several years. However, the situation remains volatile, as fighting and inter-communal clashes continue to threaten stability and trigger new displacement. Although some have returned to their areas of origin or relocation since the peace agreement, as of January 2023, more than 2.2 million individuals are still displaced. Continued shocks related to conflict, flooding and economic crisis, have affected people's livelihoods but also increased insecurity, poverty and discrimination.

In the absence of comprehensive support to respond to the multiple impacts of conflict, natural disaster, disease and underlying vulnerability factors, IOM's work on return, recovery and resilience addresses root-causes of vulnerability and aims to create conditions for communities to co-exist peacefully, resolve tensions and restore trust in local leadership.

In 2023, IOM plans to continue supporting conducive environments for sustainable returns by strengthening its presence in Wau, Bentiu and Abyei, as well as scaling up its operations to new locations, including Juba, Malakal, Greater Pibor Administration, Bor and Yei. In areas of relative stability, IOM aims to maintain recovery momentum, in particular in areas of high returns. In the context of South Sudan's severely underdeveloped economy, livelihood activities provide opportunities for conflict-affected population to regain their economic self-reliance. IOM will contribute to restore livelihoods and address root causes of economic marginalization by providing vocational and business training, start-up kits and functional adult literacy programmes. Rehabilitation of construction of critical community-infrastructure will further promote recovery in areas of high return while creating tangible peace dividends and encouraging further investments in peace and stability.

In unstable areas, IOM aims to promote peacebuilding processes to prevent forced displacement and mitigate conflict impacts at the local and sub-national level. Activities in such areas will focus on community dialogue and reconciliation by enhancing community-based conflict resolution mechanisms, creating a conducive and safe environment for civilians and supporting community policing. IOM also plans to improve social cohesion at the community level by supporting women and youth empowerment in recovery, peacebuilding and development processes.

## RRF

2,000,000 $7 M

# RAPID RESPONSE FUND

In 2023, conflict and climate shocks continue to drive severe food crises, with famine threats likely to occur in most areas of South Sudan. In addition, the economic crisis, illustrated by the depreciation of the currency, food inflation and reduced incomes, has considerably affected the purchasing power and livelihood of households, with 2.8 million individuals in emergency situations and 87,000 in disaster.

Over the past twelve years, to respond effectively and efficiently to the acute needs of displaced populations after unforeseen humanitarian emergencies, IOM has successfully managed the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) programme by providing assistance in the areas of health, nutrition, WASH, protection, S-NFI, food security and livelihoods. IOM RRF will continue to work with national and international partners to respond to acute emergencies caused by natural and man-made disasters, enabling rapid service delivery and longer-term AAP. IOM will oversee the projects through remote and in-person monitoring that will include field supervision visits to implementing partners while providing technical recommendations to improve the quality of interventions. The RRF will maintain and build on existing relationships between clusters, local community and NGOs to foster greater coordination across geographic areas and sectors. In addition, the RRF remains committed to building partner capacity in programming and financial management, as well as cross-cutting issues of PSEA, disability awareness and environmental impact, among others.

# MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

Migration in South Sudan is influenced by protracted crisis, natural disasters, economical and labour market opportunities, resource scarcity and cycles of political instability. South Sudan plays a key geopolitical role in the Horn of Africa as a host and transit country for migrants, facing migration flows towards and through the country. These flows include irregular migration of crossing borders, often by population in vulnerable conditions. South Sudan is also an important country of origin for migration towards neighbouring countries.

IOM has been providing technical support to the Government of South Sudan on migration management by strengthening its whole-of-government responses, production of thematic studies on migration and applying cross-cutting themes. South Sudan is currently finalizing its first Migration Policy which provides critical analysis on the current migration trends, including its relation to climate change. The Comprehensive Migration Policy has four key areas of priority: free movement and border management, managing labour migration, addressing forced migration, and fostering migration and development.

IOM will continue to provide technical assistance to the Government of South Sudan in the implementation of the Comprehensive Migration Policy, strengthening the role of the NCM as an instrument to facilitate progress on policies and identification of emerging issues relevant to migration governance, as well as in its coordination with the Council of Ministers and Parliament for a whole-of-government approach. IOM's migration management work in 2023 will focus upon four key areas, which are in line with the Comprehensive Migration Policy, with emphasis on engaging communities to participate in maintaining peace and security, prevent crimes, and participate in protecting the most vulnerable groups.

It is critical to facilitate the continuous and effective mobility of people, goods and capital while ensuring the safety and security of communities in South Sudan. Well-managed border management aims to ensure adequate responses are in place to facilitate migration, protect the rights of migrants and combat illicit cross-border activities. Proposed activities will focus upon key migration corridors between South Sudan and neighbouring countries, and will include the following:

- Strengthening frameworks for safe, well-managed and effective migration management, including the development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on border management and transnational crime prevention
- Providing technical support and capacity building for agencies with migration functions
- Promoting whole-of government approaches to border management by strengthening Integrated Border Management Committee (IBMCs)
- Supporting continuous analysis on cross-border dynamics to inform programme and policy interventions
- Facilitating cross-border cooperation with a focus on trade and mobility.

Despite being a destination country for foreign workers, particularly those engaged in the oil sector, South Sudan lacks data on the number of migrant workers living in the country, including those working in informal sectors. Key priorities herein include:

6,600 $16 M

- Supporting a labour market assessment and skill gap analysis to inform and strengthen labour market policies with the inclusion of IDPs as target survey respondents
- Strengthening capacity of relevant ministries to regularise and manage labour migration
- Working with the Ministry of Labour to operationalise Labor Act number 2017 by developing operating guidelines
- Reducing xenophobia and increasing social cohesion among migrants and host communities
- Facilitating a whole-of-government approach in managing labour migration including establishment of a labor inspection system to prevent forced labour and trafficking in persons (TiPs).

Migrant workers, refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and irregular migrants living in South Sudan are more vulnerable to experience human trafficking and smuggling. Proposed interventions for 2023 will focus on:

- Supporting the ratification of the UN Convention on Transnational Organised Crime, along with its Protocols on Trafficking and Smuggling of Migrants by providing guidance and technical support, including in the drafting of specific laws to address TiPs and smuggling of migrants
- Providing capacity development to relevant government and non-governmental agencies, humanitarian actors, and business communities in counter-trafficking efforts, including prosecution of offenders, protection of victims and prevention of TiPs and smuggling of migrants
- Facilitating regional cooperation with countries along the migratory route of mixed migrants to enable safe and dignified mobility for migrants
- Conducting nationwide awareness raising on TiPs
- Developing mechanisms of identifying victims of trafficking (VoTs) at workplaces, in detention centres, and along borders.

IOM recognises the importance of diaspora engagement to socio-economic development. IOM has engaged and mobilised diaspora for socio-economic development through conducting an analysis of remittances to inform the development of a Diaspora Engagement Strategy, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation's consular channels. Main areas of intervention will include the following:

- Strengthening the diaspora environment to participate in the socio-economic development of South Sudan
- Ensuring institutional dialogue, cooperation mechanisms and outreach strategy
- Facilitating virtual and temporary return of diaspora members
- Enhancing relationships between government and their diaspora communities abroad.

# MHU

1,140,000 $12.5M

## MIGRATION HEALTH

Despite notable improvement in key health indicators, the South Sudan health system remains inadequate to address the health needs of the population. Poor health service coverage and limited capacity of the existing and functional health facilities have made it difficult for health providers to meet the increased health needs posed by conflict and flood-displacement. Only eight per cent of the 1,869 health facilities are providing basic package of health and nutrition services (BPHNS), while only 53 per cent of the facilities are moderately functional, strongly highlighting inadequate access to critical health services in many parts of the country. Immunization coverage remains sub-optimal at 60 per cent across the country, leaving children under one year susceptible to vaccine preventable diseases. Maternal mortality rate remains one of the highest in the world, with 789 per 100,000 live births. Teenage pregnancy is estimated at 30 per cent among girls 15-19 years, with unmet need for family planning estimated at 30 per cent.

In 2022, IOM supported 28 health facilities in three counties and Abyei Administrative Area with direct delivery of the BPHNS, during 17 rapid response mission deployments. IOM also conducted two rounds of oral cholera vaccination campaigns in flood-affected areas of Rubkona and Malakal counties and mass reactive measles vaccination campaigns in 11 counties. A total of 2,196,659 beneficiaries were reached through direct delivery of primary health care services, including curative consultations, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, health promotion and nutritional screening during both routine and RRT mission deployments. In addition, a total of 107,221 children received routine immunization services and 426,969 children were reached with supplementary measles immunization campaigns. IOM supported the coordination and implementation of epidemic disease surveillance at South Sudan's key points of entry including the provision of technical guidance on international travel regulations and temperature screening of 189,511 travellers at the Nimule point of entry and at the Juba International Airport.

IOM aims to broaden its humanitarian response and resilience efforts across the HDPN through early warning and prevention, health system strengthening in crisis-affected areas, crisis preparedness and response for disease outbreaks, protection of migrants along migratory routes, community-based approaches to address health impact of displacement and irregular migration, transition and recovery programming to mitigate social determinant of health while following the three IOM global priority pillars of resilience, mobility, and governance.

# ECRP

350,000 $23.3 M

## ENHANCING COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE PROJECT

ECRP-II, building on the achievements of ECRP-I, aims to address immediate needs for basic services in selected areas of the country, while strengthening local institutions' capacity to drive and sustain their own development in an inclusive and transparent manner. ECRP maximizes its impact and prospects for sustainability by focusing on operations and maintenance (O&M) of the infrastructure in addition to strengthening local institutions at the national, state, county, payam, and boma levels. ECRP-II will continue to support the ten ECRP-I counties under IOM implementation and add two additional counties, Fangak and Twic East, in Jonglei State. The target counties are those most affected by conflict, the most food insecure, exposed to flooding, and face increased demand for basic services due to high concentration of IDPs and refugees. The project promotes social cohesion through community development while simultaneously strengthening of state-citizen relationships through improved service delivery.

While ECRP-I made inroads related to Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRR / DRM), ECRP-II will expand DRR / DRM programming, both through physical investment in flood risk reduction infrastructure and by strengthening the DRR / DRM capacities of government and community institutions. The project will align its activities with the Government of South Sudan's National Disaster Risk Management Policy, and will work to enhance the capacities of DRM stakeholders at the national, state, county, payam and community levels to strengthen information sharing and collaboration vertically and horizontally. ECRP-II will scale up water resource management infrastructure for dikes and drainage systems to mitigate flood risk in the most vulnerable urban areas of Rubkona, Fangak, Fashoda, Twic East, and Pibor.

The project is comprised of four components:

1. Community Infrastructure: Supports eligible investments in community level infrastructure and services in selected areas through a participatory planning process; promotes local labour for the community-led infrastructure subprojects; supports physical investments for flood risk reduction in selected flood-prone areas;

2. Local Institution Strengthening: Supports participatory planning processes that generate small-scale community infrastructure projects. ECRP will support the capacity building of community and government institutions to manage public services and advocate for future development;

3. Project Management & Learning: Supports project management, project oversight, robust data collection, and analysis; and

4. Contingency Emergency Response: Allows for the rapid reallocation of project funds in the event of natural or man-made crises and major disease outbreaks of public health importance during the implementation of the project.

# COORDINATION AND COMMON SERVICES

## Core Pipeline

In crisis situations where large numbers of population are displaced without access to basic shelter, household supplies and WASH facilities, maintaining a robust pipeline stock in the country is essential to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance and meet the critical needs of the most vulnerable affected population. Access to remote locations remains a significant challenge, as road network is underdeveloped and affected by heaving flooding during rainy season. Both the S-NFI and WASH Clusters recognise the need to maintain a robust and high performing Core Pipeline in 2023 as part of its efficient, integrated, and life-saving humanitarian response to the most critical needs across the country.

The IOM Common Core Pipeline will remain crucial as the main modality supporting frontline response activities, including both static operations and emergency rapid response mechanisms. As part of both S-NFI and WASH clusters' responses to crises, IOM Common Core Pipeline minimizes gaps in operations by providing S-NFI and WASH supplies that are prepositioned and stored in IOM key hub locations in Juba, Bor, Rumbek, Malakal, Wau, and Bentiu. This modality ensures that requests from partners are responded to in a timely and efficient manner, minimizing delays in humanitarian service delivery. Reliable and effective supply chain management constituted a key component in enabling immediate and life-saving WASH and S-NFI responses in 2022.

IOM will maintain an efficient Core Pipeline in support of the S-NFI and WASH clusters through procurement of quality life-saving items and prepositioning of crucial supplies in key locations throughout the country, ensuring swift access to emergency relief items in a coordinated manner. The most vulnerable and underserved populations will be targeted, specifically those displaced, including protracted, recurrent and new displacement; individuals at risk of GBV; those facing nutritional crises and disease outbreak; as well as people affected by natural disasters. Through the management of the Common Core Pipeline, IOM will also ensure the provision of reliable and quality gender sensitive items, such as solar lamps, kangas (cloth), cooking sets, menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits, and mosquito nets.

In 2023, IOM will continue its commitment to support the WASH and S-NFI clusters through maintaining steady pipeline supplies for the benefit of 3,750,000 people in need. IOM's approach constitutes a key element of the preparedness and life-saving response efforts of both the S-NFI and WASH Cluster, to ensure coordinated response and harmonized activities, most pertinently in the immediate aftermath of a crisis.

## Common Transport Services

South Sudan remains one of the most complex humanitarian operating environments in the world, with persistent insecurity, poor infrastructure, and increased seasonal hazards. Poor road infrastructure is one of the main challenges for people in need of life-saving assistance and services and for humanitarian organizations to reach the people, and according to the HNO 2021, poor roads and the lack of market infrastructure are some of the reasons South Sudan ranks 185 out of 190 economies.

$1.2M

Access impediments are another cause of delay in delivering humanitarian assistance, resulting in substantial extra costs. Humanitarian needs are dispersed across the country, often in areas very difficult to access due to geographical remoteness and lack of infrastructure. Thus, cost-effective logistics and supply chain management is the backbone of humanitarian response operations, enabling delivery of the frontline response.

The CTS is a free-for-user service that transports key humanitarian supplies on behalf of humanitarian actors. CTS serves as a vital link in the supply chain, enabling products and materials that arrive from regional and international suppliers to rapidly move onwards to partners located deep in the field. IOM has been managing the CTS on behalf of the Logistics Cluster since 2011, and during this time, the project has significantly grown from delivering 2,000 million tons of humanitarian cargo in 2011 to a total of 17,580 million tons by the end of 2022.

In response to the logistics challenges faced in critical areas in South Sudan, IOM, in collaboration with the Logistics Cluster, will continue to provide reliable and readily available assets to transport humanitarian supplies intended to provide relief to affected populations. The CTS project will maintain sufficient technical staffing, office, and mechanical workshop facilities to provide adequate logistics support to partners and counterparts through CTS. The Logistics Cluster has been responsible for all the administrative support and collection of waybills for the IOM project and sharing the data with IOM monthly. However, due to lack of funding, the Logistics Cluster will be decreasing their footprint in the hubs in terms of staffing and CTS.

# HTA

77,000 $23.4 M

## HUMANITARIAN TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

The outbreak of fighting in Sudan on 15 April 2023, has severely affected the humanitarian situation in South Sudan, particularly in the northern states. As of 11 June 2023, more than 111,000 individuals had crossed the Sudan-South Sudan border, with 53 per cent female and 47 per cent male. The real numbers of arrivals are likely to be higher as some individuals enter the country unregistered. The largest groups recorded are South Sudanese nationals (93%), followed by Sudanese (3%), Eritreans (1%), and Ethiopians (0.5%). Most of the arrivals are registered at the Wunthou border crossing point in Upper Nile State. Onward transportation remains a challenge for South Sudanese returning home due to rising prices as a result of fuel shortages. In addition, food and commodity prices continue to increase. Several returnees have indicated extortion and looting on the road in Sudan, leaving them with no money or belongings. The lack of financial means to pay for safe transportation exposes returnees to various forms of physical violence, health risks, and protection risks, including GBV.

IOM South Sudan, in coordination with partners on the ground, continues to provide multi-sectoral assistance to the ongoing influx of returnees and refugees entering the country through official borders. IOM South Sudan appeals for a USD 23.4 million response plan to urgently provide onward transportation assistance to vulnerable returnees fleeing from the Sudan Crisis, whose deteriorating situation has severe implications for the affected populations. Humanitarian transportation will safeguard dignified and safe human mobility, ensuring physical well-being and focusing on the prevention and mitigation of protection, health, and other physical risks.

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