

South Sudan

Multi-year Strategy 2023 – 2025



Table of Contents Section

1. Strategy

- 1.1 Executive Summary
- 1.2 Situation Analysis
- 1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation
- 1.4 Age, gender, and diversity

2. Impact Statements

3. South Sudan 2025 Indicators and Targets

1.1 Executive Summary

The UNHCR 2023-2025 vision in South Sudan is oriented towards solutions grounded in the life-saving humanitarian response and protection needs for forcibly displaced and stateless populations. This vision recognizes all refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless populations as powerful agents of change who contribute to peace alongside vibrant and diverse host communities.

UNHCR supports individual and community empowerment to build on the foundations of a young and developing nation. UNHCR works alongside refugees, IDPs, returnees, people at risk of statelessness, government authorities, and both new and existing peace, development, and humanitarian partners to strengthen solutions-focused, peacebuilding, and climate-adapted programming, while further promoting South Sudan's exemplary refugee protection model.

The 2023-2025 strategy reaffirms UNHCR's commitment to working alongside refugees, IDPs, returnees and people at risk of statelessness as well as with development, peace, and humanitarian partners to improve emergency response, human development; promote gender equality; support women and youth empowerment; and ensure the needs of the most vulnerable are met. The 2023-2025 planning period will see a strategic shift toward empowering activities to ensure that forcibly displaced people and host communities achieve greater self-reliance and gender equality. The 2023-2025 strategy aligns UNHCR activities with the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

UNHCR will maintain a strong emergency and coordination posture while strengthening community resilience mechanisms and responding swiftly to the influx of refugees and returnees from the Sudan conflict and localized crises like flooding and sub-national violence. UNHCR will also support area-based approaches for solutions in coordination with other actors, including such initiatives as the Area-Based Coordination model, the implementation of the National Durable Solutions Strategy, and the 'Pockets of Hope' initiative, to further displacement and foster resilience. They will contribute to collective outcomes supported by multiple actors to enhance protection and promote safe, dignified, and comprehensive solutions for refugees, IDPs, returnees and wider displacement-affected communities.

Planning assumptions anticipate that flood-related climatic shocks and sub-national violence are likely to persist. Internal population displacement is expected to remain high but relatively stable. The impact of the crisis in Sudan is likely to worsen, putting at risk the economy and security of South Sudan.

1.2 Situation Analysis

South Sudan has approximately two million internally displaced persons (IDPs), and 2.3 million of its citizens have sought refuge in neighbouring countries. Additionally, the country hosts over 500,000 refugees, primarily from Sudan. Since the start of the Sudan conflict in April 2023, over 800,000 new arrivals have been recorded, including 180,000 Sudanese refugees as of the end of October 2024.

Before the conflict in Sudan, South Sudan was still grappling with the aftermath of its brutal civil war and a deep humanitarian crisis fueled by the effects of climate change, conflict, and food insecurity. Over three-quarters of the population requires humanitarian aid. The country has experienced four years of historic flooding, with water inundating homes, farmlands, and the traditional transhumance routes of cattle herders. This situation has negatively impacted crop yields and livestock and further exacerbating the country's economic and food crises. Additionally, many communities have been permanently displaced due to ongoing severe weather events.

The conflict in Sudan has exacerbated South Sudan's already severe humanitarian crisis. Many new arrivals are reaching remote border areas with limited connectivity and infrastructure, complicating, and increasing the cost of humanitarian aid delivery. Disrupted supply lines, dependent on cross-border trade with Sudan, have led to skyrocketing prices and a scarcity of basic items.

The Sudan crisis emergency response has prioritized assisting new arrivals with onward transportation from border areas, providing life-saving assistance at transit and reception sites. Onward transportation is complicated and limited due to poor infrastructure and climatic conditions, resulting in a significant backlog of populations stranded in border areas. An increase in new arrivals is anticipated as the conflict in Sudan escalates, leading to critical situations at transit sites with urgent humanitarian needs. New arrivals who can travel onward to their areas of origin or destinations of choice are likely to go to communities that are already extremely fragile. As such, the operation is faced with increased population groups with heightened protection risks, necessitating targeted interventions to address specific needs, including for LGBTQI+ individuals. Severe food cuts by the World Food Programme (WFP) in 2024, are resulting in complex protection vulnerabilities, with an increased number of refugees with acute needs arising from limited livelihood options. Evolving risk factors such as

discrimination, violence, displacement, and socioeconomic and political instability will also impact the protection context.

With its progressive 2012, Refugee Act and Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledges, South Sudan has also recently acceded to the international conventions on the reduction of statelessness. However, refugees, IDPs, returnees, and people at risk of statelessness across South Sudan continue to face protection challenges, including access to justice and the legal system, documentation, and housing, land, and property (HLP).

Furthermore, the two-year postponement of the South Sudanese general election—initially scheduled for 2024, may have far reaching implications with regards to security, funding, engagement with civil society and the general working environment for humanitarians over the next two years.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

The UNHCR 2023-2025 vision in South Sudan focuses on solutions grounded in the life-saving emergency response and the protection needs of the forcibly displaced and stateless population. In line with the High Commissioner's strategic objectives for 2022-2026, UNHCR's protection and solutions strategy aims to protect, secure, and defend the rights of displaced people and stateless persons; respond to emergencies and situations rapidly and effectively; empower people to increase their resilience and build their futures; and solve problems by addressing the consequences of displacement.

The 2023-2025 strategy affirms UNHCR's commitment to putting refugees, IDPs, returnees, and people at risk of statelessness at the centre of its work and actions through enhanced accountability to affected populations and working alongside development, peace, and humanitarian partners to achieve timely response, peace and development outcomes; promote gender equality; support women and youth empowerment; and ensure the needs of the most vulnerable are met.

UNHCR will work to strengthen accountability, especially for women and children, to reinforce efforts to prevent and respond to Gender-Based Violence, and mainstream development engagement in responses from the outset, especially by building coalitions with development actors. Further, there will be an increased focus on solutions for refugees, internally displaced people, returnees, and stateless persons in light of the National Durable Solutions Strategy in South Sudan.

In response to recent funding cuts and heightened humanitarian and protection needs anticipated for 2025, UNHCR will support the Government of South Sudan in implementing its progressive laws and policies, including the GRF pledges, the 2012,

Refugee Act, and the endorsed 2023, National Durable Solutions Strategy. Emphasis will be placed on enhancing the national asylum process and promoting the domestication of the recently ratified 1954, and 1961, Statelessness Conventions.

The operation will also strengthen information management and data sharing systems to enable timely protection analysis and boost coordination and collaboration with relevant stakeholders to align priorities and maximize resource use. UNHCR will prioritize timely resolution of Refugee Status Determination (RSD) cases, advocate for comprehensive case consideration, and maintain high processing standards.

In response to the emergency in Sudan, UNHCR will collaborate with partners and government authorities to promote life-saving assistance, protection, and solutions for new arrivals. Returnees will be empowered to reach their areas of origin or of their choice to re-establish their lives as early as possible through area-based solutions. UNHCR will further support good practices in South Sudan, where refugees and asylum-seekers are granted access to territory and protection and benefit from the assistance and services in the refugee-hosting areas. Self-reliance and resilience will be key priorities to guide UNHCR's emergency response, protection, and intervention solutions.

UNHCR will continue to build on its community-based approach, further strengthening community-based protection mechanisms and supporting community-driven initiatives for their solutions and resilience. UNHCR will work alongside affected communities, government authorities, and humanitarian, development, and peace-building partners to overcome a lack of basic services, dependence on humanitarian aid, economic instability, insecurity, and vulnerability to environmental shocks, likely worsening with climate change.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

The 2023-2025 strategy affirms UNHCR's commitment to putting refugees, IDPs, returnees and people at risk of statelessness at the centre of its work and actions through enhanced accountability to affected populations. UNHCR takes meaningful inclusion and diversity regarding age, gender, and people with diversity, including disability, as paramount priorities. At the core of UNHCR's Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) policy stands the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). UNHCR values the communication and feedback from diverse voices from the affected communities as they inform UNHCR operational decision-making and restore agency to affected communities by listening and responding to their needs, perspectives and priorities.

Communication with communities (CwC) and community empowerment will be key protection priorities in 2025. UNHCR is committed to strengthening AAP activities through the enhanced quality of UNHCR CwC. The communication channels, including

focus group discussions, participatory assessments, and community dialogues, ensure transparent, two-way communication mechanisms while household surveys provide vital insights into refugee populations' living conditions. UNHCR works closely with the Government to offer technical guidance and build capacities on gender equality and the eradication of Gender-Based Violence. In collaboration with partners, prevention, risk mitigation, and response activities are in place to identify and register cases of abuse, neglect, Gender-Based Violence, and violations of children's rights. Child Protection community support mechanisms, child-friendly spaces and educational activities increase skills and reinforce positive behaviors. UNHCR and partners have undertaken specialized services for Gender-Based Violence, and child protection cases, enhancing multi-sectoral referral and coordination. A clear feedback mechanism is in place, alongside efforts to collect and utilize quality data, facilitate data sharing, and optimize resources during programming implementation.

At the policy level, UNHCR will continue to work closely with parliamentary members to promote the mainstreaming of gender equality in government programmes. South Sudan has a National Gender Policy (2012), and the Strategic National Action Plan (SNAP) to End Child Marriage in South Sudan 2017-2030. UNHCR advocates for and supports the plan for an Anti-GBV Bill to reform and consolidate the law relating to Gender-Based Violence and establish a specialized Court and the One Stop Centre to enhance the quality of the multi-sectoral response offered to survivors.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

By 2025, forcibly displaced and stateless persons enjoy more favourable rights to access territory and documentation.

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons exercise their rights and duties associated with access to territory and possession of documents.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have improved access to justice by 2025.

Outcome area: Safety and access to justice

Asylum seekers have access to fair and efficient national Refugee Status Determination procedures.

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

More deserving and vulnerable refugees have access to third country solutions through resettlement and complementary pathways.

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways

Impact statement

Affected populations are increasingly resistant to shocks.

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments

Outcome statements

Urgent humanitarian needs are addressed for all forcibly displaced and stateless persons.

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have improved access to healthcare by 2025.

Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons have improved access to healthcare by 2025.

Outcome area: Healthy lives

Support to operations provided for the timely and efficient delivery and management of supplies

Outcome area: Operational support and supply chain

Impact statement

By 2025, communities achieve greater self-reliance and gender equality.

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

Youth and children protection systems are established to ensure their well being.

Outcome area: Child protection

The majority of forcibly displaced and stateless persons gain access to sustainable livelihoods by 2025.

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Community based structures are strengthened to enable community inclusion, empowerment and resilience.

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

By 2025, children and youth have enhanced access to education opportunities.

Outcome area: Education

National authorities and communities are able to strengthen gender equality and respond to/prevent GBV.

Outcome area: Gender-based violence

By 2025, forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to sustainable solutions.

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements

Impact statement

Forcibly displaced and stateless persons can freely choose amongst durable solutions pathways.

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

By 2025, national policy supports a more favourable protection environment for forcibly displaced and stateless persons.

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

By 2025, forcibly displaced and stateless persons have access to solutions.

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

3.South Sudan 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
South Sudan	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Stateless Persons	100%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96%	Not applicable
South	Impact	IA3:	3.1 Proportion of people who	Refugees	100%	Not

Sudan		Empower	have the right to decent work	and Asylum-seekers		applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	IDPs	85%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Returnees	75%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	IDPs	20%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Returnees	20%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	IDPs	49%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Returnees	55%	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4	Not applicable
South Sudan	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	Not applicable

South Sudan	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	Stateless Persons	0	Not applicable
South Sudan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28%	100%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	IDPs	51%	70%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35%	100%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Returnees	54%	70%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Stateless Persons	12%	20%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	IDPs	29%	70%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Stateless Persons	13%	35%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51	50
South Sudan	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
South	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people	Refugees	100%	100%

Sudan			undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	and Asylum-seekers		
South Sudan	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
South Sudan	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	72%	90%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80%	60%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Returnees	76%	35%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Stateless Persons	25%	35%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	IDPs	36%	40%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37%	40%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Returnees	42%	35%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Stateless Persons	25%	35%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	23%	40%

South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89%	40%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Returnees	20%	35%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Stateless Persons	25%	35%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	IDPs	20%	20%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	39%	100%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Returnees	20%	20%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Stateless Persons	3%	15%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	7%	25%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24%	40%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Returnees	8%	35%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Stateless Persons	25%	35%

South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	IDPs	20%	20%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	50%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Returnees	50%	50%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Stateless Persons	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
South Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	IDPs	To be confirmed	Extensive: ≥70 points
South Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	Extensive: ≥70 points
South Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Returnees	To be confirmed	Extensive: ≥70 points
South Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	22%	60%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97%	100%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Returnees	13%	40%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Stateless Persons	100%	100%
South	Outcome	OA7:	7.3 Proportion of women	IDPs	35%	40%

Sudan		Community	participating in leadership/management structures			
South Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	50%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Returnees	35%	40%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Stateless Persons	25%	35%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	9%	25%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92%	80%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Returnees	5%	25%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Stateless Persons	17%	45%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Stateless Persons	55%	22%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	IDPs	22%	20%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64%	25%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Returnees	21%	13%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years	Refugees and	95%	90%

			who have received measles vaccination	Asylum-seekers		
South Sudan	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95%	95%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45%	65%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	IDPs	90%	30%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57%	100%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Returnees	83%	60%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	IDPs	35%	65%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46%	70%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Returnees	49%	45%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	IDPs	8%	20%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2%	20%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or	Returnees	12%	20%

			other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
South Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	IDPs	9%	30%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9%	56%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Returnees	6%	32%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	IDPs	3%	5%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	5%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Returnees	4%	5%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA14: Return	14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Returnees	32%	25%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87	To be confirmed
South Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	IDPs	3%	30%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3%	75%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	IDPs	To be confirmed	30%

South Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	To be confirmed	25%
South Sudan	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Returnees	To be confirmed	15%