

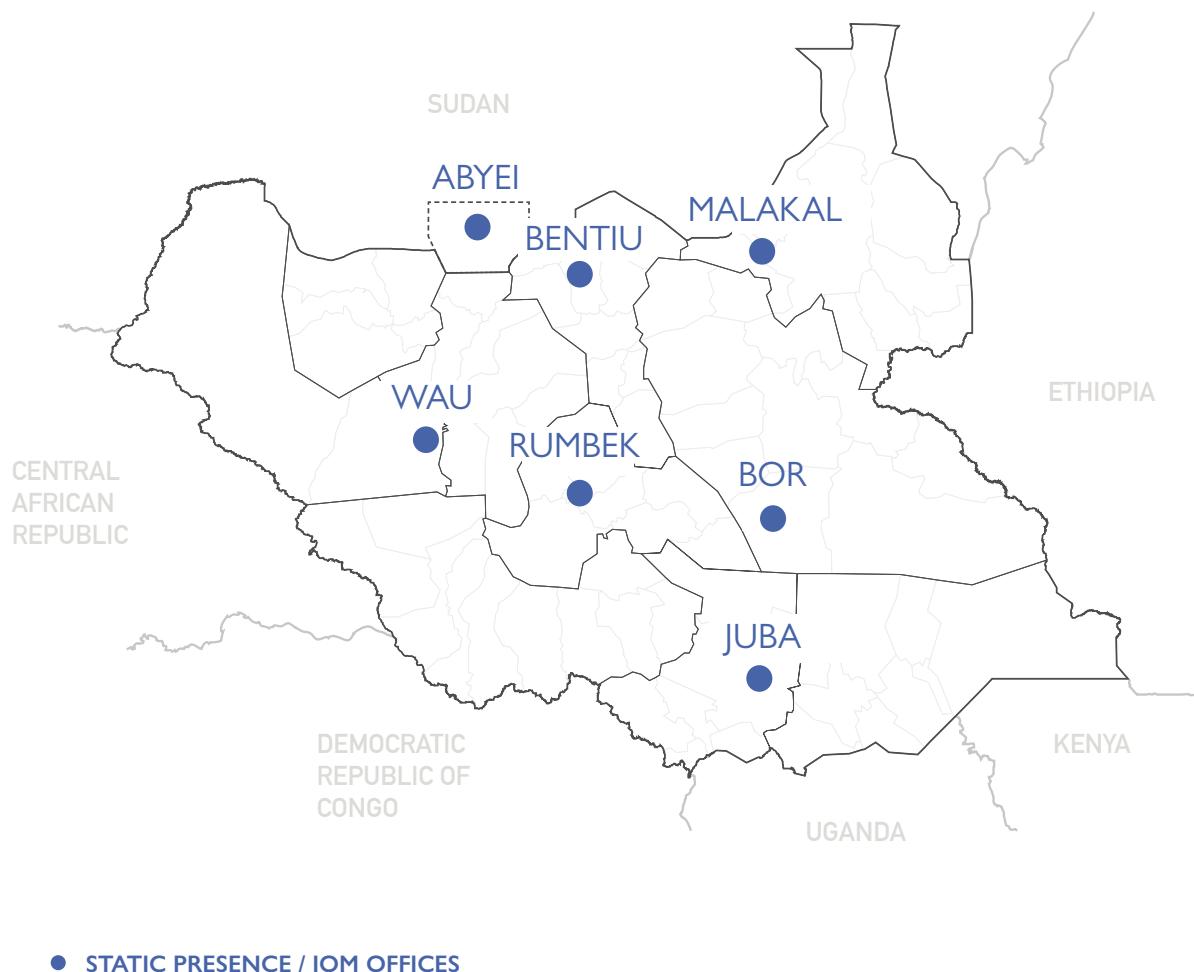


JANUARY-DECEMBER 2019

IOM SOUTH SUDAN APPEAL

IOM IN SOUTH SUDAN

IOM began operations in southern Sudan in early 2005 and established the IOM South Sudan mission after the country's independence in July 2011. Since the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013, IOM has provided support to thousands of host communities, returnees, and internally displaced people (IDPs), including those seeking protection at the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilians sites (PoCs). IOM has static presences in Juba, Wau, Bentiu, Malakal, Bor, Rumbek and the Abyei Administrative Area, as well as satellite responses in areas such as Magwi, Mayom, Kapoeta, Twic and Yei. With over 2,350 staff operating in seven static locations, in addition to the provision of front-line responses, IOM has one of the largest UN operational footprints in South Sudan. Its strong presence across the cluster system enables integrated, holistic programming.



FOREWORD

*Jean-Philippe Chauzy,
Chief Of Mission, IOM South Sudan*



In 2013, South Sudan was nearly three years into independence and peace. For the first time in generations, many communities could live without fear of what tomorrow might bring. When the civil conflict broke out between opposition and Government forces in December of that year, millions of people's hopes and dreams came crashing down.

Over five years have passed since the outbreak of the conflict and more than 4 million people have fled their homes in search of safety. However, 2019 is set to be a promising year for South Sudan, as the peace process continues to advance and, hopefully, deadly mistakes made following the 2015 agreement are remembered. Today, peace is once again on the horizon.

We need to support the people of South Sudan as the country pursues a peaceful and stable future. IOM has been implementing transition and recovery projects in South Sudan since the foundation of the State in 2011 and has become a trusted partner of the people. Inter-community peacebuilding projects like our partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the Beyond Bentiu Project are vital, as they bring together young people from different groups to develop understanding and friendship.

An intention survey, which our Displacement Tracking Team (DTM) carried out in Wau protection of civilian adjacent area (PoCAA) site at the end of last year, told us what influences whether people would return, namely, a guarantee of safety and provision of services. We believe this to be the case for people sheltering in most displacement sites. For us in the humanitarian community, we must listen to displaced people and begin building programmes in potential areas of return when it is safe to do so. For example, early this year, IOM will support 5,000 people returning in Wau through a settlements project and will complete the rehabilitation of a health clinic in Jebel Kher near Wau town. Working with communities, local governments and relevant ministries, we hope to replicate this multisectoral approach in other key locations throughout 2019.

IOM's work is transitioning and becoming more mobile, meeting communities where they need support most but also preempting those needs by making the most of up-to-date data collected through DTM.

Yet, as the road to sustained peace is being paved, many familiar challenges persist. Some seven million people will be in need of some form of humanitarian assistance in 2019.

Nearly 66 per cent of South Sudan's people live in absolute poverty and half the country's population faces severe food insecurity, which has impacted upon the ability of communities to cope with stresses and shocks. Millions do not have access to safe sanitation and clean water and many more have no access to health care. Although some people are starting to return home or indicating that they will do so soon, there are still many people living in displacement sites, who will not be able to return in 2019. And despite the signing of the revitalized peace agreement, we have continued to see people become displaced due to conflict.

It is also important to highlight that aid workers are not immune to the conflict; South Sudan remains one of the deadliest countries to work in, especially if you are a national staff member. This makes our work even more challenging and underlines the mission's ongoing security needs.

Although a positive sign for the country, returns from neighbouring countries could further stretch South Sudan's limited socio-economic capital, especially community infrastructure and livelihood opportunities. Returnee communities will need support as they come to grips with ongoing structural issues that hinder economic, institutional and social development, including systemic poverty, lack of basic services and inter-communal violence fuelled by long-standing grievances.

In 2019, IOM's operations in South Sudan will continue to support vulnerable people with essential life-saving assistance. We will do so through an integrated community-owned approach with strong links between our humanitarian and recovery work, supporting the people of South Sudan to become more resilient.

I hope that IOM and the communities we serve across South Sudan can count on your much-needed support throughout what I trust will be a defining year for the country.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Since the outbreak of conflict in 2013, South Sudan has remained in the grip of a humanitarian crisis. The complex protracted conflict involves many communities with localized instances of violence. In 2018, the Equatoria, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity were some of the worse hit areas. Drivers of the crisis include violence, intercommunal conflict, displacement, limited basic services, disease, and economic instability and climate shocks leading to insecure access to food and livelihood opportunities. Insecurity continues to challenge the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Over the past five years, some 4.1 million people have fled their homes in search of safety, almost 2 million of them internally. As of 13 December 2018, the registered number of IDPs in PoC sites and collective centres across the country amounts to 333,984 individuals. With many families facing their sixth year seeking shelter in PoC sites, the challenge of achieving a healthy, safe and dignified living environment persists.

The September 2018 [Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan \(R-ARCSS\)](#) provides the hope of peace and cautious optimism. Areas of stability and return are emerging, providing opportunities for the return of IDPs and implementation of recovery and stabilization programmes to support sustainable reintegration. However, the effects of years of conflict, violence and destruction of livelihoods continue to impact more than 7 million people, who urgently need humanitarian assistance and protection. Though the intensity of the conflict has reduced since the signing of the peace agreement, the country is still facing devastating human and financial costs of the complex protracted crisis. This has led to sustained poverty, intermittent famine, persistent protection concerns and a lack of livelihoods and access to basic services.

Covering January to December 2019, this appeal presents IOM South Sudan's operational plan for maintaining and scaling up ongoing interventions. IOM seeks USD 122,387,023 to meet the needs of IDPs, returnees, host community members and migrants throughout South Sudan. The appeal was developed in line with the framework of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) cluster system, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and was guided by IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF), a set of key priorities for planning humanitarian activities and migration management services to respond to crisis more effectively. Activities presented in this appeal include and build on [South Sudan: 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#).

IOM champions an integrated, multi-sector approach where migration management and recovery and stabilization efforts complement humanitarian interventions in health, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), camp, coordination and camp management (CCCM), shelter and non-food items (S-NFI) and logistics to build community resilience and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid. This work is underpinned by IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), which has established itself as the key tool providing updated information on the numbers, locations and priority needs of IDPs and returnees, combined with analyses of the migration dynamics in the country and biometric data management to support evidence-based decisions and accountable delivery of assistance. As a reflection of this, the appeal includes responses beyond IOM's lifesaving interventions included in the HRP.

IOM APPEAL (USD)

page 6	Camp Coordination & Camp Management	11.2 M	
page 7	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	15 M	
page 8	Shelter & Non-Food Items	9.4 M	
page 9	Health	9 M	
page 10	Mental Health & Psychosocial Support	2.8 M	
page 11	Gender-Based Violence Prevention	3.1 M	
page 12	Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)	8.4 M	
page 13	WASH and S-NFI Core Pipeline	15 M	
page 14	Logistics & Common Services	5.2 M	
page 15	Rapid Response Fund (RRF)	6 M	
page 16	Return, Recovery & Resilience	35.8 M	
page 17	Migration Management	2 M	
TOTAL		122 M	
TARGET POPULATION		998,008	
TARGET PARTNERS		80+	

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

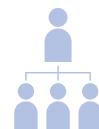
IOM is committed to accountability to affected populations and mainstreaming protection and gender concerns into its activities. IOM's operations prioritize the principles of do no harm, non-discrimination, meaningful access, safety, dignity, participation, empowerment and accountability, while incorporating age, gender and diversity considerations.

IOM integrates protection principles into its response, including by understanding the factors determining exposure and vulnerability to risks of neglect, abuse, exploitation and violation of rights. This is done thorough assessments, ensuring people with heightened vulnerabilities are factored into design, implementation and monitoring of programmes to promote equal and meaningful access for all. IOM programming also aims to reduce vulnerabilities, such as exposure to hazards, risk of marginalization and those pertaining to gender or age.

IOM recognizes that it must take active steps to ensure that men, women, boys and girls are able to fully access and exercise their rights, including in relevant decision-making processes. IOM South Sudan is guided by IOM's Gender Equality policy and the Gender-based Violence in Crisis (GBViC) Framework, which provides practical steps to all sectors in mitigating risks, transforming conditions that perpetuate gender-based violence (GBV) and fostering collaboration with others in the provision of support to survivors.

All of IOM's programming is grounded in gender analysis, which assesses the roles and relations between men and women, boys and girls and persons of other genders, recognizing the individual, and the differences in experiences, needs, issues and priorities. To support the participation of women in projects and build their capacity for leadership roles, IOM mainstreams leadership and economic empowerment programming that is based on context analysis where women are encouraged to take on and engage in leadership roles.

IOM provides assistance in a manner that respects and fosters the rights of affected people to be informed and actively involved in decisions affecting their lives. Designing programmes and adjusting implementation based on the inputs and views of people, IOM seeks to ensure that programmes are responding to their most urgent needs. Engaging affected people, particularly marginalized women, elderly people, adolescents and persons with disabilities in programme processes and decisions makes IOM assistance and services more effective. Through communicating with communities (CwC) activities, IOM supports existing community systems to meet the information and communication needs of affected populations.



2,350+
international and
national IOM staff
based in South Sudan



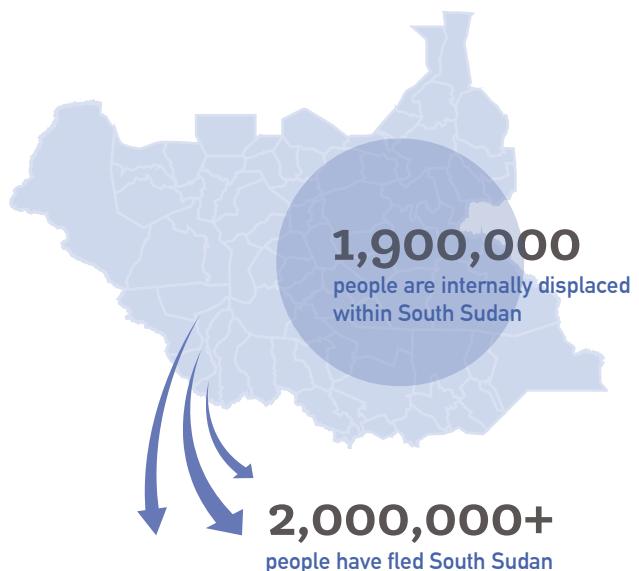
7
static sites throughout
the country



9
sectors of intervention
within IOM South Sudan



100+
humanitarian
partners





CAMP COORDINATION
AND MANAGEMENT

*Providing CCCM Services to Displaced Populations
across South Sudan*

In 2019, the CCCM cluster is targeting 855,000 out of the 1.4 million people in need of CCCM support. With responses inside and outside PoC sites, IOM's camp management will operate across the country through static and mobile responses. IOM will ensure Cluster coordination and support to CCCM partners by continuing to co-lead the national Cluster; serving as state focal point in Western Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, and Upper Nile; and contributing personnel and resources for Cluster support and monitoring missions. As a Cluster co-lead, IOM will continue to assume the role of provider of last resort for the CCCM sector in South Sudan, ensuring that duplications in services are avoided and minimum standards are met within the sites. In 2019, IOM's camp management activities will centre on three areas of intervention, namely maintaining a static PoC presence, the provision of mobile responses and supporting transition efforts.

The registered number of IDPs in PoC sites and collective centres across the country amounts to 333,984 individuals. It is critical that core camp management activities are supported to ensure the upkeep of dignified living conditions and essential humanitarian infrastructure in PoC sites

While UN protected sites are not a durable solution, they remain a lifesaving, last resort for many vulnerable people caught in the conflict. As of 13 December 2018, the registered number of IDPs in PoC sites and collective centres across the country amounts to 333,984 individuals. It is critical that core camp management activities are supported to ensure the upkeep of dignified living conditions and essential humanitarian infrastructure in PoC sites. IOM will continue to maintain operations to provide



826,399

individuals targeted



11,194,556

funding required (USD)

basic services, as well as camp management and site care and maintenance, with a focus on sustainability and preparedness measures, in coordination and complementarity with other sectors to support resilience and sustainability.

In line with HRP and CCCM cluster priorities, IOM will focus on expanding camp management mobile responses to support communities in hard-to-reach and underserved areas where needs are extremely high, conducting site assessments and coordinating humanitarian partners through promoting community self-management and facilitating linkages with community self-management structures. Accountability to affected populations (AAP) will be at the core of programming, including support for the establishment and maintenance of complaints and feedback mechanisms (CFM) in mobile responses and real participation from different groups, including women, youth, elderly people and people living with disabilities. IOM will also provide equipment and site planning expertise to ensure community self-management structures are trained in minimal site maintenance and fire and flood prevention and deploy experienced camp management staff on time-bound responses according to Cluster determined site needs.

IOM will also extend its expertise in community-based programming in return areas to strengthen wider transition and resilience efforts, capitalizing upon its experience in site infrastructure and maintenance, community mobilization, communication with communities, capacity building of community governance structures, and strengthening accountability to communities. IOM will therefore strengthen the capacity of traditional community leadership structures in return areas, undertake trust building exercises between youth inside and outside of PoC sites, and support urban planning in areas of return.

In 2019, IOM's Camp Management activities will focus on three areas of intervention:

1



STATIC PoC PRESENCE

2



MOBILE RESPONSE

3



TRANSITION & RECOVERY

WASH

WATER, HYGIENE
AND SANITATION

Bringing Access to Clean Water and Safe Sanitation for Communities in South Sudan

Despite sustained efforts from humanitarian partners, WASH needs continue to be widespread in South Sudan. Limited access to improved sources of safe water, inadequate sanitation facilities and prevalence of poor hygiene practices have left a large proportion of the population at risk of preventable diseases. Lack of access to WASH services further increases protection risks such as GBV and intensifies inter-communal conflict. It is estimated that only 41 per cent of South Sudan's population have access to safe water.

In 2019, IOM will continue to contribute to the WASH Cluster's overall coordination of WASH activities through a WASH State Focal Point for Upper Nile State to ensure that WASH needs in the state are identified, overlaps are avoided, and needs on the ground are effectively addressed. IOM also manages a portion of the WASH common pipeline. IOM is one of the main WASH providers in PoC sites in Bentiu, Malakal, and Wau, and will continue to provide integrated WASH services in the sites, ensuring that WASH activities are maintained at a good standard and scaled up in case of population influxes.

IOM will strengthen its intervention to areas outside of the PoC sites in 2019. IOM will reinforce and extend water supply infrastructure, sanitation services and hygiene promotion activities in areas, which could receive large numbers of returnees such as Mayom, Rubkona, Magwi, Kapoeta, Great Baggari, Wau town and Malakal town. Following a local governance approach based on creating and supporting community-based management structures and long-term interventions, IOM will tackle the recovery of communities that have been long affected by the conflict and will prioritize areas where access to safe and clean water and sanitation has been restricted or diminished in 2018.

IOM will continue its provision of lifesaving water services by rehabilitating and manually drilling boreholes, distributing WASH NFIs and conducting hygiene promotion activities to underserved and vulnerable populations in remote and hard-to-reach locations through deployment of Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPnR) teams. To sustain safe water provision in the areas the EPnR team deploys, IOM will train pump mechanics and hand over spare parts of boreholes to local authorities and WASH partners on the ground.



473,032

individuals targeted



14,494,104

funding required (USD)

A focus will be maintained on community ownership, particularly in the construction and/or improvement of key water and sanitation infrastructure. Gender equality and the prevention of gender-based violence will continue to be mainstreamed in all WASH activities, building upon the success of efforts to ensure the active role of women in managing water resources, as well as promoting participatory risk-reduction activities. In all programming, IOM will ensure cross-sectoral linkages with health, S-NFI and DTM to ensure integrated interventions and optimize impact.

Since September 2018, IOM has committed to delivering preparedness activities for the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) response in South Sudan, including a strong WASH component.



A WOMAN COLLECTS WATER FROM AN IOM DRILLED BOREHOLE IN GREATER MAYOM

SNFI

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

*Supporting Displaced and Returnee
Communities with Shelter and Core Aid Items*



AN IOM WORKER CARRIES AID ITEMS BACK TO AN ELDERLY PERSONS SHELTER IN PIERI

The S-NFI Cluster estimates that approximately 1.7 million people will have limited or no access to adequate S-NFI in 2019. This represents a 7 per cent increase from 2018 and is an indication of deteriorating socio-economic conditions in the country. Lack of shelter continues to expose affected communities to health and protection risks, particularly women, children and persons with disabilities. S-NFI supplies are inaccessible due to insecurity, low purchasing power and non-functional markets. As women and children, who are primarily responsible for collecting shelter materials and purchasing NFIs, have to travel long distances in



998,008

individuals targeted



9,400,000

funding required (USD)

search of resources, they are increasingly exposed to safety risks, such as gender-based violence.

As S-NFI Cluster lead agency and manager of the common S-NFI pipeline, IOM will ensure effective coordination in response to essential S-NFI needs and provide technical guidance and support to Cluster partners. The S-NFI Cluster will continue to encourage partners to build on the success of cash-based interventions (CBI) implemented in the last two years and maintain a target of at least 30 per cent of people supported through CBI, to strengthen cost effectiveness and increase economic activities, livelihood opportunities, resilience and ownership. The S-NFI Cluster will continue to invest and explore effective avenues that build the capacity of both established and new partners in 2019. IOM works in close consultation with affected populations, to increase their capacity in making decisions and improving their living conditions, which contribute to restoring dignity and strengthening self-sufficiency. IOM also empowers communities through skill development, including construction of shelters and collection of material for shelters, generating livelihood opportunities through these activities.

In 2019, IOM aims to address 19 per cent of the Cluster's target caseload, through mobile and static response teams, reaching a total of 188,000 individuals considered extremely vulnerable and whose capacity to anticipate, cope with and recover from conflict stresses have been eroded. IOM will improve access to life saving shelter and life sustaining non-food items through in-kind and cash-based interventions, principally targeting newly displaced or vulnerable populations in secondary displacement, and highly vulnerable

IDPs in protracted displacement living in PoCs and collective sites. Given the increase in returns, IOM will also support vulnerable returnee and host communities unable to meet their S-NFI needs. IOM will further extend cash-based interventions to increase resilience and promote ownership with an aim of supporting 50 per cent of its target caseload through CBI.

Shelter will also be a key activity in the settlements component of IOM's return, recovery and resilience work (see page 17).

HEALTH

*Supporting Lifesaving Primary Health Care
Provision through Static and Rapid Responses for
IDPs, Returnees and Affected Host Communities*



302,294

individuals targeted



9,005,043

funding required (USD)



FAMILIES WAIT TO BE SEEN BY A DOCTOR AT AN IOM-SUPPORTED CLINIC IN A DISPLACEMENT SITE IN WAU

An estimated 3.9 million South Sudanese women, men and children will need humanitarian healthcare services in 2019. An unstable political environment, protracted conflict and resulting displacement, and continued economic deterioration has created a disabling environment for a well-functioning health system, while also affecting health-seeking behaviour. The number of health workers in the country is below global critical levels, standing at 4.4 per 1,000 people, with a doctor to population ratio of 0.015 per 1,000 people, and a midwife/nurse to population ratio of 0.02 per 1000 people. South Sudan has one of the worst global health indicators in the world.

In 2019, IOM will aim to improve access and scale-up responsiveness to integrated essential healthcare needs of the vulnerable populations, including cross-border populations, focusing on major causes of morbidity and mortality, as well as preventing, detecting and responding to epidemic-prone disease outbreaks. In addition, IOM will improve resilience among vulnerable populations by increasing access to integrated mental health and psychosocial support services.

IOM will maintain its static clinic strategy in the PoCs in Bentiu (3 clinics), Malakal (1 clinic) and Wau (1 clinic), as well as Wau

collective centres of Nazareth and Cathedral (2 clinics). All seven provide lifesaving primary health care, integrated mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and referral services to IDPs, as per the Health Cluster's Essential Package of Health Care Services. IOM will continue to provide emergency measles vaccinations for children aged 6 months to 15 years, and routine measles vaccination for children under five years. IOM will contribute to reducing new HIV infections and deaths among key and vulnerable populations through awareness raising, comprehensive HIV testing and increased access to, and retention in, HIV/AIDS Care, Treatment and Support for key population groups. IOM will also continue to support EVD preparedness activities in South Sudan.

Building on its significant multi-sectoral humanitarian response capacity, IOM will strengthen its operational reactivity in responding to emergencies across South Sudan. IOM will continue the rapid response team intervention model to expand essential preventative and curative primary health care services and outbreak responses across South Sudan. IOM is a member of the South Sudan Health cluster strategic advisory group, a rotating chair of the health Emergency responders group, and a member of the Ebola Virus Disease strategic advisory group.

MHPSS

MENTAL HEALTH
& PSYCHOSOCIAL
SUPPORT

*Providing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
for vulnerable IDPs, returnees and affected host
communities*



302,294

individuals targeted



2,849,150

funding required (USD)



A MEMBER OF IOM'S MHPSS TEAM SPEAKS WITH PEOPLE WHO ARE A PART OF PEER SUPPORT GROUPS IN A DISPLACEMENT SITE IN WAU

MHPSS needs in South Sudan are significant and complex. Assessments conducted by IOM in Bentiu, Malakal and Wau IDP sites from 2015 to 2018 indicate persistent experiences of cumulative distress, mourning and grieving of multiple losses, acculturative stress, loneliness, loss of self-esteem, strain and fatigue from cognitive overload and perceptions that they are unable to function completely in their current situation. The long-term impact of displacement has rapidly exhausted positive coping mechanisms and affected mental health well-being.

In 2019, IOM will continue to provide multi-layered community-based MHPSS activities, including focused and specialized non-psychiatric care, community and family support, as well as advocacy to deliver basic services, which promotes mental health and psychosocial wellbeing in IDP sites and surrounding host communities. IOM will continue implementing direct MHPSS mobile responses focused on individual and family counselling, peer support groups among vulnerable people and special cases, family/home visits, referrals to social services and Psychological First Aid, both inside and outside PoC sites. The programme will emphasize strengthening positive coping skills and resilience through the provision of opportunities for creative, cultural, non-formal learning and skills-building activities aimed at basic literacy skills, emotional healing, and regaining self-esteem. In close collaboration with the Return, Recovery and Resilience Programme, IOM's MHPSS team will also prioritize increasing access to integrated forms of MHPSS and income-generating activities for vulnerable groups, especially young women and men at risk.

IOM will prioritize integrated programming and identify synergies between MHPSS and CCCM, health and transition and recovery activities to enable the delivery of integrated mental health and psychosocial support, peacebuilding and social cohesion programming. IOM's MHPSS team will also coordinate closely with IOM's protection and GBV programme and partners to strengthen IOM and national partners' capacity to undertake protection monitoring and respond to widespread protection-related issues against women, men, boys and girls across the country.

IOM will contribute to a national capacity building strategy through the ongoing partnership with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, to promote reactivation of basic social services and community resilience as well as institutional capacity and skills building, and ownership, through which Social Workers will receive a series of intensive on-the-job training, coaching and joint-supervision from international MHPSS and social work experts.

IOM will continue to take on the lead role in the MHPSS technical working groups both at national and state levels, while promoting MHPSS as a cross cutting theme in the Protection, Health, and Education Sectors. IOM will also coordinate with MHPSS service providers in the country to ensure harmonized implementation of MHPSS integrated activities to conflict affected populations.

GBV

PROTECTION AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Supporting Conflict-affected Populations in South Sudan with Protection Assistance

At least one in three women in South Sudan has survived one or more forms of gender-based violence. The protracted conflict has exacerbated vulnerabilities and risks that the communities face while eroding the supportive protective structures. Patriarchal social norms further cause and support the subordination of women and girls, thereby causing further violence. In addition, the long-term impact of displacement has rapidly exhausted individual and community coping mechanisms, and affected mental health and well-being.



At least one in three women in South Sudan has survived one or more forms of gender-based violence

As return communities are reintegrating, they will need to rebuild social structures and support systems that will uphold respect for individual rights and provide protection and care for persons with specific needs within their communities. These communities will need assistance with identifying persons at risk of violence in their communities, mapping of referral pathways and community-based methods of preventing and responding to protection risks.

In 2019, IOM will address priority protection needs, seek to prevent, respond and mitigate against protection risks and work towards facilitating achievement of durable solutions for IDPs and other affected populations. IOM will conduct mobile protection assessments and monitoring as well as emergency multi-sectoral responses to determine the humanitarian assistance and protection required. IOM will share information pertinent to humanitarian responses with partners and attend to immediate protection and health needs.



10,800

individuals targeted



3,086,585

funding required (USD)

IOM will work with conflict-affected populations on community-based protection initiatives to provide communities with the skills to identify protection risks, support them to establish mechanisms to prepare to address the risks and build capacity of actors to provide protection-sensitive responses geared towards enhancing well-being of individuals and communities. The establishment and support for referral mechanisms will be prioritized in new sites of return as well as in priority locations through mobile teams and static facilities run by IOM.

IOM will continue to strengthen the capacity of national actors to provide basic psychosocial support mechanisms to assist individuals and communities with preparedness and positive coping mechanisms. These efforts will be enhanced by protection assessments and monitoring reports that identify critical protection risks facing the population, their vulnerabilities and capacities. Furthermore, IOM will work with displaced and host communities on peacebuilding activities ensuring that women and youth are actively engaged in leadership efforts right from the community and payam levels.

IOM will also provide GBV prevention and response services, both directly and through national partners, providing requisite capacity building and technical support and guidance. IOM will promote gender equality through leadership and confidence building training, life-skills, business skills training and income generating activities with women and adolescent girls. IOM will also engage men and boys in dialogues around positive masculinities, particularly issues of power-sharing, communication, consent and non-violence. This will be grounded in a strong evidence-based social norm change approach for effective GBV awareness raising for crisis contexts, and to engage in more substantial change processes in areas in recovery. In addition, drawing on its organizational expertise, IOM will identify and assist victims of trafficking, ensuring that they receive multi-sectoral humanitarian services, such as health and psychosocial support, temporary shelter, and family reunification when safe and possible.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

Supplying integrated information services to support humanitarian and transition planning and response

Creating a solid evidence base of the scale and dynamics of displacement and return is key to informing humanitarian and transition planning and response. DTM comprises a set of information management tools and methodologies to provide timely, regularly updated and accurate information on the scale and geographic distribution of IDPs and returnees, as well as the evolving needs of affected populations. DTM carries out analysis of the migration dynamics in the country and biometric data management to support evidence-based decisions and accountable delivery of humanitarian assistance.

South Sudan faces unparalleled mobility dynamics, which warrant close observation. Comparative needs analysis across the country is particularly important in the context of limited resources and widespread needs to enable principled humanitarian interventions and create environments conducive to the progressive resolution of displacement situations.

In 2019, DTM will expand mobility tracking activities to reach country-wide coverage and provide regularly updated information on numbers, locations and priority needs of IDPs and returnees, as well as comparative analysis of mobility dynamics



80+

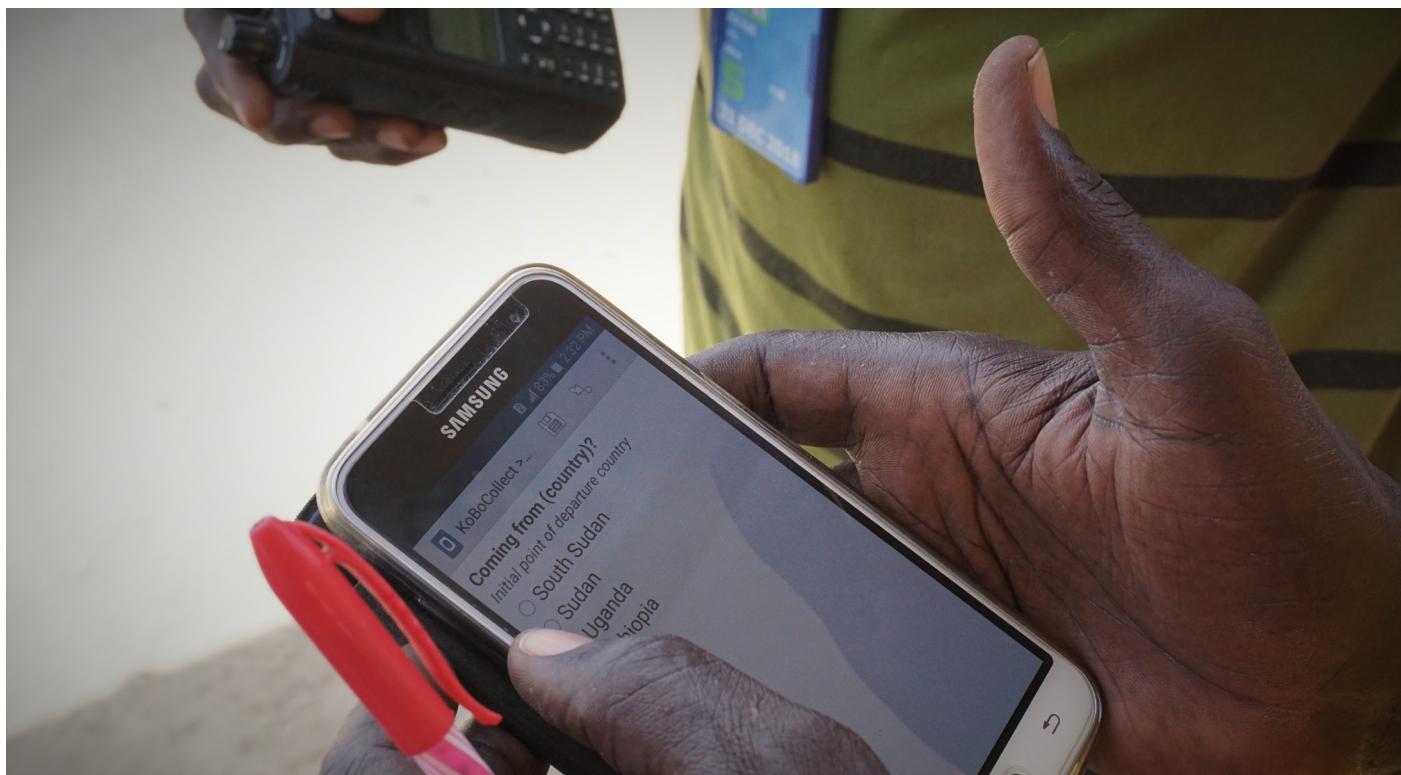
partners supported



\$ 8,400,000

funding required (USD)

over time. DTM will continue to conduct flow monitoring at transit hubs, border points and displacement sites across the country to provide timely and comparative analysis on migration routes, return trends, circular migration, and the factors driving movement, with a special focus on dynamics of movement in and out of PoC sites. This data will also continue to feed into Ebola Virus Disease preparedness activities, improve the understanding of high mobility corridors and potential transmission routes. Ad-hoc data collection exercises such as village assessment surveys (VAS) or comparable assessments will be conducted to provide an in-depth understanding of infrastructural gaps and service availability, particularly in areas of high return. Intention and perception surveys will be conducted to understand pre-conditions for return and help predict future return movements. DTM will continue to biometrically register new beneficiaries based on demands of partners and in close coordination with World Food Programme (WFP), with an increasing focus on remote and hard to access locations, while conducting verification and authentication exercises to ensure beneficiary records remain up to date and relevant for the provision of targeted assistance.



A DTM WORKER CONDUCTS AN INTERVIEW AS PART OF IOM'S EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE (EVD) PREPAREDNESS SUPPORT TO COMMUNITIES IN YEI

PIPELINE

Strengthening Preparedness and Integrated Responses in South Sudan through Essential Pipelines Management

Accessing remote locations in South Sudan with lifesaving humanitarian cargo constitutes a significant ongoing challenge as conflict and road attacks, combined with a highly undeveloped road network, drastically slows movements. Access issues are particularly pronounced during the rainy season, when road or water transport is not an option and all supplies must be moved by air.

IOM works closely with the WASH and S-NFI Cluster and State Focal Points, pipeline agencies, and partners to ensure prioritized and coordinated coverage across the country, minimizing gaps and the overlap of services. Strategic prepositioning of supplies in key-hub locations in Juba, Rumbek, Bor, Malakal, Bentiu and Wau, particularly during the short window of dry season in South Sudan in which roads are accessible, is vital in pipeline programming. IOM has been managing a portion of WASH pipeline since 2014 and manages 100 per cent of the S-NFI pipeline in South Sudan. The Pipeline system optimizes economies of scale, reduction of cost, harmonized quality of items, non-duplication and supply chain efficiencies.

In 2019, IOM's Core Pipeline will provide:

625,000 people in need with lifesaving WASH supplies

and **838,328 people** with critical shelter and non-food items



838,328

individuals supported through the S-NFI Pipeline in 2019



10,000,000

funding required (USD)



625,000

individuals supported through the WASH Pipeline in 2019



5,000,000

funding required (USD)

WASH Core Pipeline

In 2019, IOM will continue its commitment to strengthen the ability of the WASH Cluster to support emergency humanitarian assistance in locations with greatest needs through management of the WASH core pipeline. IOM will support static, integrated responses across sectors and rapid response WASH services to mitigate WASH-GBV risks and support the prevention of famine and disease outbreak for conflict affected and other vulnerable populations in South Sudan.

IOM will ensure swift access for partners to WASH emergency relief items and bolster WASH sector preparedness capacity during emergencies. Items will be safely stored in central warehouses and accessible distribution points to give partners the ability to rapidly serve conflict affected, displaced and vulnerable members as needs are assessed. IOM will continue to procure, transport and manage supplies to benefit 625,000 people in need across South Sudan. The most vulnerable and underserved populations will be targeted, specifically those displaced, including protracted and newly displaced, those at risk of GBV, disease outbreak and those facing nutritional crises.

S-NFI Core Pipeline

In 2019, IOM will continue managing the common S-NFI pipeline to support static and mobile partners with rapid access to critical shelter and NFI supplies. IOM will procure shelter and NFI kits to serve approximately 838,328 people targeted by the Cluster.

Through management of the S-NFI Pipeline, IOM will improve access to safe and appropriate emergency shelter, and life-saving non-food items to newly displaced or vulnerable populations in secondary displacement. IOM will improve the living conditions of highly vulnerable IDPs in protracted displacement, and returnee and host communities unable to meet their S-NFI needs by ensuring the provision of reliable and quality gender-sensitive items such as solar lamps, kargas (cloth), cooking sets, and mosquito nets.

LOGISTICS

Supporting Humanitarian Actors in South Sudan with Common Logistics Services



80+

partners supported



5,200,000

funding required (USD)



IOM'S LOGISTIC TEAM OFFLOADS IT EQUIPMENT FOR THE IMMIGRATION DESKS AT JUBA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

South Sudan remains one of the most complex humanitarian operating environments in the world with persistent insecurity, poor infrastructure and seasonal hazards. Humanitarian needs are dispersed across the country, often in areas very difficult to access due to geographical remoteness and lack of infrastructure.

The Common Transport Service (CTS) is a free-for-user service that transports key humanitarian supplies on behalf of humanitarian actors. CTS serves as a critical 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 CTS has significantly progressed from a baseline of 2,000 metric tons (MTs) of humanitarian cargo delivered in 2011, to around 20,000 MTs transported during 2018. Effective logistics and supply chain management is the backbone of humanitarian response operations, enabling delivery of frontline response.

In 2019, IOM will continue to provide common transport services to the humanitarian community to facilitate the rapid deployment of essential humanitarian cargo to field locations, in coordination with humanitarian partners. IOM will maintain and improve Humanitarian Logistics Hubs and Logistics Transit Hubs in Malakal, Bentiu, Bor, Juba, Wau and Rumbek to enable close management and control of the flow of cargo through these locations. IOM will continue to manage a fleet of 18 IOM CTS trucks to provide timely overland transport of humanitarian cargo, including air cargo handling, and maintain effective fleet management and common warehouse management systems. IOM intends to serve and partner with at least 80 partners in 2019 to enable these partners to better serve those affected by the ongoing humanitarian crisis in the country.

RRF

RAPID RESPONSE FUND

Enabling Rapid Response to Natural Hazards and Conflict through Sub-Grants

The complex and sporadic nature of emergencies in South Sudan, both natural and man-made, has destabilized the young State and necessitates a coordinated and creative mechanism to respond. Past trends of armed conflict, cattle raiding, and natural hazards remain, with returns adding to the complexities in the provision of services. National non-governmental organizations (NNGOs) have a unique capacity to respond to crises given their position in communities, knowledge of the local environment and access to communities. However, the organizational capacity and human resources of institutions and NNGOs remain low, which constitutes a barrier to achieving stability and development in South Sudan.

Increasing the capacity of NNGOs to respond to the needs of vulnerable and conflict-affected populations across South Sudan is imperative for them to play an active role in the peace process and contribute positively to the country's future. For eight years, IOM has managed the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) on behalf of the USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance to provide a flexible funding mechanism to support implementing partners in responding to the needs of disaster-affected populations across South Sudan and in the Abyei Administrative Area through three-month emergency response projects.



400,000

individuals targeted



6,000,000

funding required (USD)

In 2019, the RRF aims to meet the urgent needs of 400,000 individuals, including returnees. The RRF will also strengthen its capacity building efforts for NNGOs, providing sector-specific technical trainings, safety and security in insecure environments, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and financial management sessions. The RRF team will continue conducting supportive supervisory field visits to provide implementing partners with technical recommendations to increase the quality of interventions and ensure accountability to affected populations.



AN RRF PARTNER HOST A HYGIENE PROMOTION SESSION IN JUBA

AREAS OF FOCUS FOR RRF IN 2019

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY



SHELTER/CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT (CCCM)



WASH



PROTECTION



NUTRITION

LOGISTICS/NON-FOOD ITEMS

HEALTH

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



RETURN, RECOVERY & RESILIENCE

Helping Create a Conducive Environment for Sustainable Peace and Recovery

Following the signing of the R-ARCSS in September 2018, opportunities are emerging to catalyze transition and recovery in South Sudan. Leveraging its extensive operational footprint countrywide, IOM will expand its return, recovery and resilience work to facilitate transition away from humanitarian needs and dependency, laying critical social, economic and infrastructural foundations for longer-term recovery and development. In 2019, IOM will adopt implementation modalities that promote inclusiveness, ownership and sustainability.

While the frequency of armed conflicts has decreased in recent months, communities in South Sudan remain highly vulnerable to a range of potential human-induced and environmental shocks. This includes inter alia, re-emergent conflicts, as a result of resource-based disputes, unresolved grievances, retributive attacks or contested local leadership, the continuing presence of non-state armed actors, increased pressure over services and infrastructure in areas of return, cattle raiding, drought and floods.

IOM will combine its support for the restoration of settlements, services, small-scale infrastructure and livelihoods with establishing the means for peaceful co-existence, particularly in areas of return, through non-violent conflict resolution and mitigation, strengthening social cohesion, supporting inclusive, accountable governance and engaging crisis-affected populations to define, own and drive their own recovery processes.

To this end, IOM's return, recovery and resilience approach will include the following key programming approaches:

- *Social cohesion, peacebuilding and reconciliation;*
- *Basic service provision for vulnerable populations;*
- *Community-driven settlements support for returnees;*
- *Livelihoods, food security and basic economic recovery;*
- *Inclusive and participatory local governance and institutional capacity.*

Applying an area-based approach, IOM will target those both at risk of instability to consolidate peacebuilding processes as well as more stable areas where critical needs may continue to exist and the potential positive impacts of development assistance might be greater.



In areas of return, building upon a pilot project in Wau, IOM will continue to provide returnees and host communities with multi-sectoral services centred around settlements. This approach is designed to bring communities together and ensure access to livelihoods, health, education, nutrition, water supply and sanitation facilities as well as protection against physical and violent threats. IOM will support the construction of one-room shelters and shelter repair works, capacity building of local technicians and artisans, small-scale settlement-related income generating schemes and sensitization and training sessions on key topics such as housing, land, and property rights.

IOM will also provide 2,500 households with economic opportunities; facilitate the voluntary return of individuals; and support approximately 40 infrastructure projects, including the rehabilitation of 30 kilometres of roads to enable access to services and markets, among other key results. Gender, protection and conflict sensitive approaches will be mainstreamed in all activities, particularly in relation to participation in local level development planning, support to livelihoods, adult literacy and women's empowerment.

Central to IOM's return, recovery and resilience work will be the establishment of strategic partnerships with external actors and relevant government departments. By adopting a community-driven development approach, IOM will strengthen the communities' capacity to set their own priorities for rebuilding their communities, including by supporting the development and operationalization of community development plans and ensuring that actions and systems for dispute resolution and peaceful co-existence are incorporated into development plans.

Triangulating information provided by DTM with both secondary sources and community consultations, IOM will ensure support for return, recovery and resilience is based on an in-depth understanding of the underlying causes of displacement and fragility as well as a 'conflict sensitive' and contextualised approach to all areas of intervention. All activities will aim to tackle aid dependence and address root problems, in recognition of the fact that humanitarian, development and peace building efforts are complementary and need to reinforce each other to respond to crises such as in South Sudan.

Migration Management

Strengthen the capacity of the Government of South Sudan to Effectively Manage Migration, while Protecting Vulnerable Migrants

South Sudan continues to face challenges in border and migration management due to its vast and porous borders, lack of policies and legal frameworks and poor infrastructure. South Sudan is estimated to host more than 845,000 migrants according to the [2017 International Migration Report](#), the majority of whom are from the East and Horn of Africa and are often travelling irregularly. South Sudan is also a major transit country on the route to Northern Africa.

IOM works closely with the Government of South Sudan in supporting efforts to strengthen migration management, prevent transnational organized crime and improve migrant protection through capacity building, policy development, promoting intra- and interagency cooperation at the national and regional level, strengthening infrastructure and developing its first ever migration policy in 2018.

In 2019, IOM will focus on the adoption and operationalization of migration related regulatory frameworks, particularly the ratification of international instruments promoting migration protection and the development and review of national legal frameworks ensuring protection of migrant rights.

IOM will strengthen the knowledge base on migration trends in South Sudan through conducting a national migration profile and integrating flow monitoring in migration management. Building upon this knowledge base, IOM will continue to build the capacities of national agencies with migration functions, through infrastructure improvement, the provision of equipment and training, assessments of border posts, and operationalization of border management committees at strategic border posts along key migration corridors.

Building upon the assessment undertaken by IOM on legislative and institutional frameworks on trafficking in persons in South Sudan, IOM will utilize the findings and recommendations to inform and support policymaking. IOM will strengthen the knowledge base on the nature and scale of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling in the country, and support the establishment of a national counter trafficking unit, as well as the

\$
2,000,000
funding required (USD)

development of a National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons.

IOM will strengthen the role of the South Sudanese diaspora in contributing to sustainable development in the country. IOM will conduct a study on remittance flows into the country and draft an advisory report, including policy and operational recommendations to strengthen the impact of remittances. Building upon the report, the project will support the establishment of a Diaspora Working Group, which will draft policies and undertake awareness raising and outreach activities. IOM will also strengthen the engagement of skilled diaspora members in the development of South Sudan, through which diaspora members will be engaged via temporary and/or virtual returns to strengthen institutional capacity through skills transfer.

Considering the scope for significant returns of South Sudanese nationals from neighbouring countries, IOM will contribute to facilitating voluntary return to South Sudan and their reintegration in areas considered safe for return. IOM will also continue to provide support for non-South Sudanese migrants stranded in South Sudan to return to their countries of origin.



IOM STAFF WITH IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS AT JUBA'S NEW AIRPORT TERMINAL

