

**Emergency Response for  
the South Sudan Situation**

**Supplementary Budget Appeal**

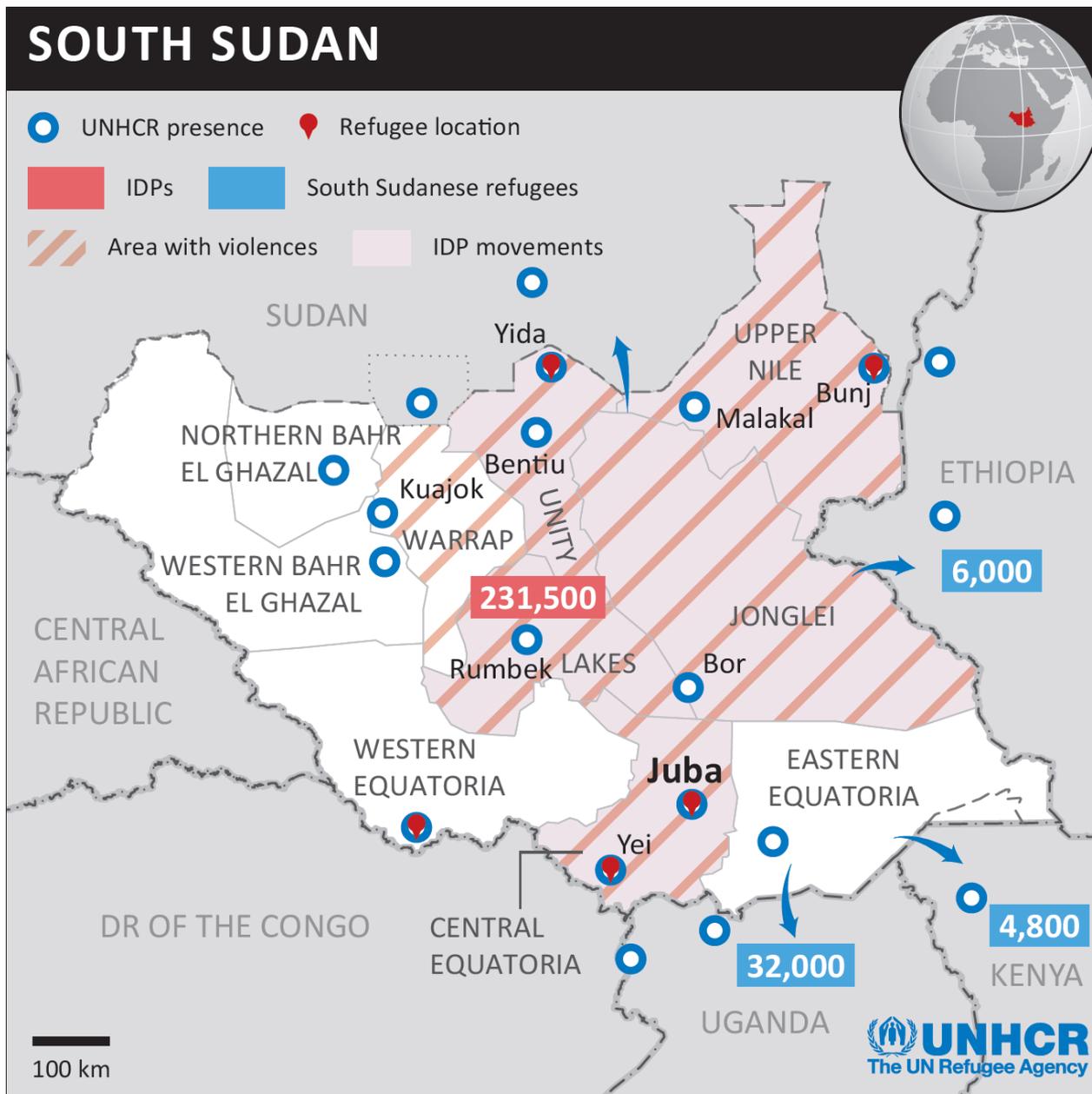


Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service  
January 2014

## Information at a glance

<p><b>Targeted beneficiaries under this Appeal</b></p>	<p>⇒ <b>400,000 IDPs</b> in South Sudan (IDPs)</p> <p>⇒ <b>125,000 refugees</b> in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Sudan</p>
<p><b>Total requirements for UNHCR's activities relating to the situation in South Sudan (January - March 2014)</b></p>	<p>⇒ <b>USD 88 million</b> in total including <b>USD 59 million</b> of additional requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>USD 20 million</b> for <b>South Sudan</b></li> <li>○ <b>USD 5.3million</b> for <b>Ethiopia</b></li> <li>○ <b>USD 5.3 million</b> for <b>Kenya</b></li> <li>○ <b>USD 27 million</b> for <b>Uganda</b></li> <li>○ <b>USD 0.9 million</b> for <b>Sudan</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Main activities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ <b>Leadership and coordination</b> of the protection cluster, co-leadership of the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster, and providing technical, material and operational support to the shelter/NFI cluster in South Sudan</li> <li>⇒ <b>Leadership and coordination</b> of the refugee response in surrounding countries of asylum for refugees arriving from South Sudan</li> <li>⇒ <b>Protection intervention and monitoring</b> in IDP areas with a particular emphasis on <b>child protection, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) against women, men, boys and girls, and community-based protection mechanisms</b> for the most vulnerable</li> <li>⇒ <b>Provision of access to education</b> as an essential protection strategy</li> <li>⇒ <b>Site management, coordination and monitoring</b> in displacement sites in South Sudan</li> <li>⇒ <b>Provision of shelter and basic non-food items (NFIs)</b> to IDPs and refugees in South Sudan, and to refugees in surrounding countries</li> <li>⇒ <b>Relocation of refugees</b> from the border to reception centres and then onward to refugee camps/settlements in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda</li> <li>⇒ <b>Establishment of new transit/reception facilities and refugee camps</b> in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda</li> <li>⇒ <b>Registration and documentation</b> of refugees in countries of asylum</li> <li>⇒ <b>Provision of basic services</b> such as <b>education, water and sanitation and health</b> in refugee sites</li> </ul>

# SOUTH SUDAN



Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 09 Jan 2014.

## CONTEXT

### Population data as of 9 January

The following table provides statistics on the estimated number of IDPs and refugees from South Sudan since 15 December 2013.

<b>South Sudan</b>	
▪ <b>IDPs</b> (source OCHA)	<b>231,500</b>
▪ <b>Refugees</b>	<b>229,587</b>
<b>South Sudanese refugees</b>	
▪ <b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>6,000</b>
▪ <b>Kenya</b>	<b>4,800</b>
▪ <b>Sudan</b>	<b>-*</b>
▪ <b>Uganda</b>	<b>32,000</b>
<b>Total South Sudanese refugees displaced since 15 December 2013</b>	<b>42,800</b>

\*In Sudan, there are unconfirmed reports of thousands of people having crossed the border into South Kordofan State. However, these figures have not yet been confirmed owing to lack of access.

## Overview

### South Sudan

Since violent clashes between competing factions within the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM and SPLA) broke out in Juba on 15 December, some 231,500 South Sudanese have been displaced internally, including some 60,000 who have sought security in the compounds of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The conflict also forced another estimated 42,800 South Sudanese refugees to flee their homes and to cross into Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. The majority of the refugees are women and children.

What started as a political dispute has evolved in a full-scale regional and ethnic war. Initially fighting among SPLA elements spread to Jonglei State, which has been the theatre of a violent insurgency and inter-ethnic conflict, with high civilian casualties and mass displacement of civilians within and across South Sudan's borders. At the time of writing, the violence has spread seven out of ten states, with no sign of letting up even as peace talks are taking place in Addis Ababa under the auspices of IGAD. Resulting insecurity is making conditions for humanitarian interventions extremely difficult.

UNHCR has declared a Level 2 emergency for the situation in South Sudan and the affected neighbouring countries, and is mobilizing the necessary support and additional resources to address the growing needs of those newly displaced.

UNHCR's planning figure for internally displaced people (IDPs) for the first three months of 2014 is 400,000. It is assumed that displacement figures will peak around this number during the initial stages of the conflict and will remain relatively constant thereafter. Planning figures will be reviewed depending on the developments on the ground.

UNHCR is participating in the IDP response through the inter-agency collaborative approach under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. UNHCR is leading the protection cluster, which is co-facilitated by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC); co-leading the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Agency for Technical Development and Cooperation (ACTED), and supporting the IOM-led shelter/non-food items (NFI) cluster.

UNHCR is working closely with UNMISS, OCHA, other sister agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide shelter, NFIs and protection to the internally displaced.

The Office also continues to support the nearly 230,000 refugees inside South Sudan, mainly in Unity and Upper Nile States. Refugee camps in Maban County, Upper Nile State and in Pariang County, Unity State remain operational. The refugees inside the country are also seriously affected by the conflict. Operational continuity plans have been developed in close consultation with partners to ensure that sustained protection and life-saving assistance for the refugees continued to be delivered. NFI distribution started for all refugees in Upper Nile State on 3 January and food rations for 45 days have already been distributed to all refugees.

## **Ethiopia**

Since 15 December 2013, some 6,000 South Sudanese refugees have been received in Gambella State, with a large concentration in the Akobo area. There are also reports of asylum-seekers residing with the host community in Wanthoa Woreda, however exact numbers could not be confirmed for security reasons which have prevented access to this area. Based on the current pace of arrivals, it is expected that by the end of March 2014, the number of new arrivals may rise to 30,000, should the current insecurity in South Sudan prevail.

The majority of the refugees are entering Gambella from Jonglei State, but smaller numbers have also crossed into Benishangul Gumuz State from Upper Nile State. Considering that the adjacent areas to Ethiopia are inhabited by Nuer and other minority groups, it is unlikely that the Dinka ethnic population will cross into Ethiopia. However, should the situation in Jonglei and Upper Nile States continue to worsen, the lack of basic assistance may cause further displacement into Ethiopia. During the rainy season, the situation is expected to deteriorate even further as virtually all roads in Jonglei become impassable due to heavy flooding.

Some of the key challenges that UNHCR is striving to address are: the difficulty of accessing and delivering assistance to new arrivals at the main entry points (Yabus and Akobo); the congestion of existing transit facilities in Gambella and Assosa areas, despite the creation of an additional site in Ashura (Assosa region); and the potential protection and security risks related to the different ethnic profiles of the “old” and new South Sudanese refugees.

In addition, while the Government of Ethiopia has reiterated its open-door policy for refugees, it maintains a strict encampment policy, which means that additional camps will have to be developed to accommodate new arrivals from South Sudan.

## **Kenya**

By the end of November 2013, more than 45,000 South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in Kenya, including over 10,000 in Kakuma. Since mid-December 2013, an additional 4,800 South Sudanese have crossed into Kenya, through Nadapal, the only official border crossing point between Kenya and South Sudan, which is located in the north-western county of Turkana. However, given the instability prevailing in South Sudan, entry into Kenya by those fleeing to seek safety is likely to take place at various unofficial entry points in Turkana County.

The presence of illegal firearms in north-western Kenya, combined with the region’s porous borders with neighbouring countries, render areas surrounding Kakuma extremely insecure, including the risk of highway banditry or armed robbery. Consequently, coordinated protection monitoring of the border region by the Government of Kenya, UNHCR and partners has intensified since mid-December.

The high number of unaccompanied and separated children, estimated at 11,000 prior to the influx, remains a major concern in Ethiopia

Based on the current rate of new arrivals, the total number of new refugees from South Sudan is expected to rise to 20,000 by the end of March 2014. The numbers of unaccompanied and separated children, estimated at 11,000 prior to the influx, are particularly high and represent a major concern.

## Uganda

Some 32,000 South Sudanese refugees have already fled, mostly from Jonglei and Unity States, into Uganda since 15 December, and new refugees continue to arrive in Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Koboko districts, using multiple border points. UNHCR and its main government counterpart, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), have activated the Contingency Plan for South Sudan. New arrivals assemble at designated collection points from which they are transported to existing transit and reception centres for further assistance. All South Sudanese asylum-seekers are registered upon arrival at the reception/transit centres by the Government of Uganda and are granted *prima facie* refugee status.

The very high number of arrivals is of great concern. It is expected that the total number of new South Sudanese refugees may rise to 60,000 by the end of March 2014. Limited assistance has been available so far, with significant gaps in shelter, water and sanitation facilities, as well as medical supplies at the already overcrowded sites. Given the scale of the emergency, in a country that is already dealing with a major refugee influx from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on its eastern front, urgent coordinated humanitarian response is required in order to meet basic needs.

## Sudan

There are unconfirmed reports of thousands of people having crossed the border into the State of South Kordofan in Sudan. These figures have not yet been verified through registration owing to the volatile security situation.

The Government of Sudan has formed a high-level technical committee which is undertaking initial assessment missions in bordering states to assess the overall situation and plan response measure, including the identification of potential relocation sites. Under its mandate, UNHCR is working closely with the Government of Sudan, and the Commission for Refugees (COR) in particular, as well as with other partners to ensure a coordinated response. State-level committees are also being set up to manage any potential refugee influx.

A contingency plan is being prepared in coordination with COR and other partners. UNHCR is preparing for a refugee influx of up to 50,000 people during the first three months of 2014. The Office will work closely with the authorities to ensure that refugees have access to protection and assistance in Sudan and that returning Sudanese refugees are able to access Sudanese territory and are treated in a non-discriminatory manner.

### Summary financial requirements (by 10 January)

Operations	2014 ExCom-approved budget	SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION		Total requirements
		Portion of the ExCom-approved budget dedicated to the South Sudan Situation	Additional requirements	
SOUTH SUDAN	230,067,933	29,401,392	18,706,021	248,773,954
ETHIOPIA	199,806,798	-	4,933,000	204,739,798
KENYA	229,021,618	-	4,942,083	233,963,701
UGANDA	117,607,546	-	25,289,191	142,896,737
SUDAN	97,449,471	-	880,000	98,329,471
HQS			250,000	250,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>716,518,754</b>	<b>29,401,392</b>	<b>55,000,295</b>	<b>928,953,661</b>
Support costs (7 %)			3,850,021	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>716,518,754</b>	<b>29,401,392</b>	<b>58,850,316</b>	<b>928,953,661</b>

## **STRATEGY AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES**

### **South Sudan**

In order to be able to continue catering for the refugee population inside South Sudan, UNHCR is counting on additional funds for the necessary emergency activities as outlined in this Appeal.

#### ***Leadership and coordination***

With the declaration of the Level 2 emergency in South Sudan, UNHCR has assumed co-leadership of the camp coordination/camp management (CCCM) cluster, together with IOM, and is supporting the IOM-led shelter/NFI cluster. UNHCR continues to lead the protection cluster which is co-facilitated by NRC. UNHCR has deployed additional staff to provide necessary support to inter-agency efforts in these three areas.

#### ***Protection***

UNHCR's role as lead agency for the protection cluster, which it is carrying out in coordination with the Government of South Sudan, includes ensuring that protection is central to the overall humanitarian response and that it is coordinated in an effective and predictable manner.

In the context of the overall cluster coordination, UNHCR's actions include: i) ensuring the overall coordination of protection actors, ongoing formal and informal advocacy and outreach; ii) ensuring the harmonization of qualitative and quantitative data on IDPs; iii) organizing inter-agency assessment missions; iv) participating in protection monitoring in Juba and other affected areas to identify and refer persons with specific needs to relevant actors; v) ensuring that protection considerations are taken into account and are integrated into the work of other clusters and sectors, and that protection gaps identified are responded to and prevention mechanisms put in place; vi) providing protection analysis and trends.

Protection activities relate to the need for protection of civilians from the effects of the armed conflict, prevention and response to SGBV and child protection risks, including efforts to strengthen existing and establishing new referral mechanisms.

#### ***Non-food items and shelter assistance***

UNHCR works closely with UNMISS to support improvements to the conditions of those living in the Protection of Civilian areas within the UNMISS bases in Juba. This assistance will be extended to other sites as required. Non-food items are distributed to IDP families at UNMISS bases and church sites in Juba. UNHCR plans to assist 75,000 IDPs with shelter and NFIs during the first three months of 2014. This assistance will consist of: basic (emergency) NFIs designed for a family of four, including blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito net, jerry cans, buckets, hygiene/sanitary materials for women; and emergency shelter (tents for 5,000 families, and plastic sheeting). Airlifting of this assistance started on 6 January 2014.

UNHCR will also support the provision of shelter experts to assist with site planning and other shelter needs. Special focus will be placed on community participation with IDP involvement in the process.

Special measures will be put in place to ensure that most vulnerable people, including women and children, unaccompanied children, people with disabilities, individuals requiring accompanied care, and other people at risk, can have access to assistance.

#### ***Camp management and camp coordination***

UNHCR will work closely with IOM to ensure that displacement sites, both within UNMISS compounds and outside, are provided with proper camp management and coordination services: this includes ensuring that gaps in delivery of services and assistance are known and communicated to the humanitarian community, and

that a comprehensive protection perspective is integrated into the overall response. Furthermore, UNHCR will work with the humanitarian community to ensure adherence to Sphere standards as much as possible, and that there is consistency in the approach taken to camp management activities throughout South Sudan, for both IDPS and refugees.

In addition to co-leading the CCCM cluster, UNHCR will build the capacity of relevant stakeholders in the areas of camp management and information management.

Central to all activities will be increased engagement with affected communities and their mobilization to create support networks, as well as a community-based approach to the programming and delivery of assistance projects.

### **Main challenges**

The extremely volatile security situation poses the main challenge to protection and assistance efforts inside South Sudan, impacting access to the affected populations, staff security and logistics. The conflict has spread to seven of the country's ten states, and the situation changes on a daily basis.

Identified needs	Activities
<b>Protection from effects of armed conflict</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Regular dialogue and information sharing on (physical) protection of civilians with UNMISS, state/ non-state actors and other stakeholders.</li> <li>◦ Protection by presence in all conflict-affected areas (CE, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Lakes, Warrap - six states as priority locations) to ensure that appropriate referrals for support and/or conflict mitigation activities are provided for affected communities.</li> <li>◦ Identification of and referral of people with specific needs, including for psychosocial counselling for groups, and for individuals such as persons people with disabilities affected by armed conflict. There is a great need for the provision of services such as specialized mental health care or psychosocial support.</li> <li>◦ Development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for referral mechanisms.</li> </ul>
<b>Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Strengthening of existing and establishing new monitoring networks; creation of referral pathways to ensure services are accessible for women, men, boys and girls survivors of SGBV (<i>inter alia</i> to partners who provide health support e.g. PEP kits, clinical management of rape survivors, hygiene kits, psychosocial support, access to safe houses/areas, and legal advice), women's empowerment groups, individual/group targeted material assistance for people facing specific SGBV risks, such as people with disabilities, children, LGBTI people of concern, and individuals engaged in survival sex (particularly in displacement areas in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Central Equatoria States).</li> <li>◦ Development of SOPs for referral mechanisms in displacement areas.</li> </ul>
<b>Protection of Children</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Prevention of forced recruitment.</li> <li>◦ Identification, family tracing and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children and adolescents, including provision of alternative care and support and efforts to prevent family separation.</li> <li>◦ Identification and support to other children identified to be at specific risk.</li> <li>◦ Psychosocial activities and support for children, including</li> </ul>

	<p>establishment of child friendly spaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Identification of teachers and provision of access to education services and learning materials.</li> <li>◦ Establishment and support to community-based child protection networks.</li> </ul>
<b>Law and policy development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Ongoing advocacy and support to facilitate accession to the Kampala Convention. Convening of one inter-ministerial workshop as well as bilateral workshops with specific Ministries on benefits of accession.</li> </ul>
<b>Shelter and infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Emergency shelter for 75,000 people in the first three months including adequate provision for temporary learning spaces.</li> </ul>
<b>Basic and domestic items</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ NFIs for 75,000 people in the first three months.</li> </ul>
<b>Community mobilization</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ (Re)establishment of community support networks and community watch groups.</li> <li>◦ Promotion and integration of a community-based approach in programming and delivery of assistance projects.</li> </ul>
<b>Coordination and partnerships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Cluster leadership at national and sub-national levels.</li> <li>◦ Leadership of refugee response, coordination of partners and interventions in support of refugee response.</li> <li>◦ Information management support for refugee response, including coordinated assessments and population data management.</li> <li>◦ Mainstreaming protection-based approaches into all assistance projects.</li> <li>◦ Regular inter-cluster and bilateral dialogues on protection mainstreaming with individual clusters.</li> <li>◦ Organization of training for the protection cluster on protection mainstreaming for further dissemination at an inter-cluster level.</li> <li>◦ Inter-agency assessment missions.</li> </ul>
<b>Camp management and coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ CCCM cluster co-leadership at national and sub-national levels.</li> <li>◦ Camp management capacity building.</li> <li>◦ Information management capacity building and delivery.</li> </ul>
<b>Logistics and supply</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Transport, handling, distributions for 75,000 people in the first three months.</li> </ul>
<b>Operation management, coordination and support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Operational support to partner agencies, mainly protection partners in the form of assets, field bases, air movement of staff etc.</li> </ul>

## Ethiopia

Since mid-December 2013, UNHCR has been coordinating the response to the refugee influx from South Sudan in Ethiopia, together with its Government counterpart, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), and with the Inter-Agency Task Force on refugees, comprising UN sister agencies, NGO partners, donors and government authorities.

Despite the difficulties in accessing the main border-entry points and the lack of humanitarian actors on the ground in these areas, core relief items, high energy biscuits, and general food rations have been provided to newly arrived refugees prior to their relocation to existing reception centres and camps. Despite the creation of a new site in the Assosa area to accommodate new arrivals, the latter already needs to be expanded while all camps in the Gambella area have already reached their maximum capacity.

This Appeal includes the costs of construction of a new camp, the expansion of Fugnido and Okugo existing refugee camps in the Gambella area, and the establishment of three reception centres in Gambella and one in Assosa, so as to receive new arrivals from South Sudan. Health and nutrition, water and sanitation, and education-related facilities will be created in new sites and improved in existing ones. A wide range of protection activities will also be catered for, as described in the table below.

<b>Additional needs identified and related activities</b>	
⇒	Establishment of four reception/transit centres; creation of a new camp in Gambella and expansion of the newly created site in Assosa
⇒	Procurement of emergency shelter to 2,000 households
⇒	Transportation of refugees from the border areas to the reception/transit centres and then onward to the camps
⇒	Mobilization/transportation of initial resources (i.e. core relief items) to Gambella/Assosa sites
⇒	Individual registration of refugees and identification of people with special needs at the reception/transit centres
⇒	Establishment of special arrangements for protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk (registration, best interest determination (BID), material and psychosocial support, child-friendly spaces and recreational activities)
⇒	Prevention of and response to SGBV through community sensitization activities, provision of safe spaces, referral mechanisms and psychosocial support of survivors
⇒	Provision of emergency health including the availability of PEP kits and clinical management of rape survivors and nutrition supplies and infrastructure in new sites
⇒	Provision of water supplies (trucking), communal latrines, hygiene promotion activities and assessment/development of permanent water sources in the new sites
⇒	Establishment of pre-school centres and temporary structure for emergency primary education, construction of classrooms, provision of school feeding arrangements, educational supplies, recruitment of teachers

## **Kenya**

In accordance with Kenya's Contingency Plan for South Sudan, at the first sign of a surge in new arrivals, the Government of Kenya and UNHCR increased border protection monitoring and, together with partners, coordinated a humanitarian response ranging from a favourable, protection-sensitive screening and admission policy, to initial protection and relief emergency services. Requested resources will enable a more robust coordinated humanitarian response, including: border protection monitoring; the establishment of a screening centre at the Nadapal border crossing point; the rehabilitation and expansion of the transit centre at Lokichoggio and the reception centre inside Kakuma camp: the provision of essential life-saving and life-sustaining services; and the purchase of core relief items.

In the event of a mass influx of asylum-seekers (more than 1,000 per day), the capacity of the transit and reception centres will not suffice to accommodate such numbers. Consequently, arrangements will be made for new arrivals to be transported directly to plots within the camp where temporary shelters will be constructed, and dry food rations, firewood, core relief items and essential services will be provided.

<b>Additional needs identified and related activities</b>
⇒ Food assistance for up to 20,000 beneficiaries
⇒ Registration of all arriving refugees according to biometric standards, and provision of proper documentation
⇒ Establishment of special arrangements for identification, protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children (registration, BID, material and psychosocial support, child-friendly spaces and recreational activities)
⇒ Construction of emergency shelter for up to 20,000 new arrivals, including procurement of 5,000 lightweight tents
⇒ Provision of emergency health, including the availability of PEP kits and clinical management of rape survivors
⇒ Construction and rehabilitation of 25 km of access roads
⇒ Deployment of an additional 30 police officers, construction of two new police posts and accommodation, procurement of another two security vehicles, 26 VHF handsets and two base stations for communications
⇒ Rental of passenger buses and provision of police and medical escort services for up to 20,000 people
⇒ Procurement and distribution of 2,400 MT of firewood for domestic energy needs to up to 20,000 people
⇒ Establishment of foster arrangements and assistance for unaccompanied children, including hiring 20 child case workers and two more child protection officers
⇒ Setting up of six tented schools for primary school children and development of child-friendly spaces for up to 16,000 children (since nearly 80 per cent of new arrivals to date are children), including learning and teaching material
⇒ Construction and reinforcement of water supply and sanitation infrastructure for 20,000 new arrivals, including five boreholes, 2,500 family and 500 communal latrines
⇒ Provision of core relief items to up to 20,000 newly arrived people, as well as sanitary kits for women and girls of reproductive age
⇒ Provision of basic health services to up to 20,000 new arrivals including upgrading existing medical facilities, construction of two more health posts in the new site within Kakuma camp, and purchase of one ambulance
⇒ Purchase of six light vehicles to support overall response
⇒ Provision of legal, medical and psychological assistance to SGBV survivors, as well as organization of awareness-raising sessions on SGBV.

## **Uganda**

In Uganda, all new arrivals are accommodated and provided with immediate assistance in existing transit, reception and settlement facilities; however these are already seriously overcrowded. Based on the outcome of the current joint Government-UNHCR-Inter-Agency needs assessment, and in close cooperation with the relevant Ugandan authorities and other partners, UNHCR will develop new fully-serviced transit and reception facilities so as to decongest the existing ones and reduce public health and safety risks. All new arrivals will undergo biometric registration through which individuals with specific needs will be identified and referred to relevant partners for targeted assistance (e.g. family reunification or foster arrangements for separated and unaccompanied children).

UNHCR will also expedite the relocation of new arrivals from the transit/reception centres to receiving settlements. Critical investment will be made in existing and new receiving settlements, in particular in the areas of site planning, infrastructure rehabilitation/expansion/development, including for access roads, plot demarcation and shelter.

Another key priority for UNHCR will be to mobilize and strengthen the capacity of service providers to effectively deliver life-saving and life-sustaining basic services in protection, shelter, food, water, sanitation, hygiene, primary healthcare, education, security and settlement administration/management and coordination.

<b>Additional needs identified and related activities</b>	
⇒	Reception, registration, identification of people with special needs, and documentation of all new arrivals
⇒	Establishment of special arrangements for identification, protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk (registration, BID, material and psychosocial support, child-friendly spaces and recreational activities)
⇒	Procurement of emergency shelter material including core relief items
⇒	Provision of hospital tents, four ambulances and construction of health facilities in five sites
⇒	Provision of emergency health, including the availability of PEP kits and clinical management of rape survivors
⇒	Construction of 10 water points, tanker trucking, and maintenance services
⇒	Construction of 400 communal and 10,000 households latrines
⇒	Prevention of and response to SGBV through community sensitization activities, referral mechanisms, access to safe spaces, legal assistance and psychosocial support to SGBV survivors
⇒	Set-up of child-friendly spaces, learning facilities and teaching services for 10,000 students
⇒	Passenger and cargo transport services, including fuel and maintenance services

## **Sudan**

UNHCR is preparing for a refugee influx of up to 50,000 people under its contingency planning for the first quarter of 2014.

Movements of both South Sudanese refugees and Sudanese returnees are expected through four main corridors from the states of Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile in South Sudan. It is assumed that new arrivals will be transported to two pre-designated sites where individual registration will take place and specific interventions for people with special needs, including unaccompanied minors/separated children and those at risk of SGBV, will be carried out.

While the security situation is very volatile, UNHCR has the ability to provide assistance in South Kordofan and other states through its national partners, and is planning to pre-position NFIs in Kosti. As refugee numbers are still unconfirmed, only activities related to the provision of NFIs for up to 15,000 refugees are budgeted for at this stage, in addition to administrative support related to monitoring of population arrivals and contingency planning.

Preparedness planning further foresees: the establishment of field/protection teams to monitor and intervene at four potential arrival corridors; the establishment of two refugee camps/relocation sites; the establishment of an office presence in Kosti and El Obeid; and individual registration. These assumptions are subject to review as the situation develops and ongoing assessments provide a clearer picture of the numbers and needs of refugees.

<b>Additional needs identified and related activities</b>	
⇒	Prepositioning and distribution of basic domestic items for 15,000 refugees
⇒	
⇒	Contingency planning and coordination
⇒	Field/protection monitoring of new arrivals
⇒	Site planning/preparation for proposed relocation sites
⇒	Advocacy with federal, state and local authorities

## **COORDINATION**

### **South Sudan**

UNHCR is participating in the IDP response through the inter-agency collaborative approach under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. UNHCR is leading the protection cluster, which is co-facilitated by NRC, co-leading the CCCM cluster together with IOM, and supporting the IOM-led shelter/NFI cluster.

UNHCR's role as lead for the protection cluster, carried out in coordination with the Government of South Sudan, includes ensuring that protection is central to the overall humanitarian response to the current crisis, and that the protection response is coordinated in an effective and predictable manner. The structure of the protection cluster includes the child protection sub-cluster led by UNICEF, the mine action sub-cluster, led by UNMAS, and the GBV sub-cluster, co-led by UNFPA and IRC.

The CCCM cluster is jointly led and supported by UNHCR, IOM and ACTED. The three agencies have been working together to provide immediate support to the populations living in UNMISS compounds, ensuring a coordinated delivery of service and assistance. The three agencies will continue to work together, with UNHCR taking responsibility for cluster leadership, information management services, training and capacity building of camp management partners for the response in Juba. As the situation evolves, the delivery of comparable services and support to both UNMISS locations outside Juba, as well as sites outside the UNMISS locations.

UNHCR works closely with UNMIS through the IOM-led shelter/NFI cluster, providing shelter and site planning support.

International standards will be applied to ensure consistency and harmonization of the assistance. It is expected that this will help minimize the risks of tension among groups and facilitate coexistence among different communities.

### **Ethiopia**

From the very onset, UNHCR has been coordinating the response to this refugee influx from South Sudan together with its government counterpart, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), and with the Inter-Agency Task Force on refugees, comprising UN sister agencies, NGO partners, donors and other government authorities.

### **Kenya**

The emergency humanitarian response is led and coordinated primarily by the Government of Kenya, supported by UNHCR and a consortium of partners, notably, the World Food programme (WFP), the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Africa Inland Church (AIC), the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the National Council of Churches of Kenya, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), the Jesuit Refugee

Service (JRS), Don-Bosco, World Vision (WV), the Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK) and FilmAid International.

## Uganda

The Government of Uganda, especially the Office of the Prime Minister, and UNHCR are jointly leading and coordinating the emergency response in Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Koboko districts. Their efforts are supported by numerous partners, notably: WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, *Médecins Sans Frontières-France* (MSF-F), Medical Teams International (MTI), the Danish Refugee Council - Danish Demining Group (DRC-DDG), the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

## Sudan

As the agency mandated to provide protection and seek durable solutions for refugees, UNHCR is supporting the Government of Sudan's preparedness for a possible refugee response with relevant partners. The Office is working closely with its main government counterpart, the Commission for Refugees (COR), which is responsible for refugee affairs in Sudan.

Utilizing the existing well-developed humanitarian coordination system in Sudan, UNHCR is liaising closely with OCHA to develop an integrated response plan. Operational coordination is underway with WFP, UNICEF and IOM.

In Sudan, coordination meetings have taken place with relevant partners, including international and national NGOs, primarily at this stage to keep all stakeholders abreast of the latest developments, assess capacity and guarantee the appropriate level of preparedness.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR's total requirement for the five operations affected by population displacement in South Sudan amounts to some USD **88 million**, including USD **59 million** supplementary budget component.

## Financial requirements for South Sudan

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total (USD)
<b>Favourable Protection Environment</b>	<b>1,222,352</b>	<b>68,032</b>	<b>1,290,384</b>
Law and policy developed		68,032	68,032
Administrative institutions and practice		0	0
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,222,352	0	1,222,352
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced		0	0
Public attitude towards people of concern		0	0
<b>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</b>	<b>2,901,176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,901,176</b>
Reception conditions	2,901,176	0	2,901,176
Identification of statelessness		0	0
Registration and profiling		0	0
Status determination procedures		0	0
Individual documentation		0	0
Civil registration and status documentation		0	0
Family reunification		0	0
<b>Security from Violence and Exploitation</b>	<b>2,975,054</b>	<b>2,721,260</b>	<b>5,696,314</b>
Protection from crime			
Protection from effects of armed conflict		1,496,693	1,496,693
Prevention of and response to SGBV	1,578,527	612,284	2,190,811
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced			
Protection of children	1,396,527	612,284	2,008,811
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>	<b>7,312,124</b>	<b>8,733,101</b>	<b>16,045,225</b>
Health		0	0
Reproductive health and HIV services		0	0
Nutrition		0	0
Food security		0	0
Water		0	0
Sanitation and hygiene		0	0
Shelter and infrastructure	6,060,948	6,067,338	12,128,286
Access to energy		0	0
Basic and domestic items	1,251,176	2,665,763	3,916,939
Services for people with specific needs		0	0
Education		0	0
<b>Community Empowerment and Self-Management</b>	<b>6,204,704</b>	<b>408,189</b>	<b>6,612,893</b>
Community mobilization		408,189	408,189
Coexistence with local communities	3,702,352	0	3,702,352
Natural resources and shared environment		0	0
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,502,352	0	2,502,352
<b>Durable Solutions</b>	<b>3,153,528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,153,528</b>
Comprehensive solutions strategy		0	0
Voluntary return	1,001,176	0	1,001,176
Reintegration	2,152,352	0	2,152,352
Integration		0	0
Resettlement		0	0
<b>Leadership, Coordination and Partnership</b>	<b>902,352</b>	<b>1,162,482</b>	<b>2,064,834</b>
Coordination and partnerships	451,176	136,063	587,239
Camp management and coordination		1,026,418	1,026,418
Emergency management			
Donor relations and resource mobilization	451,176		451,176
<b>Logistics and Operations Support</b>	<b>4,730,104</b>	<b>5,612,958</b>	<b>10,343,062</b>
Logistics and supply	3,343,527	4,252,328	7,595,855
Operation management, coordination and support	1,386,577	1,360,630	2,747,207
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>	<b>29,401,394</b>	<b>18,706,021</b>	<b>48,107,415</b>
Support Costs (7%)		1,309,421	1,309,421
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>29,401,394</b>	<b>20,015,442</b>	<b>49,416,836</b>

## Financial Requirements for Ethiopia

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total (USD)
<b>Favourable Protection Environment</b>		0	0
Access to legal assistance and remedies		0	0
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced		0	0
International and regional instruments		0	0
Law and policy		0	0
Public attitude towards people of concern		0	0
<b>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</b>		113,019	113,019
Status determination procedures		0	0
Civil registration and status documentation		0	0
Family reunification		0	0
Identification of statelessness		0	0
Individual documentation		0	0
Registration and profiling		0	0
Reception conditions		113,019	113,019
<b>Security from Violence and Exploitation</b>		0	0
Protection from crime		0	0
Protection of children		0	0
Prevention and response to SGBV		0	0
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced		0	0
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>		3,208,657	3,208,657
Food security		0	0
Health		548,948	548,948
Nutrition		349,820	349,820
Education		0	0
Reproductive health and HIV services		0	0
Access to energy		322,911	322,911
Basic and domestic items		0	0
Sanitation and hygiene		505,894	505,894
Services for people with specific needs		0	0
Shelter and infrastructure		1,265,810	1,265,810
Water		215,274	215,274
<b>Community Empowerment and Self Reliance</b>		0	0
Community mobilization		0	0
Natural resources and shared environment		0	0
Coexistence with local communities		0	0
Self-reliance and livelihood activities		0	0
<b>Durable Solutions</b>		0	0
Integration		0	0
Resettlement		0	0
Voluntary return		0	0
<b>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</b>		3,229	3,229
Camp management and coordination		0	0
Coordination and partnerships		3,229	3,229
Donor relations and resource mobilization		0	0
<b>Logistics and Operations Support</b>		1,608,095	1,608,095
Logistics and supply		1,392,822	1,392,822
Operations management, coordination and support		215,273	215,273
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>4,933,000</b>	<b>4,933,000</b>
Support Costs (7%)		345,310	345,310
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>5,278,310</b>	<b>5,278,310</b>

## Financial requirements for Kenya

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total (USD)
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>		<b>113,090</b>	<b>113,090</b>
Law and policy developed or strengthened		0	0
Administrative institutions and practice developed		0	0
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies		56,545	56,545
Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement		56,545	56,545
Public attitude towards persons of concern		0	0
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>		<b>878,753</b>	<b>878,753</b>
Reception conditions		527,001	527,001
Identification of statelessness		0	0
Access to and quality of status determination procedures		56,545	56,545
Level of individual documentation		35,978	35,978
Civil status documentation		52,274	52,274
Registration and profiling		150,410	150,410
Family reunification		56,545	56,545
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>		<b>339,459</b>	<b>339,459</b>
Protection from crime		111,959	111,959
protection from effects of armed conflict		16,964	16,964
Risk of SGBV reduced		111,959	111,959
Risks related to detention reduced		65,780	65,780
Protection of children		32,796	32,796
<b>Basic needs and services</b>		<b>2,594,098</b>	<b>2,594,098</b>
Health		185,468	185,468
Education		157,196	157,196
Access to energy		56,545	56,545
Basic domestic and hygiene items		182,075	182,075
HIV/ AIDS response		56,545	56,545
Services for groups with specific needs		56,545	56,545
Shelter and infrastructure		728,302	728,302
Sanitation		385,638	385,638
Water		401,471	401,471
Nutrition		306,475	306,475
Food security		77,837	77,837
<b>Community empowerment and self-management</b>		<b>320,046</b>	<b>320,046</b>
community mobilization strengthened		56,545	56,545
Peaceful co-existence		263,501	263,501
Self-reliance and livelihoods		0	0
Natural resources and shared environment		0	0
<b>Durable solutions</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed		0	0
Voluntary return		0	0
Integration		0	0
Resettlement		0	0
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Partnership		0	0
Camp management and coordination		0	0
Emergency management		0	0
Donor relations & resource mobilization strengthened		0	0
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>		<b>696,637</b>	<b>696,637</b>
Logistics and supply		37,320	37,320
Programme management, coordination and support		659,317	659,317
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>4,942,083</b>	<b>4,942,083</b>
Support Costs (7%)		<b>345,946</b>	<b>345,946</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>5,288,029</b>	<b>5,288,029</b>

## Financial requirements Uganda

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total (USD)
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>		<b>134,091</b>	<b>134,091</b>
Law and policy developed or strengthened		0	0
Administrative institutions and practice developed		0	0
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies		134,091	134,091
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i>		0	0
Public attitude towards persons of concern		0	0
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>		<b>2,471,649</b>	<b>2,471,649</b>
Reception conditions		1,373,111	1,373,111
Access to and quality of status determination procedures		185,329	185,329
Level of individual documentation		17,610	17,610
Civil status documentation		117,582	117,582
Registration and profiling		778,017	778,017
Family reunification		0	0
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>		<b>1,796,269</b>	<b>1,796,269</b>
Protection from crime		173,697	173,697
protection from effects of armed conflict		884,889	884,889
Risk of SGBV reduced		276,276	276,276
Risks related to detention reduced		0	0
Protection of children		461,406	461,406
<b>Basic needs and services</b>		<b>15,457,426</b>	<b>15,457,426</b>
Health		1,758,780	1,758,780
Education		2,119,552	2,119,552
Access to energy		379,238	379,238
Basic domestic and hygiene items		1,026,246	1,026,246
HIV/ AIDS response		341,314	341,314
Services for groups with specific needs		118,143	118,143
Shelter and infrastructure		5,451,516	5,451,516
Sanitation		3,084,470	3,084,470
Water		773,646	773,646
Nutrition		404,521	404,521
Food security		0	0
<b>Community empowerment and self-management</b>		<b>1,346,753</b>	<b>1,346,753</b>
Community mobilization strengthened		265,854	265,854
Peaceful co-existence		30,489	30,489
Self-reliance and livelihoods		839,687	839,687
Natural resources and shared environment		210,722	210,722
<b>Durable solutions</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed		0	0
Voluntary return		0	0
Integration		0	0
Resettlement		0	0
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>		<b>692,468</b>	<b>692,468</b>
Partnership		178,318	178,318
Camp management and coordination		252,825	252,825
Emergency management		109,629	109,629
Donor relations & resource mobilization strengthened		151,695	151,695
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>		<b>3,390,535</b>	<b>3,390,535</b>
Logistics and supply		463,668	463,668
Programme management, coordination and support		2,926,868	2,926,868
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>25,289,191</b>	<b>25,289,191</b>
Support Costs (7%)		1,770,243	1,770,243
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>27,059,435</b>	<b>27,059,435</b>

## Financial requirements for Sudan

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget for South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total (USD)
<b>Favourable Protection Environment</b>		0	0
Law and policy developed		0	0
Administrative institutions and practice		0	0
Access to legal assistance and remedies		0	0
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced		0	0
Public attitude towards people of concern		0	0
<b>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</b>		0	0
Reception conditions		0	0
Identification of statelessness		0	0
Registration and profiling		0	0
Status determination procedures		0	0
Individual documentation		0	0
Civil registration and status documentation		0	0
Family reunification		0	0
<b>Security from Violence and Exploitation</b>		0	0
Protection from crime		0	0
Protection from effects of armed conflict		0	0
Prevention of and response to SGBV		0	0
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced		0	0
Protection of children		0	0
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>		670,000	670,000
Health		0	0
Reproductive health and HIV services		0	0
Nutrition		0	0
Food security		0	0
Water		0	0
Sanitation and hygiene		0	0
Shelter and infrastructure		0	0
Access to energy		0	0
Basic and domestic items		670,000	670,000
Services for people with specific needs		0	0
Education		0	0
<b>Community Empowerment and Self-Management</b>		0	0
Community mobilization		0	0
Coexistence with local communities		0	0
Natural resources and shared environment		0	0
Self-reliance and livelihoods		0	0
<b>Durable Solutions</b>		0	0
Comprehensive solutions strategy		0	0
Voluntary return		0	0
Reintegration		0	0
Integration		0	0
Resettlement		0	0
<b>Leadership, Coordination and Partnership</b>		0	0
Coordination and partnerships		0	0
Camp management and coordination		0	0
Emergency management		0	0
Donor relations and resource mobilization		0	0
<b>Logistics and Operations Support</b>		210,000	210,000
Logistics and supply		210,000	210,000
Operation management, coordination and support		0	0
<b>SUB TOTAL</b>		<b>880,000</b>	<b>880,000</b>
Support Costs (7%)		61,600	61,600
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>941,600</b>	<b>941,600</b>