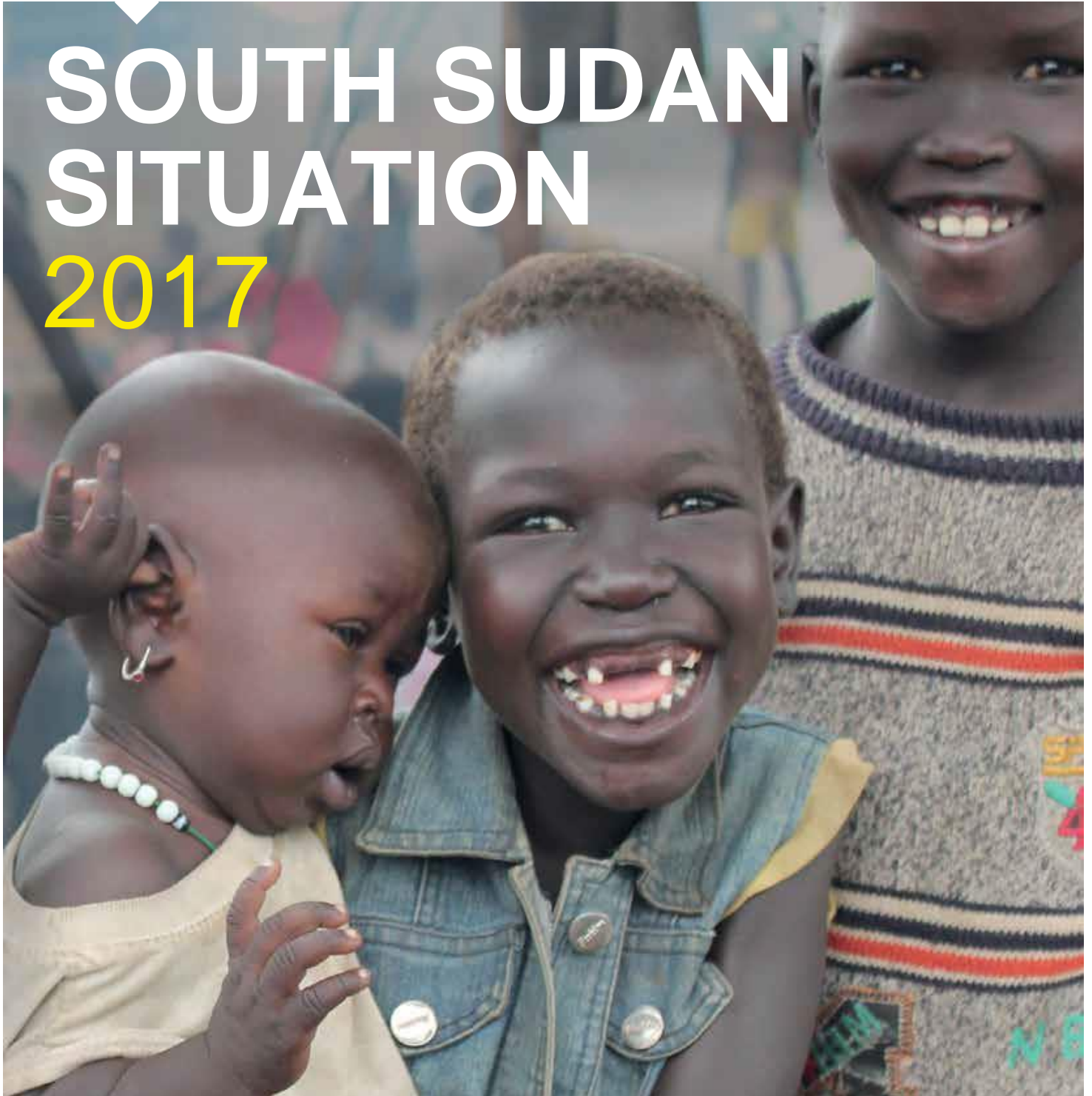


SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION 2017



Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2017

REVISED MAY 2017

COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

South Sudanese refugee children who arrived among the first wave to Ethiopia in September 2016 at Pagak reception centre, Gambella. UNHCR / R. Riek

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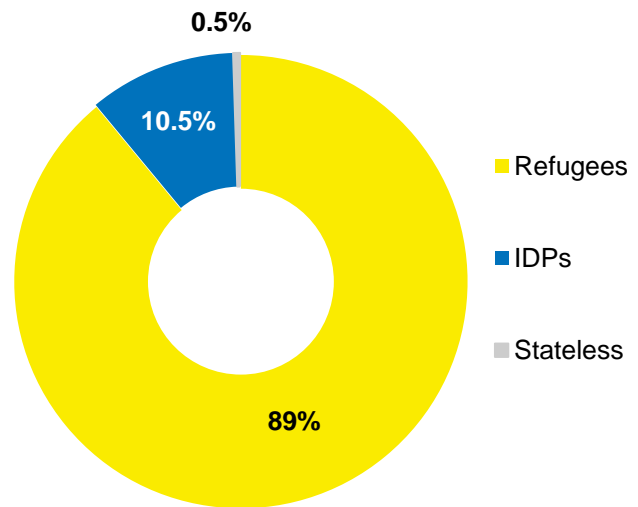
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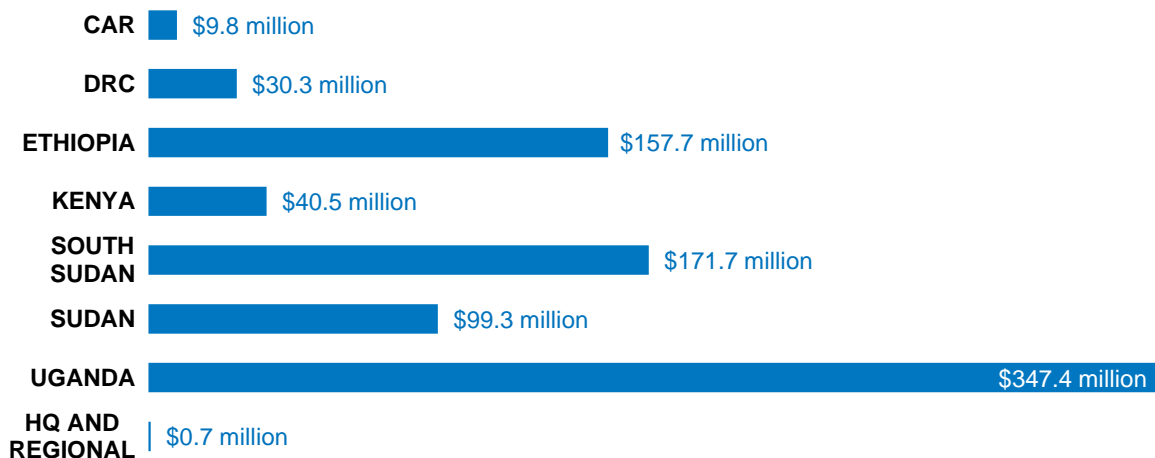
At a glance

2.3 million people of concern as of end-March 2017

Higher than expected levels of displacement from South Sudan into Sudan and Uganda in 2017 have required the revision of initial planning figures. In line with the revised 2017 regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), UNHCR is revising its supplementary requirements for the South Sudan situation in Sudan and Uganda, as presented in this updated 2017 supplementary appeal.

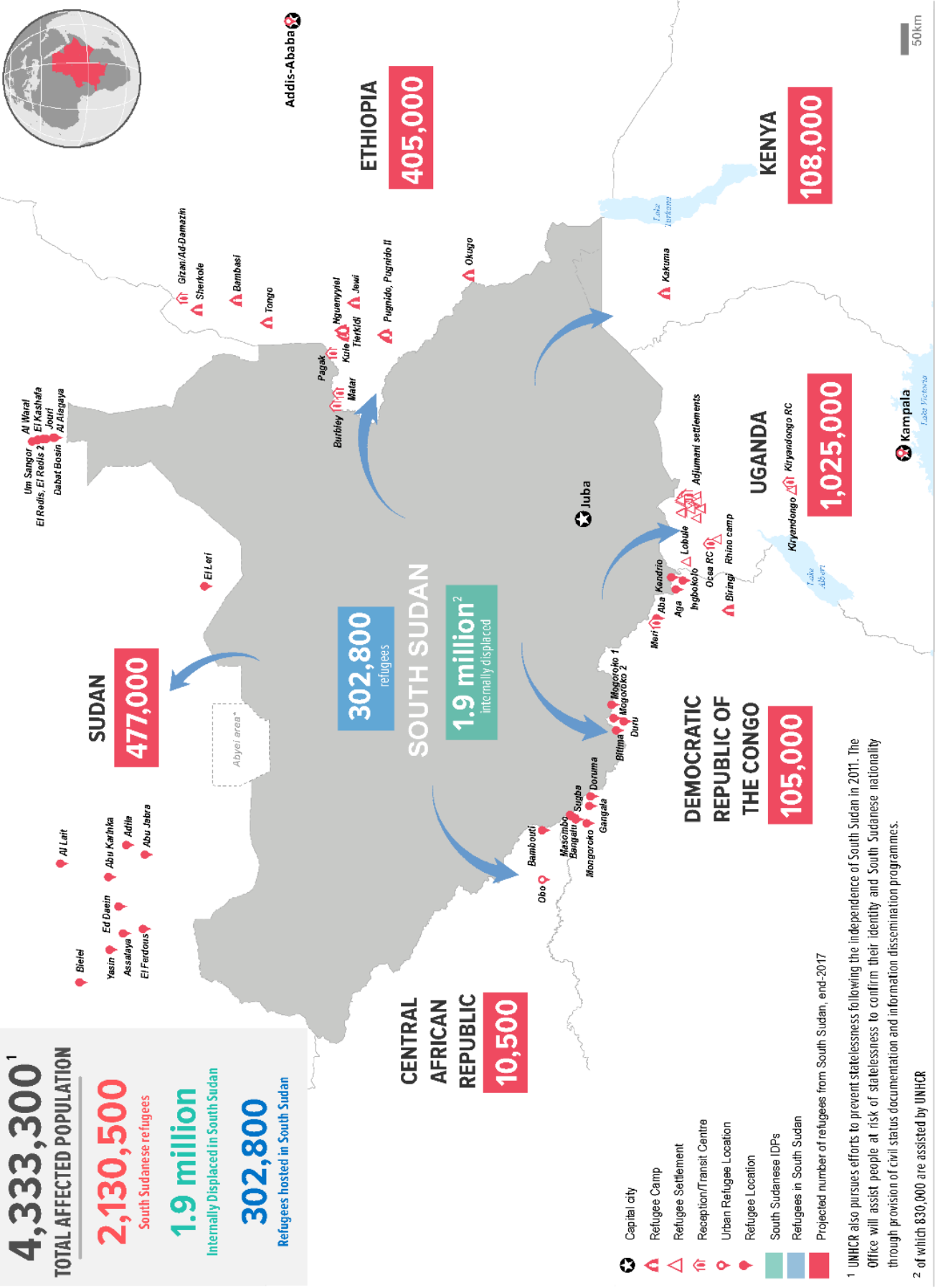


US\$883.5 million is needed in financial requirements for the South Sudan situation for January to December 2017¹



¹ All dollar signs denote US dollars. This total includes regional and global activities, and support costs (7 per cent).

Projected numbers of people of concern affected by the South Sudan Situation by 31 December 2017



Introduction

The South Sudanese crisis has become the largest and most complex emergency in Africa. Security in South Sudan continues to deteriorate and close to four million people—one-third of the total population—are displaced. More than 1.7 million South Sudanese have fled the country and an estimated 7.5 million people are in need of urgent humanitarian assistance inside South Sudan, including more than 1.9 million internally displaced people (IDPs).

Recent and continuing violence has generated new displacement, in particular in the Eastern Equatoria region and Western Bahr el Ghazal. The potential for further conflict in border areas persists, in particular in light of growing and widespread food insecurity, and with close to five million people in need of life-saving food assistance. Famine in parts of South Sudan is an increasingly likely scenario, and humanitarian actors have reported that an estimated 100,000 people are already affected by it in parts of former Unity State. One million children under five years of age are estimated to be acutely malnourished across the country, including 270,000 children who face the imminent risk of death should they not be reached in time with assistance. Protracted instability, brutal conflict and food insecurity are further compounded by a cholera outbreak which has spread to 12 counties in 32 states country-wide.

The majority of South Sudanese refugees have sought safety in Uganda. By the end of March 2017, the country was hosting 852,300 South Sudanese refugees and is struggling to cope with the ever-increasing needs. Some 195,000 South Sudanese arrived in the first three months of 2017 alone, an average rate of 2,000 refugees each day. Over 60 per cent of the new arrivals are children. An estimated 400,000 new arrivals from South Sudan are expected to enter Uganda in 2017. The Government of Uganda has maintained open borders and one of the most progressive refugee policies in Africa, promoting self-reliance of refugees and peaceful co-existence with host communities. However, urgent and massive support is needed to respond to the critical situation. Host communities and humanitarian agencies are struggling to feed and shelter the refugee arrivals and provide basic services. Providing access to safe drinking water remains an urgent priority in the dry lands of northern Uganda where refugees are hosted.

By the end of March 2017, refugees also continued to arrive in the neighbouring countries of Central African Republic (CAR; 1,600), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC; 74,100), Ethiopia (366,200), Kenya (95,300) and Sudan (379,700).

In Ethiopia, as a recent development, potential entry points continue being monitored to ensure new arrivals have access to asylum procedures. Reports received from South Sudan in April 2017

point to a deteriorating security situation in the Akobo area, resulting in large population movements that could result in an influx of up to 200,000 refugees into the Gambella region of Ethiopia. The situation is being monitored and contingency measures are being taken to respond should the influx materialize.

The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which emanated from the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, is being rolled out in Ethiopia and Uganda. CRRF as a new approach in Uganda is intended to enhance the UN-World Bank Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) Strategic Framework, itself designed to support the Government's implementation of the Settlement Transformation Agenda. In addition to UN agencies and the World Bank, ReHoPE aims to mobilize donors, development actors and the private sector through a joint strategy to enable a comprehensive approach to protection and solutions. ReHoPE is fully part of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Its implementation through a multi-stakeholder approach at national and district levels will form a key part of applying the CRRF.

Ethiopia embarked on implementing a multi-faceted transformative approach to support refugees, exemplified by the extensive commitments made at the UN Global Compact Leaders' Summit in June 2016, which it co-hosted. These include expansion of the "out-of-camp" policy to benefit 10 per cent of the current total refugee population; provision of work permits to refugees; increasing refugee enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary education to all qualified refugees; making available irrigable land to allow refugees and local communities to engage in crop production; and building industrial parks for 100,000 people where 30 per cent of jobs will be allocated to refugees. Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan II seeks to provide equitable economic growth and development by expanding demand driven basic socio-economic services and creating access to economic infrastructure in refugee hosting areas. The CRRF in Ethiopia will harness and maximize opportunities to closely coordinate some of the various initiatives underway for refugees and in refugee-hosting areas.

Populations of concern

OPERATION		POPULATION OF CONCERN	PLANNED ASSISTED POPULATION
		<i>as of 31 March 2017</i>	<i>by 31 December 2017</i>
CAR	South Sudanese refugees	1,639	10,500
DRC	South Sudanese refugees	74,148	105,000
ETHIOPIA	South Sudanese refugees	366,198	405,000
KENYA	South Sudanese refugees	95,283	108,000
SUDAN	South Sudanese refugees	379,692	477,000
UGANDA	South Sudanese refugees	852,281	1,025,000
Regional subtotal		1,769,241	2,130,500
SOUTH SUDAN	Refugees*	265,921	302,800
	IDPs**	240,000	830,000
	Stateless***	3,000	7,000
South Sudan subtotal		508,921	1,139,800
TOTAL		2,278,162	3,270,300

The above figures do not include local populations in host communities who would also benefit from humanitarian interventions under UNHCR's inclusive support strategy.

* Refugees in South Sudan include refugees from CAR, the DRC, Ethiopia, Sudan and other countries.

** Of nearly 1.9 million IDPs (as of March 2017), UNHCR projects to assist up to 830,000 IDPs assessed as most vulnerable and in need among the total IDP population, subject to availability of required resources.

*** During 2017, UNHCR plans to conduct mapping of the stateless population in South Sudan, including those who have become recently stateless due to the conflict, as well as those at the risk of becoming stateless in the future. The planned beneficiary figures for assistance in 2017 are the beneficiary population targeted mainly for the issuance of nationality certificates.

Financial summary

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the South Sudan Situation in 2017 amounted to \$483.9 million. To address the new needs of people of concern displaced by violence in South Sudan, UNHCR established an initial supplementary budget for \$297.9 million. Additional unforeseen needs in Sudan and Uganda have led to a further increase of supplementary budget needs of \$101.8 million. **The total revised 2017 requirements for the South Sudan Situation now amount to \$883.5 million, including support costs.**

OPERATION	ExCom-approved budget excluding the South Sudan Situation	SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION			Total revised requirements
		ExCom budget and subsequent adjustments ² related to the South Sudan Situation	Additional requirements	Total	
CAR	43,320,508	9,763,930	-	9,763,930	53,084,438
DRC	204,004,607	30,308,292	-	30,308,292	234,312,899
ETHIOPIA	146,718,403	157,724,697	-	157,724,697	304,443,100
KENYA	174,664,379	40,516,028	-	40,516,028	215,180,407
SOUTH SUDAN	-	171,672,619	-	171,672,619	171,672,619
SUDAN	101,835,567	67,986,938	31,266,506	99,253,444	201,089,011
UGANDA	203,638,110	283,843,298	63,570,393	347,413,691	551,051,801
REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ACTIVITIES	4,302,490	476,251	260,000	736,251	5,038,741
SUBTOTAL	878,484,064	762,292,053	95,096,899	857,388,952	1,735,873,016
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	19,487,601	6,656,783	26,144,384	26,144,384
TOTAL	878,484,064	781,779,654	101,753,682	883,533,336	1,762,017,400

² Includes original supplementary requirements of \$297.9 million, including support costs.

Regional strategy and coordination

Strategy overview

Refugees from South Sudan have been granted prima facie refugee status by the Governments of the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. These countries have maintained open borders and demonstrated a strong commitment to refugee protection, despite having limited national resources and the tremendous strain of hosting large refugee populations on public services and local infrastructure. In 2017, UNHCR and its partners will support host Governments to maintain their exceptional open door approach towards people fleeing conflict and provide adequate protection and assistance.

As part of a key commitment made at the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants in September 2016, Ethiopia and Uganda are chosen as role models for pioneering a comprehensive approach to refugee protection that complements humanitarian responses with targeted development action, benefiting both refugees and the communities hosting them.

Funding for the emergency response led by UNHCR has failed to keep pace with fast-moving events and corresponding increases in humanitarian needs of South Sudanese refugees in the region. As of April 2017, UNHCR's requirements for the South Sudan Situation are less than 15 per cent funded. Against this backdrop, UNHCR and partners will continue to prioritize essential service delivery to ensure refugees are provided with life-saving and life-sustaining support.

To create the right conditions and conducive environment for refugees to make an effective transition from emergency assistance to stability and resilience, UNHCR will invest its advocacy and resource mobilization efforts to:

1. Increase integration of refugee response activities with national and regional multi-year comprehensive protection, solutions and development programme frameworks.
2. Enhance the productive capacities and coping mechanisms of refugee and host communities to safeguard asylum space in precarious socio-economic environments where local populations themselves suffer from food insecurity and limited access to basic social services and infrastructure.
3. Strengthen resilience through partnerships and the pursuit of innovative approaches such as cash-based interventions (CBIs) and other self-reliance initiatives in close cooperation with governments, humanitarian and development actors, private/corporate sectors and civil society.

To support the achievement of these strategic priorities, UNHCR will prioritize enhanced biometric registration, documentation and data management in collaboration with host Governments. Aggregate socio-economic data on livelihood and skill profiles will be obtained to improve

evidence-based joint programming with line ministries, humanitarian, as well as development partners such as the World Bank, African Development Bank and other multilateral development and financial institutions.

The majority of South Sudanese refugees currently hosted in the region are women and children; some 62 per cent of the population are children below 18 years of age. The breadth of protection risks faced by South Sudanese children is further amplified by the fact that close to two-thirds of refugee children between the ages of 3-17 are not enrolled in school, despite the efforts of agencies and partners to support refugee education. Inherent challenges identified include insufficient resources to effectively integrate refugees into host communities and national education systems, and a shortage of education supplies and trained teachers. With so few children in school, and given the presence of armed groups within and around refugee populations, children are at high risk of recruitment or abduction.

In the countries affected by the South Sudan refugee influx, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) response is integrated into protection strategies and plans. Partners will continue work to strengthen case management systems and referral pathways for vulnerable children, especially those who are unaccompanied or separated, as well as in the provision of psychosocial support, including through the establishment of child-friendly spaces.

SGBV coordination structures are in place, led by UNHCR and governments, and co-led by international NGOs in some locations. Countries receiving large-scale influxes are complementing existing coordination mechanisms with additional measures such as more frequent partner meetings (Ethiopia), or adding new sub-groups in some field locations (Uganda). Refugee operations in CAR, the DRC, and Sudan face significant challenges in accessing areas where new arrivals are present. The focus so far has been on ensuring that all reported SGBV cases receive timely multi-sectoral support, including medical, psychosocial, security and legal support.

Coordination and partnerships

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), the humanitarian response to the refugee influx in the region is being led by UNHCR, in collaboration with the host Governments, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, as well as host communities.

In countries which are part of the regional refugee response and are faced with mixed situations of IDPs and refugees, the RCM is applied to maximize a protection-sensitive approach and complementarity with the cluster system where it is activated, such as in CAR, the DRC, and Sudan.

In addition to responding to the refugee crisis, UNHCR in South Sudan is a member of the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) response to internal displacement, ensuring coordination and leadership of the protection cluster (together with the Norwegian Refugee Council) and the camp coordination and camp management cluster (together with IOM and Acted).

Planned response

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Existing response

As a result of the power struggle in South Sudan, fighting erupted at the end of 2015 between the SPLA (Sudan People's Liberation Army) and an armed coalition of young fighters in Source Yubu and Ezo along the CAR border. It triggered within the month of December 2015, an initial influx of South Sudanese refugees into Bambouti in CAR, an isolated village about four km from the South Sudan border and only accessible by 8x8 truck during the dry season (December-April). With the proximity of the military, as well as the presence of Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and other rebel groups, there were serious security and protection concerns to both refugees and humanitarian workers alike. Despite tremendous challenges, however, UNHCR had registered 4,931 refugees in Bambouti by the end of October 2016, providing basic services, and registration.

Bambouti did not have any functioning health, sanitation, water or education infrastructure, nor did it have any presence of administrative, judicial, or national security bodies. Initial assessment missions reported that many refugees suffered from malaria, waterborne diseases and malnutrition. Provision of potable water, food, shelter, healthcare, sanitation and education were required for the entire new arrival population, as. While an initial plan had envisaged to set-up a humanitarian response programme in Bambouti itself, and even though certain basic assistance (such as temporary shelter, core relief items, water, healthcare services, and protection) was immediately provided, concerns in accessing the population and with security incidents forced the operation to revise its response plan.

By June 2016, it was decided, in agreement with the Government, that Bambouti was too vulnerable and remote a location to provide a safe hosting environment for the refugee population. UNHCR and the CAR authorities agreed to move the refugee response to the town of Obo, 100km west of Bambouti, a location that benefits from the presence of some basic services, easier humanitarian access, and a limited presence of security forces.

Whilst this move was preferable both from a protection and logistical point of view, it required relocation of the concerned refugees, opting to move away from the border. With most refugees opting voluntarily to move to Obo, relocation started at the end of October 2016 and should take at least three months to complete, considering that the transportation depends on the availability of rented 8x8 trucks, as well as favourable weather conditions.

Strategy and coordination

For the South Sudanese refugees, high risk areas are SGBV and child protection. Given that nearly 70 per cent of the refugee population are under 18, and more than 50 percent of the population are female, these will be high priority areas for intervention. Lack of adequate shelter, food and presence of military personnel also contribute to an insecure protection environment, and will require close monitoring, advocacy and identification of people at risk.

The initial assessment has identified unaccompanied minors without proper foster arrangements. Prevention mechanisms have to be put in place, since sexual exploitation and abuse and SGBV are widespread issues in CAR. As such, key protection interventions will include: Level-2 registration, case identification, establishment of case management systems and referral pathways, prioritization of most critical cases for case management based on the best interests procedures, community-based approaches, support for unaccompanied and separated children (including tracing and foster care arrangements), and improved physical protection through deployment of national police.

UNHCR will continue protection monitoring in Bambouti, ensuring new arrivals are recorded and if need be, provided with transport to relocate them to Obo. UNHCR will provide support to the rehabilitation of the health posts in Obo so that health services are in place to serve both the refugees and the host population. Refugees will also be provided with core relief items (CRIs) and basic shelter materials.

Existing water and sanitation infrastructure will be repaired and expanded in Obo, while education infrastructure will be improved. A reception centre will be established in Obo to facilitate appropriate screening of the new arrivals for the purpose of needs identification and the appropriate responses. UNHCR is currently in the process of establishing a MOSS-compliant base in Obo serving both UNHCR and partner staff. Transport to the area, though easier than Bambouti, remains difficult by road. UNHAS flights will continue, while transport of goods will be undertaken by 6X6 trucks only.

Needless to say, the humanitarian response will also include Obo's local population, who will benefit from water, sanitation, health, and education projects, as well as CRIs for vulnerable individuals in the host community, estimated at 20,000. Inclusion of the host population is essential to avoid conflicts in an already tense operating environment. Presence of LRA and other armed groups necessitates significant investments in risk mitigating measures.

The response to the South Sudanese influx in CAR is led by UNHCR and supported by the Government through the Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR). Other partners include UN agencies (UNICEF, WFP, OCHA, FAO), MINUSCA and NGOs (MSF, JUPEDDEC, Vision to Change), with the support of the RC/HC. Refugee figures are expected to increase to about 10,500 by the end of December 2017. Although funding prospects for 2017 are not yet clear, given likely shortfalls some actors will reduce their presence, or withdraw from Obo prefecture leaving UNHCR to fill any gaps.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Registration and profiling	Undertake individual registration of all new arrivals in a timely manner, capturing bio data, biometrics and screening for specific needs.
	Establish a reception centre to enable screening, registration and identification of people with specific needs; strengthen services for people with specific needs.
Individual documentation	Issue documentation to the refugee population, including registering new-borns.
	Facilitate family tracing and reunification efforts within the camps.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	Ensure that safety and security is provided in the new location and ensure physical protection of refugees.
	Maintain civilian character of refugee sites.
	Monitor and advocate for continued access to territory and asylum for all new arrivals.
	Support deployment of national police.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Convene and support community groups for protection, child protection, and SGBV prevention/response.
	Conduct awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response mechanisms.
	Provide psychosocial, medical, socioeconomic and security services to SGBV survivors.
	Establish SGBV community-based prevention and response mechanisms, including the provision of medical support, psychosocial counselling and safe spaces.
	Organize community outreach and sensitization campaigns and awareness-raising campaign on SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse.
	Conduct 3 sensitization campaigns in camps on SGBV prevention and response.
	Train health workers on clinical management of rape for SGBV survivors.
	Train military and police personnel on SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse.
Protection of children	Reinforce SGBV and child protection programmes.
	Undertake registration and information-sharing on unaccompanied and separated children, and establish best interests determination process.
	Identify alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children.
	Ensure that all assistance processes take into account the specific needs of children.
	Conduct community awareness-raising on child rights including access to education, SGBV prevention and response, and where to receive support.
Establish community-based child protection structures, case management systems and referral mechanisms for violence against children.	
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Monitor health and nutritional condition of refugees upon arrival and through home visits and mobile teams monitored.

	Rehabilitate and equip health centre.
	Support deployment of medical staff.
	Provide primary health care to refugees and local communities.
	Screen new arrivals.
	Procure drugs.
	Ensure that HIV-positive people of concern receive ART.
	Staff and equip health assistance points.
Food security	Provide treatment for severe and moderate acute malnutrition, and provision of nutritional support to PLW.
	Implement and monitor programme on support and promotion of IYCF practices.
	Implement and monitor targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP).
	Implement and monitor therapeutic feeding programme (OTP/SC).
	Implement and monitor blanket supplementary feeding programme.
	Conduct standardized expanded nutrition survey (SENS) and other nutrition surveys.
	Provide food assistance to refugees and consolidate the provision of monthly food rations.
	Establish community-based management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition.
	Provide supplementary food to moderately malnourished refugees.
Water	Construct permanent water system, including construction and maintenance of wells.
	Support community management of water system and quality monitoring.
	Sensitize population on potable water management.
	Ensuring the provision of 20 litres of potable water per person per day.
Sanitation and hygiene	Construct gender-sensitive showers and latrines according to SPHERE standards (family latrines, communal showers, and laundry desk).
	Construct sanitary facilities in health centre and school.
	Construct and maintain adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities and sanitation systems.
	Conduct community sensitization and hygiene promotion activities.
	Build garbage pits.
	Sanitary materials and soap provided.
Shelter and infrastructure	Ensure that basic shelter needs are met, and the move towards semi-permanent shelter should that be necessary at a later stage.
	Provide materials for the construction of emergency shelter.
	Improve access road and landing stripe.
	Distribute family tents to vulnerable families.
Basic and domestic items	Procure and distribute core relief items for 10,500 refugees and 300 vulnerable individuals among the host population, including plastic sheet, kitchen set, jerry cans,

	sleeping mats, bucket, and mosquito nets.
Services for persons with specific needs	Train government officials on refugee protection.
	Conduct a verification exercise to ensure that the most vulnerable amongst the population are identified and specific needs addressed.
Education	Ensure the provision of education as well as school attendance and retention.
	Ensure that primary school-aged children are enrolled in primary education.
	Rehabilitate school infrastructure, provide educational material, and support the deployment and training of teachers.
	Provide access to primary school education to refugee and local children.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Peaceful coexistence	Enable the provision of assistance to the most vulnerable members of the host population as a step to support peaceful coexistence.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	Distribute standard non-food item kit to refugees.
	Rent and procure trucks.
	Provide charter plane to facilitate transport for UNHCR and partner staff.
	Manage warehouse.
	Maintain equipment.
Operations management, coordination and support	Provide emergency onwards travel assistance to stranded and transiting refugees.
	Maintain airstrip.
	Procure transportation equipment.
	Provide assets for partners and UNHCR office.
	Support to UNHCR and NGO to deploy and maintain presence in Obo area.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Central African Republic in response to the South Sudan Situation amounts to \$6.6 million. To address additional unforeseen needs, UNHCR established a supplementary budget in January 2017 for the requirements presented above for CAR amounting to \$3.3 million, as shown in the table below. No additional supplementary requirements are requested in this revised supplementary appeal.

	ExCom budget for the South Sudan situation	Additional requirements	Total
Fair protection processes and documentation	275,584	475,416	751,000
Registration and profiling	258,232	142,768	401,000
Individual documentation	17,351	332,649	350,000
Security from violence and exploitation	721,496	1,020,303	1,741,799
Protection from effects of armed conflict	121,031	514,768	635,799
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	369,232	135,768	505,000
Protection of children	231,232	369,768	601,000
Basic needs and services	3,648,832	957,803	4,606,635
Health	560,000	-	560,000
Food security	326,232	214,768	541,000
Water	576,532	-	576,532
Sanitation and hygiene	640,000	-	640,000
Shelter and infrastructure	675,000	-	675,000
Basic and domestic items	307,109	252,891	560,000
People with specific needs	154,855	490,145	645,000
Education	409,103	-	409,103
Community empowerment and self-reliance	-	673,468	673,468
Peaceful coexistence	-	673,468	673,468
Logistics and operations support	1,991,028		1,991,028
Logistics and supply	943,000	-	943,000
Operations management, coordination and support	1,048,028	-	1,048,028
Subtotal	6,636,940	3,126,990	9,763,930
Support costs (7%)	-	218,889	218,889
TOTAL	6,636,940	3,345,879	9,982,819

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Existing response

As is the case in CAR, the area where South Sudanese refugees entered the DRC is remote with a very limited government presence and very few humanitarian actors. From the onset of influx, UNHCR, in coordination with the DRC Commission Nationale des Réfugiés (CNR), organised registration activities along the border where refugees initially received asylum, which in parallel a refugee response was developed with the support of DRC authorities, WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO and partner NGOs.

Similarly to CAR, given the distance, logistical challenges, and risks of insecurity in the border area by armed groups from South Sudan and/or present in Faradje and Dungu territories, since July 2016 the Government has requested all refugees be relocated to four new sites. Following the arrival of some South Sudanese combatants in the DRC, UNHCR worked closely with the Government to ensure the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum in this remote part of the country.

The refugee response in the DRC is centred around a non-camp approach, in consultation with local authorities, refugee committees and other relevant stakeholders. UNHCR and the CNR are conducting relocation activities toward the identified sites where refugees are supported to become self-sufficient while living alongside the host population. Upon arrival on-site, refugees receive construction materials, household items, agricultural tools and seeds, and support will be given to refugees and host community to start producing their own food and to be able to generate some income.

Protection is enhanced through on-going emergency response including screening, from the border onward, of most vulnerable cases, SGBV survivors, unaccompanied and separated children as well as protection monitoring at all entry points; biometric registration and documentation of asylum seekers. The provision of food and core relief items, health care, including reproductive health care and HIV/AIDS response, emergency shelter, WASH and education support is by UNHCR and partners.

Strategy and coordination

All interventions are coordinated with CNR, while the coordination structure led by UNHCR has been moved from Bunia to Aru to bring it closer to beneficiaries. The team in the field was reinforced through the deployment of an Emergency Response Team (ERT) and additional staff

mobilized from other offices within the DRC who have been sent on mission in Aru on rotational basis. Along with security, logistics and supply feature as the other main challenges in the emergency response in the DRC due to impassable roads, which hamper the relocation and the overall operational response.

As most refugees live with host communities, the response will continue to be based on a policy of alternatives to camps in the sites allocated by the authorities. At the relocation sites host and refugee communities share the same national public infrastructure such as hospital, health centres, and schools. The reception capacities of these structures will be enhanced, allowing refugees to be absorbed.

Therefore, the Government with the support of UNHCR, other UN agencies, and their partners outlined the overall response strategy as below:

- To ensure the physical safety of new arrivals and humanitarian workers, refugees should be located away from the border areas.
- The legal protection and the border monitoring will be carried out by CNR with the support of UNHCR. CNR will continue working closely with the border authorities to ensure the respect of the principle of non-refoulement. CNR will, with UNHCR collaboration, ensure biometric registration and documentation of all refugees, thus enabling their freedom of movement.
- To ensure asylum space in the DRC and particularly in this specific operation, it will be essential to develop community-based mechanisms and activities to foster social cohesion at all locations where refugees are living.
- The prevention and response to SGBV will remain a key priority, including the promotion of community-based support to respond to incidents, the prompt referral of victims as well as the prepositioning of PEP Kits.
- Shelter support will be tailored according to the needs of refugees. Only the most vulnerable refugees will be provided with a shelter. For the others, material support will be provided for the construction of family shelters by their own means.
- Core relief items will mainly include blankets, mattresses, buckets, kitchen sets and mats and those are distributed upon arrival at the relocation site. Distribution among refugees living with host families will be based on vulnerabilities. Cash-based interventions will be introduced as soon as the refugee presence stabilizes.
- Refugees and host communities will share the same health care system which will be reinforced through the rehabilitation and construction of some structures and the provision of equipment and drugs, coupled with staff training. HIV/AIDS response and malnutrition will require specific focus through the joint support of UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP.

- The education strategy equally aims at the integration of children into the local schools. However, this will require the rehabilitation of some buildings, the provision of equipment and didactic material as well as school kits. The integration of South Sudanese children into the DRC’s education system will also require intensive French language courses and catch up sessions before embarking them in the DRC curriculum.
- The WASH activities will include the construction of 5 piped water systems, 50 new boreholes, rehabilitation of 60 damaged boreholes and the establishment and training of 115 WASH committees to ensure the maintenance of the existing structures and equipment. A total of 11,000 latrines will be constructed in the relocation sites.
- WFP will continue to provide food for the refugees and the hosting families and cash-based modalities will be prioritised.

Support for refugees’ and host communities’ self-reliance will be encourage by developing income-generating activities as indicated in the DRC operation’s global strategy. Therefore, with FAO, UNHCR will develop a plan of action and a road map that will be implemented in 2017 to reinforce agricultural activities in the relocation sites to enable refugees becoming self-reliant, thus no longer dependent on external assistance and to produce their own renewable fuel and wood.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Access to the territory	Establish and conduct systematic and independent border monitoring with 6 training sessions/support to border authorities, provision of material.
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	Establish /rehabilitate 6 transit and reception centres.
Registration and profiling	Conduct registration of 45,000 new arrivals on an individual basis with minimum set of data.
Individual documentation	Issue birth certificates and identity documents.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	Provide protection by presence by moving population to safe locations.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Conduct 60 awareness campaigns on SGBV prevention and response using a community-based approach.
	Train committee groups working on SGBV prevention and response.
	Provide psychological counselling of reported SGBV incidents.
Protection of children	Conduct 600 best interests assessments in order to have at least 100 best interests determination decisions taken by best interests determination panels, family reunification, and alternative care arrangements.

Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Provide primary health care, medical referrals, rehabilitation and support to community health structure.
Reproductive health and HIV services	Conduct awareness campaigns by prevention of mother to child transmission, distribution of condoms.
Nutrition	Screen pregnant and lactating mothers and provide blanket supplementary feeding for 3,200 children aged 6-59 months.
Food security	Distribute adequate quantity and quality food.
Water	Construct/ expand and upgrade water system with the construction of 140 boreholes in areas where refugees are settled for both communities.
Sanitation and hygiene	Construct 11,144 household sanitary facilities.
Shelter	Provide emergency shelter/hangars for the community as well as shelter kits.
Basic and domestic items	Provide core relief items to 45,000 new arrivals as well as soap and hygienic supplies to women.
Services for people with specific needs	Support 5,250 people of concern with material/cash and organisation of social events.
Education	Provide and support primary education of 20,531 children.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Peaceful coexistence	Implement 20 peaceful coexistence projects.
Natural resources and environment	Support environmental protection programmes.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Support to 8,800 people for agricultural, livestock activities.
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Camp management and coordination	Provide support to 4 camp management committees.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	Relocate 35,000 refugees
	Maintain fleet vehicles.
	Purchase fuel for vehicles
Operations management, coordination and support	Provide project management support.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for the Democratic Republic of the Congo in response to the South Sudan situation amounts to \$7 million. To address additional unforeseen needs, UNHCR established a supplementary budget in January 2017 for the requirements presented above for the DRC amounting to \$24.9 million, as shown in the table below. No additional supplementary requirements are requested in this revised supplementary appeal.

	ExCom budget for the South Sudan situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable Protection environment	8,500	1,225,300	1,233,800
Access to legal assistance	1,800	-	1,800
Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced	6,700	1,225,300	1,232,000
Fair protection processes and documentation	611,833	1,724,335	2,336,168
Access to and quality of status	395,833	320,000	715,833
Level of Documentation	149,999	-	149,999
Quality of Registration and profiling	66,001	1,404,335	1,470,336
Security from violence and exploitation	111,865	2,987,683	3,099,548
Protection from effect of armed conflict	-	693,200	693,200
Risk of SGBV reduced	81,065	568,435	649,500
Protection of children	30,800	1,726,048	1,756,848
Basic needs and services	3,637,241	12,550,708	16,187,949
Health	566,845	1,200,000	1,766,845
Reproductive health and HIV services	53,290	1,146,710	1,200,000
Nutritional well-being improved	187,887	1,069,613	1,257,500
Food security improved	-	346,497	346,497
Education	491,265	951,880	1,443,145
Basic domestic and hygiene items	-	825,000	825,000
Services for people with specific needs	624,009	1,149,953	1,773,962
Shelter and infrastructure	620,604	2,139,396	2,760,000
Sanitation	600,495	2,714,505	3,315,000
Water	492,846	1,007,154	1,500,000
Community empowerment and self-reliance	454,925	2,974,105	3,429,030
Peaceful coexistence	26,670	395,502	422,172
Self-reliance and livelihoods	428,255	2,500,775	2,929,030
Natural resources and shared environment	-	77,828	77,828

Logistics and operations support	2,175,636	1,846,161	4,021,797
Logistics and supply	658,218	1,040,675	1,698,893
Operations management, coordination and support	1,517,418	805,486	2,322,904
SUBTOTAL	7,000,000	23,308,292	30,308,292
Support costs (7%)	-	1,631,580	1,631,580
TOTAL	7,000,000	24,939,872	31,939,872

ETHIOPIA

Existing response

Between 3 September and 6 December 2016, 46,062 refugees arrived in western Ethiopia from South Sudan. These arrivals add to the already existing 285,152 South Sudanese refugees being hosted in Gambella and Assosa regions.

Pagak serves as the main entry point for new arrivals, where approximately 500 people arrive per day, although 3,384 refugees also arrived through Akobo, a remote border area only accessible by boat (220km further south from Gambella town, and the site of a UNHCR sub-office). The majority of the latest influx originates from the Upper Nile and Jonglei states in South Sudan which are predominantly populated by the ethnic Nuer tribe, who cited the spread of violence and renewed fighting since July 2016, food shortages due to insecurity, and forcible military recruitment as reasons for fleeing. Women also reported experiencing incidents of SGBV during their flight.

Of the new arrivals, 86 per cent are women and children (22% and 64% respectively). Considerable numbers among children (over 9,630 as of the beginning of December) are identified as unaccompanied and separated. UNHCR is addressing their needs through specific protection strategies and services, such as a Protection Help Desk, development of child and youth-friendly facilities, arrangement of foster care, and family reunification. Thus far, 20,015 refugees have been registered at Level-2, with priority being given to unaccompanied and separated children so as to follow-up urgently on family tracing and reunification, as well as on different vulnerabilities, for example, physical impediments.

As of 20 November, some 41,000 newly arrived refugees have been relocated from the insecure border zone to extensions of three existing camps in Gambella (Kule, Jewi and Tierkidi camps). As those camps quickly reached their maximum capacity, the Gambella Regional Government approved Nguenyiel in the vicinity of Tierkidi camp to become a new refugee site, after it had been endorsed as suitable (i.e., within the zone of the Ethiopian Nuer ethnic community and not “flood-prone”). Refugee relocation to Nguenyiel, including relocation of refugees from Akobo entry point by boat, is currently undertaken simultaneously with the rapid development of the camp and the access roads.

Transfer of the new arrivals to Nguenyiel started as of 20 October 2016 where provisions are made for temporary health and nutrition facilities, youth and child protection centres, as well as a Protection Help Desk providing information and expedited support to refugees in need.

Construction of emergency shelters, communal latrines and a water distribution network are in progress.

As of the beginning of December, 11,066 emergency shelters had been built and 886 family tents pitched in four refugee camps since September. Information on hygiene, SGBV and child protection continues to be disseminated for all new arrivals, and women-friendly spaces are providing psychosocial counselling in relation to SGBV. For the new Nguenyiel camp, the construction of seven kilometres of gravel road, 16.5 kilometres of temporary access road, and 14.5 kilometres of internal access roads were completed, and the first primary school for grades 1-4 was opened for nearly 3,000 students in morning and afternoon shifts.

Despite the rapid pace of the delivery of emergency response within the first three months, UNHCR still faces significant gaps in malnutrition (especially among children under the age of five), services in health and WASH, and the provision of primary education above grade four and secondary education in the new camp.

Strategy and coordination

With no immediate political solution in sight to address and resolve the conflict in South Sudan, a considerable number of additional refugees are anticipated to seek asylum in Ethiopia in 2017. Under the best-case scenario used in this Supplementary Appeal, the planning figure for 2017 is projected to be a total of 75,000 additional refugees³, while the worst-case scenario projects an influx of up to 125,000 people. For those additional 75,000-125,000 arrivals in 2017, immediate and timely registration, including screening for specific needs and vulnerabilities, is vital.

In Ethiopia, refugees are generally expected to reside in camps. Since 2014, four new camps have been opened for arrivals, in addition to the two older existing camps. Basic services, such as health, nutrition, WASH and protection interventions, will be provided to newly arrived refugees while they await registration at the Reception Centre on the border and relocation to a camp. In 2017, the most recently opened camp in Nguenyiel camp, as well as extensions of the existing three camps, will need further development. Temporary measures to address immediate needs, such as the health and nutrition facilities, water trucking, emergency refugee shelters and communal latrines, need to be replaced by semi-permanent structures. Comprehensive education infrastructure, child protection and SGBV services (including protection from sexual exploitation

³ The best case scenario is based on an assumption of the end of 2016 beneficiary figure at 330,000 (which already surpassed as of 6 December 2016) and the total South Sudanese refugee planning figure for 2017 at 405,000, whereas the worst case scenario projects the 2017 planning figure at 455,000.

and abuse) have to be established and particular attention will be given to projects addressing the needs of youth (who account for 23% of the new arrivals and for whom the risks of forced recruitment by armed groups are extremely high).

Besides consolidation of the four camps accommodating the new arrivals from 2016, the fifth new camp providing a safe hosting environment, all basic services and protection interventions needs developing in 2017 once a suitable site is identified⁴. Education and livelihood programmes will be implemented, and food and access to domestic energy will be provided, taking fully into account the need for peaceful coexistence with host communities in a region which witnessed ethnic-related tensions during the first six months of 2016. Protection interventions and the provision of basic services will continue at the Pagak Reception Centre on the main border entry point, while monitoring of other potential entry points (including the remote Akobo area) will continue so as to ensure that new arrivals have timely access to asylum procedures.

In line with the RCM, UNHCR provides leadership and guidance in the coordination of protection and humanitarian assistance at Addis Ababa and Gambella levels through Inter-Agency Task Force meetings co- chaired with the host government counterpart, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA). Sector working groups are well functional for main sectors at Addis and Gambella, where the Refugee Protection Working Group is a vital tool for the protection implementation and monitoring.

The regional authorities and agencies, such as the regional government and the regional Health Bureau, are fully engaged and involved in coordination. Cooperation with national and international NGOs is vital, and the successful emergency response in 2016 has been possible thanks to the contribution of all partners. More than 40 agencies are currently supporting the refugee response in Gambella. At the same time, critical and life-saving projects are being jointly implemented with additional partners in the other two established camps that do not receive the new influx that started arriving in September 2016.

⁴ The remaining absorption capacity of the most recently opened new camp Nguenyiel stands at 31,200 people as of 6 December, which is less than projected 2017 influx level under both the best and worst case scenarios.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	Maintain reception facilities at the Pagak reception centre.
	Relocate 75,000 refugees from border points and registration sites to the camps.
Registration and profiling	Register 100% of new arrivals and screen for vulnerabilities and specific needs.
	Deploy 56 additional staff and procure equipment to register new arrivals at the Pagak reception centre.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime	Ensure that police officers are stationed in camps on a regular basis.
	Provide police officers with the police post, mobility, and other necessary equipment to perform their duties.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Prioritize an integrated and coordinated SGBV prevention and response where 100% SGBV survivors have access to appropriate services in a safe and timely manner.
Protection of children	Establish child-friendly spaces at the new camp.
	Establish case management systems for all children at heightened risks and provide psychosocial support to children identified as in need.
	Identify children at risk at the reception centre and provide with support and child protection programmes.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Establish permanent health facilities (one health centre and one health post) in Nguenyiel to replace temporary facilities.
	Construct and equip one permanent health centre in Jewi camp.
	Establish and equip temporary health facilities (one health centre and one health post) in the new camp that will be opened in 2017.
	Establish health screening at the reception point at the border with Somalia in proximity to the major border crossing point at Liboi.
	Vaccinate 100% of children below the age of 15 upon arrival and initiate routine expanded programmes on immunization.
Reproductive health and HIV services	Provide the minimum initial service package (MISP) for reproductive health.
	Provide HIV services as well as referral services including comprehensive emergency obstetric care.
	Establish community-based HIV/reproductive health programmes to reduce HIV transmission.
Nutrition	Procure nutrition products and items and support partners in implementing nutrition programmes.
	Establish two temporary nutrition centres and hire staff for the new camp.
	Replace temporary facilities in the camps and extensions with permanent facilities, offering the full range of services.

	Provide blanket supplementary feeding programmes for all children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women.
Food security	Procure highly nutritious biscuits will be procured for 75,000 refugees;
	Support the distribution of food in the camps and participate in monthly FBS, quarterly PDMs and food coordination in liaison with WFP.
Water	Conduct water trucking and establish distribution point in the new camp.
	Establish a permanent water system in the new camp including a water distribution network and additional central storage.
	Implement water quality testing and provide treatment.
Sanitation and hygiene	Construct 1,200 communal latrines at the camps, emergency latrines at the reception/ transit sites targeting at least ratio of 1:50.
	Construct 480 communal shower rooms.
	Construct 10,000 family latrines in Nguenyiel camp and the new camp.
	Dig 8 final disposal pits and install 500 half barrels for waste collection at block and community level.
Shelter and infrastructure	Establish 1 additional camp for new arrivals.
	Clear land at the new site and demarcate plots for 60,000 refugees
	Provide emergency shelter to 18,750 refugee households.
Energy	Provide fuel-saving stoves and fuel to 18,750 refugee households.
	Provide solar lanterns to 18,750 refugee households.
Basic and domestic items	Provide standard non-food item kits to all newly arrived refugee households
Education	Provide primary education for 60% of primary school-aged children.
	Construct secondary school facilities and provide education services to enrol 10% of secondary school-aged children.
	Provide sport programmes in schools.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Train refugees and provide assistance for livelihoods.
	Enhance community structures for refugee community to support each other in their further enhancement of livelihood opportunity.
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	
Coordination and partnerships	Provide leadership and guidance in the coordination of protection and humanitarian assistance at Addis Ababa and Gambella level.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	Procure, store and transport relief items.
	Maintain a central warehouse in Gambella and 8 rub hall structures with approx. 2,000 tons of storage capacity.
	Provide logistical and procurement assistance for activities related to the establishment of new refugee camp.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Ethiopia in response to the South Sudan situation amounts to \$114.1 million. To address additional unforeseen needs, UNHCR established a supplementary budget in January 2017 for the requirements presented above for Ethiopia amounting to \$46.7 million, as shown in the table below. No additional supplementary requirements are requested in this revised supplementary appeal.

	ExCom budget for the South Sudan situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	576,224	0	576,224
Legal assistance and legal remedies	576,224	-	576,224
Fair protection processes and documentation	3,956,257	6,240,894	10,197,151
Reception conditions	672,244	5,060,184	5,732,428
Registration and profiling	592,404	1,180,710	1,773,115
Individual documentation	1,089,404	-	1,089,404
Civil registration and civil status documentation	851,224	-	851,224
Family reunification	750,981	-	750,981
Security from violence and exploitation	6,152,618	4,925,246	11,077,864
Protection from crime	-	1,349,382	1,349,382
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	3,297,123	877,099	4,174,226
Protection of children	2,855,495	2,698,765	5,554,260
Basic needs and services	78,593,301	29,461,027	108,054,328
Health	12,179,518	1,902,629	14,082,147
Reproductive health and HIV services	3,048,028	375,803	3,423,831
Nutritional well-being	3,929,914	1,258,674	5,188,588
Food security	3,372,449	390,444	3,762,893
Water	5,113,478	6,342,097	11,455,575
Sanitation and hygiene	6,488,025	3,103,580	9,591,605
Shelter and infrastructure	10,242,413	5,405,963	15,648,376
Energy	10,233,273	1,362,876	11,596,149
Basic and domestic items	11,897,921	5,000,937	16,898,858
People with specific needs	2,013,224	-	2,013,224

Education	10,075,058	4,318,024	14,393,082
Durable solutions	1,194,448		1,194,448
Voluntary return realized	555,224	-	555,224
Resettlement realized	639,224	-	639,224
Community empowerment and self-reliance	15,261,898	1,012,037	16,273,935
Community mobilization	539,824	-	539,824
Peaceful coexistence	3,824,224	-	3,824,224
Natural resources and shared environment	1,732,224	-	1,732,224
Self-reliance and livelihoods	9,165,626	1,012,037	10,177,663
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	684,227	-	684,227
Coordination and partnerships	684,227	-	684,227
Logistics and operations support	7,642,448	2,024,074	9,666,522
Logistics and supply	3,267,224	2,024,074	5,291,297
Operations management, coordination and support	4,375,224	-	4,375,224
SUBTOTAL	114,061,421	43,663,276	157,724,697
Support costs (7%)	0	3,056,429	3,056,429
TOTAL	114,061,421	46,719,705	160,781,126

KENYA**Existing response**

At the end of October 2016, Kakuma, in Turkana County of North Western Kenya, was hosting 90,181 South Sudanese refugees, out of whom 60,886 arrived between December 2013 and 30 October 2016⁵. Since the beginning of October 2016, Kakuma has been witnessing a significant increase in the number of new arrivals. The planning figure for 2016 (15,034 people) was already surpassed (15,682 registered) by the end of October with an estimated 3-5,000 additional refugees arriving before the end of 2016. Of the new arrivals, some 94 per cent are either women (46.4 per cent) or children (60.2 per cent) including 9,108 separated children and 1,568 unaccompanied minors. Most of the refugees originate from Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile States in South Sudan and fled due to general insecurity, scarcity of food, and lack of health and other social services.

It is anticipated that UNHCR will be responding to the protection needs of at least 108,000 South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement and members of host communities in Kenya by the end of 2017. The development of the new Kalobeyei settlement site, designed to accommodate 60,000 refugees, has been ongoing though the priority became the accommodation of new arrivals from South Sudan and recently, also the non-Somali refugees relocated from Dadaab in compliance with the Government's plan to close down the Dadaab refugee camps since the settlement was handed over to UNHCR by the Governor of Turkana County in June 2015.

In the first week of November 2016, UNHCR started relocating some 14,000 non-Somali refugees from Dadaab to Kakuma. The majority of the ex-Dadaab refugees are Ethiopians, with some originating from Great Lakes countries and also South Sudan. UNHCR undertook profiling of the refugees before the relocation with a view to understand their education and livelihoods background, among others. The refugees are being flown from Dadaab while their livelihoods assets are being transported by road to support their integration in Kalobeyei.

The new arrivals from South Sudan will thus reside together with the refugees relocated from Dadaab in the settlement. It is hoped that the pace of new influx will not disrupt the relocation

⁵ The Kakuma operation is currently conducting a verification exercise of the total population. Figures for registered South Sudanese may therefore be adjusted as a result.

exercise from Dadaab which is crucial part of the agreement reached with the Government of Kenya on the future of the camp. The new settlement will also benefit some 23,600 host community members, who will have equal access to services such as health, water and education. The plans to develop Kalobeyei as an integrated socio-economic settlement which serve both refugees and host community and enhance their economic situation and create a sustainable model for refugee assistance in Kenya are still very much on track and even more relevant with the prospects for more refugees arriving in the country.

Strategy and coordination

UNHCR and its partners will continue regular border monitoring to ensure all new arrivals have full access to asylum in Kenya and receive international protection from refoulement, violence, SGBV and exploitation. During 2017, UNHCR will fully engage the Government of Kenya in joint registration and will make efforts to further reduce the new arrivals waiting period for registration. Efforts will be made to increase capacity to collect and analyse data on the profile of new arrivals, including information on their vulnerabilities, in order to ensure timely and efficient access to appropriate assistance. More detailed information will be provided to refugees and asylum seekers regarding available services, their rights and duties. The operation will improve access to humanitarian assistance for new arrivals while moving towards more efficient, participatory and sustainable methods of delivering assistance.

With the view of reorienting the refugee assistance programme, UNHCR has launched the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan which roughly covers the period until 2030 for the integration of the refugee and host community economies, in collaboration with the national and County Governments, bilateral donors, UN agencies, NGOs and development actors and to be implemented in the Kalobeyei settlement site. The overall objective of this initiative is to re-orient the refugee assistance program to contribute to:

1. Improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the refugee and the host communities.
2. Better prepare the host community to take advantage of emerging economic opportunities in upcoming extraction and potential irrigation-fed agriculture.
3. Reduce over-dependence on humanitarian aid and support refugees achieve durable solutions.

Currently, a five-year plan for Kalobeyei integrated settlement is being finalised and it has been structured around four thematic areas that comprise all partners working in Kakuma and Kalobeyei under the leadership of Turkana County and UNHCR. The thematic areas are covered in four working groups: 1) Sustainable provision of Social Services; 2) Agriculture and Livelihoods; 3) Spatial Planning; and 4) Entrepreneurship and Private Partnership.

The draft five–year plan, expected in February 2017, is intended to bring on board development actors to ensure sustainability of the model. The areas that need to be covered by the County and development actors include the provision of services in public facilities being set up in the settlement, including staff such as health and education, which needs to be gradually taken on board by the County.

In 2017, the provision of protection and assistance to refugees from South Sudan will be coordinated by UNHCR in close collaboration with the Government’s Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS), the Turkana County and Turkana West Sub-County, and other partners, including UN agencies and NGOs as well as the World Bank. At the country and regional levels, UNHCR will collaborate with the Government, the UN Country Team and the donor community to monitor the influx and assess inherent protection risks as well as to mobilize resources for response to the influx and for the longer term development of Kalobeyei.

At the camp level, the implementation of emergency response will be carried out in both Kakuma and at the new settlement site at Kalobeyei through a number of participating agencies, as well as the RAS (Refugee Affairs Secretariat of the Government) and the line ministries of the National and County Governments Districts. The four thematic working groups listed above will continue to further refine the design of Kalobeyei, as well as to monitor the implementation of the ongoing interventions. The humanitarian community will collaborate with the County, World Bank and other development and private sector actors to develop the new settlement to help refugees and host communities achieve some level of sustainable self-reliance and resilience through promotion of livelihood opportunities. Agencies will have clearly defined roles in their area of responsibility through the four thematic working groups referenced above.

In 2017, the provision of protection and assistance to refugees from South Sudan will be coordinated by UNHCR in close collaboration with the RAS, Turkana County, Turkana West Sub-County, and other partners, including UN agencies, World Bank, NGOs, and the private sector.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Administrative institutions and practice	Conduct trainings to members of county legislative assemblies on constitution and international legal framework on refugee protection.
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<p>Construct a reception centre in Kalobeyei.</p> <p>Improve and manage reception centre at Nadapal.</p> <p>Renovate reception centre in Lokichoggio.</p>
Registration and profiling	<p>Improve the quality of registration targeting 15,000 people, including the collection of enhanced data elements, strengthening anti-fraud mechanisms and the biometrics system, and follow-up on the issuance of Government of Kenya alien cards to all South Sudanese refugees.</p> <p>Strengthen monitoring missions to the Nadapal border to ensure unhindered access and reception of asylum-seekers.</p> <p>Develop an effective data-sharing policy among partners, with enhanced data protection and confidentiality procedures.</p> <p>Construct registration office at Kalobeyei.</p> <p>Hire registration staff.</p>
Civil registration and status documentation	<p>Facilitate missions for district civil registrar to issue civil documents to South Sudan refugees.</p> <p>Raise awareness on the importance of civil documents.</p>
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime	<p>Provide accommodation for police officers.</p> <p>Construct and equip police post at Kalobeyei settlement.</p> <p>Provide fuel and maintenance of security vehicles.</p> <p>Purchase communication equipment.</p> <p>Provide protective gear for CPPT and CPPT volunteers.</p> <p>Recruit additional CPPT.</p> <p>Support training of new police officers.</p> <p>Establish community policing structure at Kalobeyei.</p>
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<p>Conduct outreach and awareness raising.</p> <p>Construct and equip centre for women.</p> <p>Recruit community counsellor.</p> <p>Provide facilities within the boy's shelters to adult male survivors for 72 hours.</p> <p>Train 400 agency and incentive workers, provide livelihood opportunities for survivors and other people at risk, increase community-based security mechanisms and sustain empowerment of women and girls.</p>

	Pilot new participatory approaches for the prevention of SGBV, engaging youth in the sensitization of communities.
	Implement annual review and planning workshop for SGBV stakeholders.
	Conduct refresher training for SGBV partners on case management, SGBV strategy, Referral pathway, SASA and EMAP.
	Support activities and provide IEC material to mark the 16 days of activism in all camps.
	Purchase dignity kits for survivors and vulnerable women and girls in Kalobeyei settlement.
Protection of children	Implement integration activities for host and refugee community youth.
	Strengthen child protection systems, the case management system based on best interest procedures, community-based approaches and youth programming, in line with the "Updated Framework for the South Sudanese and Sudanese Refugee Children" (July 2015-June 2017).
	Provide sports, language classes, cultural events, creative arts activities, peer to peer sessions.
	Conduct best interests processes for all newly-arrived children who are unaccompanied or separated, and provide them with material support and alternative care arrangements.
	Establish systems that address the protection needs of children in need of special care.
	Mainstream child protection activities across all sectors of assistance.
	Construct IA youth centre in Kalobeyei.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Complete one level 3 facility and two level 2 facilities, all running on solar.
	Support upgrading of Kalobeyei level 2 Ministry of Health facility to level 3.
	Construct 1 super-clinic in Kalobeyei.
	Equip the new facility with modern medical equipment to ensure fast and accurate diagnosis as well as high quality curative services.
	Support equipping of Ministry of Health-run health centres and train Ministry of Health technical staff and community health workers.
	Implement community health strategy in Kalobeyei and provide partial support to the host community.
	Develop a beneficiary feedback mechanism.
	Introduce health care financing in partnership with private sector players (NHIF), including pilot for maternity services.
	Recruit additional staff to ensure consultations per qualified clinician ratio is maintained within standards of 50/clinician per day.
Nutrition	Construction of OTP and SFP shelters.
	Provide adequate facilities at the new site to include stores and nutrition distribution waiting bays for the outpatient therapeutic programme and the supplementary feeding

	programme for malnourished children and those at risk of malnutrition.
	Construct and equip a stabilization ward for the treatment of malnourished children with medical complication.
	Hire qualified technical nutrition staff as well as supportive staff to ensure effective implementation of planned activities.
	Provide training to refugee community volunteers, technical staff and Ministry of Health staff.
	Conduct nutrition survey.
Water	Drill exploratory boreholes in Kalobeyei settlement.
	Drill 5 boreholes in Kalobeyei settlement.
	Conduct hydrological/geological survey.
	Install 3 ESTs 100m ³ to serve cluster 2 and 3.
	Develop water resource master plan and WASH strategy.
	Complete the water reticulation network from Tarach to Kalobeyei.
	Construct 50km water pipeline.
Sanitation and hygiene	Establish necessary hygiene promotion systems.
	Construct 3,500 family/household latrines.
	Construct household latrines, innovation latrines (e.g. twin pits, UDDT, Ecosan, lined pits).
	Implement refuse recycling to improve solid waste management.
	Conduct indoor residual spraying.
	Coordinate WASH intervention through WESCOORD forum for Turkana County.
Shelter and infrastructure	Strengthen complementarity and synergies between refugee and host communities by providing same standard of shelters to refugees and host communities.
	Develop cluster II and III of Kalobeyei integrated master plan, in order to provide basic services, some key infrastructures such as schools, clinic, business parks, recreational centre, and communal facilities will be constructed to accommodate both new arrivals and refugee who will be relocated from Kakuma camp as well as drainage systems to mitigate risks of flooding.
	Construct 1,000 ISSB shelters.
Energy	Procure and distribute firewood for the refugee population, schools, health centres and Nadapal transit centre.
	Fabricate energy saving stoves to address the existing and new needs.
	Conduct capacity-building for refugees on energy-saving cooking practices.
	Develop certified and sustainable wood fuel businesses around the settlement.

	Procure solar lanterns and street lights for households use and public spaces.
	Provide Save80 stoves to new arrivals.
Basic and domestic items	Provide the new arrivals with a full kit of non-food items (blanket, kitchen set, sleeping mat, jerry can, soap).
	Provide sanitary materials to women and girls of reproductive age.
Services for persons with specific needs	Identify people with specific needs.
	Provide cash grant to people with specific needs.
	Procure assistive devices.
	Construct counselling centres.
	Conduct trainings.
Education	Establish new schools (6 pre-schools, 6 primary, and 3 secondary schools) and construct additional classrooms and associated facilities (desks, WASH, play equipment, and school kitchens).
	Recruit and train teachers, provide basic teaching and learning materials, school meals and support child-friendly activities through play.
	Ensure enrolment, attendance and equal participation of some 43,200 boys and girls.
	Include children with special needs in all school activities to help them re-establish daily routine and a sense of normalcy, and provide a safe and protective environment.
	Provide increased access to post-secondary education and training.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	Conduct counselling and sensitization of refugees on their possible transfer from Kakuma camp to the new Kalobeyei settlement.
	Improve information-sharing on the rights and obligations of asylum-seekers as well as access to basic services and assistance in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
	Establish community centre at Kalobeyei.
Peaceful coexistence	Upgrade water system in Kalobeyei centre.
	Drill and equip boreholes.
	Strengthen extension services for livestock farming.
Natural resources and shared environment	Establish tree nursery at Kalobeyei.
	Implement activities for World Environment Day.
	Map degraded land.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Complete assessments for in- situ agriculture, rain water harvesting for vegetables, drought tolerant crops and fodder.
	Undertake business process mapping for key business licenses, permits, and land tenure and inspection procedures required for compliance for businesses, and on the basis of the findings, institute TCG-led business process reforms.
	Develop rain water harvesting infrastructure.
	Carry out a household socio-economic profiling of population in Kalobeyei to inform the development of community assets that will be the basis for livelihood activities. This

will include provision of water for irrigation and livestock through drilling of boreholes for agriculture, provision of agricultural inputs and tools, trainings on modern agriculture production methods.

Establish a revolving fund for business start-ups targeting entrepreneurial refugees.

Train refugees on entrepreneurship and business skills, financial literacy, group formation, cooperative development, marketing and value chain development.

Establish spaces for business incubation, community services, site office and vocational training centre.

Leadership, coordination and partnerships

Camp management and coordination

Facilitate collaboration and coordination between the Government, UN agencies, development actors, NGOs and private sector partners.

Work with all stakeholders to develop administrative and management structure to reflect move to settlement approach.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply

Lease 10 vehicles, acquire one truck, erect 1 new rub halls and construct a workshop for maintenance of vehicles.

Support partners' overhead and operation running costs.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for Kenya in response to the South Sudan Situation amounts to \$40.5 million. UNHCR's response to the South Sudan Situation in Kenya is within its planned programmes for 2017, and no additional requirements are requested.

	ExCom budget for the South Sudan situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	137,953	0	137,953
Administrative institutions and practice	137,953	-	137,953
Fair protection processes and documentation	2,069,226	0	2,069,226
Reception conditions	1,646,243	-	1,646,243
Registration and profiling	342,741	-	342,741
Civil registration and civil status documentation	80,242	-	80,242
Security from violence and exploitation	2,818,182	0	2,818,182
Protection from crime	1,949,489	-	1,949,489
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	467,907	-	467,907
Protection of children	400,787	-	400,787
Basic needs and services	24,917,742	0	24,917,742
Health	3,454,970	-	3,454,970
Nutritional well-being	410,901	-	410,901
Water	2,880,292	-	2,880,292
Sanitation and hygiene	1,475,362	-	1,475,362
Shelter and infrastructure	9,683,022	-	9,683,022
Energy	617,652	-	617,652
Basic and domestic items	1,057,524	-	1,057,524
People with specific needs	200,606	-	200,606
Education	5,137,413	-	5,137,413
Community empowerment and self-reliance	8,692,804	0	8,692,804
Community mobilization	1,099,397	-	1,099,397
Peaceful coexistence	1,627,040	-	1,627,040
Natural resources and shared environment	105,348	-	105,348
Self-reliance and livelihoods	5,861,020	-	5,861,020
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	267,475	0	267,475
Camp management and coordination	267,475	-	267,475
Logistics and operations support	1,612,646	0	1,612,646
Logistics and supply	950,860	-	950,860
Operations management, coordination and	661,786	-	661,786

SUBTOTAL	40,516,028	0	40,516,028
Support costs (7%)	-	-	-
TOTAL	40,516,028	0	40,516,028

SOUTH SUDAN

Existing response

By November 2016, South Sudan was hosting some 260,453 refugees, including 239,528 refugees from Sudan's South Kordofan and Blue Nile States who began arriving in 2011, and smaller groups of refugees from the DRC (14,476), Ethiopia (4,567), and CAR (1,854). Refugees continue to arrive from South Kordofan State due to ongoing armed conflict and violence, with over 10,000 new arrivals in 2016. It is expected that the Sudanese influx will continue throughout 2017, as a comprehensive solution to the armed conflict remains elusive. Due to new arrivals and natural growth, the total number of refugees in South Sudan would be around 302,809 by the end of 2017.

Refugees residing in South Sudan have had to flee from one insecure environment to another. The country's ongoing fragility has affected the majority of refugees, especially those in Upper Nile, Unity and, more recently, Greater Equatoria states. Since the outbreak of the crisis in December 2013, the overall protection environment has deteriorated in and around refugee camps due to the absence of rule of law. The multiplicity of armed actors has compounded the challenge of maintaining the civilian character of asylum.

In particular, humanitarian access to refugee locations in Greater Equatoria has become extremely difficult, prompting a sizable number of Congolese refugees to seek safety in surrounding areas outside camps, or to return to the DRC under duress. Additionally, most of the areas currently hosting refugees also have a large IDP population that stretches the absorption capacity of host communities, while also affecting host-refugee relations; hence, intensified peaceful co-existence and host community support initiatives are critical in order to maintain asylum space.

Refugees in camps rely on the provision of basic and life-saving assistance, including food, health, nutrition, WASH, education, shelters and livelihoods. Indicators across health, water and nutrition sectors have been gradually stabilizing over the past few years where the multi-sectoral responses were provided by UNHCR and its partners, in close coordination with the South Sudan Commission for Refugee Affairs. However, any scaling back of such basic assistance will immediately lead to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation of refugees to emergency levels, due to absence of alternative social services, community support networks and limited access to livelihoods in refugee hosting areas. Increased attention has been given to strengthening refugees' self-reliance capacities, while working also to bolster refugees' community structures and their ownership.

Furthermore, renewed efforts have been made to mitigate tensions and conflicts between host and refugee communities through community-based interventions and peace-building programs. At the same time, despite gradual progress, many shelters and service structures in camps still remain in emergency phase, with some refugees still living in tents up to three years after their arrival. This is affecting the sustainability and quality of services, as well as the physical security and wellbeing of refugees. The remoteness of refugee camps and settlements also requires significant investment in common infrastructure such as roads to ensure that reliable access to people of concern continues without interruption.

Given the continued new arrivals of refugees from Sudan, and efforts to support voluntary relocation of refugees from Yida settlement, a new camp was opened in Pamir in September 2016 with an initial capacity of 20,000 people. Expansion of Pamir is a priority in 2017 to ensure timely emergency response and safe and dignified reception and conditions for newly arriving and relocating refugees.

The continuing deterioration of security culminated in an unprecedented scale of displacement within South Sudan. Of an estimated 1.7 million IDPs, 75 per cent live in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states, the three hardest-hit conflict areas, even though IDPs are now present in every state in the country. 197,000 of these people reside in six UNMISS Protection of Civilian (POC) sites. An additional 22,000 IDPs live in an UNMISS protected area in Wau, established in late June 2016.

In 2017, UNHCR aims to reach directly and indirectly some 830,000 IDPs (166,000 families), approximately 50% of the current IDP population, including those spontaneously returning home or moving to areas of their choice. Since the deterioration of the overall security situation in July 2016, however, the return of South Sudanese refugees and IDPs in any substantive numbers has become extremely unlikely in 2017.

Since South Sudan's independence in 2011, UNHCR has undertaken several activities to prevent statelessness focusing on training and capacity building of the Directorate of Nationality, Passport and Immigration under the Ministry of Interior, support of vulnerable individuals to access the procedure for acquisition of nationality, and advocacy to raise awareness about the importance of obtaining a Nationality Certificate (NC).

UNHCR has established and consolidated its protection activities through protection desks in POC sites that are used as both counselling venues for individual IDPs, as well as a base for outreach activities aiming to strengthen community participation, through identification and response to the needs of the most vulnerable. UNHCR is also engaged in protection monitoring and provision of

support to the vulnerable people in more than 100 hard-to-reach locations across the country. Activities in the field include coordination in the protection (leadership role) and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) clusters (co-chair and state coordination role depending on the area).

Strategy and coordination

In 2017, UNHCR's main focus in South Sudan remains responding to the needs of refugees, IDPs and those at risk of statelessness. Primary focus will be placed on the needs of Sudanese refugees in camps, who make up the majority of the refugee population. Emergency response to the ongoing refugee influx from Sudan will remain a top priority, as well as facilitation of relocation of refugees from Yida, and expansion of Pamir camp. UNHCR will continue to promote the humanitarian and civilian nature of refugee camps, in particular in the northern part of the country. With partners, UNHCR will also provide protection and basic services, including food, water, sanitation, health care, basic domestic and hygiene items, as well as education where the focus will be on improving access to, and the quality of, education through teacher training and classroom expansion as part of a broader strategy to prevent recruitment of children by armed groups. Emphasis will also be placed on enabling self-reliance and self-management of refugee populations as well as facilitating peaceful co-existence with host populations. Prevention of statelessness will be promoted with a focus on identifying and providing targeted assistance to at risk populations.

For the IDP response, UNHCR maintains its two-pronged approach in responding to emergency needs and pursuing more long-term solutions for those in protracted displacement. The operational response will focus on Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Unity and Equatoria regions, with flexibility to respond to emerging needs in various locations through mobile capacity. Protection monitoring and assessments, as well as outreach to IDPs in remote locations, will continue, as will assistance to those residing in the Protection of Civilians (POC) sites. Priority will be given to provide targeted assistance to people with special needs, while ensuring mainstreaming of SGBV prevention and response in its activities. UNHCR will also support community-based activities designed to foster peaceful coexistence between IDP and host communities, while assisting vulnerable individuals with targeted self-reliance activities. UNHCR will also continue to implement its coordination role within the cluster system, leading the protection and co-leading the CCCM clusters. UNHCR collaborates and supports the Commission for Refugee Affairs, including through its active field presence, while cooperating with other line ministries and local authorities for the delivery of assistance to people of concern. Close coordination will be maintained with NGO and UN partners.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Refugee status determination	Undertake refugee status determination and support the institutional development of the Commission for Refugee Affairs and the operationalization of the Eligibility Committee.
Individual documentation	Distribute refugee ID cards in cooperation with the Commission for Refugee Affairs.
Registration and profiling	Conduct biometric registration of refugees and asylum-seekers. Facilitate access to nationality certificates to prevent statelessness among at-risk populations.
Favourable protection environment	
Legal assistance	Carry out detention monitoring, conduct individual case management, provide free legal services / counselling to people of concern, and conduct training for relevant authorities and pro-bono lawyers, especially in urban settings.
Public attitude towards people of concern	Conduct media briefings and campaigns to increase public awareness and generate support to refugees and IDPs in South Sudan.
Law and policy	Undertake training and workshops to promote international principles and standards related to the protection of refugees, IDPs and stateless people, and advocate the rights of affected populations. Provide technical support to relevant Government authorities, in particular the Commission for Refugee Affairs and Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	Reinforce protection response by presence in priority IDP locations with a focus on protection monitoring and assessment. Community-based initiatives are supported to address protection risks and mitigate conflict.
Protection from crime	Enhance the protection environment for refugees in camps through provision of training and technical support to law enforcement and judiciary actors, while strengthening existing community structures.
Protection of children	Strengthen protective environment for children through establishment of children's committees, community-based child protection networks, child-friendly spaces, and targeted assistance to children/youth at risk including those with disabilities. Identify and conduct best interests assessment and follow up assistance for unaccompanied and separated children, including support to foster carers.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Strengthen SGBV prevention and response through SGBV mainstreaming in the multi-sector response, case management, provision of psychosocial and medical services, support to community-based SGBV committees, awareness raising engaging both women, girls, men and boys, as well as individual counselling to survivors. Provide solar lighting as a preventive measure. Organize awareness training and workshops targeting community members, national authorities and service providers.

	Support empowerment of at risk groups through livelihoods and skills training.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<p>Ensure refugees' access to essential health care services and referral services in all refugee locations, with key health indicators remaining below the emergency thresholds.</p> <p>Improve quality of health services including through upgrading of emergency health facilities, enhance measles vaccination coverage.</p> <p>Expand public primary health facilities and health delivery services to respond to ongoing refugee influx and relocation.</p>
Reproductive health and HIV services	<p>Provide reproductive health / safe motherhood services in all the camps and conduct community awareness raising.</p> <p>Provide newborn care packages.</p> <p>Provide HIV/AIDS prevention commodities, and increase refugees' access to HIV/AIDS testing, treatment and counselling.</p>
Nutrition	<p>Lower global acute malnutrition (GAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) levels within relevant standards through supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.</p> <p>Conduct community awareness and promotion of infant and young child feeding practices, while supporting household kitchen garden initiatives.</p>
Food security	<p>Together with WFP, support food distribution, post-distribution monitoring and community consultations as well as transportation/ maintenance to the secondary distribution sites.</p>
Water	<p>Maintain and upgrade water systems, including through solarization, to ensure refugees' access to potable water at a minimum of 20 litre/person/day.</p> <p>Extend and establish water systems in the new camp and recently extended areas.</p>
Sanitation and hygiene	<p>Improve sanitation conditions in camps with the provision of 75% household latrine coverage, community-based hygiene education activities.</p> <p>Provide emergency latrine structures for new arrivals.</p> <p>Increase quality and impact of hygiene promoters through training.</p>
Shelter and infrastructure	<p>Distribute 5,000 emergency shelters to newly-arriving refugees.</p> <p>Assist 3,000 vulnerable refugee households with transitional shelters.</p> <p>Maintain/ improve access roads in refugee locations, and expand site in Pamir, Unity state.</p> <p>Assist up to 4,750 vulnerable IDP households with emergency/transitional shelters.</p>
Basic and domestic items	<p>Assist up to 24,000 refugee households, including newly arriving/relocating refugees, with non-food items.</p> <p>Assist 100% of women of reproductive age with sanitary materials and undertake monthly soap distribution in all the camps.</p> <p>Target 50,000 households with non-food items, including sanitary/hygiene</p>

	materials, to address basic needs of the most vulnerable IDPs/IDP returnees.
Services for people with specific needs	Identify and provide specialized services and assistance to 5,000 people with specific needs including the elderly, people with disabilities, and female-headed households.
	Undertake vulnerability assessments and identification, targeting people with specific needs, such as female-headed households, the elderly and people with disabilities.
	Provide individual and community-based assistance as per identified needs to 12,000 affected individuals.
Education	Improve access to and quality of education for some 60,000 refugee children through operation of primary and secondary schools, teacher training, provision of school materials, expansion of classrooms and upgrading of school facilities.
	Provide emergency education services to address the increased education needs of a new refugee influx.
Energy	Strategy for Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) is rolled out and mainstreamed into field operations, as a sustainable approach to respond to the emergency needs of refugee population in camps.
	60% of refugee households are assisted with energy saving equipment.
Durable solutions	
Comprehensive solutions strategy	Provide technical advice and actively participate in the inter-agency process of developing a solutions strategy/framework for IDPs and, where applicable, refugees in South Sudan.
Voluntary return	Undertake cross-border discussions and conduct situation analysis, and provide individual counselling and, when required and appropriate, assistance to refugees opting for voluntary return from South Sudan.
	Carry out monitoring and assessment of spontaneous return of refugees from neighbouring countries and assist those with specific vulnerabilities with community-based assistance.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	Establish and strengthen community self-management structures and sectoral committees among refugee populations, with a focus on women's participation, through training, monitoring, and material support.
	Undertake continuous participatory assessments to engage different community groups, including youth.
	Reinforce community mobilization including through creation and support of leadership structures within the communities of populations of concern, and support community-based organizations, including on delivery of services, and promotion of community-based protection.
Peaceful coexistence	Establish and promote community-based peace committees; organize peacebuilding events/campaigns, support 26 community-based projects that benefit both refugee and host populations.
	Extend refugee and IDP support programmes to surrounding host communities.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Provide agricultural production inputs to 94,000 refugee and host community households.

	Assist 11,500 students with vocational/life-skill training.
Natural resources and shared environment	Undertake training and awareness raising on environment protection for refugee and host communities.
	Provide fuel-efficient stoves to vulnerable households.
	Plant 90,000 seedling in refugee-hosting areas.
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	
Coordination and partnerships	Maintain dedicated teams to perform protection and CCCM cluster responsibilities to support IDPs. Activities include advocacy, training and coordination of cluster partners, as well as provision of technical advice and policy guidance; protection mainstreaming initiatives and resource mobilization support for cluster members.
Camp management and coordination	Ensure effective camp management structures in refugee camps, with increased emphasis of refugee community engagement and self- management.
	Support community leadership structures with the promotion of women's participation and equitable representation by different refugee/IDP groups.
Donor relations and resource mobilization	Issue external relations materials and prepare timely and quality proposals and reporting. Undertake joint field missions with donors.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	Ensure timely and effective delivery of core relief items and other assistance items, with a focus on pre-positioning of relief items during the dry season. Activities include: establishment and maintenance of warehouses/rub-halls in Juba and key field locations; transportation of relief items; and provision of workshop services for operational fleets in Juba and field locations for UNHCR and partners' vehicles.
Operation management, coordination and support	Provide training and other operational support to partner agencies, enabling them to implement intended assistance activities in a timely, efficient and effective manner.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget for South Sudan in response to the South Sudan Situation amounts to \$171.7 million. UNHCR's response to the South Sudan Situation in South Sudan is within its planned programmes for 2017, and no additional requirements are requested.

	ExCom budget for the South Sudan situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	6,546,515	0	6,546,515
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies	2,176,026	-	2,176,026
Public attitude towards people of concern	970,943	-	970,943
Law and policy	3,399,546	-	3,399,546
Fair protection processes and documentation	4,860,660	0	4,860,660
Registration and profiling	1,880,040	-	1,880,040
Status determination procedures	862,122	-	862,122
Individual documentation	2,118,498	-	2,118,498
Security from violence and exploitation	14,299,571	0	14,299,571
Protection from crime	1,505,634	-	1,505,634
Protection from effect of armed conflict	2,579,733	-	2,579,733
Prevention of and response to SGBV	6,173,116	-	6,173,116
Protection of children	4,041,088	-	4,041,088
Basic needs and services	83,479,353	0	83,479,353
Food security	1,456,250	-	1,456,250
Health	10,689,800	-	10,689,800
Education	13,236,210	-	13,236,210
Basic domestic and hygiene items	12,942,315	-	12,942,315
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,928,137	-	4,928,137
Services for groups with specific needs	3,938,981	-	3,938,981
Shelter and infrastructure	21,327,364	-	21,327,364
Sanitation	4,861,043	-	4,861,043
Water	4,212,511	-	4,212,511
Nutrition	4,231,095	-	4,231,095
Energy	1,655,647	-	1,655,647
Community empowerment and self- development	21,007,390	0	21,007,390
Community mobilization strengthened	4,896,899	-	4,896,899
Self-reliance and livelihoods	8,188,470	-	8,188,470
Natural resources and shared environment	2,155,320	-	2,155,320
Peaceful co-existence	5,766,701	-	5,766,701

Durable solutions	6,183,304	0	6,183,304
Comprehensive solutions strategy	870,001	-	870,001
Voluntary return	5,313,303	-	5,313,303
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	7,840,729	0	7,840,729
Coordination and partnership	1,866,852	-	1,866,852
Camp management and coordination	4,616,808	-	4,616,808
Donor relations and resource mobilization	1,357,069	-	1,357,069
Logistics and operations support	27,455,098	0	27,455,098
Logistics and supply	16,517,344	-	16,517,344
Operations management, coordination and support	10,937,754	-	10,937,754
SUBTOTAL	171,672,619	0	171,672,619
Support costs (7%)	-	-	-
TOTAL	171,672,619	0	171,672,619

SUDAN

Existing response

Some 380,000 South Sudanese have sought protection and assistance in Sudan since 2013. Sudan also hosts an estimated 350,000 South Sudanese refugees who remained in Sudan following the independence of the Republic of South Sudan from Sudan in July 2011. In the first three months of 2017, more than 85,000 refugees arrived in Sudan, already surpassing the initial planning figure of 60,000 for the year.

As the influx is expected to continue throughout 2017, UNHCR, in agreement with UNICEF, WFP and WHO has revised the most likely scenario for new arrivals to 180,000 for the year. This brings the number of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan in need of protection and assistance to 477,000 by the end of the year. These planning figures informed UNHCR's revised response to the South Sudan situation, as presented in this appeal as well as the revised 2017 regional RRP.

The majority of new arrivals (approximately 88 per cent) are women and children. Almost half of the refugee population are residing in eight designated sites in two localities in White Nile States and two newly-established sites in East Darfur. The remaining South Sudanese refugee population is highly mobile, living mainly in South Darfur, West and South Kordofan and Khartoum. The geographic span of their location has stretched the response capacity of UNHCR and its partners, while exerting considerable strain on impoverished host communities and public services and infrastructure.

White Nile State is hosting more than 135,000 South Sudanese refugees, including 23,000 who arrived in the first three months of 2017. Around one quarter of the total population are residing outside the camps. Currently, the White Nile State government is unable to allocate additional land to expand existing sites or establish new sites to accommodate anticipated new refugee arrivals.

More than 44,000 South Sudanese refugees are in South Kordofan, including 15,000 new arrivals in 2017. The ability of host communities to absorb new arrivals is very low, as access to basic services is extremely limited. There is often no potable water, sanitation facilities or health services available. Refugees, host communities and local authorities in El Leri identified access to water as the most critical need during the inter-agency rapid assessment mission to the area in February 2017.

Some 36,000 South Sudanese refugees are in West Kordofan, of whom 8,000 arrived in 2017. Refugees are accommodated in reception centres in El Meriam and Kharasana, or are disbursed

among host communities throughout the state. Many newly-arrived refugees move on to other locations in Sudan. Maintaining adequate reception facilities in these areas remains a critical challenge. Humanitarian access is often constrained by administrative procedures, security considerations and impassable roads during the rainy season. Access to basic services in some areas is very poor. UNHCR is in discussions with state authorities to build a reception centre at the El Amira entry point in early 2017.

East Darfur is hosting 80,000 South Sudanese refugees, of whom 11,000 arrived in the first three months of 2017. Relocation of refugees from El Ferdous town in Western Bahr el Ghazal to a new site, Al Nimir, began in April 2017. UNHCR is strengthening its presence in East Darfur and establishing a refugee working group, which will be co-led by UNHCR and the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), to better coordinate and support the local response.

South Darfur is hosting close to 10,000 South Sudanese refugees, including 3,000 new arrivals in 2017. UNHCR established a reception centre in Buram to temporarily assist new arrivals before their onward movement. Access to Buram is challenging due to poor roads, which become inaccessible in the rainy season, and the security situation requires a UNAMID escort.

An inter-agency mission to Al Lait, North Darfur was conducted in February 2017 to determine the needs of an estimated 19,000 refugees who have arrived since May 2016, and who are residing in 10 different locations. Host communities are sharing resources with the refugees. However, local services and infrastructure are overstretched and require urgent multi-sector interventions to meet protection and basic needs.

South Sudanese refugees are also hosted in other locations, including 35,700 in Khartoum, 3,700 in Blue Nile, and 1,700 in North Kordofan. The Government of Khartoum State recently announced its intention to relocate South Sudanese refugees from Khartoum to other locations such as Sennar and White Nile States.

Strategy and coordination

The overall strategy to respond to the needs of South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Sudan has three main components: i) ensure immediate protection and address the urgent needs of new arrivals in 2017; ii) stabilize the existing programme by aiming to achieve at least minimum emergency standards across all sectors, including by enhancing integration into national response mechanisms; and iii) promote solutions by enhancing self-reliance and support to host community, and strengthen linkages to national development plans and development actors.

Response strategy

UNHCR and partners advocate for freedom of movement for South Sudanese refugees in Sudan, to increase their self-sufficiency, and reduce their long-term dependence on humanitarian assistance. In line with the “Policy on alternatives to camps”, UNHCR will engage with authorities to explore out-of-camp options, increase support to host communities, reduce the strain on limited basic services, and support peaceful coexistence.

UNHCR will ensure that all newly arrived refugees are registered in a timely way, with emphasis on the implementation of a Biometrics Identity Management System (BIMS) across White Nile, Khartoum, East Darfur, South Darfur, West Kordofan and South Kordofan.

UNHCR will prioritize the identification and provision of appropriate assistance to people of concern with specific needs, such as unaccompanied children, individuals affected by malnutrition, people with disabilities, older people and women at risk, with a focus on the protection of women and children. This is critical in light of the high number of unaccompanied and separated children, as well as other children at risk. The Office will ensure alternative care arrangements, conduct family tracing and reunification, and establish emergency education programmes, temporary learning facilities and child-friendly spaces. Psychosocial support services will be provided with the assistance of the Ministry of Social Welfare and other response partners. Capacity building of national partners, including governmental and non-governmental actors, will be integrated into the response to promote key principles and approaches in the delivery of protection and assistance.

Partnerships and coordination

In close coordination with the relevant government entities at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR will continue to coordinate the overall humanitarian response to South Sudanese refugees. The federal government intends to transition away from humanitarian response to focus more on early recovery and development, which will provide opportunities to work together towards finding durable solutions to this ongoing crisis.

Minimum operating standards approved by the HCT will ensure a common, consistent and well-coordinated approach by all humanitarian actors. UNHCR is successfully applying the RCM, capitalizing on existing technical expertise within sector coordination mechanisms in place for internal displacement situations in Sudan to ensure a more streamlined coordination process. The Refugee Consultation Forum, formerly the Refugee Multi-Sector forum, is the main coordination platform for the inter-agency response, led by UNHCR in support of the Government of Sudan.

A new country Letter of Understanding between UNHCR and UNICEF is under development to ensure greater predictability and coordination in areas of joint responsibility, such as education, child protection, nutrition, WASH and health.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	Ensure that all reception facilities meet minimum standards.
Registration and profiling	Individually register 100% of refugees.
	Ensure that at least 50% of children receive birth certificates.
	Ensure that at least 5% of unaccompanied and separated children are reunited with their families.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime	Ensure that security management systems are effective.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Ensure that 100% of SGBV survivors receive appropriate support.
Protection of children	Identify and assist all unaccompanied and separated children.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Ensure an average of 33 gender-sensitive health units are providing primary health care to refugees and host communities (1 health centre per 10,000 people).
	Achieve crude mortality rate of less than 1% (per 10,000 individuals/day).
Nutrition	Achieve GAM rate among screened refugee children (6-59 months) at below 15%.
	Achieve SAM rate among screened refugee children of less than 3%
	Conduct nutrition screening reaching 90% of children aged under 5 years among new arrivals and in camps.
	Implement and monitor supplementary feeding programme.
	Implement and monitor therapeutic feeding programme.
	Implemented and monitor programme to support and promote IYCF practices.
	Implement and monitor preventive blanket supplementary feeding programme.
Water	Monitor nutrition situation and conduct standardized and expanded nutrition survey (SENS).
Sanitation and hygiene	Ensure access to average of 20 litres per person per day of safe water at refugee sites.
Shelter and infrastructure	Reach average of 20 persons per gender-sensitive latrines.
	Ensure that 100% of refugee households receive hygiene promotion training.
Shelter and infrastructure	Assist 100% of newly arrived refugees with non-food items and/or

	emergency shelter.
Energy	Ensure that at least 50% refugee of households have their domestic fuel needs met.
Basic and domestic items	Provide 100% of the population with basic and domestic items.
Services for persons with specific needs	Ensure 100% of the most vulnerable refugees have access to material and psychological support for their specific needs.
Education	Ensure that 100% of school-age children refugees are enrolled in primary school education.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Peaceful coexistence	Ensure that 70% of host community support continued presence of refugees.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Assist 25% of refugees with livelihoods programmes.
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	
Coordination and partnerships	Strengthen cooperation among partners.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	Support effective logistics management mechanisms.
Operations management, coordination and support	Support effective programme management mechanisms.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget and subsequent adjustments for South Sudan Situation amounts to \$69.3 million.

To address the needs of the people of concern who have been affected by the current situation in South Sudan, UNHCR has further increased its supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Sudan, amounting to \$33.5 million (including support costs), as shown in the table below.

	ExCom budget and subsequent adjustments related to the South Sudan Situation	Additional requirements	Total
Fair protection processes and documentation	6,789,907	4,073,140	10,863,045
Reception conditions	2,240,560	2,991,546	5,152,106
Registration and profiling	2,187,279	1,161,594	3,348,873
Civil registration and civil status documentation	2,152,106	-	2,152,106
Family reunification	209,962	-	209,962
Security from violence and exploitation	3,018,809	1,470,833	4,489,642
Protection from crime	787,356	-	787,356
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	800,308	-	800,308
Protection of children	1,431,145	1,470,833	2,901,978
Basic needs and services	45,913,184	23,080,807	68,993,991
Health	10,402,707	4,175,705	14,578,412
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,110,283	-	1,110,283
Nutritional well-being	2,274,659	444,780	2,719,439
Water	3,037,661	2,258,958	5,296,619
Sanitation and hygiene	3,510,624	3,106,067	6,616,692
Shelter and infrastructure	9,055,819	6,162,884	15,218,703
Energy	2,676,509	1,005,236	3,681,745
Basic and domestic items	7,463,776	3,212,740	10,676,516
People with specific needs	1,906,931	-	1,906,931
Education	4,474,215	2,714,436	7,188,651

Community empowerment and self-reliance	7,807,503	1,418,124	9,225,627
Peaceful coexistence	2,076,830	-	2,076,830
Self-reliance and livelihoods	5,730,673	1,418,124	7,148,797
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	388,429	-	388,429
Coordination and partnerships	388,429	-	388,429
Logistics and operations support	4,069,108	1,223,602	5,292,710
Logistics and supply	1,049,388	-	1,049,388
Operations management, coordination and support	3,019,720	1,223,602	4,243,322
SUBTOTAL	67,986,938	31,266,506	99,253,444
Support costs (7%)	1,355,123	2,188,655	3,543,779
TOTAL	69,342,061	33,455,161	102,797,223

UGANDA

Existing response

Thousands of South Sudan refugees continue to arrive to Uganda every day, fleeing brutal conflict, compounded by the limited availability of food. More than 181,000 new arrivals were received in the first three months of 2017, against the initial projected number of 300,000 new arrivals for the year. In response, UNHCR in consultation with governments and response partners, revised the 2017 planning figure to 400,000 new arrivals, for a total revised population of concern of 1,025,000 by the end of the year.

Refugees arriving in Uganda report that they were forced to flee their homes in fear of the violence that has characterized the conflict in South Sudan, including indiscriminate and ethnically motivated killings, disappearances, rape, looting of property, arbitrary detention and torture. Those who have fled South Sudan also tell of the high cost of living, escalating inflation, food shortages and lack of access to basic services such as healthcare and education.

Uganda is currently hosting more than 1.1 million refugees from neighbouring countries, most of whom (72%) originate from South Sudan. This unprecedented mass influx to Uganda puts enormous pressure on the country's natural resources, in particular on land, basic service delivery systems and the response capacity of humanitarian and development actors. There is an urgent need to support Uganda's capacity to deal with the crisis by injecting the support both for the emergency humanitarian response, and at the same time addressing longer-term challenges.

The CRRF as a new approach in Uganda, is intended to enhance the UN-World Bank Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) Strategic Framework designed to support the Government's implementation of the Settlement Transformation Agenda. In addition to UN agencies and the World Bank, ReHoPE aims to mobilize donors, development actors and the private sector within a joint strategy to enable a comprehensive approach to protection and solutions. ReHoPE is fully part of the UNDAF. Its implementation through a multi-stakeholder approach at national and district levels will form a key part of applying the CRRF.

At the height of the emergency operation in 2016, the focus was on saving and sustaining lives. Hence, most communal facilities such as schools and health centres built were temporary. This enabled thousands of children and women to access basic education and health services without delay.

The quantity of water available to refugees averages 15 litres per person per day, with actual quantities varying from settlement to settlement. About one-third of the total water requirements per day are delivered by truck; a highly costly and unsustainable system. In 2017, to strengthen and stabilize future service delivery, UNHCR and partners are prioritizing replacement of temporary basic services and infrastructure by investing in permanent systems and infrastructure, and the recruitment of additional, trained education and health staff.

In addressing above challenges, and in the spirit of the CRRF, UNHCR will work closely with the central government, host district local governments (DLG) and various stakeholders to facilitate an integrated response and to ensure that planned investments are coordinated with and within district development plans for 2016-2020. Examples of key challenges facing the current operational response are outlined below.

Current reception capacity is very limited and new sites for settlements will need to be identified and prepared. As part of its preparedness measures, efforts are underway in Uganda to identify alternative sites (tentatively four settlement sites, each accommodating 50,000 persons) to accommodate future new arrivals.

More than 85 per cent of the South Sudanese refugee population in Uganda are women and children, making targeted responses to their needs a priority, including child protection, prevention and response to SGBV, and education.

As well as the numbers of children currently out of school, gaps in existing schools mean the quality of learning is impacted, and rate of children dropping out is likely to increase. At primary level there is a staggering gap of 869 teachers, and 1,646 classrooms. With upwards of 60,000 children between the ages of 14-17 years, there is an urgent need for more secondary schools and quality post-primary school options. The enrolment of girls at the secondary level remains low. Improving enrolment and retention will require a targeted response.

There is a need to stabilize services and social infrastructure in settlements and enable adequate delivery of service by recruiting a sufficient number of health personnel and providing medical supplies and medicines. Up to 20 permanent health facilities need to be constructed in new settlements to replace temporary structures.

Water trucking ranges from 55 per cent for refugee settlements in West Nile hosting Sudanese refugees, to 4 per cent and 1 per cent in the settlements in South West and Mid-West regions, respectively. Currently, Imvepi has the highest rate for water trucking at 98 per cent. To reduce the costly emergency water trucking interventions, the WASH sector plans to install sustainable water

supply systems (high yielding boreholes with piped water networks) to reduce the reliance on water trucking, and improve the monitoring of the delivery of water through tankers by greater involvement of, and accountability to, communities.

Strategy and coordination

Response strategy

In line with the UNHCR's protection and solutions strategy (2016-2020) for Uganda, the refugee response in 2017 pursues the following strategic objectives:

Strategic Objective 1: Protection including emergency response

Preserve equal and unhindered access to territory and protection space and promote the full enjoyment of rights, while maintaining the civilian character of asylum. Life-saving multi-sector emergency response continues in line with refugee influx trends.

Strategic Objective 2: Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted

Refugees live in safety, harmony and dignity with host communities, and together protect their natural environment while contributing to social cohesion. UNHCR, along with Government and other UN agencies, successfully attracts resources from development partners, the private sector, academia and other partners to benefit refugee and host community populations, and promote peaceful-co-existence.

Strategic Objective 3: Sustainable livelihoods improved

During the first stage of emergency, refugees often lose critical assets, increasing their vulnerability. The first short-term layer of support provided by humanitarian assistance can help to meet basic needs, preserve or recover essential productive assets and minimise expenditures. In the medium and long-term, all partners will work on improving living conditions and capitalize resources, avoiding dependency. UNHCR, along with other UN agencies, development partners, and the private sector will also work with the Government of Uganda to foster economic self-reliance for refugees and host communities, and thereby contribute to socio-economic growth. Focus areas will include linking emergency response to long term livelihood development for self-reliance and resilience at the initial stage of the RRP. Agricultural productivity and value chain development, business development and employment, and environment conservation.

Strategic Objective 4: Social service delivery is integrated with local governments

UNHCR and development partners progressively enhance social service delivery capacity in refugee-hosting areas, with a view to integrating services with local government systems, including Ugandan social safety nets or social protection mechanisms.

Strategic Objective 5: Durable Solutions are achieved

Refugees in Uganda return voluntarily to their countries of origin or resettle in third countries, and those that remain in Uganda progressively move away from dependency towards increased resilience, sustainable self-reliance and development while attaining full legal rights and entitlements as accorded to permanent legal residents.

Partnerships and coordination

The refugee response in Uganda is led and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, in close consultation with UN and NGO partners. This coordination arrangement is geared towards achieving an effective and integrated response mechanism involving members of the refugee and host communities, government, UN agencies and national and international NGOs. Coordination takes place at three levels: the leadership level, the sector level, and the regional/settlement level. Inter-agency coordination meetings take place on a weekly basis at the capital, district and settlement levels.

Together with the OPM, UNHCR facilitates inter-agency planning, implementation, and coordination of the overall response for the refugee emergencies in Uganda. At the district level, the DLGs also participate in planning and service delivery management of the response. The South Sudan refugee response in Uganda includes 60 partners, including Uganda's Refugee Department of the OPM, DLGs, nine UN agencies, and 44 NGOs.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Legal assistance and remedies	Enhance access to legal assistance and legal remedies.
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	Advocate for continued access to territory.
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	Expand, establish and improve collection points, transit and reception centres in line with minimum standards.
	Ensure timely transfer of refugees from entry point to the transit centre and then to the settlements.
	Provide protection and life-saving services in collection points, transit and reception centres (communal shelter and sanitation, food, road maintenance, and access to safe water).
Registration and profiling	Biometrically register all new arrivals through the Government Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) system.
	Conduct capacity building of governmental partners with respect to the RIMS.
Family reunification	Facilitate family tracing and reunification efforts for all identified unaccompanied or separated children.
	Identify alternative care arrangement for 100% of unaccompanied or separated children.
Civil registration and status documentation	Ensure 100% of refugees have access to individual documentation including birth, marriage, and death certificates.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime	Build the capacity of authorities to ensure law and order in all settlement locations.
	Uphold the civilian character of asylum through community monitoring and capacity building of settlement police.
	Establish community policing in 100% of settlements and strengthen protection from crime.
	Build the capacity of police (manpower, posts, logistics and training) and police monitoring of refugee settlement areas, through training of 400 governmental staff and implementing partners.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	Prevent and respond to SGBV through community sensitization activities, referral mechanisms, access to safe spaces, legal assistance and psychosocial support in 100% of settlement in West Nile and Midwest.
	Support community-based protection through the construction of functional women's safe spaces in 100% of settlements in West Nile and Midwest.
Protection of children	Identify and assist 100% of unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk.
	Establish child-friendly spaces for children under 5 years in all West Nile and

	Midwest settlements.
	Implement awareness raising activities in 100% of settlements on child rights (training, broadcasts, sensitization, and development of IEC materials) with the host community.
	Support the monitoring and reporting of grave violations against children.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	Ensure access to comprehensive primary health-care services for refugees in Uganda, including strengthened mental health and psychosocial support in all settlements.
	Conduct systematic vaccination for at least 95% new arrivals under 5 years of age.
	Review disease preparedness plan of district (including procurement of cholera kit for new sites) for each settlement.
	Strengthen medical referral systems in the transit/reception centres and settlements, ensuring medical referrals.
	Build the capacity of 100% of village health teams in outbreak and disease monitoring.
	Provide essential drugs, medical supplies and equipment to health centres.
	Construct new health outposts/centres and rehabilitate 100% of existing health centres in need of rehabilitation.
Reproductive health and HIV services	Ensure access to HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and social support for 100% of refugees.
	Provide reproductive health services for refugees.
	Ensure optimal access to comprehensive reproductive health for 100% of refugees.
Nutrition	Establish nutritional screening, surveillance and effective malnutrition prevention response capabilities.
	Implement community management of acute malnutrition programs, ensuring prevalence of global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition (6-59) remains <5%.
	Ensure prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15-49) remains <1%.
Food security	Ensure food security and diversification of food sources through increased access to agricultural land and the provision of seeds and agricultural tools in settlements.
	Establish and/or build capacity of livestock and disease surveillance mechanisms.
	Provide agricultural extension services.
Water	Undertake water treatment, surveillance and quality control.
	Emergency phase in new settlements: Ensure a minimum of 10 litres of safe water per person per day for drinking and household usage.
	Transition to longer term: Ensure a minimum of 15-20 litres of safe water per

	<p>person per day for drinking and household usage.</p>
	<p>Explore other alternative long-term; cost-efficient water supply solutions e.g. spring fed gravity flow systems.</p>
Sanitation and hygiene	<p>Ensure institutional WASH services (latrines, bathing shelters, refuse pits and latrines in schools) to a minimum standard including through waste management in all settlements.</p>
	<p>Construct community sanitary facilities and latrines averaging 50 people of concern per drop-hole latrine (emergency phase) and household latrines in the medium and longer term.</p>
	<p>Enhance sanitation through hygiene promotion and provision hygiene materials including soap, household sanitation kits, water storage containers and communal latrine excavation tool kits.</p>
Shelter and infrastructure	<p>Ensure 100% of new arrivals have access to allocated plots (for an emergency or semi-permanent shelter, and for livelihood activities).</p>
	<p>Provide 100% of new arrivals with emergency or semi-permanent shelter kits.</p>
	<p>Provide people with specific needs with cash grants for labour support in constructing refugee shelter.</p>
	<p>Assess and plan new settlements (site planning to maximize access to services), prepare sites with earthmoving equipment.</p>
	<p>Rehabilitate communal shelter in transit and reception centres and communal structures.</p>
	<p>Construct additional way stations, reception centres and transit centres, and food distribution centres as needed.</p>
	<p>Procure and distribute standard shelter kits in settlements to 100% of new arrivals.</p>
	<p>Provide land compensation to communal land owners in West Nile.</p>
	<p>Construct and rehabilitate access roads to ensure safe delivery of assistance in all parts of the settlements.</p>
Energy	<p>Promote access to sustainable building materials, firewood and energy saving devices, including for communal lighting.</p>
	<p>Promote use of alternative energy source (e.g. briquettes) through innovative social business models.</p>
	<p>Promote alternate energy sources for communal kitchens including through provision of training on energy-efficient cooking practices.</p>
Basic and domestic items	<p>Provide 100% of new arrivals in settlements access to household non- food item kits.</p>
	<p>Ensure 100% of refugee women of reproductive age are receiving sanitary materials and support.</p>
Services for persons with specific needs	<p>Identify and provide comprehensive support to 100% of people with specific needs, including material support and mental health and psychosocial support.</p>
Education	<p>Ensure continued availability of universal primary education to 100% of refugee children in the settlements, including through provision of staffing</p>

	and construction/ rehabilitation of facilities.
	Increase access, retention and performance of children at all levels of education.
	Increase access to post primary education through support to 30% of post-primary-aged children including secondary school, vocational training and tertiary education-through rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure.
	Support community-based secondary schools in 100% of settlements through construction of classrooms and facilities, provision of supplies and equipment, support through school bursary, and vocational training scholarships.
	Provide learning material to 100% of early childhood development centres and primary schools.
	Establish accelerated learning programs for adolescents in 100% of settlements.
Durable solutions	
Voluntary return	Realize potential for voluntary return by supporting 100% of people of concern with stated intention to return in safety and dignity.
Integration	Support the ongoing development of the ReHoPE framework and the STA.
Resettlement	Ensure access to resettlement.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	Support community outreach volunteers in providing assistance activities.
	Establish and strengthen inclusive leadership through civic information, elections and training.
	Provide material support to refugee leaders.
Peaceful coexistence	Develop community-based environmental action plan.
	Ensure community sensitization on energy and environmental protection.
	Establish and maintain tree nurseries and demarcation of protected areas in/near the settlements.
	Establish waste management system at household level.
	Institute tree marking and targeted tree planting on degraded land.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	Facilitate access to support resources (e.g. capital, skills building, market access) to start income generating activities for 5,500 people of concern.
	Explore cash based assistance to support livelihood development.
	Provide vocational skills training for people of concern.
	Build entrepreneurship skills (e.g. training, leadership and organization development skills, formation of association, business plan, and basic numeracy, literacy, accounting and life skills training).
	Provide value chain additions (e.g. equipment and materials including maize milling machine, maize shelter, rice thresher, packaging materials).
	Sensitize communities on self-reliance, food utilization and entitlement.

Leadership, coordination and partnerships
Coordination and partnerships

In support of the Government of Uganda, coordinate the overall refugee response in Uganda, including inter-agency and sector coordination, and provide information management services.

Engage partners with expertise and resources in development to further creative solutions, in particular integrated services for refugees and host communities, and socio-economic empowerment of refugee hosting areas.

Logistics and operations support
Logistics and supply

Set up and manage warehouses.

Manage fleet.

Manage inventory.

Manage procurement of relief items and other inputs required for the operation.

Deliver relief items and other inputs to operational locations.

Procurement of additional buses, light vehicles and motorcycles to transport new arrivals from the border entry point to the settlements.

Operations management, coordination and support

Provide information management services (operational data).

Continue to advance resource mobilization through donor relations and advocacy, further engaging development agencies and actors.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom-revised budget and subsequent adjustments for Uganda amounts to \$297 million.

To address the needs of the people of concern who have been displaced as a result of armed conflict in South Sudan, UNHCR has further increased its supplementary budget for the requirements presented above for Uganda, amounting to \$68 million (including support costs), as shown in the table below.

	ExCom budget and subsequent adjustment related to the South Sudan Situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	5,155,245	-	5,155,245
Legal assistance and legal remedies	3,888,976	-	3,888,976
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	1,266,269	-	1,266,269
Fair protection processes and documentation	14,330,009	3,869,263	18,199,272
Reception conditions	5,799,940	1,349,641	7,149,581
Registration and profiling	5,314,447	2,519,622	7,834,069
Individual documentation	1,015,441	-	1,015,441
Civil registration and civil status documentation	2,200,180	-	2,200,180
Security from violence and exploitation	17,518,491	4,557,230	22,075,721
Protection from crime	6,245,839	1,588,457	7,834,296
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	5,645,005	1,500,818	7,145,824
Protection of children	5,627,647	1,467,954	7,095,601
Basic needs and services	173,376,635	47,491,917	220,868,552
Health	45,689,991	8,676,264	54,366,255
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,600,378	-	4,600,378
Nutritional well-being	2,828,475	3,286,464	6,114,939
Food security	890,630	-	890,630
Water	14,475,593	13,145,855	27,621,448
Sanitation and hygiene	10,082,147	5,519,319	15,601,466
Shelter and infrastructure	23,865,833	7,449,318	31,315,151
Energy	4,061,463	-	4,061,463

Basic and domestic items	18,689,432	1,862,329	20,551,762
People with specific needs	10,227,752	-	10,227,752
Education	37,964,941	7,552,369	45,517,310
Durable solutions	3,231,088	-	3,231,088
Voluntary return realized	847,498	-	847,498
Integration	1,694,997	-	1,694,997
Resettlement realized	688,592	-	688,592
Community empowerment and self-reliance	27,330,764	5,461,007	32,791,771
Community mobilization	6,098,910	-	6,098,910
Peaceful coexistence	2,449,139	-	2,449,139
Natural resources and shared environment	4,984,904	4,737,985	9,722,889
Self-reliance and livelihoods	13,797,811	723,022	14,520,833
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	158,906	-	158,906
Coordination and partnerships	158,906	-	158,906
Logistics and operations support	42,742,159	2,190,976	44,933,135
Logistics and supply	14,557,640	2,190,976	16,748,616
Operations management, coordination and support	28,184,519	-	28,184,519
Subtotal	283,843,298	63,570,393	347,413,691
Support costs (7%)	13,192,240	4,449,928	17,642,168
TOTAL	297,035,538	68,020,321	365,055,858

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION 2017

Supplementary Appeal

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