



**Emergency Response for
the South Sudan Situation**

Revised Supplementary Appeal



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service

August 2014



Cover picture:
South Sudanese refugees in West Nile, Uganda.
UNHCR / M. Sibiloni

Information at a glance

<p>Targeted beneficiaries under this Appeal</p> <p>(January – December 2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Up to 750,000¹ internally displaced people (IDPs) in South Sudan ⇒ Up to 715,000 refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda
<p>Total requirements for UNHCR's activities relating to the situation in South Sudan</p> <p>(January – December 2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ USD 566.5 million²: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ USD 237.1 million for South Sudan ○ USD 90.7 million for Ethiopia ○ USD 60.0 million for Kenya ○ USD 54.4 million for Sudan ○ USD 123.2 million for Uganda ○ USD 1.1 million for Regional Hub / Headquarters
<p>Main activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Leadership and coordination of the protection cluster, co-leadership of the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster, and provision of technical, material and operational support to the shelter/NFI cluster in South Sudan; ⇒ Leadership and coordination of the refugee response in surrounding countries of asylum for refugees arriving from South Sudan; ⇒ Protection intervention and monitoring in IDP and refugee areas with a particular emphasis on child protection, prevention of, and response to, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) against women, men, boys and girls, and community-based protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable; ⇒ Provision of access to education as an essential protection strategy; ⇒ Site management, coordination and monitoring in displacement sites in South Sudan and in the four asylum countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, depending on access; ⇒ Provision of shelter and basic non-food items (NFIs) to IDPs and refugees in South Sudan, and to South Sudanese refugees in surrounding countries; ⇒ Relocation of refugees from the border to reception centres and onward to refugee camps/settlements in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, access permitting; ⇒ Establishment of new transit/reception facilities and refugee camps and settlements in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda; ⇒ Registration and documentation of refugees in countries of asylum; ⇒ Provision of basic services such as education, water and sanitation and health in refugee sites.

¹ It should be noted that while the protection needs of the overall population of IDPs in South Sudan (South Sudan Crisis Response Plan 2014 planning figure: 1.5 million IDPs) are being targeted by the protection and CCCM clusters, the UNHCR supplementary budget requirements for South Sudan presented in this revised appeal have been drawn up based on the planned assistance to 750,000 IDPs, inclusive of the increased non-food items (NFI) and emergency shelter support for some 300,000 IDPs.

² Includes 7% support costs

CONTEXT

As at 15 July 2014, over 1.1 million South Sudanese have been displaced internally, and more than 413,000 persons have sought asylum in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda since the violence erupted in South Sudan in December 2013.³

In an effort to secure the financial resources to respond to this emergency, UNHCR launched a Supplementary Appeal for the South Sudan situation in January 2014 (covering requirements from January to December 2014) to support IDPs in South Sudan, and refugees in the neighbouring countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

An inter-agency Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for the South Sudanese Refugee Emergency was released in March 2014, to cater for the needs of the refugees in the neighbouring asylum countries, covering the period from January to December 2014. The dramatic evolution of the situation of the IDPs in South Sudan and refugees in the asylum countries led to significant operational developments since the launch of the first Refugee Response Plan, which required an upward revision to almost the double of the planning figures. These were presented with the accompanying budgets in a revised RRP, launched on 11 July 2014 in Geneva and on 15 July 2014 in Nairobi.

Further to the release of the revised RRP, the current revised UNHCR Supplementary Appeal describes UNHCR's planned response to the emergency for the period from January to December 2014. It includes the budgetary requirements for activities targeting IDPs within South Sudan.

With the required additional revised requirements, UNHCR will be able to boost its response to the most critical operational gaps identified in the four asylum countries, and in case of South Sudan, UNHCR will cater to the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs, focusing on delivering protection and camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) activities.

Population data as of 15 July

The following table provides statistics on the estimated number of IDPs in South Sudan and refugees who fled to neighbouring countries since 15 December 2013.

South Sudan	
▪ IDPs (source OCHA)	1,102,643
▪ Refugees	413,095
South Sudanese refugees	
▪ Ethiopia	169,407
▪ Kenya	41,314
▪ Sudan	82,715
▪ Uganda	119,659
Total South Sudanese refugees displaced since 15 December 2013	413,095

³ Please note that this figure has been updated from the population figures presented in the Revised Regional Response Plan for the South Sudanese Refugee Emergency (July 2014), which used figures as of mid-June. All population figures used in the current appeal are as of 15 July 2014.

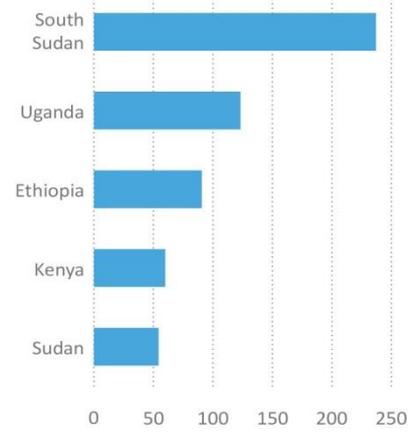
REGIONAL RESPONSE DASHBOARD

as of 16 July 2014

Requirements

567 million requested in total

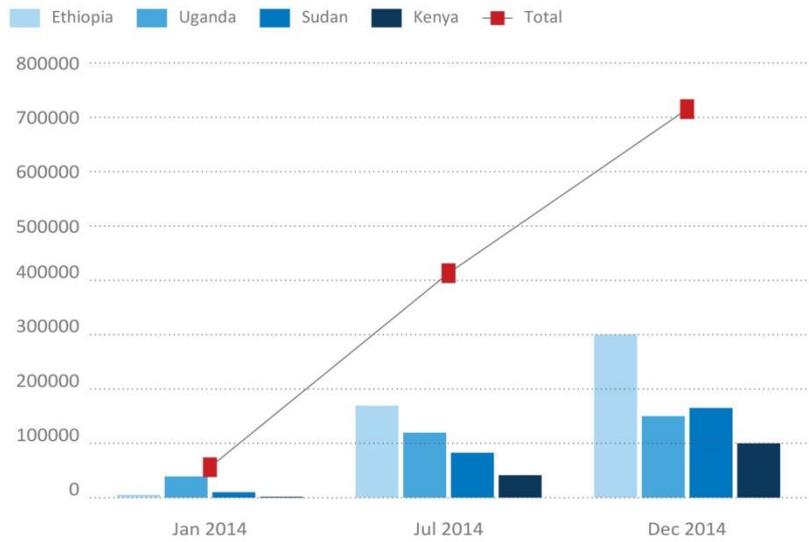
Requirements (in million US\$)



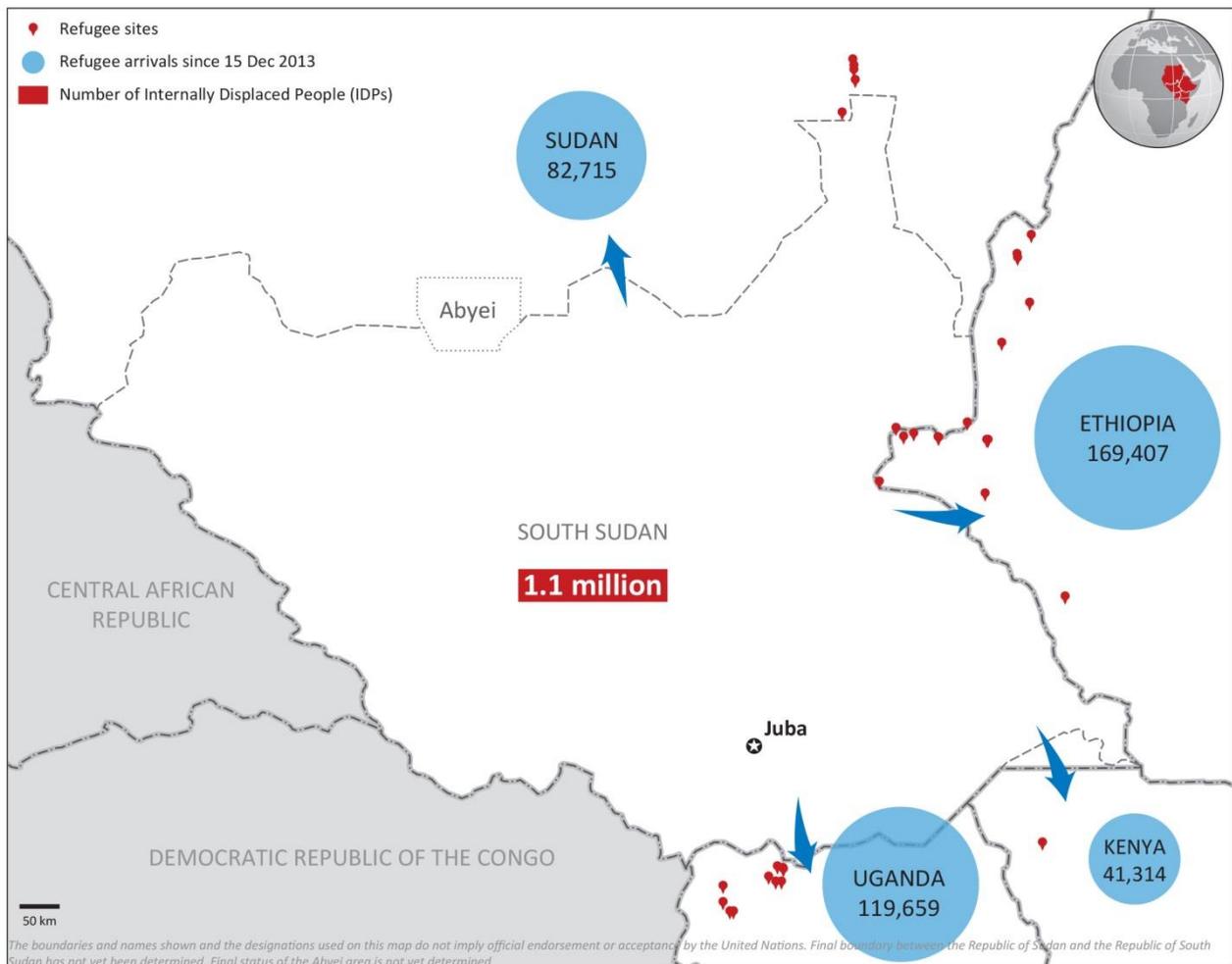
Population trends



New arrivals and 2014 projections



Situation Map



Overview

South Sudan

After clashes broke out in Juba in mid-December 2013, between competing factions within the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, the situation quickly degenerated into a full-scale conflict. The fighting spread to Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states, which have since become theatres of continuous violence and insecurity. As a direct consequence of the insecurity, some 1.1 million South Sudanese were internally displaced, including some 97,000 who have sought refuge in the compounds of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). At the same time, the conflict forced over 413,000 South Sudanese refugees into exile in neighbouring Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. The large majority of the refugees are women and children, including some 14,000⁴ unaccompanied children.

Despite diplomatic efforts to end the hostilities, sporadic and sustained incidents of violence across the country continue to produce civilian casualties and fuel mass displacement. The politico-military tensions are likely to persist throughout 2014 and into 2015, leading up to the general elections slated for 9 July 2015. The resulting insecurity is making conditions for interventions to protect and assist both IDPs and refugees extremely challenging for humanitarian workers.

Following the declaration of a Level 3 system-wide humanitarian emergency for the situation in South Sudan and the affected neighbouring countries on 12 February 2014, UNHCR has been assessing the evolving needs and mobilizing the necessary support and resources to address the growing requirements of the displaced.

UNHCR's overall planning figure for IDPs requiring protection and assistance up to the end of the year is 750,000. The agency will support the overall humanitarian response by providing non-food items (NFIs) and shelter for up to 300,000 persons, as well as undertake protection interventions aimed at reducing the impact of the conflict and violence on civilian populations. The displacement figures are expected to continue to rise until comprehensive and lasting peace is found. As conflict continues during 2014, and with the loss of a planting season, many more IDPs may decide to cross borders in order to find safety and receive basic assistance. Planning figures will be further reviewed depending on developments on the ground.

UNHCR is participating in the IDP response through the inter-agency collaborative approach under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. UNHCR is leading the protection cluster, which is co-coordinated by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC); co-leading the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Agency for Technical Development and Cooperation (ACTED); and supporting the IOM-led shelter/non-food items (NFI) cluster. In addition, UNHCR is scaling up its protection-led NFI response for IDP settlements in remote locations. Since February 2014, UNHCR is also leading the response for urban IDPs outside UNMISS bases in Juba, in partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC). The urban response involves the provision of NFIs and protection outreach.

UNHCR is working closely with OCHA, other UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide shelter, NFIs and camp coordination support as well as protection interventions for the internally displaced and to mainstream protection within the broader humanitarian response. The agency and its partners are collaborating with UNMISS to meet the basic needs of the civilians (97,000 as of July 2014) seeking protection inside UNMISS protection of civilians sites. Notable within this context is the UNMISS mandate renewed in May 2014, clearly prioritizing the protection of civilians as its core element. UNHCR and other humanitarian actors will therefore continue to engage with UNMISS – within the principles of neutrality, independence and impartiality – noting the complementarity of UNMISS' protection of civilians mandate, to meet the basic needs of IDPs and reduce the impact of the conflict on the affected populations.

Some 235,000 mainly Sudanese refugees falling directly under UNHCR's mandate, mainly in Unity and Upper Nile States, will continue to be provided with international protection. Refugee camps in Maban County, Upper Nile State, and in Pariang County, Unity State, remain operational. As the refugees are also seriously affected by the ongoing conflict, operational continuity plans were developed in close consultation with partners to ensure that sustained protection and life-saving assistance will be delivered.

⁴ UNICEF-reported figures.

While all the countries neighbouring South Sudan have generously opened their borders, the legal status granted to the population arriving from South Sudan remains uncertain in Sudan⁵. UNHCR is working with the Sudanese Government to clarify this matter and ensure that the South Sudanese refugees are provided with the necessary humanitarian assistance under UNHCR's mandate.

Ethiopia

This appeal addresses the humanitarian needs of at least 300,000 refugees anticipated to seek protection in Ethiopia by the end of 2014. The majority (280,000 refugees) will be in the Gambella region of western Ethiopia and possibly 20,000 people in the Benishangul-Gumuz region. These figures were developed through a consultative process involving all humanitarian actors in Gambella with the Government of Ethiopia, based on the number of arrivals per day and analyses of the trends and developments in the regions of South Sudan bordering Ethiopia.

Critical needs that were identified among the new arrivals include a poor health and nutritional state, psychological trauma, lack of basic items, shelter, water and sanitation. There is also the need for protection monitoring to ensure the civilian nature of camps and to be able to refer incidents reported, ensure alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied children, and provide support to survivors of SGBV and assistance to people with special needs. The most basic infrastructure and services are lacking in the refugee hosting areas, requiring significant resources to establish and reinforce health and nutrition centres/posts, road surfaces, as well as office and residential facilities for the operation. Three new camps, identified at the start of the crisis, are being developed and expanded, with all sectors addressed. Additional sites are being identified to accommodate the projected additional population.

Kenya

As of mid-July, over 41,000 new arrivals from South Sudan were received in Kenya. The original assumption that by end March, Kenya would be hosting 20,000 new arrivals, has been exceeded. In line with the influx trends, the overall planning figure for 2014 has been revised up to 100,000 by December 2014.

The humanitarian response will continue on all key fronts of the emergency response: from border reception, to transportation to camps for proper reception and registration for further relief assistance and settlement in a camp. As Kakuma camp is now full, UNHCR and the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA), the Government counterpart, are in advanced stages of negotiating with the county and central leadership for additional communal land on which to settle the new arrivals who are stuck at the crowded Kakuma camp reception centre. Kenya continues to receive a high number of children, representing close to 70 per cent of all new arrivals in Kakuma, while the number of unaccompanied and separated children represent over 15 per cent of the incoming population.

This revised, coordinated refugee response strategy in Kenya aims to provide protection and solutions for up to 100,000 South Sudanese refugees from 1 January to 31 December 2014.

Sudan

In Sudan, since the outbreak of violence in South Sudan on 15 December 2013, close to 83,000 South Sudanese refugees had fled mainly to the White Nile region by mid-July, with an overall arrival rate of approximately 500 to 700 people per week. In the early stages of the conflict, there were few arrivals in South and West Kordofan states with more arrivals in White Nile State which borders Upper Nile State in South Sudan. About 50 per cent of new arrivals from South Sudan continue to enter to White Nile State. Khartoum hosts close to 25,000 refugees who have arrived since 15 December and reside in open and residential areas across the city, intermingled with the sizeable post-independence South Sudanese population in the capital.

In White Nile State, refugees were concentrated in border areas and in two large relocation sites: Al Alagaya, with approximately 4,000 inhabitants, and Kilo 10, with approximately 30,000 inhabitants. With Kilo 10 site situated in an area prone to flooding, the Government of Sudan and humanitarian actors relocated the population in early June to several new sites closer to the state capital, Kosti, which were also less prone to

⁵ The Government of Sudan refers to new arrivals as "brothers and sisters who have crossed the border" and "foreigners with special privileges" and indicated that they will be treated in accordance with the Four Freedoms Agreement. A concept paper proposing "temporary protection" status is being discussed with the Government as an alternative.

potential flooding. In South Kordofan, West Kordofan and Blue Nile States, refugees are living in either smaller settlements or host community settings in smaller towns and villages with limited access for the humanitarian community. However, smaller-scale relocation of refugees has taken place in advance of the rainy season to more suitable locations in South Kordofan. Food and non-food items were distributed; nutrition, health and WASH services were provided; and education initiatives were undertaken for children.

The security situation in West Kordofan and Blue Nile continues to limit access for humanitarian workers. However, since March 2014, overall access to populations of concern has increased, but sustained and unhindered access, particularly for international staff, remain areas for continuing advocacy with local authorities. In spite of these impediments, tremendous efforts by all partners involved in the humanitarian response have assured that minimum standards are being met in most sectors, with progress in those areas where assistance is still not provided according to the minimum standards.

The majority of refugees arriving in Sudan are children (73 per cent of those in the relocation sites), with the remainder being mostly women and the elderly. Many of the new arrivals show signs of the effects of malnutrition with proxy Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above acceptable thresholds in some sites. Most have arrived with little means, money or possessions, and thus are in need of the most basic items and life-saving assistance. This situation will likely become dire as the months progress and in particular during the rainy season. With the ongoing insecurity in neighbouring South Sudan, particularly in Upper Nile and Jonglei as well as the general lack of food, the prognosis for return in the near future is not positive.

The Government of Sudan has responded positively to the influx by announcing that new arrivals from South Sudan will be granted “special privileges” in accordance with the Four Freedoms Agreement between the two countries. UNHCR and the UN Country Team in Sudan, however, continue to encourage the Government to consider providing the new arrivals with “temporary protection” status and international protection and assistance in line with the international instruments it has ratified.

This revised, coordinated refugee response strategy in Sudan aims to provide protection and solutions for up to 165,000 South Sudanese refugees from 1 January to 31 December 2014.

Uganda

Uganda has received nearly 120,000 new arrivals from South Sudan, surpassing its previous planning figure of 100,000. Hence, considering the population displacement trends, the overall operational planning figure has been revised upwards to 150,000 persons. Analyses of arrival profiles show that women and children continue to represent the vast majority of the new arrivals, with a very high rate of female-headed households.

The top priority for the South Sudanese influx remains a coordinated response to deliver effective basic protection and solutions for the refugees with special focus on the protection of women and children, as well as persons with specific needs, the management of unaccompanied/separated children including family tracing for eventual reunification, providing support to female-headed households, and access to basic infrastructure and essential services, from reception up to the time of relocation to the refugee settlements. In order to ensure peaceful co-existence between the new arrivals and the host communities, basic services that are provided to refugees, such as health, water, sanitation, schools, are also made available to communities surrounding the refugee settlements.

This revised, coordinated refugee response strategy in Uganda aims to provide protection and solutions for up to 150,000 South Sudanese refugees from 1 January to 31 December 2014.

Summary financial requirements (in USD)

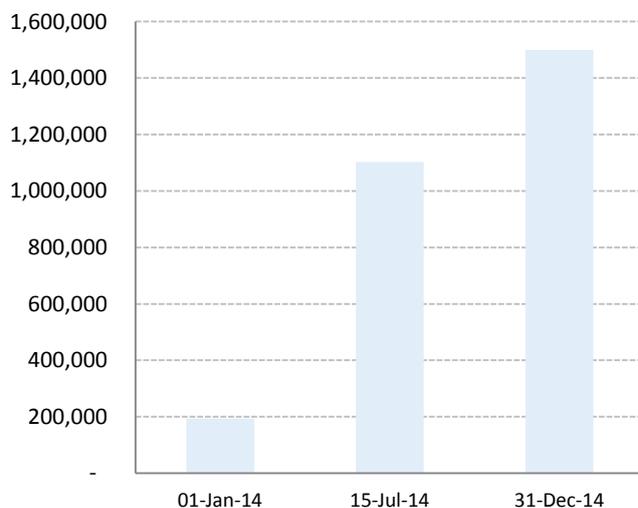
OPERATION	REVISED BUDGET without the South Sudan Situation component	SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION			TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS
		Portion of the ExCom approved budget dedicated to the South Sudan Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL	
Ethiopia	199,902,063	-	84,773,181	84,773,181	284,675,244
Kenya	229,065,591	-	56,074,767	56,074,767	285,140,358
Uganda	117,653,981	-	115,109,492	115,109,492	232,763,473
South Sudan	200,800,614	29,401,394	194,080,346	223,481,740	424,282,354
Sudan	110,055,560	-	50,880,000	50,880,000	160,935,560
RSH Nairobi/AFRHQ	23,015,921	-	1,004,172	1,004,172	24,020,093
Subtotal	880,493,730	29,401,394	501,921,958	531,323,352	1,411,817,082
Support Costs (7%)	928,854		35,134,537	35,134,537	36,063,391
Total	881,422,584	29,401,394	537,056,495	566,457,889	1,447,880,473

* Sudan inclusive of SB for the UNHCR Sudan Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items Project 2014 (USD 13,375,000)

* RSH- Nairobi/AFRHQ inclusive of SB for Central African Refugees (USD 769,340)

SOUTH SUDAN

Population trends



Requirements (USD)



Basic Needs and Essential Services	<div style="width: 70%;"></div>	104,769,397
Logistics and Operations support	<div style="width: 30%;"></div>	43,890,993
Security from violence and exploitation	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>	30,615,160
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance	<div style="width: 15%;"></div>	18,962,796
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership	<div style="width: 10%;"></div>	13,301,223
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	<div style="width: 5%;"></div>	5,176,276
Favourable Protection Environment	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>	4,277,427
Durable solutions	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>	2,488,466

UNHCR is requesting additional funds for the necessary emergency activities as outlined in this revised appeal to better address the needs of the populations of concern in South Sudan.

Leadership and coordination

As an impartial, international humanitarian organization, UNHCR is committed to serving displaced people in need, irrespective of their place of displacement – whether within UNMISS Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites or outside, and in areas with or without Government presence (access permitting).

With the activation of the CCCM cluster in South Sudan on 25 December 2013, UNHCR assumed co-leadership of the cluster, together with IOM, and is supporting the IOM-led shelter/NFI cluster. UNHCR also leads the protection cluster, which is co-coordinated by NRC. Since the declaration of a level 3 emergency, UNHCR has deployed additional staff and resources to provide necessary support to the inter-agency efforts in these three areas of intervention.

Protection

UNHCR is working so that protection is central to the overall humanitarian response in South Sudan and that interventions are coordinated in an effective and predictable manner. In the context of cluster coordination, UNHCR's actions include: ensuring the overall coordination of protection actors, ongoing formal and informal advocacy and outreach; ensuring the harmonization of qualitative and quantitative registration data on IDPs; organizing inter-agency assessment missions; leading protection assessment and monitoring to identify and refer people with specific needs to relevant actors; ensuring that protection considerations are taken into account and are integrated into the work of other clusters and sectors; as well as that identified protection gaps are responded to and prevention mechanisms are in place; and providing protection analysis and reporting on protection trends.

In addition to its coordination role, UNHCR is an active member of the protection cluster, with stand-alone protection programming. In this context, UNHCR works directly with IDPs both inside and outside the UNMISS PoC sites. UNHCR prioritizes a solutions-oriented contribution to the current humanitarian emergency within the PoC areas, utilising its expertise and that of implementing partners, to resolve displacement and conflict-related protection issues, with a focus on specific high-risk or vulnerable groups including children, women, the elderly and foreign nationals.

UNHCR responds to the life-saving needs of IDPs in an impartial, neutral and equitable manner based on humanitarian needs in all areas where they arise. Therefore, it plans to increasingly emphasize its operational engagement with IDPs outside of UNMISS PoC sites for the following main reasons:

- The majority (85-90 per cent) of IDPs are currently outside of UNMISS PoC sites;
- Humanitarian engagement with IDPs inside UNMISS PoC sites is already extensive as several agencies are providing services to these groups;
- UNHCR's engagement will help bring greater attention to the needs of IDPs outside of the PoC sites.

Protection plans aim to establish a highly visible and deep field protection presence through both UNHCR staff and its implementing partners. Since January 2014 two field bases in remote locations have been established with staff present in Minkaman (Lakes State) and in Leer (South of Unity State). Protection activities further aim to respond to the need for protection of civilians from the effects of the armed conflict, prevent and respond to SGBV and address child protection, including efforts to strengthen existing, and establishing new referral mechanisms. These protection measures and activities include:

- identification and priority assistance for vulnerable individuals and groups;
- prevention of and response to gender-based violence (GBV), including individual medical and psychosocial response; establishing safe houses and safe areas; and common, consistent incident reporting through use of GBV information management systems by all funded partners;
- establishment of referral centres at sites of large aggregations of IDPs;
- support to civil society in monitoring and reporting on human rights practices and violations;
- provision of expertise to achieve protection mainstreaming within assistance and other interventions for IDPs;
- community-based initiatives for reconciliation and peacebuilding, especially amongst youth of conflicting groups;
- community-based quick impact projects in areas hosting significant numbers of IDPs;
- legal counselling and casework assistance to IDPs in issuing or replacing civil documentation, including citizenship and birth certificates;
- protection monitoring and reporting, including through the development and use of common monitoring methodology for situation-wide use; and
- IDP profiling support, including data collection and analysis.

UNHCR will prioritize its operational engagement towards IDPs in areas hosting significant refugee populations, e.g. Pariang County, Unity State; Maban County, Upper Nile State; Yei County, Central Equatoria State. This will help capitalize on UNHCR's added value in staff and office presence, alongside local authorities and NGOs. Prioritized areas will focus on border regions (Nimule County, Eastern Equatoria State; Twic County, Warrap), where ineffective or lack of protection or assistance to IDPs might cause further cross-border displacement, thus creating larger refugee inflows in the region.

Camp management and camp coordination

Though South Sudan has experienced internal displacement resulting from seasonal flooding and communal tensions, IDP “camps” in the traditional sense have not previously been a feature of humanitarian responses. However, given the magnitude and speed of displacement since December 2013, as well as the emergence of camp-like sites, CCCM interventions were considered necessary to facilitate effective and rapid provision of life-saving services.

The CCCM cluster prioritizes activities in seven out of ten states that have been directly affected by the ongoing conflict: Central Equatoria; Eastern Equatoria; Jonglei; Upper Nile; Unity; Lakes; and Warrap. At present, UNHCR is the designated sub-national Focal Point for the CCCM Cluster in Eastern Equatoria, Unity and the disputed region of Abyei mainly because of its established presence and to ensure division of labour between the agencies.

The overall goal of CCCM is to improve living conditions in camps/sites during displacement while seeking and advocating for durable solutions to end camp life, and eventually support closure and phase-out of the camps when the IDPs leave. To help ensure a timely and effective response in camp management and camp coordination, UNHCR focuses on delivering strong field support, constructing and maintaining strategic partnerships, ensuring response capacities and developing adequate field tools, standards and technical guidance.⁶

One of the key elements for the success of the CCCM cluster is establishing a well-functioning coordination structure at both national and state levels to facilitate efficient and coordinated delivery of humanitarian services and management of IDP sites. Through the coordination mechanism, UNHCR will continue to address the gaps in basic service delivery through referral to other clusters such as for emergency education, shelter/NFIs, Health, WASH, and Protection.

UNHCR has actively contributed to advocacy for conditions that must be achieved in any humanitarian response with a view to ensuring quantitative and qualitative minimum standards at IDP sites. Further efforts will be made so that there is consistency in the approach to camp management activities throughout South Sudan. Through its site planner, UNHCR has provided significant expertise for putting in place flood mitigation measures and contingency planning in light of a possible new influx. Some IDP locations, however, still require significant mobilization of machinery and resources to prepare grounds and access roads for ensuring the safety and dignity of the IDPs.

In some areas, IDPs remain in widely spread small settlements consisting of four to ten families, rendering a full camp management intervention difficult. IDP community centres will be established in Unity, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Central Equatoria, and Jonglei and expanded to other areas as needs are manifested.

Various activities and services will be organized at IDP community centres, including the delivery of assistance through an outreach team. Such centres can be platforms for community mobilization aiming at increased IDP participation through leadership structures that have representation of both men and women. While the CCCM cluster will be the “custodian” of the community centres, it will work closely with other clusters, partners and the authorities to design and implement services according to the needs of the IDP and host communities and address the identified gaps. Activities envisaged by the protection cluster, such as legal counselling and casework, as well as community-based initiatives will form part of the interventions.

As part of community mobilization efforts, community-based quick impact projects, benefitting both the host communities and IDPs, will be advocated for. Community-based projects will help improve the living conditions of IDPs and alleviate the burden on host communities, thereby creating peaceful co-existence amongst the populations. This will also ensure access to adequate shelter for IDPs, and the provision of land for settlements. Such interventions are required to alleviate tensions, which are on the rise in some areas, such as in Nimule in Eastern Equatoria, between the host communities and the IDP population over limited

⁶ South Sudan CCCM Cluster national priorities are:

- 1) Camp coordination and camp management structures in place to facilitate the effective and targeted delivery and monitoring of services to displaced people in displacement sites, and provision of durable solutions when possible;
- 2) Displaced person registration and profiling carried out in displacement sites, as needed, to facilitate site management, and the delivery of immediate humanitarian services and emergency response in IDP sites;
- 3) Humanitarian partners, community leaders and other stakeholders involved in the humanitarian response have improved knowledge of camp management concepts and practices; and
- 4) Establish humanitarian hubs at key displacement locations affected by the crisis, including Bentiu, Malakal and Bor.

land space and other resources. The CCCM cluster will closely coordinate with the protection, WASH, health, food security and livelihoods clusters, for designing and implementing necessary interventions.

UNHCR’s planned activities will primarily be undertaken outside PoC areas that are currently underserved. While needs continue to emerge as humanitarian access improves, CERF-funded projects implemented by CCCM partners came to an end in May. Taking the latter into account, UNHCR with its limited resources will help support site management activities in order to ensure continuity in the delivery of services to improve the lives of IDPs, and help facilitate durable solutions.

UNHCR requires dedicated staffing capacity in CCCM, information management and site planning/shelter to be better able to respond to the emerging and ongoing needs of the displaced persons. UNHCR will continue to co-lead the national protection cluster and be State cluster coordinator in the Unity and Eastern Equatoria States.

Non-food items and shelter assistance

UNHCR will increase NFI and emergency shelter support to some 300,000 IDPs as its indicative beneficiary target for 2014. This assistance will go to IDPs primarily during their displacement, but also upon return, in cooperation with other humanitarian actors. Many currently displaced, including women and children, have lost their belongings and dwellings and will require assistance when they eventually return. Airlifting of assistance started on 6 January 2014.

Provision of NFIs by UNHCR helps to gain and maintain humanitarian access in areas of displacement, and provides tangible and visible support to IDPs, host communities, national and local authorities, even where there is no government presence.

UNHCR will make shelter experts available to assist with site planning and other shelter needs. Special focus will be placed on community participation with IDPs’ full involvement in the process.

In close collaboration with the protection and CCCM clusters, special efforts will be made to ensure that most vulnerable people, including women and children, unaccompanied children, people with disabilities, individuals requiring accompanied care, and other people at risk, can have access to basic services and humanitarian assistance. Central to all activities will be increased engagement with affected communities and their mobilization to create support networks, as well as a community-based approach to the programming and the delivery of aid.

Main challenges

The extremely volatile security situation poses the main challenge to the delivery of protection and assistance inside South Sudan, with a negative impact on the affected populations, staff security and logistics. The conflict has spread to seven of the country’s ten states, and the living conditions of the displaced change on a daily basis due to insecurity and lack of food.

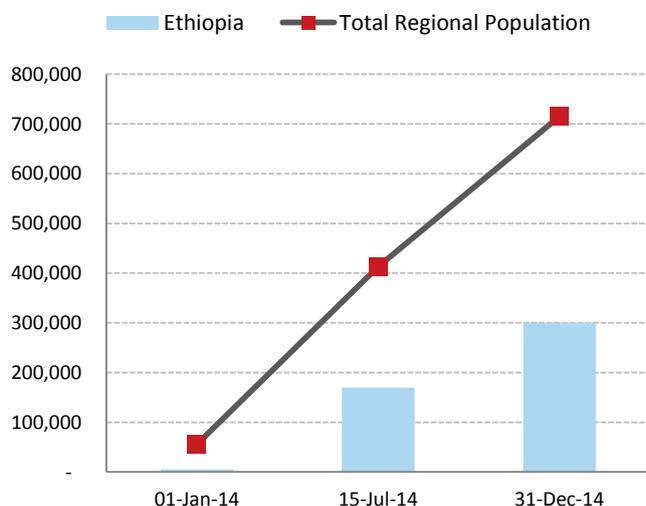
Planned response	Activities
<p>Protection from effects of armed conflict</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Regular dialogue and information-sharing on (physical) protection of civilians with UNMISS, state/ non-state actors and other stakeholders. ◦ Protection by presence in conflict-affected areas (Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Lakes, Warrap - six states as priority locations) to ensure that appropriate referrals for support and/or conflict mitigation activities are provided for affected communities. ◦ Identification of and referral of people with specific needs, including for psychosocial counselling for groups, and for individuals such as people with disabilities affected by armed conflict. There is a great need for the provision of services such as specialized mental health care or psychosocial support. ◦ Engagement on issues of criminality in PoC sites and support to development of community-based dispute resolution mechanisms.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Advocating for perpetrators of sexual violence and other crimes and human rights violations to be held to account. ◦ Development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for referral mechanisms.
Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Strengthening of existing and establishing new monitoring networks; creation of referral pathways to ensure services are accessible for women, men, boys and girls survivors of SGBV (<i>inter alia</i> to partners who provide health support e.g. PEP kits, clinical management of rape survivors, hygiene kits, psychosocial support, access to safe houses/areas, and legal advice), women's empowerment groups, individual/group targeted material assistance for people facing specific SGBV risks, such as people with disabilities, children, and individuals engaged in survival sex. ◦ Development of SOPs for referral mechanisms in displacement areas.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Prevention and response to forced recruitment. ◦ Identification, family tracing and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children and adolescents, including provision of alternative care and support and efforts to prevent family separation. ◦ Identification and support to other children identified to be at specific risk. ◦ Psychosocial activities and support for children, including establishment of child-friendly spaces. ◦ Identification of teachers and provision of access to education services and learning materials. ◦ Establishment of and support to community-based child protection networks.
Law and policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ongoing advocacy and support to facilitate accession to the Kampala Convention. Convening of one inter-ministerial workshop as well as bilateral workshops with specific ministries on benefits of accession.
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Emergency shelter for 300,000 people including adequate provision of temporary learning spaces.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ NFIs for 300,000 people.
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ (Re)-establishment of community support networks and community watch groups. ◦ Promotion and integration of a community-based approach in programming and delivery of assistance projects.
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Cluster leadership at national and sub-national levels. ◦ Leadership in refugee response, coordination of partners and interventions in support of refugee response. ◦ Information management support for refugee response, including coordinated assessments and population data management. ◦ Mainstreaming of protection-based approaches into all assistance projects.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Regular inter-cluster and bilateral dialogues on protection mainstreaming with individual clusters. ◦ Training for the protection cluster and other clusters on protection mainstreaming for further dissemination at an inter-cluster level. ◦ Inter-agency assessment missions. ◦ Advocacy with relevant stakeholders on protection issues and challenges, including: durable solutions for IDPs as a collaborative inter-agency effort, transitional justice and rule of law, child protection, SGBV, etc.
Camp management and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ CCCM cluster co-leadership at national and sub-national levels in two states (Unity and Eastern Equatoria) and the disputed region of Abyei. ◦ Camp coordination mechanism among humanitarian actors concerned (local authorities, UN agencies, NGOs) to achieve efficient delivery of life-saving assistance and service. ◦ Information management capacity building and delivery. ◦ Capacity building of interlocutors (partners, UNMISS, local authorities, IDP leaders) to support community participation and mobilization. ◦ Establishment of IDP community centres to serve IDPs outside UNMISS bases through partner agencies. ◦ Continue standard-setting advocacy to ensure minimum standards put in place at IDP sites. ◦ Establishment of IDP leadership structures, with representation of all segments of IDP population at various levels (men, women, boys, girls).
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Transport, handling, distributions for 300,000 people.
Operation management, coordination and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Operational support to partner agencies, mainly protection partners in the form of assets, field bases, air movement of staff etc.

ETHIOPIA

Population trends



Requirements (USD)



Basic Needs and Essential Services	104,769,397
Logistics and Operations support	43,890,993
Security from violence and exploitation	30,615,160
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance	18,962,796
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership	13,301,223
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	5,176,276
Favourable Protection Environment	4,277,427
Durable solutions	2,488,466

Additional funding will assist the Office in responding to the critical needs identified upon refugees' arrival, including a poor health and nutritional state, psycho-social trauma, lack of basic items, shelter, water and sanitation. Protection needs include proper care facilities for children, support to survivors of SGBV and assistance for people with special needs. The most basic infrastructure and services are lacking, thus requiring significant resources to establish and reinforce health and nutrition centres/posts, road surfaces, as well as office and residential facilities for staff working in the operation. Three new camp sites, which were identified at the start of the crisis, are being developed and expanded, accommodating health and other basic services. Additional sites are being explored to accommodate the expected potential population influx.

The establishment of community-based mechanisms will be supported so that the capacities, rights and dignity of people of concern are at the centre of the emergency response. Together with the refugee community leaders, the local authorities, ARRA and other stakeholders, refugee and host communities will be mobilized to raise awareness of the situation at entry points and camps and will be included in the responses. Community consultations and discussions will be carried out to identify pressing needs and to prioritize these needs in programming decisions. This will take place according to age, gender and diversity Mainstreaming

(AGDM) principles and will involve women, older persons, men, children (boys and girls), and persons with specific needs from different backgrounds.

For all refugee children, including those residing in the host communities, provision of basic services and the establishment of child-friendly spaces, including education, will be prioritized. Emergency education will be provided through the creation of temporary learning spaces/schools. These efforts will be followed by a transition to more formal education activities.

With the support of the Government of Ethiopia and partners, an effective case management system will be established and implemented to ensure that children at heightened risk are identified, supported and monitored in an optimal manner. Protection interventions will be undertaken to ensure that the identification, registration, documentation and family tracing/reunification of unaccompanied and separated refugee children takes place, as well as care arrangements and regular monitoring and follow-up are provided. Psycho-social, medical and material assistance will be provided as necessary, in particular for survivors of violence and/or trauma.

Activities focusing on SGBV will include: awareness raising; capacity building (of partners and refugee communities); provision of legal, medical and psycho-social support; and access to safe shelters when needed.

While family tents will be procured for vulnerable households, the majority of the refugees will be housed in transitional shelters which are more cost-effective, culturally acceptable and more last longer. As the refugees are familiar with the construction methodology of the *tukul* type of shelters, they will participate in shelter construction with support from hired technicians. Older persons, women and especially female-headed households and separated children will be helped by hired technicians to construct their *tukuls*.

The main elements of the emergency health and nutrition response are to enhance the surveillance of communicable disease, immunization, screening for and management of malnutrition, and provide access to essential and emergency reproductive health services, including obstetric care. Health services (primary health care, mental health, reproductive health) will initially be implemented in temporary health facilities, which will later be transformed into permanent facilities. Health services are linked to the Government's health system, particularly for medical referrals, HIV/AIDS, and chronic cases.

The immediate WASH priority for the first six months of the response was to increase access to potable water and emergency latrines for asylum-seekers at the reception areas as well as at transit and camp locations. WASH partners will continue to scale up their capacity to provide a minimum package of emergency WASH services to those in need. The WASH sector will continue to address key infectious diseases through coordination with the health and nutrition sectors.

A large-scale and sustained environmental protection and forest resources supply response is required through re-forestation activities, including jointly protecting natural resources and curbing further environmental degradation in all camps. To raise awareness of the environmental issues and potential for inter-community conflict, sensitization and training on environmental practices will be conducted, in coordination with local authorities. Small-scale livelihood projects will be initiated at this stage of the emergency; apart from the improved household income or additional available food items, the project will contribute to the mental well-being of the often traumatized refugees.

Degraded lands will be protected through enclosures in order to rehabilitate the environment naturally. Selected watersheds will be planted with trees to ensure sustainable discharge of ground water. Woodlots will be developed closer to the camps to serve as sources of forest products including wood for fuel, construction and animal fodder. Fruit trees and trees for amenities will be planted in all settlement camps to help increase nutrition and income generation. As no firewood is available at Leitchuor camp, firewood as well as fuel saving stoves, will be provided to refugees for at least three months, followed by ethanol and/or kerosene stoves. Refugees will be provided with solar lanterns, which will increase their safety at night.

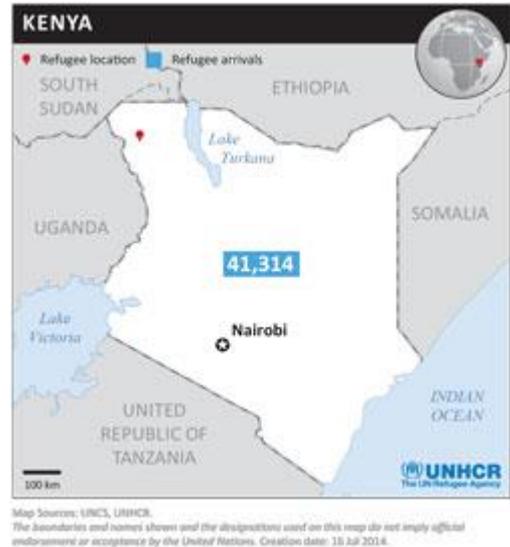
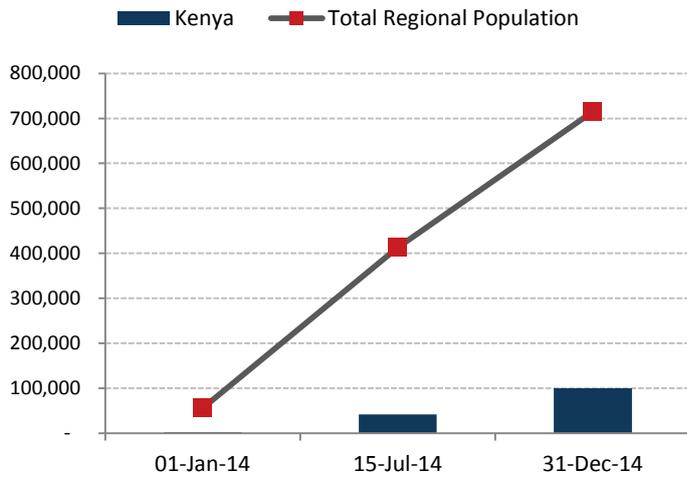
Planned response	Activities
Health and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provision of emergency primary health care services to all refugees and medical referral to local health facilities for treatment of chronic diseases and complicated obstetric cases. ◦ Controlling the spread of communicable diseases and providing immunization (such as Measles and Polio). ◦ Provision of essential and emergency reproductive healthcare services including medical care for GBV survivors. ◦ Provision of community-based mental health services for refugees and referral to clinics as required. ◦ Undertaking of entry point nutritional screening to all children and pregnant, lactating women and provision of nutritional services. ◦ Provision of supplementary feeding to all children of 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. ◦ Establishment of community-based management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition.
Logistics and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Transportation of new arrivals in safety and dignity from entry points to the camps, including medical evacuation by helicopter from areas not accessible by road. ◦ Transportation of about 60,000 NFI kits. ◦ Storage of NFI and distribution to refugees. ◦ Provision of assets (vehicles) and office space and accommodation to partners.
Non-food items (NFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provision of 60,000 NFI kits, including blankets, jerry cans, plastic sheet, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, water buckets and mosquito nets. ◦ Monthly provision of sanitary materials (sanitary pads, underwear, soap) to women of reproductive age, provision of 250 grammes of soap to each refugee per month.
Shelter and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provision of materials for the construction of transitional shelter. ◦ Provision of emergency shelter, including family tents and communal shelter. ◦ Construction of 100 km of access roads, in-camp roads and security perimeter roads.
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provision of potable water through emergency water trucking and construction of temporary distribution and pumping pipeline. ◦ Construction of permanent water system, including drilling of boreholes, constructions of communal showers and laundry desk, distribution of water kits (NFI). ◦ Hygiene-promotion activities. ◦ Construction of family latrines. ◦ Construction of sanitary facilities in health centres and educational facilities.

Environment and livelihoods

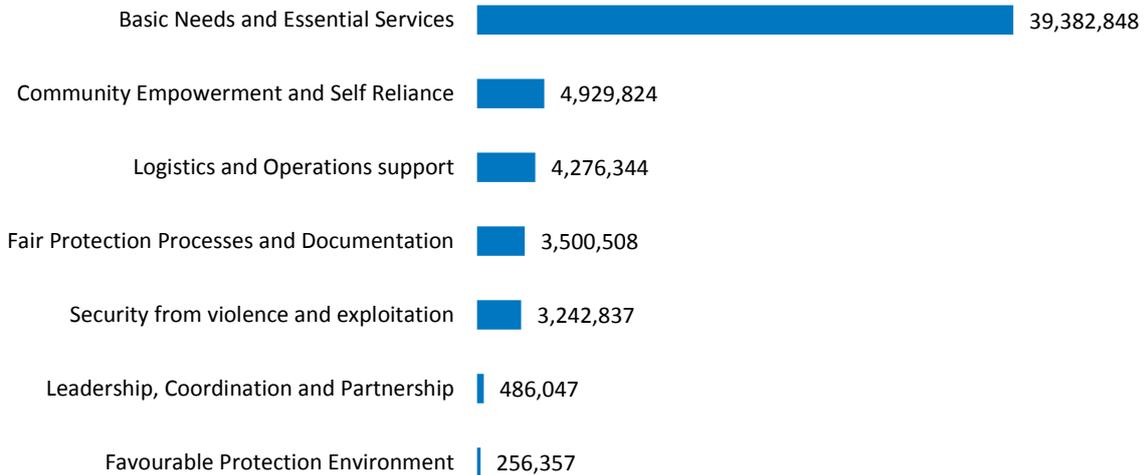
- 100 ha of degraded lands protected through area enclosures.
- 120 ha of land planted with tree seedlings in the watersheds closer to the camps to ensure sustainable discharge of ground water, rivers and spring flow.
- 50 ha of multi-purpose forest developed near the camps to serve as sources of forest products including wood for fuel and construction materials, animal fodder and bee-forage.
- Provision of alternative and/or renewable energy to refugee households.
- Provision of solar lanterns.

KENYA

Population trends



Requirements (USD)



The Operation's strategic priorities are to consolidate the ongoing coordinated humanitarian response and, once additional land is approved, scale up the coordinated humanitarian response in Kakuma.

The establishment of a second camp in the Turkana District will require significant resources to establish basic infrastructure and adequate service delivery.

Other complementary operational priorities requiring additional resources include:

- Protection: Reinforced border and camp presence with access to reception, registration, child protection services and services persons with specific needs, and education;
- Basic needs: Access to security/community policing; site planning, shelter and infrastructure development; core relief and domestic items; WASH, health and nutrition, and domestic energy services;
- Community empowerment: Support to refugee and host communities, self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods opportunities, and environmental conservation services.

Emergency life-saving and life-sustaining operations are set to continue along four priority areas of the emergency response: (i) border reception; (ii) transportation from the border to the camp; (iii) reception upon arrival at the camp; and (iv) assistance with settlement and stabilization in the camp. The Operation intends

to use the additional resources to continue and consolidate its emergency response in the above priority areas as per the updated situational contingency plan.

The key sectors that will benefit from additional resources comprise site planning, shelter, essential domestic items, and basic infrastructure development/reinforcement, including targeted support in transitional and semi-permanent shelter for single, elderly and child-headed households. In view of the deteriorating health and nutritional status amongst the new arrivals, health and nutrition solutions, as well as to enhance access to WASH services, will be enhanced by diversifying water sources, constructing additional communal and household latrines, and undertaking community-driven hygiene promotion services to prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases.

The high number of children (close to 70 per cent) and the number of unaccompanied and separated minors in particular will continue driving the focus and scale of the child protection response. Under protection, additional resources will boost community policing and assistance to unaccompanied minors. Psychosocial services and support for persons with special needs need to be reinforced, together with the overall community-driven SGBV prevention and response systems. To complement the above efforts in community empowerment, there is a need for strengthening protection monitoring, reporting, information sharing and solutions to ensure the civilian nature of camps and that adequate security and public safety measures are in place and effective.

Border and camp protection monitoring, training and awareness-raising activities targeting government authorities who play vital roles in the admission and administration of asylum-seekers on Kenyan territory are also planned. The Kenyan security forces, immigration officials and the Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) personnel stationed at border entry points and in the camps, will be afforded protection training to bring a professional, informed and protection-sensitive approach and tools to refugee administration and camp management. Finally, to enhance access to quality protection services, a joint government-UNHCR registration center is planned in Kakuma. This will require additional staff and assets for registration of the new arrivals.

Given that Kakuma camp is full to capacity and thus unable to host additional inhabitants, there is an urgent need for additional land for a new camp for new arrivals and to develop the basic infrastructure and service delivery required.

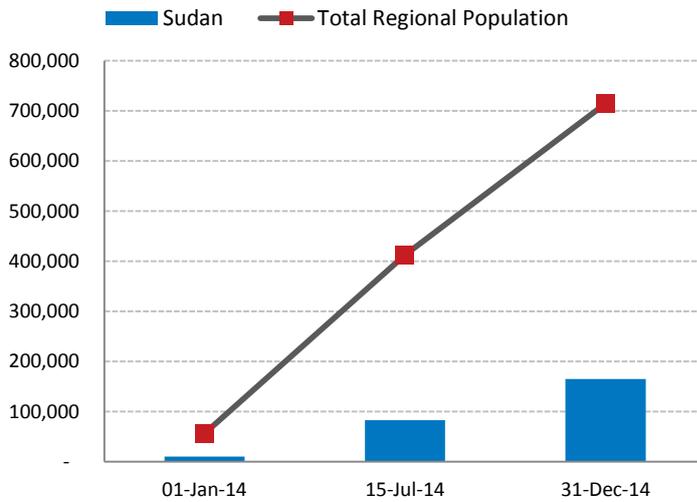
To underpin, complement and sustain its community empowerment protection strategy, UNHCR and partners are studying different economic settlement models to determine a type where both refugee and host communities are empowered to pursue mutually beneficial and sustainable livelihood opportunities and economic ties.

Planned response	Activities
Basic needs and essential services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Establishment of a new site in Kakuma and a new camp. ◦ Construction of emergency shelter for up to 100,000 new arrivals, including procurement of lightweight tents. ◦ Construction and rehabilitation of basic service delivery infrastructure and access roads. ◦ Construction and reinforcement of water supply, hygiene and sanitation infrastructure for 100,000 new arrivals, family and communal latrines. ◦ Setting up of temporary schools for primary school children and development of child-friendly and recreational spaces for children (nearly 70 per cent of new arrivals to date are children), and furnishing teaching material. ◦ Provision of core relief items for up to 100,000 people as well as sanitary kits for women and girls of reproductive age. ◦ Provision of emergency healthcare, including the availability of PEP kits and clinical management of rape survivors. ◦ Provision of primary health care for up to 100,000 new arrivals including upgrading existing medical facilities, construction of

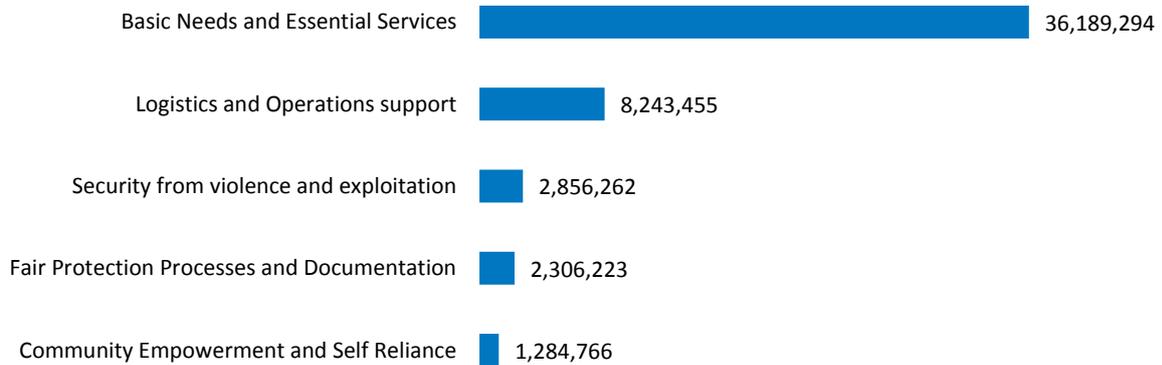
	<p>health posts in the new site in Kakuma camp and in the future new camp.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Procurement and distribution of firewood and energy-efficient stoves for up to 100,000 people. ◦ Nutritional assistance for up to 100,000 beneficiaries.
Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reception and biometric registration of all arriving refugees and provision of proper documentation. ◦ Deployment of security personnel and assets including: police officers, construction of new police posts and accommodation, procurement of vehicles, communication assets. ◦ Establishment of special arrangements for identification, protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children (registration, Best Interest Determination/ Best Interest Assessment, material and psychosocial support). ◦ Establishment of foster arrangements and assistance for unaccompanied children. ◦ Provision of legal, medical and psychological assistance to SGBV survivors, as well as awareness-raising sessions on SGBV.
Community empowerment and self-management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Expand access to water and education services to host communities. ◦ Enable refugees and host communities in self-reliance in livelihoods and environmental conservation.
Logistics, operations support, leadership and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Rental of passenger buses and provision of police and medical escort services for up to 100,000 people.

SUDAN

Population trends



Requirements (USD)



Arrivals to Sudan have occurred across multiple sites in differing states. The overall strategy of intervention is informed by the varied security, access and environmental conditions of each location and aims to ensure access to basic rights and minimum services during the emergency phase and moving towards more sustainable interventions, including livelihoods support, once populations are stabilized.

Coordination under UNHCR's leadership aims to ensure that essential services are provided in a timely manner and gaps quickly identified and addressed. Support is provided to both local authorities and line ministries to ensure capacity for the overall refugee response is developed in arrival areas. The needs of local hosting communities are being taken into consideration to enhance peaceful co-existence. Furthermore, Sudanese populations that are fleeing the conflict and returning to Sudan require assistance due to their state of vulnerability. Higher level advocacy will continue to foster predictable access to rights by the South Sudanese refugees. Advocacy to allow humanitarian organizations deploy qualified staff to refugee hosting areas is also necessary to ensure appropriate interventions. In support of the Government of Sudan's policy of promoting freedom of movement for the refugees, response plans will also consider the most appropriate form of support for mobile and urban populations.

In South Kordofan, arrivals have occurred in several rural community locations and specific relocation sites have not been determined. In White Nile State, given the larger numbers of refugees, special relocation sites were identified by the Government of Sudan, which maintains overall responsibility for the management of these sites. Security and access restraints in Blue Nile and West Kordofan States have prohibited a comprehensive response to date. Activities will be based on needs assessment to be conducted should these areas become more accessible and conducive for a humanitarian response. UNHCR will engage with the various sectors to ensure that all required services are provided in reception and relocation sites. Critically, this will include in particular: nutrition given the high GAM rates in some of the current relocation sites;

adequate health facilities particularly during the rainy season; and WASH, requiring construction of regular water facilities in relocation sites as continued water trucking will not be possible during the rainy season.

UNHCR will provide the refugees with NFIs immediately upon relocation and construct emergency family shelters using local materials and plastic sheeting. Communal shelters will be constructed in reception areas to protect the refugees from the elements and allow for identification of extremely vulnerable individuals, distribution of assistance, medical checks, etc.

In Khartoum, the response to newly arrived refugees from South Sudan will be closely coordinated with activities for the existing South Sudanese population and the local community to ensure social cohesion in the urban context.

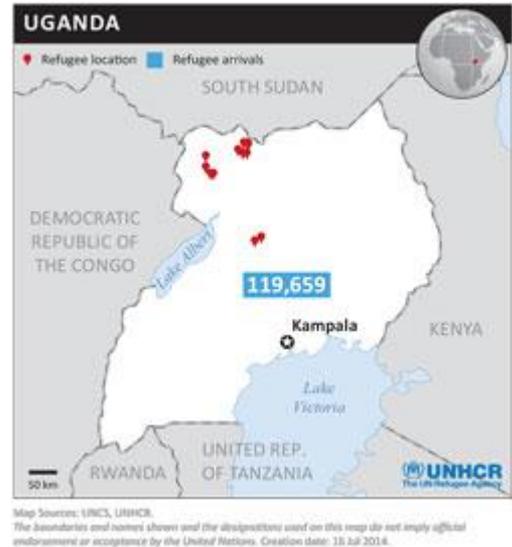
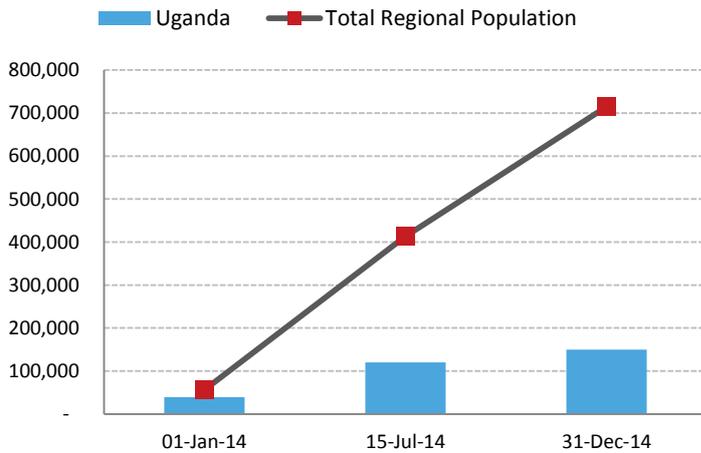
To date, individual registration of arrivals has not been possible. However the strategy for the remainder of the year will be informed by enhancing reliable data once more comprehensive registration takes place, allowing a more targeted response. Individual level registration will be conducted through the relocation process. Activities to ensure the protection of the most vulnerable will continue by improving the living conditions particularly with regard to shelter, access to water, food, health care, education and targeted interventions for extremely vulnerable individuals. Emergency education and construction of child-friendly spaces will also be a priority, particularly given the high percentage of children amongst the South Sudanese refugees.

Planned response	Activities
<p>Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Screening and registration of new arrivals. ◦ Monitoring and coordinating the establishment of community-based networks for the identification, referral and support of unaccompanied minors/ separated children (UAM/SC) and other children at risk. ◦ Monitoring and coordination of family tracing and reunification (FTR), psychosocial support and mine-risk education, targeting some conflict-affected children and UASC. ◦ Monitoring and coordination of the establishment of child-friendly spaces. ◦ Community awareness-raising on child rights and protection. ◦ Screening for SGBV cases and construction of confidential counselling corner for provision of psycho-social support to SGBV survivors in White Nile State. ◦ Establishment of women and youth-friendly spaces in White Nile State. ◦ Establishment of referral mechanism for GBV cases and community-based protection networks to support GBV survivors. ◦ Training of service providers on Clinical Management of rape survivors, psychosocial support and legal aid for GBV survivors in White Nile and South Kordofan States. ◦ Support for advocacy campaigns, developing behaviour change communication materials and supporting local media/radio to raise community awareness on GBV and sensitize communities so as to reduce negative attitudes towards women and reduce social stigma and shame associated with GBV. ◦ Procurement and distribution of 6,000 hygiene kits to vulnerable women in White Nile and South Kordofan States. ◦ Protection monitoring and continued advocacy for access at entry points.

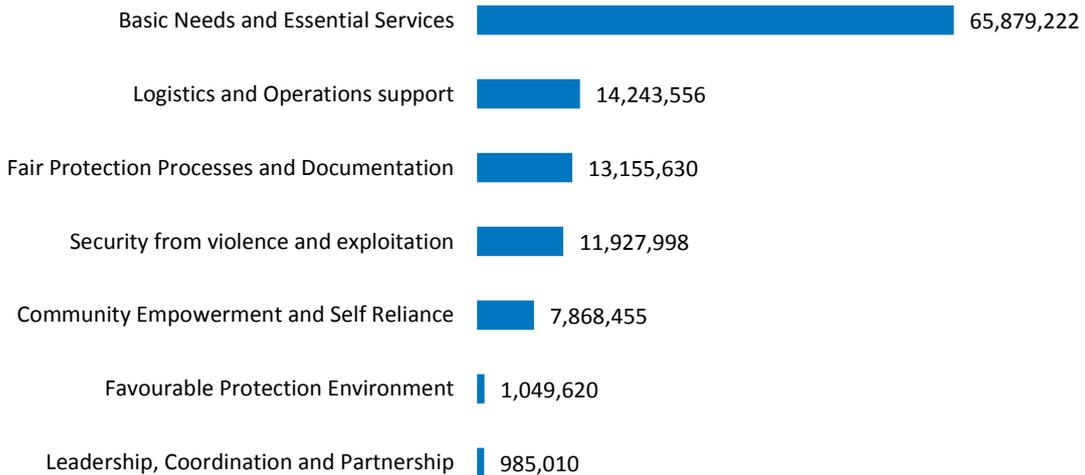
Food security and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Pre-positioning of food assistance ahead of the rainy season. ◦ Emergency intervention in income-generating activities (IGA). ◦ Livelihood activities for local and refugee hosting communities.
Health and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Refurbishment/renovation of local health facilities and referral hospitals.
Logistics and transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Secure additional warehouse space and transport capacity, if required. ◦ Pre-positioning of available stocks based on requests from partners (on a cost recovery basis). ◦ Enhancing of landing sites for access through the river banks if required. ◦ Logistics infrastructure (warehousing, transport etc.) based on needs.
Shelter and infrastructure and Non-food items (NFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Procurement, pre-positioning and distribution of shelter and NFIs to 75,000 refugees.
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Provision of water through water trucking, installation of bladders in the settlements. ◦ Construction, maintenance of rehabilitation of hand pumps and motorized water systems and water yards in relocation sites and for host communities. ◦ Construction of emergency latrines.

UGANDA

Population trends



Requirements (USD)



The strategy's key objectives in the coordinated response for up to 150,000 persons of concern are ensuring access to basic protection and solutions for new arrivals and host communities.

Related coordinated actions can be grouped into three main service delivery groupings described below:

- Protection: access to asylum and protection, including reception of new arrivals, biometric registration, documentation and profiling as well as targeted support for women and child-headed households, persons with specific protection needs and other vulnerable groups; child protection, SGBV and community policing services;
- Basic needs and essential services: Opening additional refugee settlements or space to accommodate new arrivals; access to security and community policing, site planning, shelter and basic infrastructure; core relief items and essential domestic items; primary health care and nutrition; WASH and education services;
- Community empowerment: access to food security and non-farming livelihood opportunities, and sustainable environmental conservation.

UNHCR's leadership and coordination roles in the humanitarian emergency response are to support the Ugandan Government in providing physical protection, security, registration and refugee status determination. UNHCR will undertake protection and community services activities, including child protection, SGBV prevention and response and support for people with specific needs. There is a need to expand community policing and ongoing protection monitoring and advocacy to ensure the civilian nature of camps.

UNHCR will facilitate transportation for refugees from the border to the settlements.

The opening of new settlements or expansion of existing ones to accommodate the growing population require significant resources to enable access to quality basic protection, security, land for housing and farming, adequate shelter construction material, domestic and sanitation kits, water, sanitation, hygiene, primary healthcare and education services.

Prioritized sectors in the coordinated response include: capacity building of government and NGO partners; basic infrastructure development such as site planning, access roads, WASH, health and education services; shelter; as well as child protection, SGBV prevention and response services and targeted support to people at risk.

All programming will incorporate a host community component from the onset of the emergency to facilitate peaceful co-existence with the receiving communities, who are welcoming and sharing their limited natural resources and basic services with the new arrivals.

Community-based policing and protection will be expanded to enhance community empowerment, public safety and peaceful co-existence.

Planned response	Activities
Basic Needs and essential services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Establishment of child-friendly and recreational spaces, primary education facilities. ◦ Rehabilitation and construction of education facilities (classroom blocks, latrines and water facilities). ◦ Recruitment of additional teachers. ◦ Provision of learning material. ◦ Development and rehabilitation of basic service delivery infrastructures from roads to essential services in primary healthcare, water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter, education in all receiving locations. ◦ Procurement and distribution of standard shelter kits in settlements. ◦ Provision of emergency health, including the availability of PEP kits and clinical management of rape survivors. ◦ Provision and distribution of mosquito nets. ◦ Rehabilitation of health centres. ◦ Construction of new health facilities. ◦ Access to WASH services including latrines (communal and households), water points and hygiene for up to 150,000 people. ◦ General food distribution and monitoring. ◦ Nutrition screening and supplementary and therapeutic feeding programme. ◦ Procurement of core relief items for up to 150,000 people

Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Reception, biometric registration, identification of people with special needs and civil documentation of all new arrivals. ◦ Provision of security services (community policing) through deployment of police, vehicles, offices, housing and communication assets. ◦ Prevention of and response to SGBV through community sensitization activities, referral mechanisms, access to safe spaces, legal assistance and psychosocial support. ◦ Establishment of special arrangements for identification, protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk (registration, Best Interest Determination/ Best Interest Assessment, material and psychosocial support).
Community empowerment and self-management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Promotion of economic self-sufficiency to enable food and livelihood security. ◦ Support to area governments and host communities in environment conservation.
Logistics, operations support, Leadership and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Transport hire for up to 150,000 refugees (buses and trucks) as well as material support. ◦ Establishment of warehouse and management. ◦ Procurement of generators, vehicles, trucks. ◦ Procurement of fuel.

COORDINATION

South Sudan

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

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

The CCCM cluster is jointly led and supported by UNHCR, IOM and ACTED. The three organizations have been working together to provide immediate support to the displaced through a coordinated delivery of services and assistance. This joint work will continue, with UNHCR taking responsibility for information management services, training and capacity building of camp management partners for the response.

UNHCR works closely with UNMISS through the shelter/NFI cluster, providing shelter and site planning support for the population in PoC areas and the new sites which are being developed.

Ethiopia

From the very onset, UNHCR has been coordinating the response to this refugee influx from South Sudan together with its government counterpart, ARRA, and with the Inter-Agency Task Force on Refugees, comprising UN agencies, NGO partners, donors and other government authorities.

Kenya

The emergency humanitarian response is led and coordinated primarily by the Government of Kenya, supported by UNHCR and a consortium of partners: WFP, UNICEF, the Danish Refugee Council, the Norwegian Refugee Council, *Médecins Sans Frontières*, Africa Inland Church, the International Rescue Committee, the National Council of Churches of Kenya, the Lutheran World Federation, the Jesuit Refugee Service, Don-Bosco, World Vision, the Refugee Consortium of Kenya and FilmAid International, AR Japan and ISARAID.

Sudan

The Humanitarian Country Team in Sudan is responding to the situation as a refugee emergency and UNHCR has been designated by the Humanitarian Coordinator as the lead agency for coordination purposes.

In line with the Transformative Agenda and UNHCR's model for refugee coordination, coordination efforts are mainstreamed through the existing sectoral approach to ensure a more efficient utilization of resources.

According to the minimum operation standards established, all requests for assistance to new arrivals from South Sudan received by individual agencies from governmental authorities will be coordinated by UNHCR. This will ensure consistency of approach and the response to their expressed needs.

The main Government counterparts include the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the COR. A Joint Working Group on the situation of new arrivals from South Sudan was established under HAC chairmanship. The coordination of assistance in areas hosting new arrivals is being undertaken by State Emergency Committees. The main operational partner at present is the Sudanese Red Crescent Society.

Implementation will be carried out directly by UN agencies or through international and national partners. State-level line ministries will also engage in the implementation of activities for the new arrivals.

Uganda

The Government of Uganda, especially the Office of the Prime Minister, and UNHCR are jointly leading and coordinating the emergency response in Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Koboko districts. Their efforts are supported by numerous partners including: Action Africa Help-Uganda, *Action Contre la Faim*, Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, African Development Corp, Adventist Development Relief Agency, African Humanitarian Action, African Initiative for Relief and Development, African Medial and

Research Foundation, American Refugee Council, Care International, Caritas, Community Empowerment for Rural Development, Catholic Relief Services, Concern Worldwide, Danish Refugee Council, FAO, Goal, Global Refuge International, Help Age International, Humedica Germany, Interaid Uganda, International Committee of the Red Cross, IOM, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Service, Lutheran World Federation, Oxfam, *Médecins Sans Frontières*, Marie Stopes, Medical Teams International, Plan International, Relief International, Real Medicine Foundation, Save the Children, Samaritan's Purse, TPO Uganda, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, Uganda Red Cross Society, Voluntary Service Overseas, War Child, WFP, *Welthungerhilfe*, WHO, Water Mission Uganda, Windle Trust Uganda, World Vision International, and ZOA.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR's total requirements for the South Sudan Situation amount to **USD 566.5 million**, including additional requirements of **USD 537.1 million** as presented in this revised supplementary appeal

Financial requirements for South Sudan

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget for South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total
Favourable Protection Environment	664,241	3,613,186	4,277,427
Law and Policy developed or strengthened	463,624	1,083,630	1,547,254
Administrative institutions and practice developed	-	-	-
Access to legal assistance and remedies improved	-	883,630	883,630
Access to territory improved and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	-	-	-
International and regional instruments acceded to, ratified or strengthened	200,617	-	200,617
Public attitude towards persons of concern improved	-	1,645,926	1,645,926
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	1,058,631	4,117,645	5,176,276
Reception conditions improved	447,752	-	447,752
Identification of statelessness	-	-	-
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	-	3,251,730	3,251,730
Access to and quality of status determination procedures	-	-	-
Level of Individual documentation increased	-	-	-
Civil registration and status documentation	-	-	-
Family reunification achieved	610,879	865,915	1,476,794
Security from violence and exploitation	3,830,319	26,784,841	30,615,160
Protection from crime	-	-	-
Protection from effects of armed conflicts strengthened	1,411,674	10,049,522	11,461,196
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	1,085,662	6,607,595	7,693,257
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	-	2,672,415	2,672,415
Protection of children strengthened	1,332,983	7,455,309	8,788,292
Basic Needs and Essential Services	2,927,454	101,841,943	104,769,397
Health status of the population improved	646,723	-	646,723
Reproductive health and HIV/ AIDS response	-	-	-
Nutritional wellbeing improved	-	-	-
Food security	-	-	-
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	483,624	-	483,624
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	478,624	579,615	1,058,239
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	988,862	82,073,222	83,062,084
Access to energy	-	-	-
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	329,621	11,710,828	12,040,449
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	-	7,478,278	7,478,278
Population has optimal access to education	-	-	-
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance	5,288,286	13,674,510	18,962,796
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	-	10,275,465	10,275,465
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	4,252,488	3,399,045	7,651,533
Natural resources and shared environment	-	-	-
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	1,035,798	-	1,035,798
Durable solutions	2,488,466	-	2,488,466
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed	-	-	-
Potential for voluntary return realized	329,621	-	329,621
Reintegration made more sustainable	2,158,845	-	2,158,845
Integration	-	-	-
Resettlement	-	-	-
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership	659,242	12,641,981	13,301,223
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	329,621	1,122,415	1,452,036
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	-	10,605,936	10,605,936
Emergency management	-	-	-
Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened	329,621	913,630	1,243,251
Logistics and Operations support	12,484,751	31,406,242	43,890,993
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	1,480,463	21,408,564	22,889,027
Operation management, coordination and support strengthened	11,004,288	9,997,678	21,001,966
Subtotal	29,401,390	194,080,348	223,481,738
Support Costs (7%)		13,585,624	13,585,624
Total	29,401,390	207,665,972	237,067,362

Financial Requirements for Ethiopia

Objective	2014 ExCom approved budget for South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total
Favourable Protection Environment		1,043,397	1,043,397
Access to legal assistance and remedies improved	-	-	-
Access to territory improved and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	-	-	-
International and regional instruments acceded to, ratified or strengthened	-	-	-
Law and Policy developed or strengthened	-	-	-
Public attitude towards persons of concern improved	-	1,043,397	1,043,397
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation		4,682,388	4,682,388
Status determination procedures	-	-	-
Civil registration and status documentation	-	-	-
Family reunification achieved	-	-	-
Identification of statelessness	-	-	-
Level of Individual documentation increased	-	761,782	761,782
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	-	3,319,176	3,319,176
Reception conditions improved	-	601,430	601,430
Security from violence and exploitation		6,729,573	6,729,573
Protection from crime	-	-	-
Protection of children strengthened	-	4,328,330	4,328,330
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	-	2,401,243	2,401,243
Freedom of movement increased and detention risk reduced	-	-	-
Basic Needs and Essential Services		58,778,347	58,778,347
Food security	-	301,025	301,025
Health status of the population improved	-	6,287,383	6,287,383
Nutritional wellbeing improved	-	2,250,012	2,250,012
Populational has optimal access to education	-	8,635,998	8,635,998
Reproductive health and HIV services	-	3,024,333	3,024,333
Access to energy	-	1,736,131	1,736,131
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	-	11,832,525	11,832,525
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	-	6,902,555	6,902,555
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	-	1,717,430	1,717,430
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	-	10,243,086	10,243,086
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	-	5,847,871	5,847,871
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance		5,400,496	5,400,496
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	-	446,701	446,701
Natural resources and shared environment	-	2,078,908	2,078,908
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	-	1,018,484	1,018,484
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	-	1,856,402	1,856,402
Durable solutions		-	-
Integration	-	-	-
Resettlement	-	-	-
Potential for voluntary return realized	-	-	-
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership		362,266	362,266
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	-	-	-
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	-	362,266	362,266
Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened	-	-	-
Logistics and Operations support		7,776,714	7,776,714
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	-	5,568,881	5,568,881
Operational management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	-	2,207,833	2,207,833
Subtotal		84,773,181	84,773,181
Support Costs (7%)		5,934,123	5,934,123
Total		90,707,304	90,707,304

Financial requirements for Kenya

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget for South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total
Favourable Protection Environment		256,357	256,357
Law and Policy developed or strengthened	-	-	-
Administrative institutions and practice developed	-	-	-
Access to legal assistance and remedies improved	-	-	-
Access to territory improved and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	-	256,357	256,357
Public attitude towards persons of concern improved	-	-	-
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation		3,500,508	3,500,508
Reception conditions improved	-	2,108,762	2,108,762
Identification of statelessness	-	-	-
Access to and quality of status determination procedures	-	365,611	365,611
Level of Individual documentation increased	-	102,543	102,543
Civil registration and status documentation	-	123,051	123,051
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	-	800,541	800,541
Family reunification achieved	-	-	-
Security from violence and exploitation		3,242,837	3,242,837
Protection from crime	-	1,785,685	1,785,685
Protection from effects of armed conflict	-	-	-
Risk of SGBV reduced	-	527,963	527,963
Freedom of movement increased and detention risk reduced	-	169,996	169,996
Protection of children strengthened	-	759,193	759,193
Basic Needs and Essential Services		39,382,848	39,382,848
Health status of the population improved	-	3,684,908	3,684,908
Population has optimal access to education	-	6,705,405	6,705,405
Access to energy	-	1,695,512	1,695,512
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	-	4,737,535	4,737,535
Reproductive health and HIV/ AIDS response	-	205,086	205,086
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	-	256,357	256,357
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	-	10,290,813	10,290,813
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	-	5,699,904	5,699,904
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	-	5,061,459	5,061,459
Nutritional wellbeing improved	-	1,045,869	1,045,869
Food security	-	-	-
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance		4,929,824	4,929,824
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	-	258,252	258,252
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	-	1,044,521	1,044,521
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	-	2,121,154	2,121,154
Natural resources and shared environment	-	1,505,897	1,505,897
Durable solutions		-	-
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed	-	-	-
Potential for voluntary return realized	-	-	-
Integration	-	-	-
Resettlement	-	-	-
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership		486,047	486,047
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	-	-	-
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	-	321,688	321,688
Emergency management	-	164,359	164,359
Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened	-	-	-
Logistics and Operations support		4,276,344	4,276,344
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	-	1,296,692	1,296,692
Programme management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	-	2,979,652	2,979,652
Subtotal		56,074,767	56,074,767
Support Costs (7%)		3,925,234	3,925,234
Total		60,000,001	60,000,001

Financial requirements for Sudan

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget for South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total
Favourable Protection Environment		-	-
Law and Policy developed or strengthened	-	-	-
Administrative institutions and practice developed	-	-	-
Access to legal assistance and remedies improved	-	-	-
Access to territory improved and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	-	-	-
Public attitude towards persons of concern improved	-	-	-
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation		2,306,223	2,306,223
Reception conditions improved	-	525,195	525,195
Identification of statelessness	-	-	-
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	-	1,229,626	1,229,626
Access to and quality of status determination procedures	-	-	-
Level of Individual documentation increased	-	551,402	551,402
Civil registration and status documentation	-	-	-
Family reunification achieved	-	-	-
Security from violence and exploitation		2,856,262	2,856,262
Protection from crime	-	-	-
Protection from effects of armed conflict	-	1,770,000	1,770,000
Prevention of and response to SGBV	-	479,720	479,720
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	-	-	-
Protection of children strengthened	-	606,542	606,542
Basic Needs and Essential Services		36,189,294	36,189,294
Health status of the population improved	-	6,065,421	6,065,421
Reproductive health and HIV/ AIDS response	-	-	-
Nutritional wellbeing improved	-	1,433,645	1,433,645
Food security	-	-	-
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	-	4,283,148	4,283,148
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	-	3,639,253	3,639,253
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	-	12,125,296	12,125,296
Access to energy	-	-	-
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	-	5,846,923	5,846,923
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	-	1,141,402	1,141,402
Population has optimal access to education	-	1,654,206	1,654,206
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance		1,284,766	1,284,766
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	-	-	-
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	-	1,284,766	1,284,766
Natural resources and shared environment	-	-	-
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	-	-	-
Durable solutions		-	-
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed	-	-	-
Potential for voluntary return realized	-	-	-
Integration	-	-	-
Resettlement	-	-	-
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership		-	-
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	-	-	-
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	-	-	-
Emergency management	-	-	-
Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened	-	-	-
Logistics and Operations support		8,243,455	8,243,455
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	-	4,282,080	4,282,080
Operation management, coordination and support	-	3,961,375	3,961,375
Subtotal		50,880,000	50,880,000
Support Costs (7%)		3,561,600	3,561,600
Total		54,441,600	54,441,600

Financial requirements Uganda

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget for South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total
Favourable Protection Environment		1,049,620	1,049,620
Law and Policy developed or strengthened	-	-	-
Administrative institutions and practice developed	-	-	-
Access to legal assistance and remedies improved	-	795,931	795,931
Access to territory improved and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	-	253,689	253,689
Public attitude towards persons of concern improved	-	-	-
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation		13,155,630	13,155,630
Reception conditions improved	-	5,556,629	5,556,629
Access to and quality of status determination procedures	-	468,773	468,773
Level of Individual documentation increased	-	-	-
Civil status documentation	-	441,198	441,198
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	-	6,689,031	6,689,031
Family reunification achieved	-	-	-
Security from violence and exploitation		11,927,998	11,927,998
Protection from crime	-	6,134,158	6,134,158
Protection from effects of armed conflict	-	1,562,996	1,562,996
Risk of SGBV reduced	-	2,197,950	2,197,950
Risk related to detention reduced	-	-	-
Protection of children strengthened	-	2,032,895	2,032,895
Basic Needs and Essential Services		65,879,222	65,879,222
Health status of the population improved	-	14,611,289	14,611,289
Population has optimal access to education	-	17,669,121	17,669,121
Access to energy	-	328,456	328,456
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	-	1,594,082	1,594,082
Reproductive health and HIV/ AIDS response	-	789,289	789,289
Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	-	307,761	307,761
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	-	15,171,310	15,171,310
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	-	3,896,036	3,896,036
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	-	8,738,334	8,738,334
Nutritional wellbeing improved	-	1,119,053	1,119,053
Food security	-	1,654,491	1,654,491
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance		7,868,455	7,868,455
Community mobilization strengthened and expanded	-	1,714,927	1,714,927
Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted	-	330,748	330,748
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	-	3,724,231	3,724,231
Natural resources and shared environment	-	2,098,550	2,098,550
Durable solutions		-	-
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed	-	-	-
Potential for voluntary return realized	-	-	-
Integration	-	-	-
Resettlement	-	-	-
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership		985,010	985,010
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	-	-	-
Camp management and coordination refined and improved	-	654,112	654,112
Emergency management	-	-	-
Donor relations and resource mobilization strengthened	-	330,898	330,898
Logistics and Operations support		14,243,556	14,243,556
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	-	2,719,834	2,719,834
Programme management, coordination and support	-	11,523,722	11,523,722
Subtotal		115,109,492	115,109,492
Support Costs (7%)		8,057,664	8,057,664
Total		123,167,156	123,167,156