

UNHCR's emergency response for Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia and South Sudan, 2012



Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service
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South Sudan / Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile state living in Dorro camp in South Sudan's Upper Nile state. A young refugee babysits waiting his turn at a water point in Doro camp / UNHCR / V. Tan / December 2011

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Sudanese refugees in South Sudan and Ethiopia (recent and expected arrivals)

<i>Location/Country</i>	<i>New arrivals in 2011</i>	<i>Expected arrivals in 2012 (planning figures)</i>	<i>Total new arrivals</i>
South Sudan			
Unity State	20,000	40,000	60,000
Upper Nile State	40,000	35,000	75,000
<i>Total South Sudan</i>	<i>60,000</i>	<i>75,000</i>	<i>135,000</i>
Ethiopia (Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State)			
Sherkole	5,200	2,000	7,200
Tongo	9,600	3,000	12,600
Bambasi	0	15,200	20,200*
Adamazine Transit centre	5,000	0	0
Refugees in border areas	0	10,000**	10,000
<i>Total Ethiopia</i>	<i>19,800</i>	<i>30,200</i>	<i>50,000</i>
Grand Total	79,800	105,200	185,000

*) Includes 5,000 people relocated from Adamazine transit centre.

**) Most of these people have been in the border area since 2011 and are expected to be transferred to the camps in 2012.

Partners

Ethiopia

Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA); International Organization for Migration (IOM); International Rescue Committee (IRC); Lutheran World Federation (LWF); Natural Resources Development Agency – Assosa; Red Cross Society (Ethiopia); Save the Children, Sweden; UNICEF; World Food Programme (WFP); World Vision International.

South Sudan

ACROSS; ACTED; Care; GOAL; Ibis; International Rescue Committee (IRC); International Organization for Migration (IOM); INTERSOS; MEDAIR; MSF-Belgium; MSF-France; Non-Violence Peace Force; OXFAM; Samaritan Purse; Save the Children; UNICEF; World Food Programme (WFP); World Vision International.

Context

Despite the peaceful secession of the South Sudan on 9 July 2011, conflicts broke out in the disputed territory of Abyei in May, in Southern Kordofan state in June, and in Blue Nile state in September. In the two states, fierce fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North provoked the widespread displacement of civilians. In early December, a surge in aerial bombardments of civilian areas, heavy fighting between the armed parties and hostilities were reported in various regions, including the contested border area of Jau. During the last six months of 2011, humanitarian actors had limited access to the two states in Sudan and only limited humanitarian assistance reached the population. While it is difficult to obtain reliable information on the humanitarian situation, in particular in Blue Nile state, it is evident that six months of conflict, combined with a lack of humanitarian assistance have made living conditions extremely dire for the local population. The percentage of land under cultivation has dropped dramatically, to less than 20 per cent of what is normally cultivated, in certain areas of South Kordofan. Furthermore, food prices are increasing steadily and the violence continues. By the end of 2011, more than 305,000 people were estimated to have been displaced inside South Kordofan state, while no reliable figures were available for Blue Nile state. During the same period, close to 20,000 people from Blue Nile state fled to Ethiopia while more than 60,000 from South Kordofan and Blue Nile states fled southwards to South Sudan.

In light of the deteriorating situation in South Kordofan and Blue Nile states, UNHCR initiated contingency plans in anticipation of further refugee movements into Ethiopia and South Sudan. The scale of these movements had not been foreseen during the regular 2012 planning cycle, and these arrivals were not included in the 2012 country plans or the Global Appeal, 2012-2013.

Should access to the Protocol Areas improve, this appeal may be revised. A new programme to assist the displaced people in Blue Nile and South Kordofan states would then be prepared, which would require additional resources to those currently budgeted for 2012.

Needs

During 2011, some 20,000 Sudanese refugees arrived in the Benishangul-Gumuz regional state in western Ethiopia and some 60,000 refugees in the Unity and Upper Nile states in South Sudan. In 2012, UNHCR is expecting that some 75,000 additional refugees may arrive in Unity and Upper Nile states, while more than 30,000 new arrivals from Sudan are expected in Ethiopia. This emergency assistance programme will benefit a total of 185,000 Sudanese refugees.

Prior to the current influx from Blue Nile state, **Ethiopia** had been hosting more than 22,300 Sudanese refugees in Fugnido camp in Gambella regional state and some 4,000 in Sherkole camp in Benishangul-Gumuz regional state. The protection and assistance needs of these refugees are included in UNHCR's 2012 Ethiopia programme, as presented in the Global Appeal. The vast majority of the 20,000 people who sought refuge in Ethiopia in 2011 have been registered and are accommodated in two camps, Sherkole and Tongo, as well as in the transit centre in Adamizine. The remaining estimated 10,000 refugees are residing among the local population near the border, although more and more of them are also opting to relocate to one of the camps.

In January 2012, UNHCR secured the Government's agreement on a site for a new camp, Bambasi, which is expected to open in early March. Refugees currently remaining in the transit centre will be relocated to this camp. It is expected that the camp will host more than 20,200 refugees by the end of the year. Furthermore, the site will have a contingency capacity for an additional 20,000 refugees.

Additional needs included in this appeal comprise the provision of protection and emergency assistance in the two established camps and transit area, as well as the preparation of the new camp. They also include the costs of the relocation of the refugees from the border areas by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Access roads to the refugee camps and to the border areas, where refugees who do not wish to relocate to the camps reside, must also be improved to allow humanitarian agencies not only to relocate the refugees but also to ensure the provision of assistance. Emergency assistance consists of basic relief items, including mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets and personal hygiene items. Upon arrival, refugees receive emergency tents, while at the same time transitional shelter structures are being constructed.

South Sudan experienced its first post-independence refugee influx. The immediate priority is to relocate refugees away from the border areas, due to their proximity to the conflict areas. This requires a significant increase in transport capacity to move all refugees inwards before the seasonal rains start in April. The lack of security and remoteness of the spontaneous settlements have hindered access to the refugees and constrained humanitarian intervention. State authorities provided land in several locations in Pariang County, Unity state and Maban County, Upper Nile state, at a safe distance from the border, for four new refugee settlements in addition to the three that were established in 2011. Staff and relief items needed to be transported mainly by air and, in December 2011 UNHCR started an airlift of core relief items, including blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, tents and plastic sheeting.

Other urgent protection needs include securing asylum space by supporting host communities and working with national authorities. The rapid pre-positioning of relief items by barge and truck is a key priority during the dry season, as moving goods to these areas during the rainy season would be vastly more costly. Even in the dry season it is a logistical challenge to deliver goods to and inside South Sudan. In Upper Nile state, existing boreholes do not yield sufficient water to meet minimum standards, thus urgent capacity is needed to truck supplies from nearby water yards. The importance of providing education during a refugee emergency cannot be overstated. Education serves both as a means to restore a semblance of normalcy to the lives of refugees and as a way to ensure the protection of children. The creation of child-friendly spaces is critical in border areas where formal education cannot be provided. During the rainy season, it will be necessary to maintain access to the remote border areas, in particular if the conflict continues to generate further refugee movements.

Strategy and activities

In **Ethiopia**, UNHCR's protection strategy centres on providing refugees with access to asylum and ensuring that they can move to the refugee camps at a safe distance from the insecure border areas. All refugees in the transit centre and the camps are registered and receive individual documentation. IOM is transporting the refugees from the villages to the transit centre and to the camps. The government refugee agency, ARRA, is in charge of camp management. A key focus in the early part of the year will be reorganizing Sherkole and Tongo camps, so that refugees can be given family-size plots which will enable them to organize themselves along community lines. Each family will receive assistance to construct a traditional tukul-style shelter using locally-available materials.

Other protection activities include: active monitoring of the border; child protection, including education; ensuring that refugees participate in decisions that affect their lives; maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of the refugee settlements; preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence; identifying and responding to refugees with special needs; and promoting co-existence with host communities and peace education. Training of local police and administration officials, as well as leaders in the local communities will also be conducted to raise awareness about humanitarian principles and refugee protection, to ensure timely reporting of new arrivals and to encourage a welcoming attitude among the local population.

The main focus of the emergency assistance will be on the provision of basic relief items and services. In addition to the distribution of assistance, two new health centres will be established in Tongo and Bambasi, as well as additional health outposts, with the necessary equipment and furniture. The existing health centre in Sherkole will also receive support to enable it to cope with the additional demand for services by the new arrivals. All three centres and the health posts will be provided with medical equipment, medicine and other supplies. Referral hospitals will also receive medical supplies to help them to treat refugee patients. Furthermore, a nutrition programme has been set up in the camps.

Additional activities to address satisfactory hygiene and sanitation conditions in the camps will be implemented. The supply of potable water will be ensured by extending and establishing water systems in the camps. Further assistance comprises strengthening of primary education, including hiring additional teachers for all pre- and primary schools in the camps, as well as the construction of new schools. Adult literacy classes and vocational training will also be organized, and refugee students in Sherkole are attending the local secondary school. For Tongo and Bambasi, UNHCR will promote the acceptance of students at the local secondary schools and provide them with the necessary support.

In view of the number of new arrivals expected in 2012, plans have been made to establish a third site for some 20,200 refugees in Bambasi and which would also have a contingency capacity to accommodate additional refugees if necessary. The construction of the site, including its facilities, as well as access roads, is included in this supplementary programme.

Some of the people who fled to Ethiopia are not originally from Blue Nile state or they have other destinations in Sudan or South Sudan. UNHCR and IOM will provide transport services for an estimated 1,000 people who are in this situation and wish to return or travel to another destination.

In **South Sudan**, the protection strategy also consists of moving people away from the border to ensure safety and security, as well as to maintain the civilian character of the refugee settlements. UNHCR will strengthen its presence in Upper Nile and Unity states to ensure effective coverage of protection and basic services. Registration, addressing the needs of separated children and unaccompanied minors, identifying and addressing the requirements of people with specific needs, and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence are among key protection activities UNHCR and its partners carry out.

Refugees will receive basic relief items, including domestic utensils and personal hygiene articles; shelter material will be provided for some 22,500 families. WFP will provide food. Health, nutrition, education and water, sanitation and hygiene experts have been deployed to conduct assessments and initiate appropriate interventions in collaboration with relevant authorities and sector lead agencies.

Seven settlements with capacity to accommodate 15-25,000 refugees each will be established. This will require land clearance, site planning and the development of infrastructure, including access roads, as well as the drilling of new boreholes. Schools, health centres, water and sanitation facilities (pumps, treatment systems, storage tanks, communal latrines and refuse pits) will be constructed alongside storage and distribution centres for relief items. UNHCR and partners will provide further services such as distribution of agricultural inputs and livelihoods assistance to promote self-reliance. UNHCR will support mobile clinics in the border areas, rehabilitate and reinforce local health posts, and provide medical equipment and supplies.

Each camp will have emergency education spaces in temporary structures until the planned 14 schools are built. Incentives will be provided for refugee teachers. The target is to have a maximum of 50 children per classroom and at least 35 per cent of the refugee children aged between 5–10 years of age in school during the emergency phase. The airlift of emergency supplies will account for a significant proportion of logistics and operational support costs under this supplementary programme, as will the purchase and maintenance of vehicles, trucks and ambulances, as well as rental of barges and other local transport and administrative costs.

Coordination

In **Ethiopia**, the situation of Sudanese refugees is being monitored by all stakeholders and developments shared through the inter-agency coordination and information sharing forums established for this purpose. At the field level, regular field and camp coordination mechanisms exist that have been used to review the situation regularly and to undertake assessment and monitoring missions organized by UNHCR and its partners in the region including ARRA, regional and local authorities, UN agencies and national and international NGOs. At the outset of the emergency, interim implementing arrangements with partners on the ground enabled a speedy provision of protection and assistance for the new arrivals in the border areas, and their relocation to safer areas.

At the country level, UNHCR and ARRA lead a Task Force for refugee situations, which is attended by NGOs, UN agencies and donors. All entities work with UNHCR to assess the needs of the Sudanese refugees, to identify gaps and to address them. The Sudan situation contingency plan in Ethiopia has been prepared with contributions from all stakeholders, including those agencies that were not operational in the field, but are interested in helping to respond to the needs of the Sudanese refugees.

An accountability matrix on the distribution of roles and responsibilities for the delivery of protection and assistance to the Sudanese refugees is in place and is used for the planning and implementation of the emergency response. UN agencies continue to support the refugee programme, either through direct interventions or through partners. UNICEF has expressed interest to support in areas of water, basic domestic hygiene items, sanitation, nutrition, education, child protection, and psychosocial services. WFP provides food, and IOM provides psychosocial support and counselling in the refugee camps, relocates the refugees to the camps and is responsible for transport assistance for return to either Sudan or South Sudan if/when the situation stabilizes.

In **South Sudan** UNHCR carries out protection and assistance interventions for refugees in close collaboration with its government counterparts: the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, and the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission. UNHCR implements projects both directly and in cooperation with partners. UN and NGO partners

contribute financially and in-kind to interventions for refugees. Regular camp and partner coordination meetings and consultations are conducted at the field and Juba levels to identify operational needs and priorities and agree on responses. Strong relationships are forged with South Sudan ministries (such as Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry, Health, Water Resources and Irrigation, Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Higher Education, Science and Technology, General Education).

UNHCR actively participates in both the UN and the Humanitarian Country Teams. The Office leads the protection cluster, co-leads the emergency return sector with IOM and engages in other operational clusters that coordinate the emergency response for returnees, IDPs and other non-refugee populations of concern. There is regular information exchange on refugee issues with the clusters and UNHCR consults the relevant technical experts to ensure the most efficient response responsible.

Financial information

The supplementary requirements presented in this appeal total USD 144.9 million, comprising USD 33.7 million in additional requirements for Ethiopia and USD 111.2 million for South Sudan.

UNHCR's original budget for Ethiopia in 2012 amounts to USD 185 million. The additional needs included in this supplementary programme bring the total financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Ethiopia to USD 218.7 million.

UNHCR's original 2012 budget for South Sudan totals USD 84.1 million. The additional needs for the Sudanese refugee emergency included in this supplementary programme bring the total financial requirements for South Sudan to USD 195.3 million. UNHCR's total budgetary requirements for Ethiopia and South Sudan for 2012 currently stand at USD 413.7 million.

Revised financial requirements South Sudan operation 2012

2012 UNHCR Budget in South Sudan (USD)							
Budget breakdown	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	Reintegration projects	IDP projects	Total	Supplementary budget	Total
	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4		Pillar 1*	
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>							
Law and policy	294,103	748,772	0	0	1,042,876	0	1,042,876
Access to legal assistance	0	0	0	4,748,080	4,748,080	0	4,748,080
Subtotal	294,103	748,772	0	4,748,080	5,790,956	0	5,790,956
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>							
Registration and profiling	349,103	2,248,772	0	0	2,597,876	1,234,706	3,832,582
Refugee status determination	848,207	0	0	0	848,207	0	848,207
Individual documentation	299,103	0	0	0	299,103	0	299,103
Subtotal	1,496,414	2,248,772	0	0	3,745,186	1,234,706	4,979,892
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>							
Protection from effects of armed conflicts						1,111,765	1,111,765
Prevention of and response to SGBV	778,207	0	0	5,004,365	5,782,572	0	5,782,572
Protection of children	663,207	0	0	0	663,207	0	663,207
Subtotal	1,441,414	0	0	5,004,365	6,445,779	1,111,765	7,557,544
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>							
Health	2,077,310	0	0	0	2,077,310	11,529,417	13,606,727
Reproductive health and HIV services	962,227	0	0	0	962,227	0	962,227
Nutrition	259,103	0	0	0	259,103	0	259,103
Water	520,353	0	0	0	520,353	3,461,178	3,981,531
Sanitation and hygiene	938,207	0	0	0	938,207	1,461,177	2,399,384
Shelter and infrastructure	609,103	0	0	11,975,620	12,584,723	38,015,310	50,600,033
Basic domestic and hygiene items	509,103	0	0	0	509,103	9,037,651	9,546,754
Services for people with specific needs	659,103	0	0	0	659,103	0	659,103
Education	2,327,310	0	0	0	2,327,310	5,888,238	8,215,548
Subtotal	8,861,821	0	0	11,975,620	20,837,441	69,392,970	90,230,411
<i>Community empowerment and self-reliance</i>							
Community mobilization	807,310	0	0	0	807,310	0	807,310
Self-reliance and livelihoods	718,207	0	2,066,137	6,732,865	9,517,209	9,411,769	18,928,977
Subtotal	1,525,517	0	2,066,137	6,732,865	10,324,519	9,411,769	19,736,288
<i>Durable solutions</i>							
Voluntary return	6,258,411	0	0	0	6,258,411	0	6,258,411
Reintegration	0	0	1,322,274	14,017,460	15,339,734	0	15,339,734
Integration	709,103	0	0	0	709,103	0	709,103
Subtotal	6,967,514	0	1,322,274	14,017,460	22,307,248	0	22,307,248
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>							
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	0	1,009,365	1,009,365	0	1,009,365
Donor relations	0	0	0	1,029,365	1,029,365	0	1,029,365
Subtotal	0	0	0	2,038,730	2,038,730	0	2,038,730
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>							
Camp management and coordination						3,047,060	3,047,060
Logistics and supply	0	0	0	8,207,095	8,207,095	22,794,973	31,002,068
Operations management, coordination and support	612,937	0	0	3,793,730	4,406,667	4,184,119	8,590,786
Subtotal	612,937	0	0	12,000,825	12,613,762	30,026,152	42,639,914
Total	21,199,719	2,997,545	3,388,411	56,517,944	84,103,620	111,177,362	195,280,982

* Includes 7 percent support costs

Revised financial requirements Ethiopia operation 2012

2012 UNHCR Budget in Ethiopia (USD)						
Budget breakdown	Refugee programme Pillar 1	Stateless programme Pillar 2	IDP projects Pillar 4	Total	Supplementary Budget Pillar 1*	GRAND TOTAL
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>						
International and regional instruments	51,162	82,179	85,000	218,342	38,362	256,704
Law and policy	31,071	72,178	0	103,249	16,441	119,690
Access to legal assistance	472,953	0	0	472,953	27,402	500,355
Access to territory and <i>non-refoulement</i>	154,394	0	0	154,394	151,006	305,400
Public attitude towards people of concern	365,823	127,179	0	493,003	134,565	627,568
Subtotal	1,075,404	281,537	85,000	1,441,941	367,776	1,809,717
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>						
Reception conditions	7,279,745	0	0	7,279,745	42,111	7,321,856
Identification of statelessness	0	80,846	0	80,846	3,255	84,102
Registration and profiling	3,498,767	0	0	3,498,767	284,333	3,783,100
Refugee status determination	320,762	0	0	320,762	39,379	360,141
Individual documentation	132,533	0	0	132,533	120,200	252,733
Civil registration and civil status documentation	245,442	0	0	245,442	16,962	262,403
Family re-unification	173,308	0	0	173,308	49,783	223,091
Subtotal	11,650,557	80,846	0	11,731,403	556,023	12,287,427
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>						
Prevention of and response to SGBV	3,665,544	0	0	3,665,544	373,441	4,038,985
Protection from crime strengthened					296,368	296,368
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened					106,487	106,487
Non-arbitrary detention	61,695	0	0	61,695	82,883	144,579
Protection of children	3,194,380	0	0	3,194,380	374,011	3,568,391
Subtotal	6,921,619	0	0	6,921,619	1,233,190	8,154,809
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>						
Health	14,140,607	0	0	14,140,607	1,168,962	15,309,569
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,440,839	0	0	2,440,839	142,489	2,583,327
Nutrition	6,760,868	0	0	6,760,868	229,319	6,990,187
Food security	1,051,483	0	0	1,051,483	52,939	1,104,422
Water	12,346,390	0	0	12,346,390	1,930,894	14,277,284
Sanitation and hygiene	17,967,341	0	0	17,967,341	4,683,428	22,650,768
Shelter and infrastructure	34,582,511	0	0	34,582,511	10,545,810	45,128,321
Access to energy	7,746,982	0	0	7,746,982	2,560,150	10,307,132
Basic domestic and hygiene items	11,813,318	0	0	11,813,318	2,909,528	14,722,846
Services for people with specific needs	3,829,522	0	0	3,829,522	585,648	4,415,170
Education	14,889,785	0	0	14,889,785	1,429,258	16,319,043
Subtotal	127,569,645	0	0	127,569,645	26,238,424	153,808,069
<i>Community empowerment and self-reliance</i>						
Community mobilization	1,527,782	0	0	1,527,782	973,807	2,501,588
Co-existence with local communities	1,969,754	0	0	1,969,754	481,149	2,450,903
Natural resources and shared environment	5,957,387	0	0	5,957,387	300,215	6,257,602
Self-reliance and livelihoods	5,455,792	0	0	5,455,792	397,661	5,853,452
Subtotal	14,910,715	0	0	14,910,715	2,152,831	17,063,546
<i>Durable solutions</i>						
Comprehensive solutions strategy	140,002	0	0	140,002	48,238	188,240
Voluntary return	6,307,884	0	0	6,307,884	113,868	6,421,752
Integration	782,405	0	0	782,405	19,366	801,771
Resettlement	898,247	0	0	898,247	13,519	911,766
Subtotal	8,128,538	0	0	8,128,538	194,991	8,323,530
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>						
Coordination and partnerships	461,072	0	0	461,072	979,671	1,440,743
Camp management and coordination	65,468	0	0	65,468	750,364	815,832
Subtotal	526,541	0	0	526,541	1,730,034	2,256,575
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>						
Logistics and supply	6,838,571	0	0	6,838,571	519,674	7,358,244
Operations management, coordination and support	7,015,475	0	0	7,015,475	728,191	7,743,667
Subtotal	13,854,046	0	0	13,854,046	1,247,865	15,101,911
Total	184,637,065	362,383	85,000	185,084,448	33,721,135	218,805,583

* Includes 7 percent support costs

New refugee influx into South Sudan and Ethiopia

As of January 2012

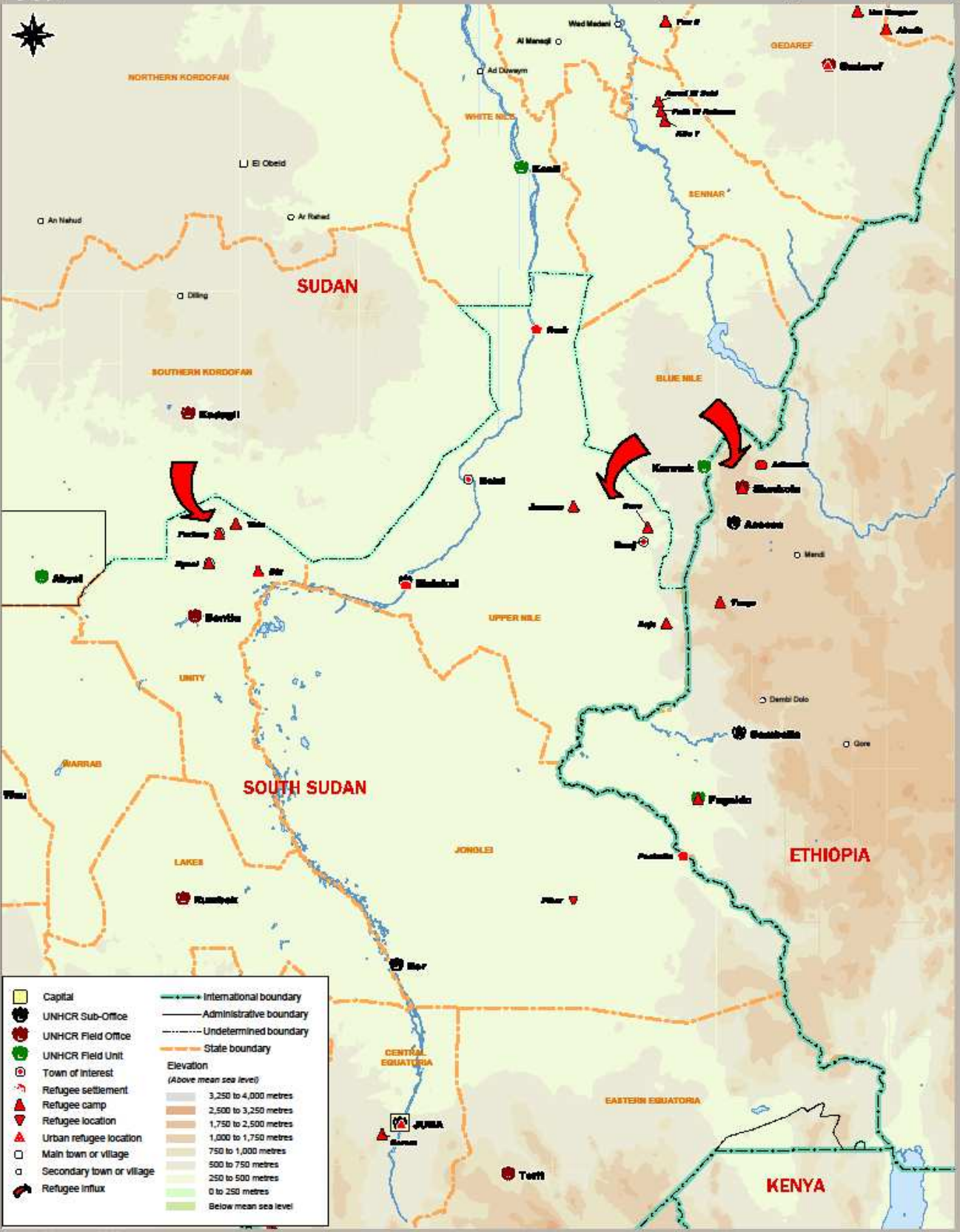
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Field Information and
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Sources:
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Map: UNHCR, 2012



	Capital		International boundary
	UNHCR Sub-Office		Administrative boundary
	UNHCR Field Office		Undetermined boundary
	UNHCR Field Unit		State boundary
	Town of interest	Elevation (Above mean sea level)	
	Refugee settlement		3,250 to 4,000 metres
	Refugee camp		2,500 to 3,250 metres
	Refugee location		1,750 to 2,500 metres
	Urban refugee location		1,000 to 1,750 metres
	Main town or village		750 to 1,000 metres
	Secondary town or village		500 to 750 metres
	Refugee influx		250 to 500 metres
			0 to 250 metres
			Below mean sea level

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