

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

Revised Appeal



Cover photo: UNHCR / V. Tan / December 2011

Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service
June 2012



Refugee influx from Sudan into South Sudan and Ethiopia

As of June 2012



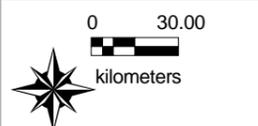
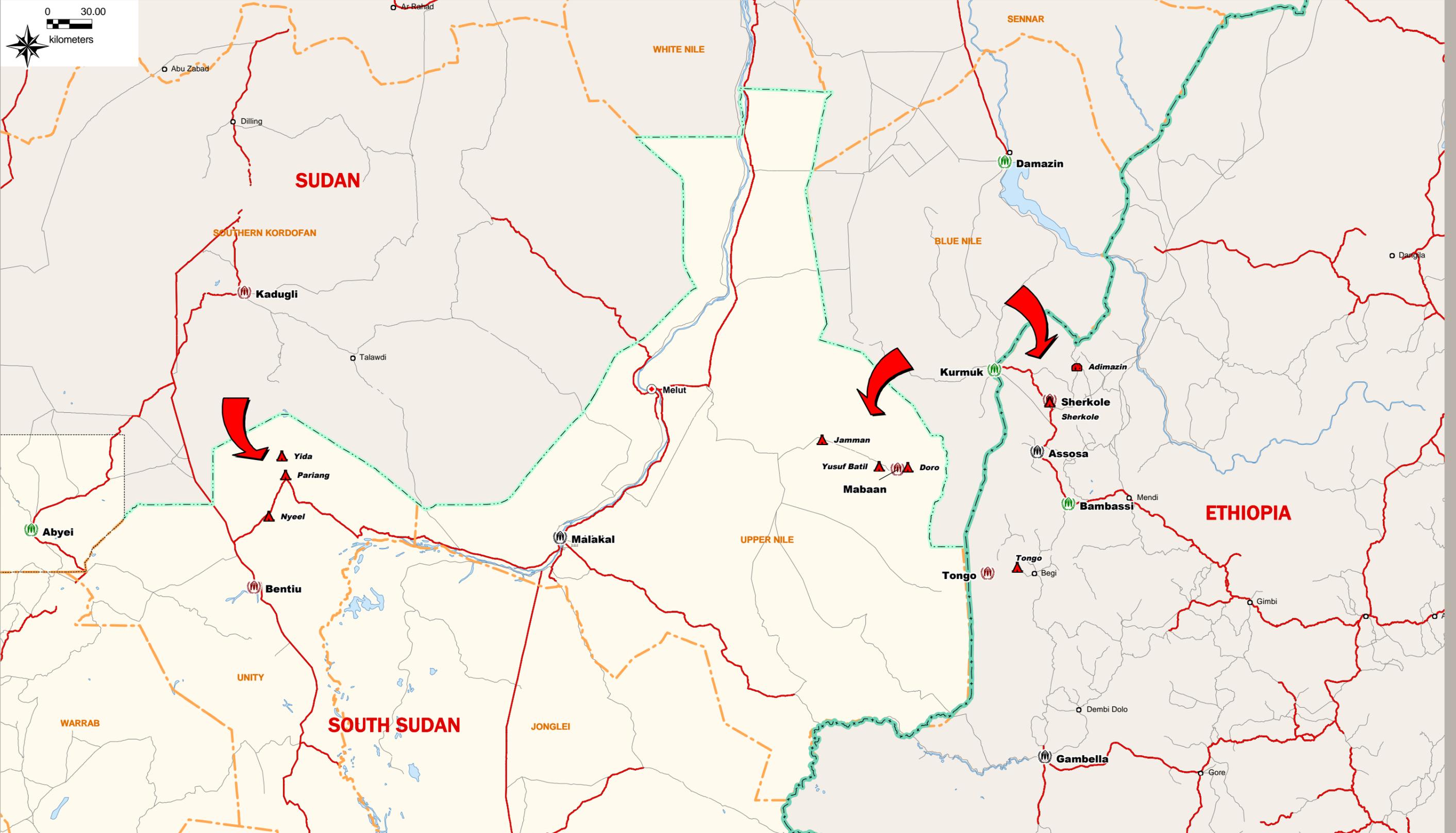
FIGSS
Field Information and
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- Capital
- UNHCR Sub-Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Town of interest
- Refugee settlement
- Refugee camp
- Refugee location
- Urban refugee location
- International boundary
- Administrative boundary
- Undetermined boundary
- State boundary
- Main town or village
- Secondary town or village
- Refugee influx



Sudanese refugees in South Sudan and Ethiopia

<i>Location/Country</i>	<i>INITIAL APPEAL - Total planning figures of new arrivals</i>	<i>CURRENT Total arrivals (in 2011 and up to 8 June 2012)</i>	<i>REVISED APPEAL Total planning figures for new arrivals at end of 2012</i>
South Sudan	135,000	162,500	235,000
Ethiopia	50,000	36,500	50,000
Grand Total	185,000	199,000	285,000

Partners

Ethiopia

Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA); Africa Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency; International Organization for Migration (IOM); ICRC; International Rescue Committee (IRC); Lutheran World Federation (LWF); MSF–France; Natural Resources Development Agency – Assosa; Red Cross Society (Ethiopia); Rehabilitation and Development Organisation (RaDO); Norwegian Church Aid; Norwegian Refugee Council; Save the Children, Sweden; UNICEF; World Food Programme (WFP); and World Vision International.

South Sudan

ACROSS; ACTED; Care; Danish Refugee Council; GOAL; GIZ, IBIS ; International Rescue Committee (IRC); International Organization for Migration (IOM); INTERSOS; MEDAIR; MSF-Belgium; MSF-France; MSF-Holland; Non-Violence Peace Force; Norwegian Refugee Council; OXFAM; Relief International; Samaritan Purse; Save the Children; UNICEF; World Food Programme (WFP); World Relief; World Vision International.

Context

This revised **Appeal for the emergency response for Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia and South Sudan, 2012** presents reprioritized and additional requirements to respond to the growing refugee influx into South Sudan. More than 162,500 refugees have now arrived in South Sudan, exceeding the planning figures of the initial appeal launched in January 2012. A total of 36,500 refugees have arrived in Ethiopia so far. As these numbers do not exceed UNHCR's original planning figures, this document provides an update on UNHCR's emergency response in Ethiopia, but does not present any additional requirements for that operation at this stage.

Given the on-going violence and in the absence of a concrete solution to issues relating to the border dispute between Sudan and South Sudan, large numbers of Sudanese continue to cross into South Sudan, in particular into Upper Nile state. On the Sudan side of the border, humanitarian actors continue to have very limited access to Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan states where the population affected by the conflict require assistance. It is difficult to obtain reliable information on the humanitarian situation, in particular in Blue Nile state, but it is evident that in the past year, the persistent conflict and lack of humanitarian assistance have had dramatic consequences on the living conditions of the local population. There are reports that up to 20,000 people may be amassing at the border in Southern Kordofan to cross into South Sudan.

By the end of 2011, more than 305,000 people were estimated to have been displaced inside South Kordofan State; for Blue Nile state, there were no reliable figures available. Some 20,000 Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile had fled to the Benishangul-Gumuz regional state in western Ethiopia, and more than 75,000 refugees from South Kordofan to the Unity and Upper Nile states in South Sudan.

Since the beginning of the year, some 100,000 new arrivals have been registered in South Sudan. The total number of Sudanese refugees in South Sudan currently stands at 162,500, comprising 107,100 refugees in Upper Nile state and 55,400 refugees in Unity state. The main reasons the latest arrivals have given for their flight are the intensive military operations and the depletion of food stocks.

Some 12,900 people crossed into Ethiopia between January and the beginning of June 2012, bringing the total to 36,500 refugees registered and hosted in the camps. In addition, some 10,000 to 15,000 are reported to be staying with host communities at the border areas and are reluctant to relocate to the camps.

The new arrivals informed UNHCR that they had been walking for three weeks to reach Ethiopia because the Sudanese Armed Forces were closely monitoring the border between Blue Nile State and Benishangul-Gumuz. More people from that same group could also be on their way to Ethiopia.



New arrivals in South Sudan.
Photo Credit: UNHCR/P. Rulashe/May 2012

All indications are that the flow of refugees from Sudan will continue. Intensive military air and ground operations coupled with the total depletion of food resources as the conflict persists, preventing them from cultivating crops for themselves, are cited as the main reasons for flight.

Some refugees may also be moving in anticipation of the rainy season which could cut off road access to South Sudan. Roads from Southern Kordofan to Unity State will nonetheless remain open during the rainy season.

Strategy and achievements

In **South Sudan**, the overall strategy devised at the onset of the refugee crisis remains valid. To achieve the desired results, however, in view of the rapidly increasing refugee numbers, it needs to be scaled up. UNHCR is concerned about the safety of the refugees, especially those who are near the border. In Unity State, more than 50,000 refugees are residing in Yida, which is close to a conflict area. In Upper Nile State, the two border points mainly used by the refugees, i.e. El Foj and New Guffia, have been subject to aerial bombardments, and some refugees have been wounded. UNHCR's priority is therefore to relocate the refugees away from the border to safer areas. Other key priorities are to make sure that the refugee sites remain accessible for humanitarian actors and to maintain the civilian character of the refugee camps and settlements. Security and logistical conditions permitting, protection monitoring will be pursued in order to keep the humanitarian emergency response informed as much as possible. In the absence of either a national legal framework for the protection of refugees or the necessary institutional structures and national experience for managing refugee crises in South Sudan, UNHCR and its partners are required to act as the primary service providers. Given the limited Government presence on the ground, UNHCR will continue to support capacity building initiatives and encourage an increased governmental presence on the ground.

Through registration, provision of documentation and profiling of new arrivals, UNHCR ensures that programme activities target people with specific needs, including those with heightened protection risks. Accordingly, community-based protection safety nets, including mechanisms to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) will be strengthened. Emergency education is also being provided, to alleviate the psychosocial impact of conflict, provide a sense of normalcy for children and protect them better against forced recruitment and violence. UNHCR is also working with partners to create child-friendly spaces and set up family tracing and reunification mechanisms

In **Ethiopia**, UNHCR has been working through a similar collaborative strategy to respond to the new influx, focusing on securing access to territory and asylum, including the relocation of refugees away from insecure border areas. Some 10,000 refugees have remained in the border area and those willing to be relocated have been transferred to the Ad-Damazin transit centre, pending the opening of the new camp in Bambasi.

UNHCR, ARRA and the other partners involved are aiming to establish a protective environment enabling refugees to fully exercise their rights and upholding the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum. In refugee camps UNHCR is establishing services and protection systems in compliance with international standards, including SPHERE. This involves incorporating a community-based approach which also responds to the needs of host communities in the vicinity of the camps and promotes peaceful co-existence between refugees and local people. Refugees who are hosted in local communities are profiled, the protection needs of particularly vulnerable individuals and families are

monitored and assistance is provided to the extent possible. Further attention needs to be given to reinforcing existing services to help host communities cope with the refugee presence.

In addition to the existing camp in Sherkole, to which the initial arrivals have been relocated, two new camps, Tongo and Bambasi, have been opened, allowing for the provision of life-saving and basic material assistance for the refugees.

Achievements to date based on the initial Appeal

South Sudan



Emergency registration in Yida, Unity State, South Sudan.

Photo Credit: UNHCR/V. Tan/May 2012

The Government of South Sudan has generously granted refugees access to the territory and provided land in several locations in Pariang County, Unity state and Maban County, Upper Nile State. So far, five refugee camps have been established: two in Unity State and three in Upper Nile State. In addition, a number of refugees have settled spontaneously in Yida, where UNHCR continues to provide life-saving assistance. A number of new sites identified are being reviewed for their suitability for setting up a refugee camp.

UNHCR has been registering the refugees upon arrival; conducting protection monitoring, family tracing and reunification; putting in place SGBV

response and prevention mechanisms; and undertaking capacity-building initiatives to ensure an increased governmental presence at the refugee sites. UNHCR has also been working with partners to increase the number of health facilities and ultimately ensure improved access by refugees to basic healthcare services. Although water remains a major problem in Jammam refugee site, where only 6-7 litres per day are being supplied owing partly to a lack of ground-water sources, there has been considerable success with water supplies in the other refugee sites where on average 15 liters per day are being made available.

In terms of shelter, long houses have been constructed in Unity state. In Upper Nile state, more than 10,000 tents have been provided to cater for some 40,000 refugees, and 19,000 plastic tarpaulins have been distributed to the affected population. UNHCR is in the process of sending 20,000 additional tents to both Upper Nile and Unity to cover the immediate shelter needs of the refugees while more permanent structures are being designed and constructed.

For sanitation purposes, communal latrines have been constructed; however, the latrine coverage remains low with up to seven families having to share a latrine. In Upper Nile, with large numbers of children enrolling for school and the lack of funding to establish more schools and engage more teachers, the schools are run in shifts, with the younger children attending in the mornings and the older children in the afternoons. In Nyeel and Pariang alone for instance, 2,200 students are attending school, but classes have to be held in temporary shelters which are vulnerable to inclement weather conditions.



Education in Nyeel, Unity State.

Photo Credit: UNHCR/V. Tan/May 2012

UNHCR has also been working with partners to distribute a number of Non-Food Items (NFIs) to 6,500 families in Unity State and 10,000 families in Upper Nile. By the beginning of June, the following items had been distributed:

NFIs Distributed	Total Distributed
Family Tents	10,002
Kitchen Sets	30,820
Plastic Tarpaulins	25,195
Blanket (High Thermal)	70,010
Jerry-cans	30,500
Buckets 15 lt	18,968
Rub - Halls	4
Sleeping Mats	57,825
Mosquito Nets	52,908
Plastic rolls	49
Soap	44,000
School Tents	5
Sanitary Clothes	6,000
Clothes	90

WFP has provided food for refugees in all refugee camps and settlements and has pre-positioned sufficient food supplies ahead of the rainy season. Water supplies remain a major concern for the refugee camps in South Sudan. Additional larger rigs have been deployed to the refugee-hosting areas as the available rigs failed to find water. Despite these efforts, in Doro, about 8 liters of water per person per day could be provided. In Jamman, the water supply situation remains at 6-7 liters per person per day. Additional trucks have been deployed to transport water from nearby locations. Latrines have been constructed in Unity and Upper Nile States although more will be needed given the high number of arrivals. Refugee children are being vaccinated against measles at the border. Measures to counter a possible cholera outbreak have been taken and Clinical Trial Centres have been established. Education facilities have been put in place in all refugee camps. Some 2,200 refugee children are attending school in Nyeel and Pariang. Seeds and agricultural tools have been given to some 9,000 refugees.



**Drilling for water, Yusuf Batil refugee camp, Upper Nile State.
Photo Credit: UNHCR/P. Rulashe/May 2012**

Ethiopia

Access to territory and asylum continues to be assured by the host Government. New arrivals are granted refugee status on a prima facie basis. Regular border monitoring missions to accessible areas continue to be conducted jointly with ARRA and have enabled UNHCR to identify and relocate people in need of international protection to camps where they have access to basic services.

In addition to the camps in Sherkole and Tongo, a third camp has been opened in June in Bambasi, with a capacity for some 15,000 refugees. More than 500 refugees have been relocated from the transit centre. Once the 14,000 refugees in the Ad-Damazin transit centre are relocated, the centre will be closed. From now on, refugees from border areas will be transferred directly to Bambasi.

Joint individual registration of refugees has been undertaken with ARRA. As of 8 June 2012, some 36,500 people who have fled Blue Nile and sought refuge in Ethiopia in 2011 and 2012 have been registered and documented (proof of registration pending the issuance of IDs). Registration undertaken includes biometrics features and uses *ProGres* as the database platform. Human resources were made available to register all new arrivals and material equipment was supplied to enable the carrying out of this activity. The conditions at the reception and transit centres were also improved with WASH and health facilities.

To mitigate the risk of SGBV and ensure assistance for victims, the signing of a sub-agreement with IRC enabled UNHCR to operationalize its response mechanism in Sherkole camp and Ad-Damazin transit centre. Standard operating procedures were followed, including the provision of psychosocial support (following the recruitment and training of counsellors and social workers). Activities related to the prevention of SGBV included awareness-raising sessions and the provision of torches for people at risk.

UNHCR also signed a sub-agreement with Save the Children-Sweden, covering the implementation of a number of child-protection activities. Priority was given to the identification of unaccompanied and separated children, particularly through home visits in the camps. In Tongo camp, five separate zones and child protection committees have been established. Targeted training on child protection enabled each committee to devise a six-month plan of action. UNHCR provided training on Best Interest Determination to concerned implementing partners. The establishment of an ICRC presence in Assosa in March 2012 will eventually allow for increased family reunification; an emergency education programme (which was started in January 2012 by Save the Children-Sweden); and some 2,400 children are attending classes in temporary sheds and tents in Tongo camp and Ad-Damazin Transit Centre. In total (including Sherkole camp), some 5,600 children are attending school.

The Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO) continues to work towards establishing a permanent presence in the camps, with a view to facilitating the implementation of its programme for people with disabilities. Refugees selected to work with RaDO have received training. So far, 34 Refugee Central Committee (RCC) members have attended a workshop aimed at raising awareness on disabilities and rehabilitation.

Since the beginning of the crisis, three health posts have been established in Tongo and Ad Damazin. A health centre is under construction at Bambasi camp which was opened on 11 June with the first relocation movement from Ad-Damazin Transit Centre. MSF-France has arrived in Assosa, to begin a nutritional stabilization exercise in Bambasi camp. Initially, MSF-France will set up a stabilization centre and outpatient therapeutic programme, to be followed by a targeted supplementary feeding programme.

Potable water is being provided with an average of 15.3 litres per person per day in Sherkole, and some 17 litres per person per day in Tongo. Preparations for the supply of household energy in Bambasi are under way with the procurement of kerosene stoves and fuel. About 20,000 individuals have received a full package of critical relief items at all locations. Emergency education is getting children into classes through the provision of protective shades and temporary shelters.

Moreover, Bambasi now has basic facilities in place, and is ready to receive refugees relocated from Ad Damazin transit centre, which has reached its capacity of 15,000 people. Tongo camp has now been set up with basic infrastructure and a capacity for 12,000 refugees. Feeder road construction at Tongo (6km) has been started. Emergency shelter services in the form of family tents are being provided foremost to new arrivals. Procurement of transitional shelter construction materials has started, and the modalities, design and surveying/demarcation have been completed.

On-going needs

South Sudan

Upon arrival, the refugees are screened and registered and then given a ration card and a UNHCR registration slip. UNHCR and WFP use the ration cards for food distribution. However, these documents are not refugee ID cards and the protection afforded to the refugees by virtue of holding these documents is more limited than if they possessed a Government ID card.

In addition, the security situation for Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan refugees in South Sudan's Upper Nile and Unity states remains of concern, as military skirmishes continue to take place across the border in Sudan.

UNHCR continues to encourage the refugees to relocate to safer locations in Nyeel and Pariang. Owing to Yida's location on the main road to the area of fighting, the Office is also concerned about child protection issues, particularly the risk of child recruitment. Gender-based violence is a further concern with the presence of armed elements close to the camps, and UNHCR is being extremely vigilant to ensure that the civilian character of the camps is maintained.

With regard to the provision of basic needs and essential services, health, nutrition, education and WASH experts were deployed to conduct assessments together with partners, and to initiate appropriate interventions in collaboration with relevant actors. The situation is deteriorating. While WFP continues to deliver much needed food assistance for the refugees, it is increasingly difficult for the agency to keep pace with the rate of arrivals. In other sectors, the need for adequate water and sanitation facilities for the refugees, to forestall the spread of communicable diseases has been well documented. UNHCR is working with partners to find ground-water sources to establish adequate sanitation facilities. Currently, the amount of water being supplied is far below the international acceptable standards, particularly in one of the refugee sites in Jammam. Sanitation facilities are also scarce, with up to seven families sharing one latrine as opposed to one or two families per latrine. The health facilities coverage is also struggling to cope with the rate of arrivals. In addition, malnutrition levels remain at a high 15 percent and 10 percent for Global Acute Malnutrition and Severe Acute Malnutrition respectively. Provision of shelter for the refugees and new arrivals is also limited, due in part to logistical difficulties related to the rainy season.

Additional relief items are required to meet the needs of the 65,000 newly arrived Sudanese refugees. Logistics remains the biggest challenge in South Sudan because of the poor road infrastructure. Alternative solutions need to be identified to ensure the continued supply of food and relief items to the refugee-hosting areas. As the existing water systems do not yield sufficient water to meet minimum standards, the capacity to drill deeper boreholes needs to be increased. Technical experts will continue to work in collaboration with relevant authorities and other agencies to find ways to increase the water yield.



**Road conditions in South Sudan.
Photo Credit: UNHCR/June 2012**

New settlements will be established to accommodate the newly arrived refugees. The identified sites will require a technical review to ensure their suitability as a refugee camp. Land clearance, site planning and the development of infrastructure including the drilling of new boreholes will be undertaken. Similarly, schools, health centres, water and sanitation facilities will be constructed. Mobile clinics will be supported in the border areas and the newly established refugee camps to rehabilitate and reinforce local health posts, and provide medical equipment and supplies.

Ethiopia

Regular protection monitoring, including border monitoring, will be pursued. Access to legal services as well as SGVB programmes needs to be strengthened in all camps. The latter will include the construction of two safe houses. In addition, the consolidation of child protection structures is required, including the need for administrative support so that UNHCR's child protection partner can establish its services, including Best Interest Determination mechanisms and a child protection task force), in all camps.

The provision of emergency education for the new caseload in Bambasi will continue. This includes the establishment of primary schools, the expansion and improvement of child enrolment rates and the provision of access to early childhood care and development through structured, appropriate activities in child-friendly spaces.

The emergency response also needs to be stabilized and consolidated in terms of the provision of water and sanitation, health, education and shelter. The identification of alternative sources of energy as a means of preventing SGBV and preserving good relationships with host communities is required. There are growing needs for critical relief items as people continue to arrive and a contingency stockpile in case of a significant increase in arrival numbers.

Health services will be improved with the construction of a new health centre and the rehabilitation of the existing health centre in Tongo, as well as the construction of health facilities in Bambasi. Regular counselling and testing of people of concern living with HIV and AIDs, as well as training in healthcare for ARRA staff will be provided. A nutrition survey needs to be conducted and supplementary feeding centres improved. Water systems will need to be constructed, expanded and/or upgraded and then maintained. Community latrines and sanitary facilities will also need to be constructed. Emergency and transitional shelter needs to be provided, general site operations

constructed and maintained. There is also a need to rehabilitate the access road and road surfaces in Bambasi camp.

Coordination

In **Ethiopia**, additional implementing partners (national as well as international NGOs) have been engaging in the refugee programme, although the impact of this has been delayed as several partners are in the process of strengthening their presence in the area. Coordination mechanisms with the Government, in particular through ARRA, partners and UN agencies, both at the field level and in the capital, Addis Abeba, have considerably improved since the onset of the emergency, with the establishment of regular sectorial coordination meetings.

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 effective response possible.

Financial information

The revised supplementary requirements presented in this appeal total USD 219.9 million. This amount incorporates USD 33.7 million for Ethiopia that was included in the initial appeal in January and remains unmodified.

An additional USD 75 million is being sought to meet the needs of the growing refugee population in South Sudan, bring the total supplementary requirements in South Sudan to USD 186.2 million. These additional requirements have been established following a reprioritization of the supplementary budget presented in January in order to cover the needs of some 235,000 people.

UNHCR's original 2012 budget for South Sudan totals USD 195.3 million. The additional needs for the Sudanese refugee emergency included in this supplementary programme bring the total financial requirements for South Sudan to USD 270.3 million. UNHCR's total budgetary requirements for Ethiopia and South Sudan for 2012 currently stand at USD 489 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	Revised Supplementary budget	Total
	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 3	Pillar 4		Pillar 1*	
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>							
Law and policy	294,103	748,772.42	-	-	1,042,876	202,652	1,245,527
Access to legal assistance	-	-	-	4,748,079.96	4,748,080	-	4,748,080
Subtotal	294,103	748,772.42	-	4,748,079.96	5,790,956	202,652	5,993,607
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>							
Registration and profiling	349,103	2,248,772.42	-	-	2,597,876	1,816,458	4,414,334
Refugee status determination	848,207	-	-	-	848,207	405,303	1,253,510
Individual documentation	299,103	-	-	-	299,103	202,652	501,755
Subtotal	1,496,414	2,248,772.42	-	-	3,745,186	2,424,413	6,169,599
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>							
Protection from effects of armed conflicts	-	-	-	-	-	1,314,417	1,314,417
Prevention of and response to SGBV	778,207	-	-	5,004,364.96	5,782,572	1,213,585	6,996,157
Protection of children	663,207	-	-	-	663,207	1,782,234	2,445,441
Subtotal	1,441,414	-	-	5,004,364.96	6,445,779	4,310,236	10,756,015
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>							
Health	2,077,310	-	-	-	2,077,310	15,780,883	17,858,194
Reproductive health and HIV services	962,227	-	-	-	962,227	405,303	1,367,530
Nutrition	259,103	-	-	-	259,103	910,770	1,169,873
Water	520,353	-	-	-	520,353	7,408,991	7,929,344
Sanitation and hygiene	938,207	-	-	-	938,207	3,201,463	4,139,670
Shelter and infrastructure	609,103	-	-	11,975,619.96	12,584,723	52,127,648	64,712,371
Basic domestic and hygiene items	509,103	-	-	-	509,103	23,554,200	24,063,304
Services for people with specific needs	659,103	-	-	-	659,103	202,652	861,755
Education	2,327,310	-	-	-	2,327,310	10,999,920	13,327,230
Subtotal	8,861,821	-	-	11,975,619.96	20,837,441	114,591,830	135,429,271
<i>Community empowerment and self-reliance</i>							
Community mobilization	807,310	-	-	-	807,310	405,303	1,212,613
Self-reliance and livelihoods	718,207	-	2,066,137	6,732,864.96	9,517,209	10,826,175	20,343,384
Subtotal	1,525,517	-	2,066,137	6,732,864.96	10,324,519	11,231,479	21,555,997
<i>Durable solutions</i>							
Voluntary return	6,258,411	-	-	-	6,258,411	-	6,258,411
Reintegration	-	-	1,322,274	14,017,459.85	15,339,734	-	15,339,734
Integration	709,103	-	-	-	709,103	202,652	911,755
Subtotal	6,967,514	-	1,322,274	14,017,459.85	22,307,248	202,652	22,509,900
<i>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</i>							
Coordination and partnerships	-	-	-	1,009,364.96	1,009,365	202,652	1,212,017
Donor relations	-	-	-	1,029,364.96	1,029,365	-	1,029,365
Subtotal	-	-	-	2,038,729.93	2,038,730	202,652	2,241,382
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>							
Camp management and coordination	-	-	-	-	-	3,518,529	3,518,529
Logistics and supply	-	-	-	8,207,094.89	8,207,095	41,773,734	49,980,829
Operations management, coordination and support	612,937	-	-	3,793,729.93	4,406,667	7,719,186	12,125,853
Subtotal	612,937	-	-	12,000,824.82	12,613,762	53,011,450	65,625,211
Total	21,199,719	2,997,544.83	3,388,411	56,517,944.45	84,103,620	186,177,362	270,280,982

* Includes 7 percent support costs

Revised financial requirements Ethiopia operation 2012

2012 UNHCR Budget in Ethiopia (USD)						
Budget breakdown	Refugee programme	Stateless programme	IDP projects	Total	Supplementary Budget	GRAND TOTAL
	Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Pillar 4		Pillar 1*	
<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

