

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2016



August 2016



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Cover photograph

South Sudanese refugee children play in Adjumani, Uganda.

UNHCR / I. Kasamani

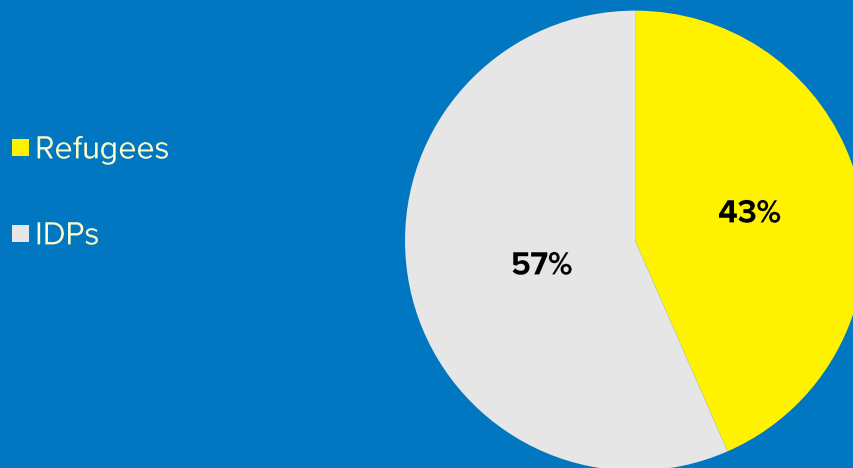
CONTENTS

AT A GLANCE	4
Map	5
INTRODUCTION	5
Population data	7
Financial summary (USD)	8
REGIONAL STRATEGY AND COORDINATION	9
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC.....	11
Existing response	11
Strategy and coordination.....	12
Planned activities.....	13
Financial requirements for the Central African Republic (USD)	15
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.....	16
Existing response	16
Strategy and coordination.....	16
Planned activities.....	17
Financial requirements for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (USD)	21
ETHIOPIA	22
Existing response	22
Strategy and coordination.....	23
Planned activities.....	24
Financial requirements for Ethiopia (USD).....	28
KENYA.....	29
Existing response	29
Strategy and coordination.....	29
Planned activities.....	31
Financial requirements for Kenya (USD).....	35
SOUTH SUDAN	36
Existing response	36
Strategy and coordination.....	37
Planned activities.....	38
Financial requirements for South Sudan (USD).....	43
SUDAN	44
Existing response	44
Strategy and coordination.....	45
Planned activities.....	46
Financial requirements for Sudan (USD)	47
UGANDA	48
Strategy and coordination.....	50
Planned activities.....	51
Financial requirements for Uganda (USD).....	58

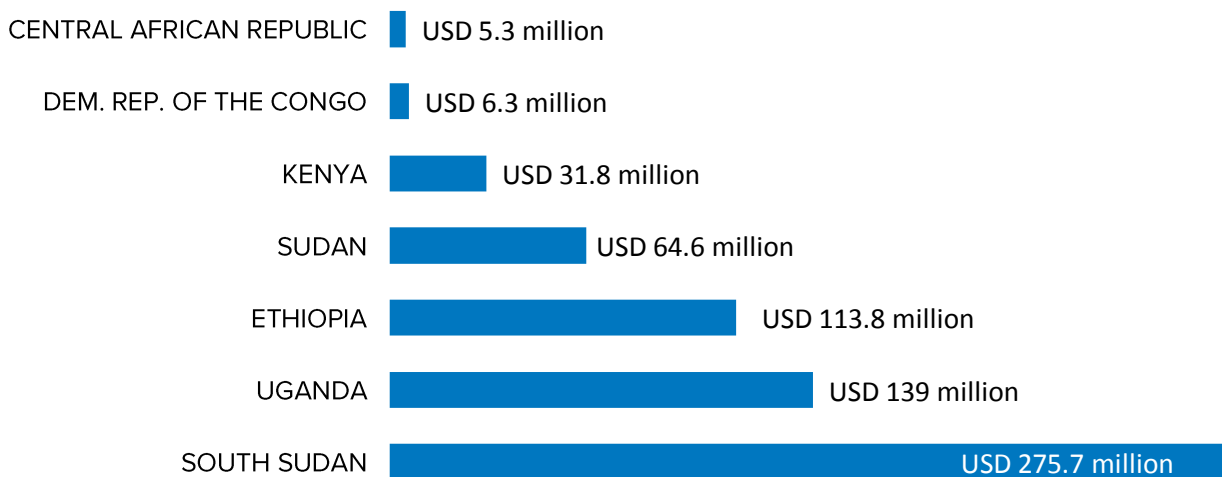
AT A GLANCE

PEOPLE OF CONCERN

A total of 2,845,570 people of concern



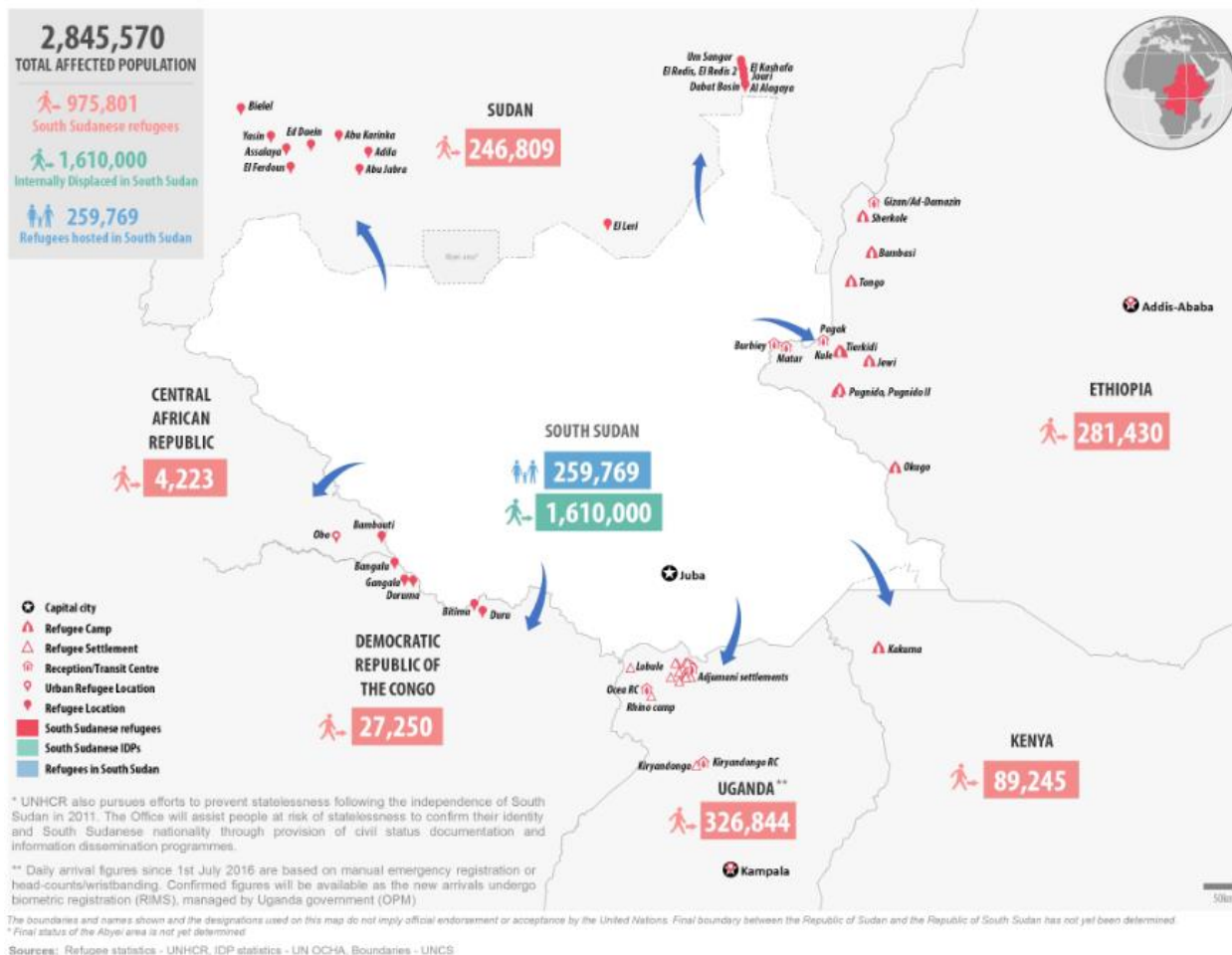
A total of **USD 634 million*** in financial requirements for the South Sudan Situation for the period January-December 2016:



* This total includes regional activities and support costs (7%)

Map

Persons of concern affected by the South Sudan Situation* | as of 28 August 2016



INTRODUCTION

Since December 2013, some 855,800 South Sudanese have fled to neighbouring countries, including the Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. In addition to this outflow, a further 120,000 South Sudanese who never returned after the end of the 20-year civil war remain refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, as do an estimated 350,000 South Sudanese who remained in Sudan after South Sudan's independence in 2011.

Population outflows have continued despite the signing in August 2015 of the agreement brokered by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, and the subsequent formation at the end of May 2016 of the Transitional Government of National Unity in South Sudan. These outflows resulted in a revision of the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) and the creation of a UNHCR Supplementary Appeal for the South Sudan Situation in July 2016.

Shortly after the finalisation of this Supplementary Appeal, however, renewed fighting in Juba, South Sudan triggered another mass outflow of South Sudanese people. Since 7 July, over

120,000 people have fled to neighbouring countries, mostly to Uganda. This influx has exceeded Uganda's end of year planning figure of potential refugees from South Sudan. The significant population upsurge in Uganda of over 70,000 South Sudanese refugees since the beginning of July and increase in their associated humanitarian needs has prompted a second revision of the Uganda country chapter of the 2016 South Sudan Regional RRP and the UNHCR Supplementary Appeal in August 2016. With this second revision, the overall end of year population planning figure for South Sudanese refugees in Uganda has risen from 271,000 to 350,000 people, with the country currently hosting over 300,000 South Sudanese.

Overall, by the end of August 2016, there were 975,801 South Sudanese refugees hosted across the sub-region, with the number increasing daily. An additional 76,000 refugees are expected before the end of the year. This would bring the population planning figure for South Sudanese refugees in the sub-region to over one million.

At the same time, there are 1.6 million IDPs in South Sudan. Their situation is worsening, with fighting in previously peaceful areas of Eastern Equatoria and western Bahrl el Gazl, food insecurity in northern Bahr El Ghazal, in Warrap States and Western Equatoria, and severe funding shortages curtailing provision of basic humanitarian assistance.

With the second revision of the RRP in August reflecting updated planning figures detailing the protection and life-saving needs of new arrivals in Uganda, this revised Supplementary Appeal presents UNHCR's updated planned response to the South Sudan emergency from January to December 2016. It outlines UNHCR's response to the needs of South Sudanese refugees in host countries, and for a smaller number of IDPs and other refugee populations hosted in South Sudan. This includes Sudanese refugees, urban refugees and people at risk of statelessness.

The financial requirements requested in this Supplementary Appeal will enable UNHCR and partners to maintain life-saving and life-sustaining assistance for refugees and address the needs of new arrivals from South Sudan. Priority will be given to the delivery of core protection activities and essential life-saving assistance. Critical unmet needs remain across all sectors affecting refugees' living conditions and the quality and sustainability of assistance and services.

Population data

People of concern affected by the South Sudan Situation*

	TOTAL POPULATION as of 28 August 2016	PLANNED ASSISTED POPULATION by 31 December 2016
Central African Republic		
South Sudanese refugees	4,223	10,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo		
South Sudanese refugees	27,250***	20,000
Ethiopia		
South Sudanese refugees	281,430	290,000
Kenya		
South Sudanese refugees	89,245	108,500
Sudan		
South Sudanese refugees	246,809	273,000
Uganda		
South Sudanese refugees	326,844**	350,000
Regional sub-total	975,801	1,052,000
South Sudan		
Refugees	259,769	293,000
IDPs	1,610,000	570,000
TOTAL	2,845,570	1,915,000

* UNHCR also pursues efforts to prevent statelessness following the independence of South Sudan in 2011. The Office will assist people at risk of statelessness to confirm their identity and South Sudanese nationality through provision of civil status documentation and information dissemination programmes.

**Daily arrival figures since 1 July 2016 are based on manual emergency registration, head-counts or wristbanding. Confirmed figures will be available as the new arrivals undergo biometric registration (RIMS), managed by Uganda government (OPM).

*** DRC also experienced increased daily arrivals during August. While no adjustments to the planning figure and budget have yet been made as of the time of drafting this appeal, UNHCR is closely monitoring the situation in the DRC and will update the response plan for the South Sudanese refugees in the DRC if needed.

Financial summary (USD)

The UNHCR Executive Committee's (ExCom) approved budget for the South Sudan Situation in 2016 is \$564.3 million. To address the new needs of people of concern displaced by the violence in South Sudan, UNHCR is appealing for an additional \$78.7 million in this Supplementary Appeal. These additional requirements comprise \$44.5 million requested in July 2016 and another \$34.2 million through this revision for the response in Uganda. This brings the total revised 2016 requirements for the South Sudan Situation to \$643 million (including \$5.1 million in support costs).

OPERATION	Revised budget excluding the South Sudan Situation	SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION			TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS FOR 2016
		ExCom-approved budget related to the South Sudan Situation	Additional requirements (presented in this Appeal)	Total	
Central African Republic	52,249,231	0	5,309,473	5,309,473	57,558,704
Democratic Republic of the Congo	197,581,172	0	6,300,000	6,300,000	203,881,172
Ethiopia	165,527,666	113,799,752	0	113,799,752	279,327,418
Kenya	237,354,045	31,820,917	0	31,820,917	269,174,962
South Sudan	0	275,668,213	0	275,668,213	275,668,213
Sudan	102,553,500	54,209,171	10,402,845	64,612,016	167,165,516
Uganda	163,173,891	88,807,513	50,163,183	138,970,696	302,144,586
HQs & regional coordination	12,468,878	0	1,387,214	1,387,214	13,856,092
Subtotal	930,908,383	564,305,566	73,562,715	637,868,281	1,568,776,664
Support costs (7%)	0	0	5,149,390	5,149,390	5,149,390
Total	930,908,383	564,305,566	78,712,105	643,017,671	1,573,926,054

REGIONAL STRATEGY AND COORDINATION

In 2016, UNHCR seeks to respond to the South Sudan crisis through a two-pronged approach:

- 1) Emergency response for new arrivals who will require immediate assistance and protection in the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan and Uganda - in the form of border reception, registration and documentation; and more pertinently; and
- 2) Continued and sustained support in the form of: basic protection services, access to life-saving and life-sustaining assistance, including food and nutrition, healthcare, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), water and sanitation services, education services, and targeted protection support for the most vulnerable individuals.

Interventions carried out during the emergency phase will need to be strengthened and complemented by programmes that respond to the longer-term needs of refugees to enhance their well-being, self-reliance and resilience, taking into consideration that this is the third year of the crisis and there are limited prospects of repatriation due to the prevailing political instability, economic and security in South Sudan.

Refugee **registration** and profiling will continue to be undertaken to capture the profiles, needs and vulnerabilities of new refugee arrivals. This important exercise will enable partners to provide targeted responses according to the specific needs of vulnerable persons or to identified groups in need.

Some 67 per cent of the South Sudanese refugee population are children, of whom 16 per cent have specific protection needs. To date, child protection activities are significantly underfunded, hampering case management efforts, including the reunification of unaccompanied and separated children. Since 15 December 2013, some 31,256 displaced children have been registered as unaccompanied or separated from family members in South Sudan and countries of asylum. Addressing the challenges posed by the large numbers of unaccompanied and separated children requires a regional approach to harmonize and strengthen child-friendly programming, including information-management systems and capacity building.

Additional investment is also required for education. Gaps remain in meeting minimum education standards with a lack of qualified teachers, insufficient classrooms and scholastic materials. Secondary and tertiary education, vocational training and empowerment programmes for adolescents and youth need to be to reduce the risk of child recruitment into militias and other armed elements. Early marriage is prevalent in the refugee community and many girls drop out of formal education in keeping with the cultural practices. Strengthening **education** services will provide a protective environment and help foster a sense of normalcy for conflict-affected children, as well as facilitate integration and peaceful co-existence with host of communities.

Nutrition services and food assistance will continue to be provided to address the significant rates of malnutrition found among new arrivals, noting that some had fled due to food insecurity in South Sudan. In addition, many countries are affected by WFP food ration cuts, and incomplete food baskets are expected to compromise the nutritional status of people of concern as livelihood and self-reliance opportunities continue to be limited. More resources, including support from development actors, are urgently needed, in particular for agricultural production and skills training.

Availability of shelter is a major priority in all asylum countries. Partners are actively working with host governments and communities to identify suitable land to accommodate newly-arriving refugees and to decongest existing settlements and camps, where feasible.

Host communities, many of which are home to some of the most vulnerable populations in the countries of asylum, have been the first to take on the burden of the recurrent refugee influxes.

The arrival of refugees has exerted additional pressure on the already overstretched services and infrastructure in some instances, generating tensions among communities. UNHCR and partners will therefore extend the provision of services offered to refugees to host communities, and promote **peaceful coexistence** and peace-building initiatives among the different communities. Further action will be required to advocate for enhanced development investments in host communities, to address the high levels of chronic vulnerability and to ensure that basic services and infrastructure capacities are provided to benefit both the host and refugee communities.

Based on the Refugee Coordination Model, the humanitarian response to the refugee influx in the region continues to be coordinated by UNHCR, in collaboration with government counterparts, UN partner agencies, local and international NGOs, as well as host communities. A small unit for the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) was established at UNHCR's Regional Service Centre in Nairobi. The RRC leads strategic inter-agency coordination between all actors for the South Sudan refugee response in the sub-region.

With regard to **IDPs**, UNHCR, as part of the Humanitarian Country Team in South Sudan, will lead and actively pursue its ongoing response efforts towards providing leadership in the **Protection, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**, and the **Shelter/NFIs** clusters, targeting the most vulnerable IDPs, including those displaced outside the Protection of Civilian sites at the United Nations Mission bases in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Existing response

In late 2015, fighting erupted between the Soudan People's Liberation Army and an armed coalition of young fighters in Source Yubu and Ezo along the Central African Republic (CAR) border with South Sudan. Reports of the subsequent flight of hundreds of refugees into Bambouti, an isolated village in the CAR about four kilometres from the South Sudan border, reached UNHCR in Bangui by the end of December 2015.

Between 2003 and 2004, the population of Bambouti declined from 9,000 to 950 following attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army and other armed militia from South Sudan. In April 2016, UNHCR recorded 10,454 South Sudanese refugees in the town of Bambouti, although a detailed registration exercise at the end of June 2016 only confirmed the presence of 4,050 refugees. The new refugee arrivals in Bambouti greatly outnumber the host population, putting severe strain on existing resources and a that community itself suffered from the war in South Sudan, which destroyed basic social and health infrastructure and services in the area.

Initial assessment missions found that many refugees suffer from malaria, waterborne diseases and malnutrition. Access to potable water, food, education, health care, sanitation and shelter are urgently needed for the entire population.

Nearly 70 per cent of the total refugee population registered in Bambouti are children and more than 50 per cent are female. The initial rapid assessment identified unaccompanied minors, for whom appropriate foster arrangements are not available, and high risks of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), sexual exploitation and abuse, for which prevention mechanisms should be prioritized from the onset of response planning.

While only 0.2 per cent of the roughly 3,500 refugees screened by MSF in Bambouti suffer from severe malnutrition, WFP warns that the situation may deteriorate as refugees rely mainly on seasonal food, which becomes scarce during the rainy season (June – September). Moreover, the rainy season will further expose refugees to water-borne diseases as refugees collect water from rivers and ponds.

To date, UNHCR, FAO, WFP, WHO and MSF have endeavoured to provide basic assistance to the refugees as well as the host community that is also affected by the crisis. Some refugee households occasionally go back to villages in South Sudan bordering CAR to look for food, exposing themselves to possible extortion from armed groups.

Access to Bambouti itself is challenging as the town is only accessible by air, or by road during the dry season. The proximity of the military, Lord's Resistance Army and rebel groups pose serious security and protection concerns.

The assistance provided so far is insufficient and a deterioration in the nutrition status of the population is expected. There is an urgent need to provide refugees with food, education, water, sanitation facilities, seeds, tools and access to protection services, as well as security and safety to enhance their resilience.

The cumulated refugee figures are expected to increase to 10,500 by the end of 2016.

Strategy and coordination

The response to the South Sudanese influx in the CAR is led by UNHCR, supported by the Government of the Central African Republic through the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés*, UNHCR's governmental partner, with strong participation from UN Agencies (FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, WFP), MINUSCA and NGOs (JUPEDEC, MSF, Vision to Change) and the support of the UN Regional Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator. UNHCR organizes regular coordination meetings and periodic updates are shared with the members of the Humanitarian Country Team.

Since humanitarian actors are not yet present in the area hosting new arrivals, UNHCR will establish a temporary base in Bambouti to host UNHCR and partner staff. Access to the area is complex; staff access is restricted to charter UNHAS flights and transport of goods is limited to eight-wheel drive trucks. The possibility of transporting supplies via Kampala is being examined. Repair and extension of the airstrip will be undertaken to facilitate safe access.

UNHCR will pursue an out-of-camp approach and support refugees in the five locations where they are currently settled and humanitarian assistance will be extended to the 950 host population in Bambouti. Relocation from the border was initially considered, but is still not feasible due to the lack of road infrastructure and the presence of rebel forces.

As 70 per cent of the population is below 18 years of age and 53 per cent are female, SGBV and child protection prevention and response will be key priority areas for intervention. The lack of adequate shelter and food and the presence of military personnel will contribute to an insecure protection environment and will require close monitoring, strong advocacy and rapid identification of people at risk. Key protection interventions will include registration at the individual level, case identification and establishment of case management systems and referral pathways, prioritization of the most critical cases based on best interest determination (BID) procedures, community-based protection approaches, support for unaccompanied and separated children (including tracing and foster care arrangements), and improved physical protection through deployment of national police forces.

Access to basic health and education will be provided through the rehabilitation of existing dilapidated infrastructure. Both local and refugee children currently have no access to education as the only school in Bambouti has been out of operation since 2002. and providing access to educational activities for the young refugee population is of critical importance. Rehabilitation of school infrastructure, equipment of classes, provision of material, and deployment of school personnel will be facilitated. Rehabilitation of the health centre, provision of equipment and medicines, and supporting the deployment of trained health staff will allow the population to access preventive and curative primary health care and nutrition services.

Refugees and vulnerable individuals among the host population will be provided with core relief items and basic shelter material in an attempt to improve the extremely squalid living conditions. Refugees currently live in makeshift shelters made of poles, reeds and palm tree leaves, offering no protection from the elements. Shelter material kits will be provided to allow refugees to construct adequate emergency shelters.

Existing water and sanitation infrastructure will also be repaired. Refugees and host communities currently rely on water of poor quality from three open sources, which contributes to the

recurrent diarrhoea and other water-borne diseases among the population. Wells will be installed in all five refugee locations and in the village. Material will be provided for the construction of proper latrines and intensive campaigns will be conducted to increase hygiene awareness.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a reception centre to enable screening, registration and identification of people with specific needs.
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake individual registration of all new arrivals in a timely manner, capturing bio data, biometrics and screening for specific needs.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure physical protection of refugees. Maintain civilian character of refugee sites. Monitor and advocate for continued access to territory and asylum for all new arrivals. Support deployment of national police.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake registration and information-sharing on unaccompanied and separated children, and establish BID process. Facilitate family tracing and reunification efforts within the camps. Identify alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children. Ensure that all assistance processes take into account the specific needs of children. Conduct community awareness-raising on child rights including access to education, SGBV prevention and response, and where to receive support. Establish community-based child protection structures, case management systems and referral mechanisms for violence against children.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish SGBV community-based prevention and response mechanisms, including the provision of medical support, psychosocial counselling and safe spaces. Organize community outreach and sensitization campaigns and awareness raising campaign on SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse. Train health workers on clinical management of rape for SGBV survivors. Provide training to military and police personnel on SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate and equip health centre. Support deployment of medical staff. Provide primary health care to refugees and local communities. Screen new arrivals.

Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure drugs. ▪ Establish community-based management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition. ▪ Provide supplementary food to moderately malnourished refugees.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct permanent water system, including construction and maintenance of wells. ▪ Support community management of water system and quality monitoring. ▪ Sensitize population on potable water management.
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support construction of sanitary facilities including family latrines, communal showers and laundry desk. ▪ Construct sanitary facilities in health centre and school. ▪ Conduct community sensitization and hygiene promotion activities. ▪ Provide sanitary materials and soap.
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide materials for the construction of emergency shelter. ▪ Improve access road and landing stripe.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Procure and distribute core relief items for 10,500 refugees and 300 vulnerable individuals among the host population, including plastic sheet, kitchen set, jerry cans, sleeping mats, bucket, and mosquito nets.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate school infrastructure, provide educational material, and support the deployment and training of teachers. ▪ Provide access to primary school education to refugee and local children.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rent and procure trucks. ▪ Charter plane to facilitate transport for UNHCR and partner staff. ▪ Manage warehouse. ▪ Maintain equipment.
Operation management, coordination and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain airstrip. ▪ Procure transportation equipment. ▪ Provide assets for partners and UNHCR office ▪ Support to UNHCR and NGO to deploy and maintain presence in Bambouti area.

Financial requirements for the Central African Republic (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation	0	532,500	532,500
Reception conditions	-	190,500	190,500
Registration and profiling	-	342,000	342,000
Security from violence and exploitation	0	737,000	737,000
Protection from effect of armed conflict	-	190,000	190,000
Risk of SGBV reduced	-	281,000	281,000
Protection of children	-	266,000	266,000
Basic needs and services	0	2,658,973	2,658,973
Health	-	489,973	489,973
Education	-	410,000	410,000
Basic domestic and hygiene items	-	667,000	667,000
Shelter and infrastructure	-	410,000	410,000
Sanitation	-	141,000	141,000
Water	-	350,000	350,000
Nutrition	-	191,000	191,000
Logistics and operations support	0	1,381,000	1,381,000
Logistics and supply	-	790,000	790,000
Operations management, coordination and support	-	591,000	591,000
Subtotal	0	5,309,473	5,309,473
Support costs (7%)	0	371,663	371,663
TOTAL	0	5,681,136	5,681,136

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Existing response

Close to 12,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) since late 2015. All have been registered, including 11,120 biometrically, and some 43 per cent have been issued with refugee attestations in Doruma where they settled. By the end of the year, the number of refugees fleeing South Sudan to DRC is expected to reach 20,000.

An inter-agency assessment conducted in March 2016 revealed critical protection and assistance gaps among the population. In addition to the extreme poverty of the local communities where the refugees live, access is a challenge as the areas of potential intervention are very remote with poor road conditions and limited access to markets for the supply of commodities and other materials. Four days are needed to travel from Bunia to Dungeni and two more days from Dungeni to Doruma where 5,000 refugees are hosted. Thereafter, movements to visit the satellite villages take some more days. The Ugandan rebel group, the Lord's Resistance Army, is still active in these areas and the risks of abduction are high. Military escorts are needed in some cases to move from Doruma and in surrounding areas; however, the presence of the governmental forces is limited. Border protection monitoring is being carried out by UNHCR, local authorities and partners. Regular supervision and coordination missions by UNHCR are being conducted from Bunia, Goma and Kinshasa offices through biweekly flights from Bunia to Doruma.

To provide protection and emergency assistance to both refugee and host communities, UNHCR has established a temporary structure in Doruma for partners including ADES, AIRD, ADSSE, CNR, INTERSOS, Samaritan's Purse, and *Terre Sans Frontieres*. Activities mainly focus on providing protection, non-food items, health care, education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods, self-reliance and prevention and response to SGBV. Food is provided to new arrivals on a monthly basis (for a maximum period of six months) by WFP. Some 38 water points were identified and are being rehabilitated in Doruma, Gangala and Masombo by ADES. Another 15 new water points will be built in hosting villages where access to water remains a challenge. Identification of people with specific needs for shelter has started in Doruma.

Further, assessments of the needs are being carried out by ADSSE to identify opportunities for self-reliance and income-generation activities at this emergency phase for both refugee and host communities. Agricultural activities, particularly the cultivation of rice, maize and beans, are dominant in the area and opportunities for rearing livestock, and trade also exists.

Strategy and coordination

To be more efficient and to target concrete results and impacts on the refugee and hosting communities from the emergency phase for period of six months, UNHCR and its partners will, in a coordinated manner, provide the interventions outlined below.

Legal and physical protection will be provided to all refugees. Those fleeing violence and persecution will be quickly identified and receive emergency aid and protection in respect of the principle of non-refoulement. People with specific needs will be identified and supported with appropriate assistance through community-based mechanisms.

Newly-arrived refugees will be registered and documented; refugee identification documents will contribute to ensuring respect for refugee rights and protection. Sensitization on protection principles will be strengthened, targeting civil and military authorities, as well as refugee and host

communities, through training and awareness-raising campaigns. While UNHCR does not promote repatriation to South Sudan because of the current security context, voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity will be facilitated for those who express the willingness to return.

UNHCR will advocate for and support the deployment of the national police in areas hosting refugees in order to preserve peace. Border monitoring and protection monitoring will be reinforced. The civilian and humanitarian character of asylum will be preserved with the support of local authorities.

Refugees will be provided with adequate quantities of food rations as distributed by WFP for six months to maintain and improve their health and nutritional status. Compliance with applicable standards of physical and mental health and the prevention of mortality and excess morbidity will be supported.

Reproductive health, including HIV services, as well as the nutritional well-being of children under 5 years old and pregnant and lactating women, will be improved within the existing health structures for both refugees and host communities will be improved.

Access to drinking water, in accordance with the standards of quality and quantity to prevent epidemics and to help promote a healthy environment for the communities will be improved. UNHCR will support and maintain community infrastructures (sanitation and hygiene environment, education and shelter) in refugee-hosting areas and will promote and reinforce peaceful coexistence where feasible to facilitate the local integration of refugees in host communities.

Refugees and host communities will be engaged to identify income-generating activities and potential livelihood opportunities, taking into consideration the baseline assessment for livestock and fishery opportunities. Income-generating and self-reliance activities, including agricultural support, will be promoted taking into account the value chain process, which will start during the emergency phase. This concerns production, transportation, storage, transformation and marketing. Vocational and entrepreneurial training will be provided to strengthen local capacities for both refugee and hosting communities in order to increase economic independence and self-reliance.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

Level of individual documentation increased

Civil registration and status documentation

Access to the territory Improved and risk of *refoulement* reduced

- Conduct biometric registration for 8,034 newly-arrived asylum seekers.
- Support the *Commission National pour les Réfugiés* to issue civil status documentation (birth certificates) to newly-arrived South Sudanese refugee children.
- Issue identity documentation and travel documentation for South Sudanese refugees.
- Strengthen protection monitoring at the borders to ensure adherence to the principle of non-refoulement.
- Train protection/community services monitoring focal points.
- Train border authorities and immigration services

on respecting the principle of non-refoulement.

- Conduct joint protection assessments and border monitoring.

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection of children

- Identify unaccompanied and separated children and provide alternative care arrangements.
- Facilitate family tracing and reunification to promote family unity.
- Conduct best interest assessments and determinations, case management and monitoring.
- Provide targeted assistance for unaccompanied and separated children according to their specific needs so as to mitigate protection risks.
- Raise awareness on forced recruitment.
- Strengthen and expand social recreational activities and child-friendly spaces.
- Support and strengthen community-based child protection structures.
- Support interventions targeting youth (not of school age).
- Conduct participatory assessments according to age, gender and diversity to understand the needs of children.
- Strengthen registration services and ensure provision of birth certificates within the legal timeframe.

Prevention of and response to SGBV

- Strengthen capacity of partners.
- Raise awareness and sensitization.
- Build capacity and support 8 community-based committees/groups organized and working on SGBV prevention and response.
- Provide training on SGBV prevention, protection and response.
- Establish pathways for immediate clinical management and rape survivors (including availability of PEP kits).

Protection from effect of armed conflict

- Provide psychosocial support and legal aid.
- Provide socio-economic support for survivors.
- Promote mental health and psychosocial well-being through community-based structures and referrals to clinics.

Basic needs and essential services

Health

- Support existing systems for the provision of emergency and primary health care services.
- Control the spread of communicable diseases and provide immunization.
- Improve access to essential drugs and provide capacity development to existing health structures.
- Establish a health coordination mechanism with provincial health and medical authorities.

Reproductive health and HIV services

- Provide reproductive health care services in partnership with UNFPA and establish referral system to facilities with emergency obstetric and new-born care.
- Provide clinical management of rape.
- Support national system to ensure prevention of mother-to-child transmission in partnership with UNICEF.

Nutrition

- Provide access to male and female condoms provided by UNFPA or the Ministry of Health.
- Provide access to voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services.
- Conduct nutritional screening of children and pregnant and lactating women in both refugee and local communities.
- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to all children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women.
- Implement and monitor community management of acute malnutrition.
- Provide supplementary food to moderately malnourished refugees.
- Support assessment and analysis of nutritional status.
- Improve capacity development.
- Distribute food to new arrivals for six months.
- Provide moderate acute malnutrition treatment.
-

Water

- Support the construction of 15 boreholes and wells for refugees and host communities to provide 20 l/per/day).
- Identify community needs with technical support from ADES.
- Rehabilitate 31 existing boreholes in host villages with the support of the communities.
- Set up and train joint water management committees (refugees/host community members).
- Support communities for the construction of 600 household sanitary latrines and 300 wash basins for people with specific needs.
- Sensitize the community and promote hygiene activities to be carried out by trained focal point among the communities.

Sanitation and hygiene

Shelter and infrastructure

- Identify, obtain and plan most suitable areas close to the host community where refugees can progressively construct durable shelter.
- Support the semi-durable shelter construction through the distribution of 3000 shelters.
- Provide shelter construction training in each locality with the construction of a pilot shelter as a reference for the community.
- Use hosting community construction approach and mechanism to support refugees to build their own shelter.
- Support communities with the construction of houses to people with specific needs.
- Support construction of community infrastructures by the communities based on needs defined by the communities themselves.
- Provide support and mobilize communities and refugees to construct, repair and maintain roads and two bridges.

Basic and domestic items

- Distribute sanitary materials at health centres to 3,223 women of reproductive age from both refugee and local communities.
- Provide one-time package of domestic items for people with specific needs identified by the communities.
- Identify and register of 100% of people of concern

Population has optimal access to education

with specific needs.

- Provide responses to people of concern.
- Support the supply of hot meals and cold food by the communities to 2,000 new arrivals and the vulnerable.
- Provide primary education to 6,813 children in the existing Congolese educational system.
- Support 5 schools in host community.
- Distribute educational and recreational materials to the 5 schools in the hosting communities.
- Construct gender-sensitive latrines in the schools.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply

- Arrange for fuel supply to be done locally.
- Procure spare parts (motors, light vehicles, trucks, generators etc.).
- Repair and maintain fleet.
- Rent warehouses or install rub halls.
- Provide assets to partners.
- Support general project management services.

Operation management, coordination and support

Financial requirements for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation	0	618,780	618,780
Reception conditions	-	252,840	252,840
Registration and profiling	-	365,940	365,940
Security from violence and exploitation	0	1,002,590	1,002,590
Protection from effect of armed conflict	-	310,000	310,000
Risk of SGBV reduced	-	407,670	407,670
Protection of children	-	284,920	284,920
Basic needs and services	0	3,200,960	3,200,960
Health	-	524,271	524,271
Education	-	404,402	404,402
Basic domestic and hygiene items	-	713,690	713,690
Shelter and infrastructure	-	438,700	438,700
Sanitation	-	364,870	364,870
Water	-	443,657	443,657
Nutrition	-	311,370	311,370
Logistics and operations support	0	1,477,670	1,477,670
Logistics and supply	-	845,300	845,300
Operations management, coordination and support	-	632,370	632,370
Subtotal	0	6,300,000	6,300,000
Support costs (7%)	0	441,000	441,000
TOTAL	0	6,741,000	6,741,000

ETHIOPIA

Existing response

Since mid-December 2013, more than 220,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Gambella, Ethiopia. The majority of these new arrivals are women (71 per cent of the adult population) and children (67 per cent of total population), including some 21,500 unaccompanied or separated children. By 31 May 2016, Ethiopia was hosting some 285,000 South Sudanese refugees, including some 65,000 refugees who were in the country prior to December 2013.

UNHCR has been working closely with the Government of Ethiopia's Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) since the beginning of the refugee influx to ensure that asylum-seekers have unhindered access to asylum in Ethiopia on a prima facie basis and that the civilian character of asylum is maintained.

Compared to previous years, the level of new arrivals is currently relatively low, with small numbers of individuals arriving in Ethiopia each week. Most of the refugees who arrived since December 2013 are currently assisted in four newly-established camps in Gambella (Kule, Tierkidi, Jewi and Pugnido II), and a few refugees are residing with the host communities. In addition, some 5,300 new arrivals are accommodated in the camps around Assosa in the Benishangul-Gumuz Regional State, where a new camp Tsore, was opened in 2015.

Since the beginning of the year, with the outbreak of ethnic clashes and violence within and in the vicinity of the camps, UNHCR is facing challenges accessing some of the refugees; security measures were therefore adjusted. In line with the business continuity plan, UNHCR and its partners were able to ensure that minimum assistance is provided to refugees through a community-based approach.

To confirm the nationality of those seeking protection and assistance as refugees and to identify potential Ethiopian nationals among the displaced population, a joint nationality screening has started in coordination with ARRA, the regional authorities and the refugee community itself.

A child protection working group has been established in Gambella, focused on the provision of assistance to the most vulnerable children in the refugee camps in coordination with all relevant stakeholders, building consistency in response across the camps, and ensuring that adequate and functioning systems are in place. An information-sharing protocol between child protection agencies has been established to complement the regional information-sharing protocol. A verification exercise of unaccompanied and separated minors in six camps has been initiated to obtain up-to-date information on their situation and needs, and facilitate the identification and of inter camp family reunifications of separated cases. One cross-border reunification has been successfully completed and two more cases have been identified for positive matches.

The full involvement of relevant regional and local authorities is critical, and regular consultations and field visits take place with ARRA zonal and area coordinators as well as sector specialists. Refugee issues, in particular those related to the South Sudan situation, are a regular item for discussion and consultation within the Humanitarian Country Team as well as the UN Country Team in Ethiopia.

UNHCR, WFP and ARRA signed a Memorandum of Understanding in May 2015 that supports the use of biometric data (fingerprints) to verify the identity of people of concern during the distribution of food and non-food items. The project involves the construction of biometric food distribution centres, recruitment of staff and implementation of standard operating procedures to support identification of beneficiaries and designation of alternative collectors. The project has

been operational since November 2015 in Pugnido and will be introduced in all the camps in 2016.

In November 2015, WFP reduced the amount of food rations by 20 per cent due to funding constraints; refugees receive 80 per cent of their calorie needs, and the effects of these measures are evidenced in an increasing rate of malnutrition rates, according to a recent nutritional survey conducted in the camps.

Strategy and coordination

In light of the low rate of new arrivals compared to the initial planning figure, and a projected year-end population of 290,000, the establishment of new camps is no longer planned in 2016 and a subsequent budget adjustment has been made. The priority for 2016 will be the transition to a more stabilized operation, with the enhancement of infrastructure and facilities in the camps as well as improving the cost-effectiveness of interventions.

UNHCR provides leadership and guidance in the coordination of protection and humanitarian assistance through Inter-Agency Task Force meetings co-chaired with ARRA. Some 37 partners, including government agencies, national and international NGOs, UN agencies and IOM, work closely with UNHCR to support South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia.

Key protection needs will be taken into account while considering longer-term solutions. In line with the *Updated Framework for the Protection of South Sudanese and Sudanese Refugee Children (2015-2017)*, addressing SGBV and child protection risks will be key priority areas for intervention, including through improved referral pathways, prioritization of most critical cases for case management based on the best interest determination (BID) procedures, community-based approaches, support for unaccompanied and separated children (including tracing and foster care arrangements), and adolescent programming.

Physical protection, safety of refugees, and access to justice will be further strengthened in 2016, alongside the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum space. Family reunification will continue to be facilitated between camps to resolve family separation incurred during the flight from South Sudan. A child protection strategy has been developed and is being revised on a regular basis to respond to the realities on the ground and capture emerging protection issues.

Development of critical education infrastructure is planned for 2016. Coverage of primary education provision and quality assurance will be consolidated through needs-based teacher training. The recruitment of female teachers will be enhanced to encourage enrolment and retention of girl students in school. Formal and informal gender and conflict-sensitive education services for youth (secondary schooling, accelerated learning programmes, vocational training, literacy, and life skills) will be developed.

Primary health care will be provided in health centres established in the camps. The capacity of the regional referral hospitals needs to be reinforced alongside control strategies for endemic diseases, including malaria.

Logistics demands have increased with the expansion of camps and related needs for supply management and transportation. In this regard, and in relation to camp infrastructure development, road construction projects within camps will be completed or improved to ensure access and delivery of food and other relief items.

Humanitarian partners will also work with the Government to address and mitigate environmental degradation around camps, in order to preserve the fragile ecosystem and reduce possible

tensions between refugees and host communities who are sharing their limited resources. Efforts to provide solar lanterns and solar street lights will continue in 2016.

The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) response will continue to focus on the provision of life-saving facilities for new refugees as well as the improvement of services in existing camps through the construction and improvement of permanent WASH facilities. Prepositioning of adequate WASH supplies to meet emerging and current needs (soap, jerry cans and water treatment kit/chemicals) was reviewed and efforts made to collect baseline data for new camps through an inter-agency knowledge, attitudes and practice survey.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide transportation to refugees from border areas to camps ▪ Advocate the Government to issue documentation and birth registration certificates. ▪ Undertake individual registration of all new arrivals in a timely manner, capturing bio data, biometrics and screening for specific needs. ▪ Undertake registration and information-sharing on unaccompanied and separated children. ▪ Facilitate family tracing and reunification efforts within the camps. ▪ Identify alternative care arrangements.
Civil registration and status documentation	
Registration and profiling	
Individual documentation Family reunification	
Favourable protection environment	
Public attitude towards persons of concern improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct public awareness activities. ▪ Produce public information materials. ▪ Provide training on key protection issues ▪ Provide border monitoring and legal services.
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies	
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement conflict resolution activities. ▪ Target, identify and support the most at-risk children (including provision of psychosocial support, education, core relief items). ▪ Ensure that all camp management processes take into account children's specific needs. ▪ Raise community awareness on child rights including education, SGBV, people with specific needs and where to receive support. ▪ Train all actors to mainstream child protection. ▪ Establish community-based child protection structures (including child-friendly spaces, case management systems and referral mechanisms for violence against children). ▪ Maintain inter-agency coordination, update child protection plans and strengthen child protection standard operating procedures. ▪ Prevent and address family separation. ▪ Implement child protection and SGBV information management systems for reporting and programming, and link to regional mechanisms governed by information sharing protocols.
Protection of children	
Prevention of and response to SGBV	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Draft standard operating procedures on SGBV prevention and response based on the Ethiopia National SGBV Guidelines.

- Establish SGBV community-based prevention and response mechanisms, including legal assistance, medical support, psychosocial counselling and safe spaces.
- Train health workers on clinical management of rape for SGBV survivors.

Basic needs and essential services

Food security

Health

Reproductive health and HIV services

Nutrition

Water

Sanitation and hygiene

Shelter and infrastructure

- Provide adequate food aid.
- Provide emergency primary health care services to all refugees.
- Provide emergency response capacity for surgeries, including emergency obstetric care.
- Provide community-based mental health services for refugees and referrals to clinics.
- Control spread of communicable diseases (e.g. measles and polio) and provide immunization.
- Enhance disease surveillance system and laboratory investigation capacity for timely detection of epidemics
- Establish clear and strong referral mechanisms for treatment of endemic diseases and chronic diseases, including HIV.
- Provide essential and emergency reproductive health care services.
- Undertake entry point nutritional screening for all children and pregnant and lactating women.
- Provide high energy biscuits to new arrivals at entry points/reception sites.
- Provide blanket supplementary feeding to all children of 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.
- Establish community-based management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition.
- Provide supplementary food to moderately malnourished refugees.
- Conduct nutrition survey using SENS methodology.
- Provide potable water through emergency water trucking.
- Construct temporary distribution and pumping pipeline.
- Construct permanent water system, including drilling of boreholes.
- Ensure monthly provision of 250g of soap to each refugee.
- Ensure monthly provision of sanitary materials (sanitary pads, underwear, soap) to women of reproductive age.
- Construct sanitary facilities including family latrines, communal showers and laundry desk.
- Construct sanitary facilities in health centres and educational facilities.
- Conduct community sensitization and hygiene promotion activities.
- Provide materials for the construction of transitional shelter.
- Construct communal shelter in the transit centres

Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and reception centres. Construct additional way stations and reception centres. Provide emergency shelter. Construct access roads, in-camp roads and security parameter roads. Undertake bush clearing and demarcation of plots in the new camps. Provide alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. bio gas) to refugee households and communal kitchens that use electricity or kerosene. Provide solar lanterns and solar street lights for priority public facilities/areas.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide core relief item kits, including blankets, jerry cans, plastic sheets, kitchen sets, sleeping mats, water buckets and mosquito nets.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a comprehensive strategy for refugee education. Provide early childhood care and primary education to all refugee children. Develop accelerated learning programmes for out-of-school children and youth. Establish temporary and permanent learning spaces and schools. Recruit and train teachers from the refugee and local communities. Provide teaching and learning materials and hygiene kits for teenage girl students. Establish monitoring system with baselines (Education Management Information Systems).
Durable solutions	
Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and submit people of concern in need of resettlement, including women and girls at risk.
Voluntary return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on voluntary return to persons of concern and verify individual voluntariness of returns.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish/strengthen community leadership groups and complaint mechanisms, ensuring that age, gender and diversity considerations are mainstreamed within the structures. Promote refugee participation in the distribution of core relief and food items.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement livelihood projects benefiting displaced and host communities. Provide vocational training. Provide grinding mills.
Natural resources and shared environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a community-based environmental action plan. Sensitize communities on environmental protection. Establish tree nurseries and demarcate protected areas in/near the refugee sites.
Peaceful co-existence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and promote community-based peace committees; organize peace-building events/campaigns, support community-based projects that benefit both refugee and host

populations.

Leadership, coordination and partnership

Coordination mechanism for partnership strengthened

- Ensure the involvement of as many partners as possible in coordination meetings
- Establish coordination mechanisms.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs

- Maintain vehicle fleet.
- Ensure provision, repair and maintenance of warehouse.

Operations management, coordination and support

- Ensure that the various sectors have the minimum staff requirement.
- Support partners with assets.
- Conduct monitoring and surveys.
- Provide targeted training.

Financial requirements for Ethiopia (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	969,820	0	969,820
Public attitude towards persons of concern	580,660	-	580,660
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies	389,160	-	389,160
Fair protection processes and documentation	7,131,491	0	7,131,491
Reception conditions	2,973,962	-	2,973,962
Registration and profiling	2,354,289	-	2,354,289
Family reunification	373,321	-	373,321
Civil registration and status documentation	641,160	-	641,160
Individual documentation	788,760	-	788,760
Security from violence and exploitation	7,724,790	0	7,724,790
Protection from crime	958,180	-	958,180
Risk of SGBV reduced	2,474,331	-	2,474,331
Protection of children	4,292,279	-	4,292,279
Basic needs and services	69,123,543	0	69,123,543
Food Security	2,750,320	-	2,750,320
Health	10,687,174	-	10,687,174
Education	10,089,177	-	10,089,177
Access to energy	4,657,839	-	4,657,839
Basic domestic and hygiene items	10,163,944	-	10,163,944
HIV/ AIDS response	3,212,484	-	3,212,484
Services for groups with specific needs	2,332,593	-	2,332,593
Shelter and infrastructure	7,517,546	-	7,517,546
Sanitation	4,880,637	-	4,880,637
Water	9,528,708	-	9,528,708
Nutrition	3,303,121	-	3,303,121
Community empowerment and self-management	8,025,571	0	8,025,571
Community mobilization strengthened	1,184,480	-	1,184,480
Self-reliance and livelihoods	4,094,291	-	4,094,291
Natural resources and shared environment	2,287,640	-	2,287,640
Peaceful co-existence	459,160	-	459,160
Durable solutions	1,111,480	0	1,111,480
Resettlement	452,160	-	452,160
Voluntary return	659,320	-	659,320
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	499,160	0	499,160
Partnership	499,160	-	499,160
Logistics and operations support	19,213,897	0	19,213,897
Logistics and supply	8,802,268	-	8,802,268
Operations management, coordination and support	10,411,629	-	10,411,629
Subtotal	113,799,752	0	113,799,752
Support costs (7%)	0	0	0
TOTAL	113,799,752	0	113,799,752

KENYA

Existing response

South Sudanese refugees in Kenya are residing in Kakuma refugee camp, where a residual population of 45,239 South Sudanese refugees remained upon the outbreak of conflict in December 2013. By the end of May 2016, Kakuma had received 57,865 new refugee arrivals from South Sudan since the conflict erupted in 2013, bringing the total registered South Sudanese population to 103,104. Most originate from Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei States, and cite insecurity, lack of food, lack of access to education, and the high cost of living as reasons for leaving South Sudan. Many of the more recently-displaced South Sudanese population are young, and 5,756 unaccompanied and separated children have been registered since December 2013.

It is anticipated that UNHCR will be responding to the protection needs of 108,500 South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei and members of host communities in Kenya by the end of 2016.

Since the start of 2016, South Sudanese refugees were being settled in in the already-overcrowded Kakuma camp. Consequently, construction work of the Kalobeyei settlement was accelerated in recent weeks and the relocation of new arrivals to Kalobeyei settlement began on 7 June 2016.

There is an urgent need to continue the development of the new settlement so that new arrivals can be settled there and also provide capacity for the relocation of longer-term Kakuma residents. UNHCR also plans to establish a satellite reception centre at Kalobeyei with a capacity of 300 people to cater for those arriving from the border.

To promote refugee and host community engagement and facilitate integration at the new site, UNHCR will assist refugees to establish community support structures and also build their capacity to work with the Government, UNHCR, partners and the host community. The host population living in Kalobeyei Administrative Ward will benefit from the integrated services provided at the settlement, and UNHCR will also continue to offer projects that benefit other hosting populations living in the Turkana West sub-country areas of Letea, Lokichoggio, Lopur, Nanam, Oropoi, and Songot in the areas of education, water and livestock farming. In addition, UNHCR plans to expand women's access to safe motherhood services and life skills by establishing a community center in Kalobeyei town.

The development of a new refugee settlement in Kalobeyei provides a rare opportunity to increase the effectiveness of the refugee programme by better integrating the refugee and host community economies and by delivering services in a manner that is integrated into the sub-county development planning. The new approach will bring together Government agencies and humanitarian and development actors to creatively think about possibilities and ways to develop a sustainable refugee settlement to improve livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities and service delivery integrated with the national development plan.

Strategy and coordination

The most urgent need is of the establishment of basic facilities in the new Kalobeyei settlement prior to the relocation of South Sudanese refugees who have been staying in the Kakuma reception center.

UNHCR has begun transporting refugees and their belongings from Kakuma to the Kalobeyei settlement. More than 60 per cent of refugees that will be relocated to Kalobeyei will be children below the age of 18 years, given the population profile of the new arrivals. In addition to mainstreaming children's needs in protection and assistance programmes, special attention will be given to children at risk, including those from vulnerable families. In this regard, UNHCR plans to strengthen education, and establish child-friendly spaces, provide material support and establish community support structures including best interest determination mechanisms.

With the planned relocation of 15,000 refugees and the ongoing refugee influx from South Sudan, there is need to set up basic minimum services to prevent and respond to SGBV-related incidents. UNHCR will also support the Government of Kenya to establish a security system for the 15,000 refugees and the host community.

Basic infrastructure for service delivery need to be established at the new site, including for health care and nutrition interventions, water supply systems, and both household and community latrines. Some 3,450 temporary shelters will be provided in the short term and interlocking stabilized soil block shelters will be progressively established in the longer term, in line with the Kalobeyei Integrated Social and Economic Development Programme (KISEDPP).

The provision of protection and assistance to refugees from South Sudan will be coordinated by UNHCR, in close collaboration with the Government of Kenya, the Turkana County Government, and other partners, including UN agencies and NGOs. Camp operations will be implemented in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei through a number of participating agencies, as well as government ministries and authorities.

To ensure smooth coordination and collaboration between the various stakeholders, the following four thematic working groups were established: 1) Sustainable Integrated Service Delivery and Skills Development; 2) Site Planning and Infrastructure Development; 3) Agriculture and Livestock; and 4) Private Sector and Entrepreneurship. These working groups will: provide technical inputs and guidance on their respective areas; create better synergies between the activities of the various actors by ensuring better coordination and collaboration; and facilitate the joint design and implementation of activities.

Following the announcement by the Government of Kenya on 6 May to close the Dadaab refugee camps, UNHCR will need to continue conducting regular border monitoring in order to ensure that free access to Kenya for all asylum-seekers is maintained. UNHCR and partners will continue to maintain the Nadapal Transit Centre where individuals are temporarily accommodated before being transported to Kakuma refugee camp. The facility hosts an average of 600 asylum-seekers each month.

It is envisaged that once the replacement entity for DRA takes up its functions, the Government and UNHCR will engage in a joint registration exercise and in the development of an effective data sharing policy among partners, with enhanced data protection and confidentiality procedures. Kalobeyei will become the primary location for the reception of new arrivals. In addition, population verification exercises will begin in Kakuma in mid-2016 to provide updated population figures and profiles.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construct a reception centre in Kalobeyei. ▪ Improve the quality of registration, including the collection of enhanced data elements, strengthening anti-fraud mechanisms and the biometrics system, and follow-up on the issuance of Government of Kenya alien cards to all South Sudanese refugees. ▪ Strengthen monitoring missions to the Nadapal border to ensure unhindered access and reception of asylum-seekers. ▪ Develop an effective data-sharing policy among partners, with enhanced data protection and confidentiality procedures. ▪ Carry out a population verification exercise in Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlement. ▪ Facilitate missions for district civil registrar to issue civil documents to refugees.
Registration and profiling	
Civil status documentation	
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthen child protection systems, the case management system based on best interest procedures, community-based approaches and youth programming, in line with the Updated Framework for the South Sudanese and Sudanese Refugee Children (July 2015-June 2017). ▪ Assist 6,000 children (new arrivals) including 900 unaccompanied and separated children. ▪ Conduct best interest processes for all newly-arrived children who are unaccompanied or separated, and provide them with material support and alternative care arrangements. ▪ Construct 5 child-friendly spaces and 1 youth centre in Kalobeyei. ▪ Establish systems that address the protection needs of children in need of special care. ▪ Mainstream child protection activities across all sectors of assistance. ▪ Develop inter-agency standard operating procedures on SGBV for Kalobeyei. ▪ Construct 2 safe shelters in Kakuma 3 and Kalobeyei, and expand existing safe shelters. ▪ Provide facilities within the boys shelters to adult male survivors for 72 hours. ▪ Train 400 agency and incentive workers, provide livelihood opportunities for survivors and other people at risk, increase community-based security mechanisms and sustain empowerment of women and girls. ▪ Pilot new participatory approaches for the prevention of SGBV, engaging youth in the sensitization of communities. ▪ Implement annual review and planning workshop for SGBV stakeholders. ▪ Conduct refresher training for SGBV partners on case management, SGBV strategy, Referral pathway, SASA and EMAP.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	

Protection from crime

- Support activities and provide IEC material to mark the 16 days of activism in all camps
- Purchase dignity kits for survivors and vulnerable women and girls in all camps
- Provide accommodation for police officers.
- Provide additional vehicles for police under the Security Partnership Project.
- Provide fuel for security vehicles.
- Purchase communication equipment.
- Provide protective gear for community police and protection teams.
- Intensify training of immigration officials and border police.

Basic needs and essential services

Health

- Construct 1 super-clinic with maternity ward (including theatre) and laboratory at the Kalobeyei settlement site
- Equip the new facility with modern medical equipment to ensure fast and accurate diagnosis as well as high quality curative services.
- Support equipping of Ministry of Health health centre and train Ministry of Health technical staff and community health workers.
- Implement Community Health Strategy in Kalobeyei and provide partial support to the host community.
- Develop a beneficiary feedback mechanism
- Establish support groups to implement maternal, infant and young child nutrition activities.
- Introduce health care financing in partnership with private sector players (NHIF), including pilot for maternity services.
- Recruit additional staff to ensure consultations per qualified clinician ratio is maintained within standards of 50/clinician per day.
- Install solar power supply systems in 2 clinics.
- Equip the new 180 bed capacity in Kakuma 4 that will serve as the main referral hospital for Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

Nutrition

- Provide adequate facilities at the new site to include stores and nutrition distribution waiting bays for the outpatient therapeutic programme and the supplementary feeding programme for malnourished children and those at risk of malnutrition.
- Construct and equip a stabilization ward for the treatment of malnourished children with medical complication.
- Hire additional technical nutrition staff as well as supportive staff to ensure effective implementation of planned activities.
- Provide training to refugee community volunteers, technical staff and Ministry of Health staff.

Water

- Provide at least 19 Litres of water per person per day at both Kakuma and Kalobeyei sites for 108,500 South Sudanese.
- Drill and equip boreholes,
- Install 20 storage tanks of 5,000 litres each and conduct water trucking for an initial three months in Kalobeyei.
- Install 3 new elevated steel tanks of 100 cubic

Sanitation and hygiene	<p>meters each.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build a 40-kilometre water pipeline within Kalobeyei and Kakuma and install 200 water tapping points in both Kakuma and Kalobeyei. ▪ Establish necessary hygiene promotion systems. ▪ Construct 3,000 family/household latrines and 200 communal latrines covering both Kakuma and Kalobeyei, and distribute latrine cleaning kits to promote proper latrine cleaning and maintenance.
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implement the master plan of the new settlement, including locations for agricultural activities (through irrigation), road networks, public facilities, markets and other key facilities to strengthen complementarity and synergies between refugee and host communities. While some structures such as primary schools, clinics, refugee shelters will be located within the settlement, the referral hospital, secondary schools, commercial and trading centres will be established in the periphery to attract development outside the settlement, including in Kalobeyei town. ▪ Construct some 6,000 improved durable shelters. ▪ Construct 25 kilometres of access roads. ▪ Establish an irrigation system. ▪ Procure and distribute firewood for the refugee population, schools, health centres and Nadapal transit centre. ▪ Fabricate energy saving stoves to address the existing and new needs. ▪ Conduct capacity-building for refugees on energy-saving cooking practices. ▪ Develop certified and sustainable wood fuel businesses around the settlement
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide the new arrivals with a full kit of non-food items (blanket, kitchen set, sleeping mat, jerry can, soap). ▪ Identify people with specific needs. ▪ Provide cash grant to people with specific needs. ▪ Procure assistive devices. ▪ Construct counselling centres. ▪ Conduct trainings. ▪ Establish new schools (4 pre-schools, 4 primary, and 2 secondary schools) and construct additional classrooms and associated facilities (desks, WASH, play equipment, and school kitchens), ▪ Recruit and train teachers, provide basic teaching and learning materials, school meals and support child-friendly activities through play. ▪ Ensure enrolment, attendance and equal participation of some 45,000 boys and girls ▪ Include children with special needs in all school activities to help them re-establish daily routine and a sense of normalcy, and provide a safe and protective environment. ▪ Provide increased access to post-secondary education and training.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide the new arrivals with a full kit of non-food items (blanket, kitchen set, sleeping mat, jerry can, soap).
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify people with specific needs. ▪ Provide cash grant to people with specific needs. ▪ Procure assistive devices. ▪ Construct counselling centres. ▪ Conduct trainings.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish new schools (4 pre-schools, 4 primary, and 2 secondary schools) and construct additional classrooms and associated facilities (desks, WASH, play equipment, and school kitchens), ▪ Recruit and train teachers, provide basic teaching and learning materials, school meals and support child-friendly activities through play. ▪ Ensure enrolment, attendance and equal participation of some 45,000 boys and girls ▪ Include children with special needs in all school activities to help them re-establish daily routine and a sense of normalcy, and provide a safe and protective environment. ▪ Provide increased access to post-secondary education and training.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conduct counselling and sensitization of refugees on their possible transfer from Kakuma camp to the new Kalobeyei settlement. ▪ Improve information-sharing on the rights and

Co-existence with local communities

Self-reliance and livelihoods

obligations of asylum-seekers as well as access to basic services and assistance in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.

- Establish community centre at Kalobeyei.
- Construct community centre in Kalobeyei town.
- Construct water pan.
- Drill and equip boreholes.
- Strengthen extension services for livestock farming.
- Carry out a household socio-economic profiling of population in Kalobeyei to inform the development of community assets that will be the basis for livelihood activities. This will include provision of water for irrigation and livestock through drilling of two boreholes for agriculture, provision of agricultural inputs and tools, trainings on modern agriculture production methods.
- Establish a revolving fund for business start-ups targeting entrepreneurial refugees.
- Train refugees on entrepreneurship and business skills, financial literacy, group formation, cooperative development, marketing and value chain development.
- Hire additional technical staff to ensure that activities in agriculture and business components of the programme are implemented.
- Establish spaces for business incubation, community services, site office and vocational training centre.

Leadership, coordination and partnership

Camp management and coordination

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

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply

- Establish the road and water infrastructure, institutions, refugee shelters/latrine and pre-positioning of relief supplies to develop Kalobeyei.
- Lease 5 vehicles, acquire one crane truck, erect 2 new rub halls and install 2 fuel tanks of 60,000 litres capacity each.

Operation management, coordination and support

- Support partners' overhead costs.
- Support fleet management costs.

Financial requirements for Kenya (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation	811,797	0	811,797
Reception conditions	271,758	-	271,758
Registration and profiling	475,936	-	475,936
Civil registration and status documentation	64,103	-	64,103
Security from violence and exploitation	2,334,756	0	2,334,756
Protection from crime	1,499,294	-	1,499,294
Risk of SGBV reduced	439,395	-	439,395
Protection of children	396,068	-	396,068
Basic needs and services	21,902,399	0	21,902,399
Health	3,163,140	-	3,163,140
Education	5,492,662	-	5,492,662
Access to energy	1,684,946	-	1,684,946
Basic domestic and hygiene items	2,916,513	-	2,916,513
Services for groups with specific needs	1,101,300	-	1,101,300
Shelter and infrastructure	3,456,497	-	3,456,497
Sanitation	1,152,428	-	1,152,428
Water	2,574,015	-	2,574,015
Nutrition	360,897	-	360,897
Community empowerment and self-management	3,304,259	0	3,304,259
Community mobilization strengthened	233,155	-	233,155
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,778,346	-	1,778,346
Natural resources and shared environment	128,205	-	128,205
Peaceful co-existence	1,164,553	-	1,164,553
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	128,205	0	128,205
Camp management and coordination	128,205	-	128,205
Logistics and operations support	3,339,501	0	3,339,501
Logistics and supply	1,196,214	-	1,196,214
Operations management, coordination and support	2,143,287	-	2,143,287
Subtotal	31,820,917	0	31,820,917
Support costs (7%)	0	0	0
TOTAL	31,820,917	0	31,820,917

SOUTH SUDAN

Existing response

South Sudan, a fledgling nation, has extremely minimal infrastructure and public services, in particular in health care and education, which has become acutely exacerbated during the last two years of conflict. The population of South Sudan overall continues to face extreme hardship, with rampant food insecurity, lack of rule of law and limited access to justice. Entering the planting season, half of the population (4.9 million people) was food insecure, including 12 per cent severely food-insecure, facing a cereal deficit of more than 50 per cent higher than 2015.

Despite the signing of the *Agreement on the resolution of the conflict in the Republic of South Sudan* in August 2015, and the subsequent formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity, an estimated 1.69 million people remain internally displaced in South Sudan, of whom 230,000 are assisted by UNHCR and its partners. This includes 169,983 internally displaced people (IDPs) residing in United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilians sites. Many IDPs still living in remote areas where access is hampered by climactic conditions, weak infrastructure and insecurity. As the conflict and instability has now lasted over two years, many families may have been displaced internally several times and, as a result, have used up remaining commodities and savings.

UNHCR estimates that it will be able to assist some 570,000 IDPs (142,500 families) by the end of 2016, approximately 30 per cent of the IDP population and including those spontaneously and voluntarily returning to their home or moving to areas of their choice such as Bor in Jonglei State. Return numbers are small, and it is yet unknown if they are permanent.

By the end of May 2016, South Sudan was hosting some 272,000 refugees, including 251,000 refugees from Sudan's South Kordofan and Blue Nile States who began arriving in 2011, and smaller groups of refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (15,000), Ethiopia (4,400), and the Central African Republic (1,900). South Sudan continues to receive refugees from South Kordofan State in Sudan due to ongoing armed conflict and violence, with over 7,500 new arrivals since 1 January 2016. It is expected that South Sudan will continue to receive new arrivals from Sudan throughout the year, following a similar pattern which began mid-2011, while a comprehensive solution to the armed conflict remains elusive.

Due to new arrivals and natural growth, it is envisaged that the total number of refugees in South Sudan will be around 293,000 by the end of 2016. Large-scale return of refugees in the short term remains unlikely, although some small-scale, spontaneous returns of refugees, most notably in Bor and Akobo in Jonglei and Pagak in Upper Nile, have occurred. Spontaneous returns may gain momentum with the advent of stability following the formation of the Transitional Government.

All refugees who arrive to South Sudan are in need of international protection, life-saving assistance and multi-sectorial basic services to enable them to live in safety and dignity in their displacement. Refugees in camps rely on humanitarian aid, including food, health, nutrition, WASH, education, shelter and livelihoods assistance. While indicators across health, water and nutrition have been gradually stabilizing over the past few years, with the exception of malnutrition rates which increased in 2015, any scaling back of such basic assistance will immediately lead to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation of refugees due to the absence of alternative social services, community support networks and limited access to livelihoods in refugee-hosting areas. At the same time, many shelters and service structures in camps remain in the emergency phase, with a considerable number of refugees still living in tents up to two and a half years after arrival. This is affecting the sustainability and quality of

services, as well as the physical security and wellbeing of refugees. The remote nature of refugee camps and settlements also requires significant investment in common infrastructure such as roads to ensure that reliable access to people of concern continues without interruption.

The majority of refugees reside in Unity and Upper Nile, previously the main areas of conflict, which also hosts 50 per cent of the IDP population. The protection environment continues to be precarious due to the absence of rule of law; the ongoing multiplicity of armed elements poses challenges in maintaining the civilian character of asylum. The protracted nature of challenging conditions in the country has also increased tensions between refugees and their host communities as environmental degradation increases and resources further dwindle.

Ajuong Thok camp in the north of the country was established to house the overflow from Yida but it is now reaching full capacity, currently hosting more than 42,000 people. Given the continuous flow of new refugee arrivals from Sudan, the establishment of a new camp, Pamir, was considered necessary to decongest Ajuong Thok and accommodate refugees from Yida settlement, which was officially closed as a refugee settlement on 30 June 2016 following a Government declaration, and where protection concerns remained due to its proximity to the border with Sudan and in view of preserving the civilian character of asylum.

Strategy and coordination

In 2016, UNHCR's main focus in South Sudan remains responding to the needs of Sudanese refugees in the camps, who make up the majority of the refugee population. Emergency response to the ongoing refugee influx from Sudan will thus remain a top priority, as well as facilitation of relocation of refugees from Yida, and the opening and expansion of the new Pamir camp. UNHCR will continue to promote the humanitarian and civilian nature of refugee camps, in particular in the northern part of the country. UNHCR with partners will also continue to provide protection and basic services to ensure refugees' access to food, water, sanitation, health care, basic domestic and hygiene items, as well as education. Focus will be on improving access to and the quality of education through teacher training and classroom expansion, as part of a broader strategy to prevent recruitment of children by armed groups. Emphasis will also be placed on encouraging self-reliance and self-management of refugee populations as well as facilitating a peaceful co-existence with host populations. Prevention of statelessness will be promoted with a focus on identifying and providing targeted assistance to at-risk populations.

For the IDP response, UNHCR maintains its two-pronged approach to respond to emergency needs and pursue more longer-term solutions in the current transitional operational context in South Sudan. Operational response will focus on Jonglei, Lakes, and Upper Nile and Unity areas, with flexibility to respond to emerging needs in various locations through mobile capacity. Specific focus will be placed on support to transitional solutions, including for voluntary return, relocation and local settlement. Priority will be given to provide targeted assistance to people with special needs, while ensuring mainstreaming of child protection services and SGBV prevention and response in its activities. Protection monitoring and assessments, as well as outreach to IDPs in remote locations, will continue. UNHCR will also support community-based activities designed to foster peaceful coexistence between IDP and host communities, while assisting vulnerable individuals with targeted self-reliance activities.

UNHCR works closely with the Government of South Sudan to support refugees, IDPs and people at risk of statelessness in the country. UNHCR collaborates and supports the Commission for Refugee Affairs, including through its active field presence, while cooperating with other line ministries and local authorities for the delivery of assistance to people of concern. Close coordination will be maintained with NGO and UN partners.

UNHCR continues to implement its coordination role within the cluster system, leading the protection cluster and co-leading the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Refugee status determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake refugee status determination and support the institutional development of the Commission for Refugee Affairs and the operationalization of the Eligibility Committee.
Individual documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute refugee ID cards in cooperation with the Commission for Refugee Affairs.
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct biometric registration of refugees and asylum-seekers. Facilitate access to nationality certificates to prevent statelessness among at-risk populations. In collaboration with other actors, promote and undertake profiling of IDPs and IDP returnees outside the Protection of Civilian sites through community based approaches, and registration and provision of targeted humanitarian assistance to people with specific needs.
Favourable protection environment	
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out detention monitoring, conduct individual case management, provide free legal services / counselling to refugees and asylum-seekers, and conduct training for relevant authorities and pro-bono lawyers, especially in urban settings.
International and regional instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct advocacy and awareness-raising for South Sudan's accession to the Kampala Convention and the development of national registration for IDP protection.
Public attitude towards people of concern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct media briefings and campaigns to increase public awareness and generate support to refugees and IDPs in South Sudan.
Law and policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake training and workshops to promote international principles and standards related to the protection of refugees, IDPs and stateless people, and advocate the rights of affected populations. Provide technical support to relevant Government authorities, in particular the Commission for Refugee Affairs and Directorate of Nationality, Passports and Immigration.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce protection response by presence in priority IDP/IDP returnee locations with a focus on protection monitoring and assessment. Community-based initiatives are supported to address protection risks and mitigate conflict.
Protection from crime strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the protection environment for refugees in camps through provision of training and technical support to law enforcement and judiciary actors, while strengthening existing community structures.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen protective environment for children through establishment of children's committees,

Prevention of and response to SGBV

community-based child protection networks, child-friendly spaces, and targeted assistance to children/youth at risk.

- Identify and conduct best interest assessment and follow up assistance for unaccompanied and separated children.
- Strengthen SGBV prevention and response through SGBV mainstreaming in the multi-sector response, case management, provision of psychosocial and medical services, support to community-based SGBV committees, awareness raising engaging both women, girls, men and boys, as well as individual counselling to survivors.
- Provide solar lighting as a preventive measure.
- Organize awareness training and workshops targeting community members, national authorities and service providers.

Basic needs and essential services

Health

- Ensure refugees' access to essential health care services and referral services in all refugee locations, with key health indicators remaining below the emergency thresholds.
- Improve quality of health services including through upgrading of emergency health facilities, enhance measles vaccination coverage.
- Expand public primary health facilities and health delivery services to respond to a new refugee influx.

Reproductive health and HIV services

- Provide reproductive health / safe motherhood services in all the camps and conduct community awareness raising.
- Provide HIV/AIDS prevention commodities, and increase refugees' access to HIV/AIDS testing, treatment and counselling.
- Provide new born care packages.

Nutrition

- Lower GAM/SAM malnutrition levels within relevant standards through the supplementary feeding Programme and therapeutic feeding program.
- Conduct community awareness and promotion of infant and young child feeding practices, while supporting household kitchen garden initiatives.

Food security

- Together with WFP, support food distribution, post-distribution monitoring and community consultations as well as transportation/maintenance to the secondary distribution sites.

Water

- Maintain and upgrade water systems, including through solarization, to ensure refugees' access to potable water at a minimum of 20 litre/person/day.
- Extend and establish water systems in the new camp and recently extended areas.

Sanitation and hygiene

- Improve sanitation conditions in camps with the provision of 4,300 household/communal latrines, community-based hygiene education activities.
- Provide emergency latrine structures for new arrivals.

Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Distribute 8,000 emergency shelters to newly-arriving refugees. ▪ Assist 5,000 vulnerable refugee households with transitional shelters. ▪ Maintain/ improve access roads in refugee locations, and develop a new camp site in Pamir, Unity. ▪ Assist up to 25,000 vulnerable IDP households with emergency/transitional shelters.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assist up to 60,000 refugee households, including newly arriving/relocating refugees, with non-food items. ▪ Assist 100% of women of reproductive age with sanitary materials and undertake monthly soap distribution undertaken in all the camps. ▪ Target 142,500 households with non-food items, including sanitary/hygiene materials, to address basic needs of the most vulnerable IDPs/IDP returnees.
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and provide specialized services and assistance to 5,000 people with specific needs including the elderly, people with disabilities, and female-headed households. ▪ Undertake vulnerability assessments and identification, targeting people with specific needs, such as female-headed households, the elderly and people with disabilities. ▪ Provide individual and community-based assistance as per identified needs to 12,000 affected individuals.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve access to and quality of education for 117,000 refugee students through operation of primary and secondary schools, teacher training, provision of school materials, expansion of classrooms and upgrading of school facilities. ▪ Provide emergency education services to address the increased education needs of a new refugee influx.
Durable solutions	
Comprehensive solutions strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide technical advice and actively participate in the inter-agency process of developing a solutions strategy / framework for IDPs and, where applicable, refugees in South Sudan.
Potential for voluntary return realized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake cross-border discussions and conduct situation analysis, and provide individual counselling and, when required and appropriate, assistance to refugees opting for voluntary return. ▪ Carry out monitoring and assessment of spontaneous return of refugees from neighbouring countries and assist those with specific vulnerabilities with community based assistance.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish and strengthen community self-management structures and sectorial committees among refugee populations, with a focus on women's participation, through training,

Co-existence with local communities

- monitoring, and material support.
- Undertake continuous participatory assessments to engage different community groups, including youth.
- Reinforce community mobilization including through creation and support of leadership structures within the communities of populations of concern, and support community-based organizations, including on delivery of services, and promotion of community-based protection.
- Establish and promote community-based peace committees; organize peacebuilding events/campaigns, support 26 community-based projects that benefit both refugee and host populations.
- Extend refugee and IDP support programmes to surrounding host communities.
- Implement 12 community-based initiatives, including quick impact projects to promote peaceful coexistence between host and displaced communities.
- Provide agricultural production inputs to 30,000 refugee and host community households.
- Assist 3,100 students with vocational/life-skill training.
- Undertake training and awareness raising for refugee and host communities.
- Provide fuel-efficient stoves to 40,000 households.
- Plant 50,000 seedling in refugee-hosting areas.

Self-reliance and livelihoods

Natural resources and shared environment

Leadership, coordination and partnership

Coordination and partnerships

- Maintain dedicated teams to perform protection and CCCM cluster responsibilities to support IDPs. Activities include advocacy, training and coordination of cluster partners, as well as provision of technical advice and policy guidance; protection mainstreaming initiatives and resource mobilization support for cluster members.

Camp management and coordination

- Ensure effective camp management structures in refugee camps, with increased emphasis of refugee community engagement and self-management.
- Support community leadership structures with the promotion of women's participation and equitable representation by different refugee / IDP groups.

Donor relations and resource mobilization

- Issue external relations materials and prepare timely and quality proposals/reporting.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply

- Ensure timely and effective delivery of core relief items and other assistance items, with a focus on pre-positioning of relief items during the dry season. Activities include: establishment and maintenance of warehouses/rub-halls in Juba and key field locations; transportation of relief items; and provision of workshop services for operational fleets in Juba and field locations for UNHCR and

Operation management, coordination and support

partners' vehicles.

- Provide training and other operational support to partner agencies, enabling them to implement intended assistance activities in a timely, efficient and effective manner.

Financial requirements for South Sudan (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	6,487,085	0	6,487,085
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies	644,053	-	644,053
International and regional instruments	849,692	-	849,692
Public attitude towards people of concern	845,271	-	845,271
Law and policy	4,148,069	-	4,148,069
Fair protection processes and documentation	8,920,330	0	8,920,330
Registration and profiling	3,902,776	-	3,902,776
Status determination procedures	1,104,503	-	1,104,503
Individual documentation	3,913,052	-	3,913,052
Security from violence and exploitation	22,381,522	0	22,381,522
Protection from crime	1,576,686	-	1,576,686
Protection from effect of armed conflict	5,034,727	-	5,034,727
Prevention of and response to SGBV	11,715,768	-	11,715,768
Protection of children	4,054,341	-	4,054,341
Basic needs and services	152,442,762	0	152,442,762
Food security	1,155,293	-	1,155,293
Health	11,395,077	-	11,395,077
Education	17,835,102	-	17,835,102
Basic domestic and hygiene items	29,616,379	-	29,616,379
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,252,287	-	4,252,287
Services for groups with specific needs	6,515,599	-	6,515,599
Shelter and infrastructure	60,034,485	-	60,034,485
Sanitation	8,879,388	-	8,879,388
Water	8,371,874	-	8,371,874
Nutrition	4,387,278	-	4,387,278
Community empowerment and self-management	26,889,241	0	26,889,241
Community mobilization strengthened	6,569,744	-	6,569,744
Self-reliance and livelihoods	7,205,411	-	7,205,411
Natural resources and shared environment	3,073,658	-	3,073,658
Peaceful co-existence	10,040,428	-	10,040,428
Durable solutions	5,756,215	0	5,756,215
Comprehensive solutions strategy	972,020	-	972,020
Voluntary return	4,784,195	-	4,784,195
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	10,707,968	0	10,707,968
Coordination and partnership	2,738,702	-	2,738,702
Camp management and coordination	6,780,930	-	6,780,930
Donor relations and resource mobilization	1,188,336	-	1,188,336
Logistics and operations support	42,083,089	0	42,083,089
Logistics and supply	24,339,383	-	24,339,383
Operations management, coordination and support	17,743,706	-	17,743,706
Subtotal	275,668,213	0	275,668,213
Support costs (7%)	0	0	0
TOTAL	275,668,213	0	275,668,213

SUDAN

Existing response

The number of South Sudanese fleeing into Sudan has surged since January 2015, with about 500 households (approximately 2,500 people) arriving per day in East Darfur until early April. In just over two months, approximately 58,500 South Sudanese arrived in a very poor state of nutrition and health in East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan, the majority of whom are women and children. A large number (41 per cent) of the South Sudanese refugees continue to reside in eight designated sites in two localities in White Nile States, while some 24 per cent are now located in Khor Omer, East Darfur, Beliel, South Darfur and El Meriam, West Kordofan. Some 20 per cent are hosted in West and South Kordofan in established reception areas, and about 15 per cent settled in Khartoum State. The remaining South Sudanese refugee population is located throughout Blue Nile and North Kordofan.

South Sudanese arrivals since the beginning of the conflict are estimated to number close to 232,000, not including some 350,000 people who continued to reside in Sudan since the secession of South Sudan in 2011. It is anticipated that an additional 41,000 South Sudanese refugees will arrive in Sudan by the end of 2016, bringing the total of South Sudanese arrivals to Sudan since December 2013 to 273,000.

The ongoing conflict and food insecurity are cited by the refugees as the reasons for flight and the resulting new influx of South Sudanese into East Darfur, South Darfur and West Kordofan since January 2016. It should be noted that these arrivals were not anticipated and an unforeseen emergency is unfolding in an under-serviced area where the presence of partners and resources are limited. Although some limited humanitarian assistance has started to trickle into the worst conflict-affected areas in South Sudan, it is anticipated that outflows to Sudan will continue as people cross the border in search of safety and security.

Sudan is struggling to cope with a continuous influx of South Sudanese, who reach border areas exhausted, nutritionally weak and in poor health. Many are traumatized by the ongoing violence and conflict. The immediate emergency response requires:

- 1) Site-based assistance in East Darfur, including site development and provision of basic assistance in areas of WASH, primary health care, education and nutrition;
- 2) Food assistance, support to the vulnerable groups such as victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), people with special needs and child protection, as well as livelihood activities;
- 3) Continued assistance to host communities with community projects to reinforce and add to the capacity of the local schools, health clinics, strengthening of security as well as targeted assistance for most vulnerable (15 per cent) in host communities including livelihood interventions;
- 4) Settlement-based assistance in West Kordofan and South Darfur focusing on the local infrastructure to enhance the capacity of local services to better serve the hosting communities as well as South Sudanese new arrivals;
- 5) Reception arrangement with Government in terms of registration (passport control/immigration), medical screening, identification of vulnerabilities, nutritional assistance, basic services for temporary stay (3-4 days) and onward transportation assistance;
- 6) Provision of shelter and non-food items for new arrivals in sites and settlements; and

Strategy and coordination

The overall strategy to respond to the needs of South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Sudan is three-pronged: i) maintain an emergency response capacity to address new arrivals' immediate needs in 2016; ii) stabilize the existing programme by aiming to achieve at least minimum emergency standards across sectors, particularly by enhancing further integration in national response mechanisms; and iii) develop interventions to strengthen refugees' livelihood and self-reliance prospects, in order to move to an assistance model better targeted to the specificities of the refugee group.

UNHCR will continue to respond through the application of the Refugee Coordination Model. In East Darfur, UNHCR and OCHA will work together to harmonize coordination efforts on the ground in close liaison with partners. The Government of Sudan continues to be actively involved in the response with relevant line ministries cooperating with humanitarian partners to provide assistance and lead state-wide coordination efforts.

Access to the affected populations remains the primary challenge in Sudan. Localized violence and restrictions by authorities in East Darfur have limited access to several of the areas outside Khor Omer camp hosting new arrivals, despite repeated efforts by partners to be granted permission to visit the areas. Insecurity throughout the Kordofan region could hamper the movements of partners and aid supplies. The scattered distribution of many refugees residing outside of the camps or urban centres in Darfur and West Kordofan creates additional challenges with regards to assessment of needs and the distribution of assistance. Potential delays in customs clearance and security authorizations are further layers of constraints that could affect timely delivery and distribution of assistance.

Despite these challenges, partners have maintained access to Khor Omer camp in East Darfur and Bielel camp in South Darfur where a majority of refugees are hosted. In El Meriam and Kharasana in West Kordofan, inter-agency teams have been able to visit the new arrivals and conduct assessment and verification missions. Emergency aid items, including food and household supplies, have been provided to new arrivals in Khor Omer and Bielel camps, as well as in El Meriam and Kharasana, West Kordofan.

In close coordination with the relevant Government entities at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR will continue to coordinate the overall humanitarian response for the ongoing arrivals of South Sudanese refugees. Minimum operating standards were approved by the Humanitarian Country Team to ensure a common, consistent and well-coordinated approach by all humanitarian actors. UNHCR has been successfully applying the Refugee Coordination Model, capitalizing on existing technical expertise within sector coordination mechanisms in place for internal displacement situations in Sudan to ensure streamlined coordination. The existing refugee multi-sector coordination structure will remain the main forum through which humanitarian coordination for actors working in this emergency takes place, under UNHCR's leadership and in support of the Government's efforts. In East Darfur, coordination efforts are being undertaken by OCHA through existing inter-sector coordination structures and in line with the overall vision of the Sudan Refugee Response Strategy. UNHCR currently has staff on the ground in Ed Daein to reinforce these efforts and has initiated the procedure for opening a field office in Ed Daein.

Coordination with the authorities takes place at both federal and State levels. The Humanitarian Aid Commission at the federal level leads a high-level committee. At the state level, a technical committee is in place in Kosti (White Nile State) to ensure field coordination with all relevant partners. Joint assessment missions regularly take place to ensure a cohesive and effective planning. Monthly monitoring of partners has been established to enhance the response and ensure the identification of gaps early on. A country Letter of Understanding was developed between UNHCR and UNICEF to ensure greater predictability and coordination in areas of joint responsibility, such as education, child protection, nutrition, WASH and health care.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Registration and profiling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Register 105,000 new arrivals contributing to the protection and well-being of people of concern.
Reception conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 3 reception centres.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist 600 unaccompanied minors and separated children.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness-raising campaigns targeting 47,250 refugees.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build 3 health facilities to ensure free access to primary health care services by 100% of people of concern.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 3 additional water facilities to increase water provision of water from 5 to 15 litres/person/day.
Sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 515 latrines to improve latrine coverage to 50 persons/latrine.
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute shelter materials reaching 100% of the new arrivals.
Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install 185 solar lights to ensure safe movement of refugees after dark
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute basic domestic items reaching 100% of the new arrivals.
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and support 6,722 extremely vulnerable individuals.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct additional classrooms to increase school enrolment.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Co-existence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement 3 project benefiting local communities to ensure peaceful co-existence between refugees and local communities.
Self-reliance and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement livelihoods activities including provision of vocational training programmes to reduce vulnerability and increase self-reliance.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average of 5 days between raising requisition and creating PO for items under Frame Agreements Average of 15 days between receipt at point of entry and physical receipt in the destination warehouse
Operations management, coordination and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 monitoring visits conducted and recorded 100% of audits completed on time
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships	
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 actors regularly participating in UNHCR coordination meetings

Financial requirements for Sudan (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,772,602	1,995,658	3,768,260
Reception conditions	587,506	1,572,352	2,159,858
Registration and profiling	475,002	423,306	898,308
Individual documentation	631,194	-	631,194
Civil registration and status documentation	36,820	-	36,820
Family reunification	42,080	-	42,080
Security from violence and exploitation	894,472	695,400	1,589,872
Protection from crime	42,080	-	42,080
Risk of SGBV reduced	194,281	310,000	504,281
Protection from effects of armed conflict	179,306	-	179,306
Protection of children	478,805	385,400	864,205
Basic needs and services	42,699,189	7,171,787	49,870,976
Health	2,584,558	2,854,000	5,438,558
Nutrition	1,583,517	-	1,583,517
Water	2,609,891	1,650,000	4,259,891
Sanitation and hygiene	8,597,355	-	8,597,355
Shelter and infrastructure	18,265,588	1,045,523	19,311,111
Access to energy	1,668,304	-	1,668,304
Basic and domestic items	5,063,501	1,134,764	6,198,265
Services for people with specific needs	889,719	487,500	1,377,219
Education	1,436,756	-	1,436,756
Community empowerment and self-management	4,644,911	540,000	5,184,911
Peaceful co-existence	1,620,066	-	1,620,066
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,024,845	540,000	3,564,845
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	368,197	0	368,197
Coordination and partnerships	368,197	-	368,197
Logistics and operations support	3,829,799	0	3,829,799
Logistics and supply	627,005	-	627,005
Operations management, coordination and support	3,202,794	-	3,202,794
Subtotal	54,209,171	10,402,845	64,612,016
Support costs (7%)	0	728,199	728,199
TOTAL	54,209,171	11,131,044	65,340,215

UGANDA

Since the South Sudan crisis erupted in December 2013, Uganda has received waves of refugees from the country with, at various times, refugee influx rates reaching the tens of thousands per month. In early 2016, influx rates increased again to about 10,000 individuals per month, requiring a revision of the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) as well as the creation of a Supplementary Appeal, published in early July this year. With that revision, the new influx planning figure was increased from 35,000 to 70,800.

Shortly after, another mass influx began on 7 July 2016, after fighting broke out in South Sudan's capital, Juba. Some 70,000 South Sudan refugees arrived in just over a month. This rapid mass influx, anticipated only in worst case contingency planning and not in operational planning, is the reason for this revision of the 2016 South Sudan Situation Supplementary Appeal. With this revision, the new 2016 influx operational planning figure has increased from 70,800 to 150,000 people. Uganda now currently hosts over 300,000 South Sudanese refugees (as of 9 August 2016, population verification ongoing), and is expected to host some 350,000 by the end of the year.

Latest Refugee Mass Influx from South Sudan to Uganda

On July 7 2016, heavy fighting broke out in Juba, between the government forces of President Salva Kiir and rebel forces loyal to then Vice President Riek Machar. The clashes, which left over 300 dead and tens of thousands fleeing the capital, brought political instability throughout the country and the transitional government of national unity of the August 2015 Peace Accords into question. In Uganda, the fighting triggered one of the worst refugee emergencies seen in the country since the initial influx of South Sudanese refugees in 2014. In the days following this latest outbreak of fighting, the refugee influx to Uganda skyrocketed from roughly 200 per day to more than 8,337 refugees crossing the border on July 21, a daily average of 2,117. Worryingly, women and children make up some 87 percent of new South Sudanese refugees fleeing a conflict now notorious for sexual and gender-based violence and other heinous war crimes.

Given the sudden nature of the crisis, the Uganda operation acted quickly to avert a major humanitarian disaster. As part of the high level of preparedness in Uganda, the following measures were already in place and facilitated the roll-out of a rapid response that was able as well to go to scale in line with the increasing needs:

- The contingency plan and response strategy for the worst case scenario;
- With the Government of Uganda (in particular the Office of the Prime Minister and district authorities) over 50 UN and NGO partners were already active in the response and have scaled up rapidly;
- Nine temporary reception facilities for South Sudanese refugees were already operational when this new crisis started;
- Stockpiling of food and NFIs in-country and in the region;
- Well established humanitarian response systems and processes, which were then adjusted to the needs of a faster and larger scale response;
- Uganda internal emergency trainings and emergency simulations had been carried out recently, allowing for country internal personnel deployment rosters, which were activated for the response;
- Ongoing programmes were rapidly adapted to the emergency response requirements and many resources were re-prioritised to respond to urgent life-saving needs. While this

facilitated an initial rapid response without availability of additional funding, this is now hampering delivery on other needs.

- Some agencies were able to draw on their global rapid response mechanisms, such as emergency staff deployments, NFI stockpiles and agency internal emergency funding.

Country Context

Uganda's refugee population is at one of the highest points in its history with 568,414 asylum seekers in-country as of July 2016 (population verification ongoing). The majority originates from one of the three ongoing conflicts in East Africa and the Great Lakes Region: South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Burundi. In Uganda, the largest refugee population from these conflicts is by far the South Sudanese refugee population, which is 42% of the refugee population in the country.

Uganda has an exemplary refugee protection environment, providing refugees with freedom of movement, the right to work and establish businesses, the right to documentation, access to social services, and allocation of plots of land for shelter and agricultural production through a generous asylum policy (the Refugee Act of 2006 and the Refugee Regulations of 2010). The country pursues a non-camp settlement policy, by which refugees are allocated relatively large plots of land covering significant territory, which allows for both shelter and agricultural production. In the case of West Nile, the new settlements are being designed for the clustering of household plots (at a size of 30 x 30 metres) with larger surrounding areas designated for agricultural use (at a size of 50 x 50 metres). This method helps to increase yields through mechanized farming and larger scale production. Typically, the settlement approach incurs higher up-front costs than that of a camp environment, when basic life-saving provision is being established. However, over time, the settlement approach encourages innovative self-reliance opportunities for refugees that are otherwise not feasible in a camp setting.

The Government of Uganda has initiated steps to further build on the enabling environment through the inclusion of the Settlement Transformative Agenda in its five year National Development Plan II (NPD II 2016-2020). The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Uganda is supporting this approach through the development of the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework and its inclusion in the UN Development Assistance Framework for Uganda (UNDAF 2016-2020). The common goals of these initiatives are to enhance social service delivery in refugee hosting areas through integration with local government systems while supporting the gradual socio-economic empowerment of refugees and their host communities. While implementation of these strategies continues, the scale of the South Sudanese influx into Uganda requires a targeted focus on life-saving emergency response activities.

Response

Ongoing and new interventions will assist 350,000 South Sudanese refugees, of which over 325,000 (population verification ongoing) are already in-country as of 24 August 2016. Some 87 per cent of the South Sudanese refugee population are women and children, and new arrivals are also expected to be predominantly women and children who will have specific needs for health care, WASH, SGBV, child protection, psychosocial support, and education. Other specific needs among the refugee population will also be addressed.

In addition to hosting refugees, it is the policy of the Government of Uganda to target and assist host community members in refugee-hosting areas by a ratio of 30:70 host community to refugee population. This ratio need not be sector specific but usually refers to the health, WASH, and education sectors, which bolster national Government structures and capacity through

integrated service delivery. The 30:70 policy has the added benefit of promoting social cohesion in the refugee settlements and surrounding areas.

The ongoing response provides life-saving humanitarian assistance with an increasing consideration for solutions-based and development focused interventions.

Strategy and coordination

In line with the Uganda Protection and Solutions Strategy 2016-2020, the 2016 South Sudan refugee response pursues the following strategic objectives:

Strategic Objective 1: Provide protection, including emergency response

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

Strategic Objective 2: Promote peaceful co-existence with local communities

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

Strategic Objective 3: Improve sustainable livelihoods

UNHCR, along with other UN agencies, development partners, and the private sector, will work with the Government of Uganda to foster economic self-reliance for refugees and host communities, and thereby contribute to socio-economic growth. Focus areas will include agricultural productivity and value addition, business development and employment, and environment conservation.

Strategic Objective 4: Integrate social service delivery with local governments

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

Strategic Objective 5: Achieve durable solutions

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

Operational Priorities

While the stabilisation of existing refugee settlements as well as protection and assistance services at these locations continues to be an overall objective of this Supplementary Appeal, additional strategic priorities were developed for the emergency response to the post-7 July mass influx to Uganda. The Office of the Prime Minister's, Refugee Department has prioritized Bidibidi settlement (capacity 100,000 people+) in Yumbe District as the primary reception facility

for newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. In addition, South Sudanese refugees will also be settled in Rhino Settlement in Arua District, and several smaller sites in Adjumani and possibly Lamwo. Having reached capacity, as of mid-August Kiryandongo settlement in the Mid-west is no longer receiving new arrivals.

The current emergency response is guided by the following operational priorities:

- Given that 87 percent of the South Sudanese refugee population in Uganda are women and children, 64 percent are children under the age of 18 years, and 3 percent are elderly, targeted protection and support services for these specific needs form an overall priority.
- Strengthening of protection and assistance efforts at temporary reception facilities, including increased protection staffing and presence, GBV prevention and response, child protection; prevention and response to outbreaks of communicable diseases, in particular Cholera.
- Expansion of Bidibidi settlement with consideration given to opening new settlement areas elsewhere. Continue the provision of multi-sector emergency protection and assistance services (health and nutrition, WASH, food, shelter and NFIs) at these settlements, including the initiation of livelihood support.
- Implementation of the logistics operation to transfer refugees directly from border points and from Adjumani temporary reception facilities to Yumbe.

The South Sudan refugee response in Uganda is led and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR, in close consultation with UN and NGO partners. This coordination arrangement is geared towards achieving an effective and integrated response mechanism involving members of the refugee and host communities, government UN agencies and national and international NGOs. Coordination takes place at three levels- the leadership level, the sector level, and the regional/settlement level.

The South Sudan refugee response in Uganda includes 61 partners, including the Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister, four District Local Governments (DLGs) nine UN agencies (FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, and WHO), and 42 NGOs.

Inter-agency coordination meetings take place on weekly (emergency) or monthly (non-critical emergencies), and are co-chaired by the Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR in Kampala and in the operational regions. Similarly, at the district and settlement level, regular inter-agency coordination and sector-based meetings take place with the DLGs, UN, NGOs and refugee committees.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Reception conditions

- Expand, establish and improve collection points, transit and reception centres in line with minimum standards.
- Provide protection and life-saving services in collection points, transit and reception centres (communal shelter and sanitation, food, road

Level of individual documentation, including civil status documentation

Registration and profiling

Family reunification

- maintenance, and access to safe water).
- Ensure a dignified arrival process for all new refugee arrivals with full respect to age, gender and diversity considerations.
- Mainstream age, gender and diversity in 100% of refugee interventions and coordination mechanisms.
- Strengthen gender-sensitive programming and implementation in 100% of the phases of emergency relief with particular emphasis on improved data and relief.
- Build coordinated humanitarian action through South Sudan Regional RRP and the Regional Framework for Child Protection in South Sudan.
- Ensure 100% of refugees have access to individual documentation including birth, marriage, and death certificates.
- Biometrically register 100% of all new arrivals.
- Undertake fair protection process for 100% of refugees, through improvement of registration procedures.
- Conduct capacity building of 100% of government partners with respect to the Refugee Information Management System.
- Register and coordinate information on unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) to facilitate tracing and reunification efforts for 100% of UASCs.
- Identify alternative care arrangements for 100% of UASCs.
- Identify solutions for the reunification of separated children.
- Set up interim community based foster care.
- Monitor foster care arrangements and the well-being of separated children.

Favourable protection environment

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies

Access to territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced

- Enhance access to legal assistance and legal remedies including through training of legal staff and mobile court systems, ensuring 100% legal access in Uganda.
- Continue engagement and advocacy with the Ugandan authorities concerning access to territory

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection from crime

Protection from the effects of armed conflict

- Build the capacity of authorities to ensure law and order in all settlement locations.
- Uphold the civilian character of asylum through community monitoring and capacity building of settlement police.
- Establish community policing in 100% of settlements and strengthen protection from crime.
- Build the capacity of police (manpower, posts, logistics and training) and police monitoring of refugee settlement areas, through training of 400 government staff and implementing partners.
- Psycho-social support and counselling for refugees affected by trauma due to the effects of armed conflict.

Protection of children

- Enhance identification, protection and care of 100% of unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk (registration, best interest determination/best interest assessment, material and psychosocial support).
- Establish child-friendly spaces for children under 5 years, through 100% coverage of child-friendly spaces in West Nile and Midwest settlements.
- Implement awareness raising activities in 100% of settlements on child rights (training, broadcasts, sensitisation, and development of IEC materials) with the host community.
- Support the ongoing monitoring and reporting of 100% of grave violations against children, under the South Sudan Regional MRM and through the Child Protection Information Management System.
- Prevent and respond to SGBV through community sensitization activities, referral mechanisms, access to safe spaces, legal assistance and psychosocial support in 100% of settlements in West Nile and Midwest.
- Support community-based protection through the construction of functional women's safe spaces in 100% of settlements in West Nile and Midwest.

Risks of SGBV reduced

Basic needs and essential services

Health

- Ensure access to comprehensive primary health-care services for new arrivals and refugees in Uganda, including strengthened mental health and psychosocial support in 100% of settlements.
- Conduct systematic vaccination for 100% new arrivals under 5 years of age.
- Review disease preparedness plan of district (including procurement of cholera kit for new sites) for each settlement.
- Strengthen medical referral systems in the transit/reception centres and settlements, ensuring medical referrals.
- Build the capacity of 100% of village health teams in outbreak and disease monitoring.
- Reinforce support to existing UNHCR and government facilities and, including service delivery competencies and capacities.
- Provide essential drugs, medical supplies and equipment to health centres.
- Construct new health outposts/centres and rehabilitate 100% of existing health centres in need of rehabilitation.

Reproductive health and HIV services

- Ensure access to a continuum of HIV/AIDS prevention, care, treatment and social support for 100% of refugees.
- Provide reproductive health services capacity in health centres serving the refugees, including 100% of adolescents of reproductive age.
- Ensure optimal access to comprehensive reproductive health for 100% of refugees with emphasis to emergency obstetric and new-born care.

Nutrition

- Establish nutritional surveillance and effective malnutrition prevention response capabilities.

Food security

Water

Sanitation and hygiene

Shelter and infrastructure

- Implement community management of acute malnutrition programs, ensuring prevalence of global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition (6-59) remains <5%.
- Ensure prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15-49) remains <1%.
- Establish nutrition screening.
- Ensure food security and diversification of food sources through increased access to agricultural land and the provision of seeds and agricultural tools in settlements.
- Establish and/or build capacity of livestock and disease surveillance mechanisms.
- Provide agricultural extension services.
- Undertake water treatment, surveillance and quality control.
- Ensure a minimum of 15 litres of safe water per person per day for drinking and household usage in settlements.
- Increase water supply across all settlements to 20 litres/person/day in the long term.
- Enhance easy access to water through reduction in distance to water access points and number of persons per usable water source for all households in settlements.
- Implement water trucking and water tank installation in new settlements.
- Explore other alternative long-term; cost-efficient water supply solutions e.g. spring fed gravity flow systems.
- Ensure institutional WASH services (latrines, bathing shelters, refuse pits and latrines in schools) to a minimum standard including through waste management in all settlements.
- Construct community sanitary facilities and latrines averaging 50 persons of concern per drop-hole latrine.
- Enhance sanitation through hygiene promotion and provision hygiene materials including soap, household sanitation kits, water storage containers and communal latrine excavation tool kits.
- Ensure 100% of new arrivals have access to allocated plots (for an emergency or semi-permanent shelter, and for livelihood activities).
- Provide 100% of new arrivals with emergency or semi-permanent shelter kits.
- Provide people with specific needs with cash grants for labour support in constructing refugee shelter.
- Assess and plan new settlements (site planning to maximise access to services), prepare sites with earthmoving equipment.
- Rehabilitate communal shelter in transit and reception centres and communal structures.
- Construct additional way stations, reception centres and transit centres, and food distribution centres as needed.
- Procure and distribute standard shelter kits in

Access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ settlements to 100% of new arrivals. ▪ Provide land compensation to communal land owners in West Nile. ▪ Construct and rehabilitate access roads to ensure safe delivery of assistance in all parts of the settlement. ▪ Promote access to sustainable building materials, firewood and energy saving devices, including for communal lighting. ▪ Promote use of alternative energy source (e.g. briquettes) through innovative social business models. ▪ Promote alternate energy sources for communal kitchens including through provision of training on energy-efficient cooking practices.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide 100% of new arrivals in settlements access to household non-food item kits. ▪ Ensure 100% of refugee women of reproductive age are receiving sanitary materials and support.
Services for people with specific needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and provide comprehensive support to 100% of people with specific needs, including material support and mental health and psychosocial support.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure continued availability of universal primary education to 100% of refugee children in the settlements, including through provision of staffing and construction/ rehabilitation of facilities. ▪ Increase access, retention and performance of children at all levels of education. ▪ Increase access to post primary education through support to 30% of post-primary-aged children including secondary school, vocational training and tertiary education-through rehabilitation and construction of infrastructure. ▪ Support community-based secondary schools in 100% of settlements through construction of classrooms and facilities, provision of supplies and equipment, support through school bursary, and vocational training scholarships. ▪ Provide learning material to 100% of early childhood development centres and primary schools. ▪ Establish accelerated learning programs for adolescents in 100% of settlements.
Durable solutions	
Integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the ongoing development of the refugee and host population framework (ReHoPE) and the Settlement Transformative Agenda.
Voluntary return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Realize potential for voluntary return by supporting 100% of people of concern with stated intention to return in safety and dignity.
Resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure access to resettlement through submitting 100% of people of concern identified as in need of resettlement for resettlement.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support community outreach volunteers in providing assistance activities.

Co-existence with local communities

Self-reliance and livelihoods

Natural resources and shared environment

- Establish and strengthen inclusive leadership through civic information, elections and training.
- Provide material support to refugee leaders.
- Promote and enhance the peaceful coexistence initiatives/activities.
- Facilitate access to support resources (e.g. capital, skills building, market access) to start income generating activities for 5,500 people of concern.
- Explore cash based assistance to support livelihood development.
- Provide vocational skills training for 150,000 people of concern.
- Build entrepreneurship skills (e.g. training, leadership and organization development skills, formation of association, business plan, basic numeracy, literacy, accounting and life skills training).
- Provide value chain additions (e.g. equipment and materials including maize milling machine, maize shelter, rice thresher, packaging materials).
- Sensitize communities on self-reliance, food utilization and entitlement.
- Develop community-based environmental action plan and establish networking with stakeholders.
- Ensure community sensitization on environmental protection.
- Establish and maintain tree nurseries and demarcation of protected areas in/near the settlements.
- Establish waste management system at household level.
- Institute tree marking and targeted tree planting on degraded land.
- Promote tree seedling planting of 150,000 plants.

Leadership, coordination and partnership

Settlement management and coordination

Partnership

Emergency management

Donor relations & resource mobilization strengthened

- In support of the Government of Uganda, coordinate the overall refugee response in Uganda, including inter-agency and sector coordination, and provide information management services.
- Engage partners with expertise and resources in development to further creative solutions, in particular integrated services for refugees and host communities, and socio-economic empowerment of refugee hosting areas.
- Facilitate inter-agency coordination of the refugee response in close partnership with UN and NGO partners.
- Lead and coordinate inter-agency response and contingency planning.
- Provide information management services for the inter-agency response.
- Undertake donor outreach and advocacy.
- Prepare high quality funding submissions and reports.
- Track inter-agency funding and budget data for the Refugee Response Plan.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply

- Ensure timely transfer of refugees from transit centre to the settlements.
- Manage warehouses.
- Procure non-food items and other relief items as required;
- Transport relief items.

Operation management, coordination and support

- Lead, manage and coordinate UNHCR operations and operations of all partners.
- Provide support to staff to ensure their well-being and an enabling environment to perform their duties.
- Continue to advance resource mobilization through donor relations and advocacy, further engaging development agencies and actors.
- Prepare funding submissions, reporting and updates for partners.

Financial requirements for Uganda (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	751,505	617,691	1,369,197
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies	726,142	617,691	1,343,833
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	25,364	-	25,364
Fair protection processes and documentation	3,583,626	5,294,174	8,877,800
Reception conditions	1,932,650	2,809,003	4,741,652
Registration and profiling	1,310,616	1,988,654	3,299,270
Individual documentation	233,629	265,312	498,941
Civil registration and status documentation	106,732	121,206	227,937
Family reunification	-	110,000	110,000
Security from violence and exploitation	4,837,091	2,173,827	7,010,918
Protection from crime	2,061,587	687,834	2,749,421
Protection from effects of armed conflict	-	55,000	55,000
Prevention of and response to SGBV	1,583,595	918,403	2,501,998
Protection of children	1,191,908	512,591	1,704,499
Basic needs and services	50,820,080	32,180,573	83,000,652
Food Security	86,321	871,200	957,521
Health	5,429,519	3,624,413	9,053,932
Education	18,672,584	2,932,279	21,604,863
Basic domestic and hygiene items	3,658,546	6,283,112	9,941,658
Reproductive health and HIV services	865,812	75,020	940,832
Services for groups with specific needs	1,977,948	2,293,699	4,271,647
Shelter and infrastructure	14,337,559	6,529,767	20,867,327
Sanitation	2,579,610	2,048,074	4,627,683
Water	2,617,758	5,477,482	8,095,241
Nutrition	93,492	829,922	923,414
Access to energy	500,931	1,215,604	1,716,536
Community empowerment and self-management	14,709,819	3,182,123	17,891,942
Community mobilization strengthened	1,157,252	510,871	1,668,123
Self-reliance and livelihoods	11,035,427	1,628,112	12,663,539
Natural resources and shared environment	1,497,246	916,787	2,414,033
Peaceful co-existence	1,019,893	126,353	1,146,246
Durable solutions	462,564	0	462,564
Resettlement	8,011	-	8,011
Integration	300,891	-	300,891
Voluntary return	153,662	-	153,662
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	406,576	625,170	1,031,745
Camp management and coordination	406,576	495,000	901,576
Partnership	-	43,390	43,390
Emergency Management	-	43,391	43,391
Donor relations & resource mobilization strengthened	-	43,390	43,390
Logistics and operations support	13,236,252	6,089,625	19,325,877
Logistics and supply	2,920,213	2,106,820	5,027,033
Operations management, coordination and support	10,316,039	3,982,805	14,298,844
Subtotal	88,807,513	50,163,183	138,970,696
Support costs (7%)	0	3,511,423	3,511,423
TOTAL	88,807,513	53,674,606	142,482,119

