

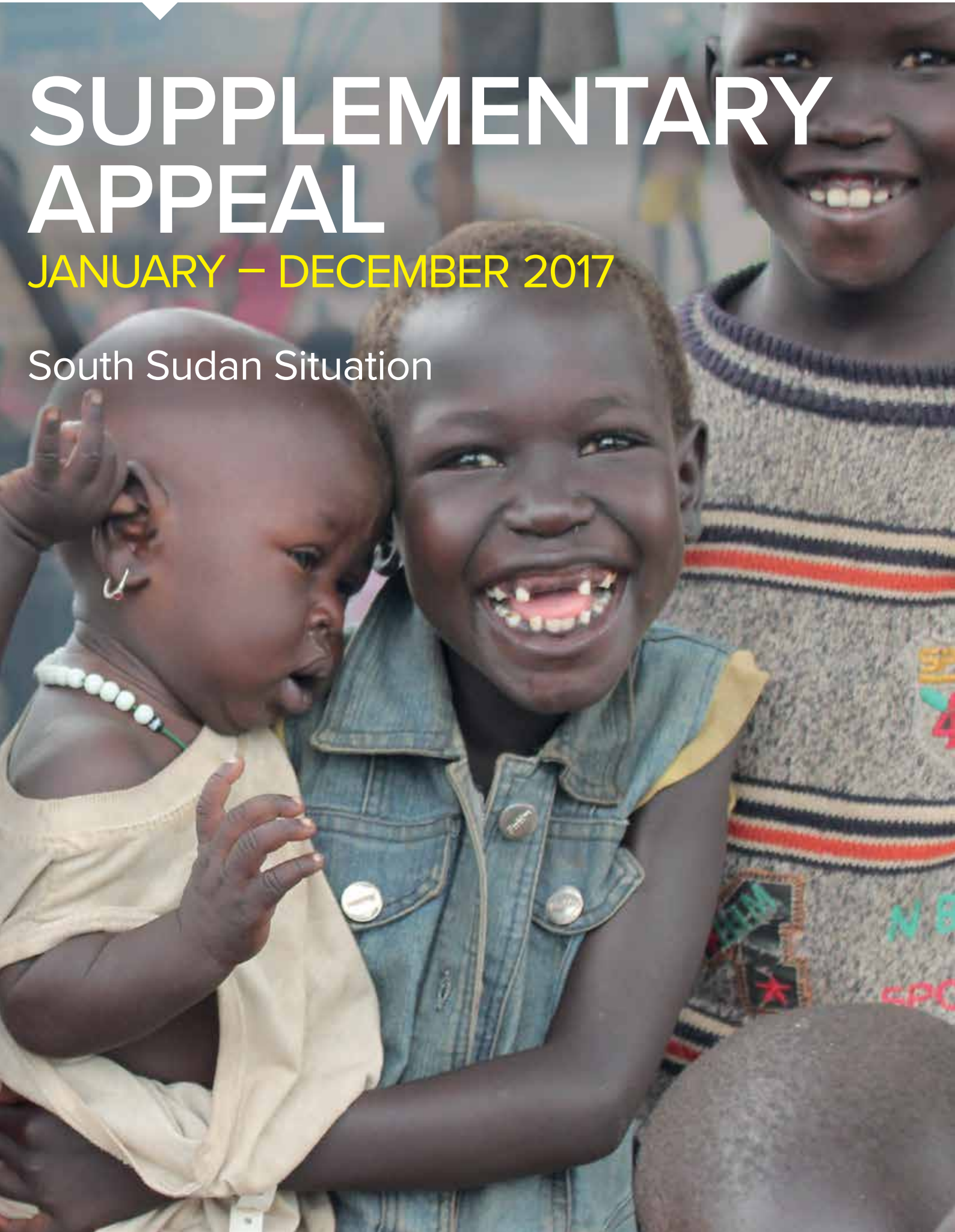


UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2017

South Sudan Situation



Cover photograph

South Sudanese refugee children who arrived among the first wave of influx to Ethiopia in September 2016 feeling excited while taking care of their younger sibling after Level 1 registration as their mother went to the nearby forest to collect some fire wood to cook for them - Pagak reception centre, Gambella.

With some 70% of refugees being under the age of 18, children are bearing the brunt of the South Sudan Crisis. Many of them have been torn from their families due to the conflict, or separated because of the depletion of the families' coping mechanisms and their resulting inability to support children under their care

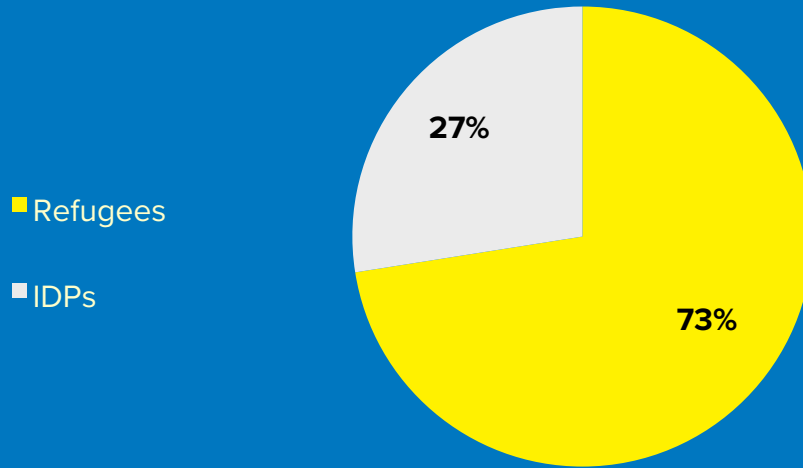
UNHCR / Reath Riek

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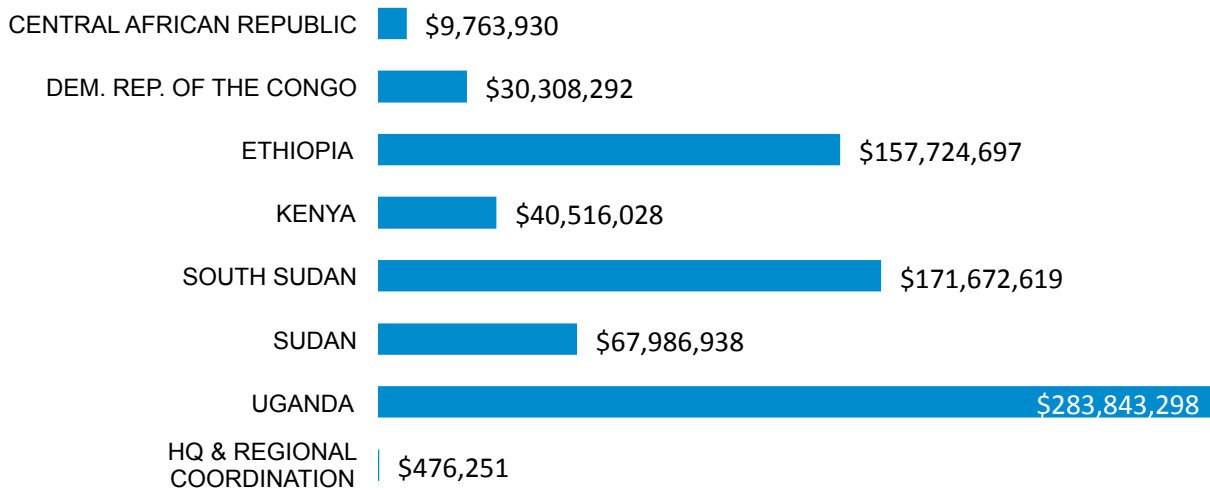
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AT A GLANCE

3,026,300 people: planned assisted population in 2017



\$781.8 million¹ in revised financial requirements for the South Sudan Situation for January-December 2017



¹ All dollar signs in this document denote United States dollars. This total includes 7% support costs.

INTRODUCTION

The South Sudan situation is Africa's largest displacement crisis today. With the conflict in South Sudan now entering its fourth year, its people are facing dire humanitarian challenges. By the end of October 2016, more than 1.2 million South Sudanese had fled as refugees to CAR, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, while within the country almost 1.8 million people had become internally displaced and 6.1 million were estimated to be in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. Disease, protracted instability, the escalation of violence, and wide-spread destruction have triggered unprecedented levels of food insecurity. More than 4.8 million people, half the population, became severely food insecure due to simply being unable to bring in the harvest. The economic situation continues to worsen with hyper-inflation at record levels of more than 800%. With a paucity of national infrastructure such as roads or viable airfields, as well as the long rainy season of up to eight months per year, South Sudan is one of the most logistically challenging countries in the world in which to operate, and thus in which to bring assistance to those in need.

An Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan was signed in August 2015 with, after months of delay, the formation in April 2016 of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU). Despite the Agreement, localized conflicts continued, and humanitarian access and delivery remained an enormous challenge in many locations. Less than three months after the formation of the TGoNU, the humanitarian situation deteriorated drastically when fresh fighting erupted in the capital, Juba, on 8 July 2016. Fighting, rampant looting and human rights abuses reportedly caused the deaths of over 300 people, led to the displacement of thousands of civilians, and to the incremental spread of the conflict across Greater Equatoria State and beyond.

A ceasefire was called on 11 July, and United Nations Security Council Resolution 2304, adopted on 12 August 2016, authorized *inter alia*, the deployment of Regional Protection Forces in the country, as additional support to the existing United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). On 16 December 2016, UNMISS's mandate was extended to 15 December 2017 under Security Council Resolution 2327. This included an authorisation to use "all necessary means" to protect civilians under threat of physical violence, bringing the number of peacekeepers to 17,000, including a 4,000 strong Regional Protection Force, and increasing the number of international police to 2,101.

The escalation of the crises triggered an unanticipated surge in the refugee outflows. More than 360,000 people fled the country in the four months following July 2016, 70 per cent of whom have fled to Uganda. Large numbers have also fled to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan (where beneficiaries quickly exceeded 2016 planning figures) to Central African Republic (CAR), and later in September, to Ethiopia.

With regional displacement figures from South Sudan in the first half of 2016 much higher than original projections even prior to the upheavals in July, both the 2016 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) and the UNHCR Supplementary Budget for the South Sudan Situation had to be revised in July 2016, including chapters for DRC and CAR for the first time. Less than a month after that initial revision, Uganda's country chapter had to be revised again to meet further urgent requirements, such as the opening of a new settlement in Bidibidi, Yumbe District, with capacity for 100,000 people. This had become vital in order to decongest transit and reception centres and thereby reduce the risk of the spread of diseases.

Population data

People of concern and planned assisted population

	POPULATION OF CONCERN as of 31 October 2016	PLANNED ASSISTED POPULATION by 31 December 2017
Central African Republic		
South Sudanese refugees	4,931	10,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo		
South Sudanese refugees	60,261	105,000
Ethiopia		
South Sudanese refugees	318,285	405,000
Kenya		
South Sudanese refugees	90,181	108,000
Sudan		
South Sudanese refugees	273,000	333,000
Uganda		
South Sudanese refugees	520,577	925,000
Regional subtotal	1,267,235	1,886,500
South Sudan		
Refugees*	260,453	302,800
IDPs**	240,000	830,000
Stateless***	3,000	7,000
South Sudan subtotal	503,453	1,139,800
TOTAL	1,770,688	3,026,300

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

Note on population figures in South Sudan

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

**Of nearly 1.8 million IDPs (as of November 2016, a number which is projected to increase further in 2017), UNHCR is focused on protection and assistance of approximately 240,000 most vulnerable IDPs as of 31 October 2016 (Source: 2016 Mid-Year Report). During 2017, UNHCR projects to assist up to 830,000 IDPs assessed as most vulnerable and in need among the total IDP population, subject to availability of required resources.

*** The data for stateless people as of 31 October 2016 is an estimate for planning purpose. During 2017, UNHCR plans to conduct mapping of the stateless population within South Sudan, including those who have become recently stateless due to the conflict, as well as those at the risk of becoming stateless in the future. The planned beneficiary figures for 2017 IDP assistance are the beneficiary population targeted mainly for the issuance of nationality certificates

Financial summary (USD)

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the South Sudan Situation in 2017 amounted to \$483.9 million. To address the new needs of people of concern who have been displaced as a result of the violence in South Sudan (renewed fighting, increased violence and resulting food insecurity since July 2016), UNHCR established a revised supplementary budget for the requirements presented in this appeal, amounting to \$297.9 million. The total revised 2017 requirements for the South Sudan Situation including additional requirements now amount to \$781.8 million (including \$19.5 million in support costs for the additional requirements).

OPERATION	ExCom budget excluding the South Sudan Situation	SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION			TOTAL REVISED REQUIREMENTS FOR 2017
		ExCom budget related to the South Sudan Situation	Additional requirements	Total revised requirements	
Central African Republic	43,320,508	6,636,940	3,126,990	9,763,930	53,084,438
Democratic Republic of the Congo	201,004,607	7,000,000	23,308,292	30,308,292	231,312,899
Ethiopia	146,718,403	114,061,421	43,663,276	157,724,697	304,443,100
Kenya	173,857,002	40,516,028	No additional financial requirements for this Situation	40,516,028	214,373,030
South Sudan	0	171,672,619	No additional financial requirements for this Situation	171,672,619	171,672,619
Sudan	101,835,567	48,628,031	19,358,907	67,986,938	169,822,505
Uganda	203,638,111	95,382,721	188,460,577	283,843,298	487,481,409
HQs & regional coordination	4,216,174	0	476,251	476,251	4,692,425
Sub-total	874,590,372	483,897,760	278,394,293	762,292,053	1,636,882,425
Support costs (7%)	0	0	19,487,601	19,487,601	19,487,601
Total	874,590,372	483,897,760	297,881,894	781,779,654	1,656,370,026

Regional strategy and coordination

Refugees from South Sudan have been granted prima facie refugee status under the generous asylum policies of the countries of asylum in the region, namely, the Governments of CAR, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. They have shown exemplary solidarity and burden sharing despite facing a range of domestic constraints including limited resources, national security, pressure on host communities, and the impact on the environment. Given the evolution of the emergency, ensuring the continuation of this generous asylum and protection policy by host countries, is a corporate strategic priority for UNHCR in 2017. Hence, working closely with host governments, UNHCR and its partners, enabled by the international community, plan to build on present achievements in ensuring access to asylum, basic protection and essential services. With children representing 70 per cent of the displaced population, the South Sudanese refugee crisis is considered a child-protection emergency and the protection of children is a strategic priority for the emergency response.

Funding for the emergency response led by UNHCR has failed to keep pace with fast moving events and corresponding rises in humanitarian needs and requirements of South Sudanese refugees in the region. At the end of November 2016, the South Sudan Situation was only 26 per cent. Against this backdrop, in 2017 UNHCR and partners will prioritize essential service delivery to ensure asylum-seekers and refugees are provided with life-saving and life-sustaining support. Next, to create the right conditions and conducive environment for refugees to make an effective transition from emergency to stability and resilience, UNHCR will invest its advocacy and resource mobilization efforts to:

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

To support the achievement of these strategic priorities, UNHCR will prioritise enhanced biometric registration, documentation and data management in collaboration with host governments. Aggregate socio-economic data on livelihood and skill profiles will be obtained to improve evidence-based joint programming with line ministries, and humanitarian and development partners like the World Bank, African Development Bank and other multilateral development and financial institutions.

A child-protection emergency

The breadth of protection risks faced by South Sudanese children is further amplified by the fact that 64% of refugee children between the ages of 3-17 are not enrolled in primary or secondary school, despite the efforts of agencies/partners to support refugee education. Inherent challenges are identified as insufficient resources to effectively integrate refugees with their host communities and national education systems, and a shortage of supplies and trained teachers. With so few in school, and given the presence of armed groups within or around refugee populations, children are highly vulnerable to recruitment or abduction.

In the countries affected by the South Sudan refugee influx, child protection and SGBV response is integrated into protection strategies and plans. Partners will continue working in the strengthening of case management systems and referral pathways for vulnerable children, especially those unaccompanied or separated; as well as in the provision of psychosocial support, including through the establishment of child friendly spaces.

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

Coordination of the South Sudan Situation

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), the humanitarian response to the refugee influx in the region has been led by UNHCR, in collaboration with the host governments, UN agencies, local and

international NGOs, as well as host communities. In 2014 UNHCR appointed a Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the Situation with a support unit established in 2016 at UNHCR's Regional Service Centre in Nairobi.

The RRC leads strategic inter-agency coordination between all actors in the South Sudan refugee response in the region, acting as the interface between humanitarian actors in countries of asylum and with donors and other stakeholders in the region. The RRC, through regular regional briefings and the dissemination of information:

1. Ensures a common understanding of the protection and assistance needs.
2. Sets regional priorities together with Refugee Response Plan partners.
3. Harmonizes standards in the response.
4. Identifies challenges.
5. Monitors the timely and effective delivery of assistance.

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

In addition to responding to the refugee crisis, UNHCR in South Sudan is a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in response efforts to internal displacement, ensuring coordination and leadership of the Protection Cluster (together with the Norwegian Refugee Council) and Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster (together with IOM and Acted). Apart from ensuring protection monitoring, which feeds into the Regional Refugee response by providing early warning information on the population movement trends and conflict hotspots in the country, UNHCR in South Sudan has over the years increased its operational engagement with IDPs both inside and outside the UNMISS Protection of Civilian sites (POCs). The operational response focuses on:

1. The identification and provision of targeted assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs.
2. Participation in the SGBV response in several IDP locations.
3. Partnering with local actors on child protection (in particular, where there are identified gaps).
4. Participating in the referral systems and managing individual protection cases based on needs.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Existing response

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

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



Newly transferred refugees arriving from Bambouti to Obo, UNHCR / Soro Gneneman

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

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

favourable weather conditions.

Strategy and coordination

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

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



New site in Obo, UNHCR / Soro Gneneman

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

Existing water and sanitation infrastructure will be repaired and expanded in Obo, while education infrastructure will be improved. A reception centre will be established in Obo to facilitate appropriate screening of the new arrivals for the purpose of needs identification and the appropriate responses.

UNHCR is currently in the process of establishing a MOSS-compliant base in Obo serving both UNHCR and partner staff. Transport to the area, though easier than Bambouti, remains difficult by road. UNHAS flights will continue, while transport of goods will be undertaken by 6X6 trucks only.

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

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

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

- Undertake individual registration of all new arrivals in a timely manner, capturing bio data, biometrics and screening for specific needs.
- Establish a reception centre to enable screening, registration and identification of people with specific needs; strengthen services for people with specific needs.

Level of individual documentation increased

- Issuance of documentation to the refugee population, including new-borns registered.
- Facilitate family tracing and reunification efforts within the camps.

Security from violence and exploitation

Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened

- Ensuring that safety and security is provided in the new location & 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.

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

- Convening and supporting community groups for protection, child protection, and SGBV prevention/response.
- Awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response mechanism to be conducted.
- Providing psychosocial, medical, socio economic activities and security services to SGBV survivors.
- Establish SGBV community-based prevention and response mechanisms, including the provision of medical support, psychosocial counselling and safe spaces.
- Organize community outreach and sensitization campaigns and awareness raising campaign on SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse.
- 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.

Protection of children strengthened

- Reinforcing SGBV and child protection programmes.
- Undertake registration and information-sharing on unaccompanied and separated children, and establish BID process.
- Identify alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children.
- Ensure that all assistance processes take into account the specific needs of children.
- Conduct community awareness-raising on child rights including access to education, SGBV prevention and response, and where to receive support.
- Establish community-based child protection structures, case management systems and referral mechanisms for violence against children.

Basic needs and essential services

Health status of the population improved

- Health and nutritional condition of refugees upon arrival and through home visits and mobile teams monitored.
- Rehabilitate and equip health centre.
- Support deployment of medical staff.
- Provide primary health care to refugees and local communities.
- Screen new arrivals.
- Procure drugs.
- HIV positive Person of Concern receive ART.
- Staffing and equipping health assistance points.

Food security improved

- Provision of treatment for severe and moderate acute malnutrition, and provision of nutritional support to PLW.
- Programme on support and promotion of IYCF practices implemented and monitored.
- Targeted Supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) implemented and monitored.
- Therapeutic feeding programme (OTP/SC) implemented and monitored.
- Blanket Supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) implemented and monitored.
- Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted.
- Food assistance provided to refugees and consolidating the provision of monthly food rations.
- Establish community-based management of severe and moderate acute malnutrition.
- Provide supplementary food to moderately malnourished refugees.
- Conducting nutrition surveys.
- Consolidating the provision of monthly food rations.

Supply of potable water increased or maintained	<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. ▪ Ensuring the provision of 20 litres of potable water per person per day.
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender-sensitive showers and latrines according to SPHERE standards constructed (family latrines, communal showers, and laundry desk). ▪ Construct sanitary facilities in health centre and school. ▪ Constructing and maintaining adequate WASH facilities and sanitation systems. ▪ Conduct community sensitization and hygiene promotion activities. ▪ Garbage pits built. ▪ Sanitary materials and soap provided.
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring that basic shelter needs are met, and the move towards semi-permanent shelter should that be necessary at a later stage. ▪ Provide materials for the construction of emergency shelter. ▪ Improve access road and landing stripe. ▪ Family tents to vulnerable families distributed.
Population has sufficient 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.
Services for people with specific needs strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government officials trained on refugee protection. ▪ Conducting a verification exercise to ensure that the most vulnerable amongst the population are identified and specific needs addressed.
Population has optimal access to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensuring the provision of education as well as school attendance and retention. ▪ Ensuring that primary school-aged children are enrolled in primary education. ▪ Rehabilitate school infrastructure, provide educational material, and support the deployment and training of teachers. ▪ Provide access to primary school education to refugee and local children.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enabling the provision of assistance to the most vulnerable members of the host population as a step to support peaceful coexistence.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Standard non-food item kits distributed to refugees. ▪ Rent and procure trucks. ▪ Charter plane to facilitate transport for UNHCR and partner staff. ▪ Manage warehouse. ▪ Maintain equipment.
Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emergency onwards travel assistance provided to stranded and transiting refugees. ▪ Maintain airstrip. ▪ Procure transportation equipment. ▪ Provide assets for partners and UNHCR office. ▪ Support to UNHCR and NGO to deploy and maintain presence in Obo area.

Financial requirements for Central African Republic (USD)

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

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Existing response

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

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

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

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



South Sudanese refugees listen to the Territorial Administrator of Aru encouraging them to move to a refugee site away from the border area. Kendrio (near the border with South Sudan), Ituri Province, DRC CNR / Dominique Keleko

Strategy and coordination

All interventions are coordinated with CNR, while the coordination structure led by UNHCR has been moved from Bunia to Aru to bring it closer to beneficiaries. The team in the field was reinforced through the deployment of an Emergency Response Team (ERT) and additional staff mobilised from other offices within DRC who have been sent on mission in Aru on rotational basis. Along with security, logistics and supply feature as the other main challenges in the emergency response in DRC due to impassable roads, which hamper the relocation and the overall operational response.

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

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

- To ensure the physical safety of new arrivals and humanitarian workers, refugees should be located away from the border areas.
- The legal protection and the border monitoring will be carried out by CNR with the support of UNHCR. CNR will continue working closely with the border authorities to ensure the respect of the principle of non-

refoulement. CNR will, with UNHCR collaboration, ensure biometric registration and documentation of all refugees, thus enabling their freedom of movement.

- To ensure asylum space in DRC and particularly in this specific operation, it will be essential to develop community-based mechanisms and activities to foster social cohesion at all locations where refugees are living.
- The prevention and response to SGBV will remain a key priority, including the promotion of community-based support to respond to incidents, the prompt referral of victims as well as the repositioning of PEP Kits.
- Shelter support will be tailored according to the needs of refugees. Only the most vulnerable refugees will be provided with a shelter. For the others, material support will be provided for the construction of family shelters by their own means.
- Core relief items will mainly include blankets, mattresses, buckets, kitchen sets and mats and those are distributed upon arrival at the relocation site. Distribution among refugees living with host families will be based on vulnerabilities. Cash-based interventions will be introduced as soon as the refugee presence stabilizes.
- Refugees and host communities will share the same health care system which will be reinforced through the rehabilitation and construction of some structures and the provision of equipment and drugs, coupled with staff training. HIV/AIDS response and malnutrition will require specific focus through the joint support of UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP.
- The education strategy equally aims at the integration of children into the local schools. However, this will require the rehabilitation of some buildings, the provision of equipment and didactic material as well as school kits. The integration of South Sudanese children into the DRC's education system will also require intensive French language courses and catch up sessions before embarking them in the DRC curriculum.
- The WASH activities will include the construction of 5 piped water systems, 50 new boreholes, rehabilitation of 60 damaged boreholes and the establishment and training of 115 WASH committees to ensure the maintenance of the existing structures and equipment. A total of 11,000 latrines will be constructed in the relocation sites.
- WFP will continue to provide food for the refugees and the hosting families and cash-based modalities will be prioritised.



Refugees construct their own shelters at the newly opened site of Meri, in Haut-Uele Province, DRC, UNHCR / Andreas Kirchof

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

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Access to the territory improved and risk of refolement reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and conduct systematic and independent border monitoring with 6 training sessions/support to border authorities, provision of material.
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish /rehabilitate 6 transit and reception centres.
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct registration of 45,000 new arrivals on an individual basis with minimum set of data.
Level of individual documentation increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue birth certificates and identity documents.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide protection by presence by moving population to safe locations.
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise 60 awareness campaigns on SGBV prevention and response conducted on community-based approach. Train committee groups working on SGBV prevention and response; provide psychological counselling of reported SGBV incidents.
Protection of children strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct 600 Best Interest assessments in order to have at least 100 Best Interest determination decisions taken by BID panels, family reunification, and alternative care arrangements.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health status of the population improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide primary health care, medical referrals, rehabilitation and support to community health structure.
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct awareness campaigns by prevention of mother to child transmission, distribution of condoms.
Nutritional well-being improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screen pregnant and lactating mothers and provide blanket supplementary feeding for 3,200 children aged 6-59 months.
Food security improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute adequate quantity and quality food.
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct/ expand and upgrade water system with the construction of 140 boreholes in areas where refugees are settled for both communities.
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct 11,144 household sanitary facilities.
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide emergency shelter/hangars for the community as well as shelter kits.
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide core relief items to 45,000 new arrivals as well as soap and hygienic supplies to women.
Services for people with specific needs strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support 5,250 people of concern with material/cash and organisation of social events.
Population has optimal access to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide and support primary education of 20,531 children.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted

- Implement 20 peaceful coexistence projects.

Natural resources and shared environment better protected

- Support environmental protection programmes.

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

- Support to 8,800 people for agricultural, livestock activities.

Leadership, coordination and partnerships

Camp management and coordination refined and improved

- Support to 4 camp management committees.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs

- Relocate 35,000 refugees, maintain vehicle fleets and purchase fuel for the vehicles.

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

- Provide general project management services.

Financial requirements for Democratic Republic of the Congo (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Favourable Protection environment	8,500	1,225,300	1,233,800
Access to legal assistance	1,800	-	1,800
Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced	6,700	1,225,300	1,232,000
Fair protection processes and documentation	611,833	1,724,335	2,336,168
Access to and quality of status	395,833	320,000	715,833
Level of Documentation	149,999	-	149,999
Quality of Registration and profiling	66,001	1,404,335	1,470,336
Security from violence and exploitation	111,865	2,987,683	3,099,548
Protection from effect of armed conflict	0	693,200	693,200
Risk of SGBV reduced	81,065	568,435	649,500
Protection of children	30,800	1,726,048	1,756,848
Basic needs and services	3,637,241	12,550,708	16,187,949
Health	566,845	1,200,000	1,766,845
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV	53,290	1,146,710	1,200,000
Nutritional well-being improved	187,887	1,069,613	1,257,500
Food security improved		346,497	346,497
Education	491,265	951,880	1,443,145
Basic domestic and hygiene items		825,000	825,000
Services for people with specific needs strengthened	624,009	1,149,953	1,773,962
Shelter and infrastructure	620,604	2,139,396	2,760,000
Sanitation	600,495	2,714,505	3,315,000
Water	492,846	1,007,154	1,500,000
Community empowerment and self-reliance	454,925	2,974,105	3,429,030
Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted	26,670	395,502	422,172
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	428,255	2,500,775	2,929,030
Natural resources and shared environment better protected		77,828	77,828
Logistics and operations support	2,175,636	1,846,161	4,021,797
Logistics and supply	658,218	1,040,675	1,698,893
Operations management, coordination and support	1,517,418	805,486	2,322,904
Subtotal	7,000,000	23,308,292	30,308,292
Support costs (7%)	0	1,631,580	1,631,580
TOTAL	7,000,000	24,939,872	31,939,872

ETHIOPIA

Existing response

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

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



The Large majority of South Sudanese refugees newly arrived in Ethiopia are children, making this a 'children's emergency'. Pagak border transit center, Ethiopia UNHCR / Reath Riek

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

As of 20 November, some 41,000 newly arrived refugees have been relocated from the insecure border zone to extensions of three existing camps in Gambella (Kule, Jewi and Tierkidi camps). As those camps quickly reached their maximum capacity, the Gambella Regional Government approved Nguenyiel in the vicinity of Tierkidi camp to become a new refugee site, after it

had been endorsed as suitable (i.e., within the zone of the Ethiopian Nuer ethnic community and not "flood-prone"). Refugee relocation to Nguenyiel, including relocation of refugees from Akobo entry point by boat, is currently undertaken simultaneously with the rapid development of the camp and the access roads.

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

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

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

Strategy and coordination

With no immediate political solution in sight to address and resolve the conflict in South Sudan, a considerable number of additional refugees are anticipated to seek asylum in Ethiopia in 2017. Under the best-case

scenario used in this Supplementary Appeal, the planning figure for 2017 is projected to be a total of 75,000 additional refugees,² while the worst-case scenario projects an influx of up to 125,000 people. For those additional 75,000~125,000 arrivals in 2017, immediate and timely registration, including screening for specific needs and vulnerabilities, is vital.

In Ethiopia, refugees are generally expected to reside in camps. Since 2014, four new camps have been opened for arrivals, in addition to the two older existing camps. Basic services, such as health, nutrition, WASH and protection interventions, will be provided to newly arrived refugees while they await registration at the Reception Centre on the border and relocation to a camp. In 2017, the most recently opened camp in Nguenyiel camp, as well as extensions of the existing three camps, will need further development. Temporary measures to address immediate needs, such as the health and nutrition facilities, water trucking, emergency refugee shelters and communal latrines, need to be replaced by semi-permanent structures. Comprehensive education infrastructure, Child Protection and SGBV services (including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse) have to be established and particular attention will be given to projects addressing the needs of youth (who account for 23% of the new arrivals and for whom the risks of forced recruitment by armed groups are extremely high).



UNHCR Nutrition Team in Pagak Border, in identification of special needs. UNHCR / Reath Riek

Besides consolidation of the four camps accommodating the new arrivals from 2016, the fifth new camp providing a safe hosting environment, all basic services and protection interventions needs developing in 2017 once a suitable site is identified.³ Education and livelihood programmes will be implemented, and food and access to domestic energy will be provided, taking fully into account the need for peaceful coexistence with host communities in a region which witnessed ethnic-related tensions during the first six months of 2016. Protection interventions and the provision of basic services will continue at the Pagak Reception Centre on the main border entry point, while monitoring of other potential entry points (including the remote Akobo area) will continue so as to ensure that new arrivals

have timely access to asylum procedures.

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

The regional authorities and agencies, such as the Regional Government and the Regional Health Bureau, are fully engaged and involved in coordination. Cooperation with national and international NGOs is vital, and the successful emergency response in 2016 has been possible thanks to the contribution of all partners. More than 40 agencies are currently supporting the refugee response in Gambella. At the same time, critical and life-saving projects are being jointly implemented with additional partners in the other 2 established camps that do not receive the new influx that started arriving in September 2016.

² The best case scenario is based on an assumption of the end of 2016 beneficiary figure at 330,000 (which already surpassed as of 6 December 2016) and the total South Sudanese refugee planning figure for 2017 at 405,000, whereas the worst case scenario projects the 2017 planning figure at 455,000.

³ The remaining absorption capacity of the most recently opened new camp Nguenyiel stands at 31,200 people as of 6 December, which is less than projected 2017 influx level under both the best and worst case scenarios.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reception facilities in Pagak Reception Center will be maintained. 75,000 refugees will be relocated from border points and registration sites to the camps.
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of new arrivals will be registered and screened for vulnerabilities and specific needs. 56 additional staff will be deployed and equipment will be procured to register new arrivals at the Pagak reception centre.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police officers will be stationed in camps on a regular basis. Police officers will be provided with the police post, mobility, and other necessary equipment to perform their duties.
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GBV prevention and response will be prioritized, integrated and coordinated where 100% SGBV survivors will have access to appropriate services in a safe and timely manner.
Protection of children strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Friendly Spaces will be established at the new camps. Case management systems will be established immediately for all children at heightened risks and psycho-social support will be provided to the identified children. Children at risk will be identified at the reception centre and provided with support and CP programmes.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health status of the population improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent health facilities (one health centre and one health post) will be established in Nguenyiel, replacing the temporary facilities put up in 2016. One permanent health centre will be constructed and equipped in Jewi camp. Temporary health facilities will be established and equipped (one health centre and one health post) in the new camp that has to be opened in 2017. 100% of children below the age of 15 will be vaccinated up on arrival and routine expanded programmes on immunization (EPI) will be initiated.
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Reproductive Health (RH) and HIV services will be provided as well as Referral services including comprehensive emergency obstetric care (cEmOC). Community based HIV/ RH programmes will be established to reduce HIV transmission.
Nutritional well-being improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition products and items will be procured for the programmes and partners supported in running the programmes. Two temporary nutrition centres will be established and staff hired for the new camp. Temporary facilities in the camps and extensions will be replaced by permanent facilities, offering the full range of services. Blanket supplementary feeding programmes (BSFP) will be provided for all children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).
Food security improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highly nutritious biscuits will be procured for 75,000 refugees; UNHCR will support the distribution of food in the camps and participate in monthly FBS, quarterly PDMs and food coordination in liaison with WFP.

Supply of potable water increased or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water trucking will be conducted, and distribution point will be set up in the new camp. A permanent water system will be established in new camps including a water distribution network, additional central storage will be set up. Water quality and testing will be implemented and treatment will be provided.
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,200 communal latrines at the camps, emergency latrines at the reception/ transit sites targeting at least ratio of 1:50 will be constructed. 480 communal shower rooms will be constructed. 10,000 family latrines will be constructed in Nguenyiel camp and the new camp that will be opened. 8 final disposal pits will be dug and installation of 500 half barrels for waste collection at block & community level will be done.
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One additional camp will be established for new arrivals. Land will be cleared at the new site and plots will be demarked for 60,000 refugees. Emergency shelter will be provided to 18,750 refugee household.
Population has sufficient access to energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel saving stoves and fuel will be provided to 18,750 refugee households. Solar lanterns will be provided to 18,750 refugee households
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard non-food item kits distributed to all newly arrived refugee households
Population has optimal access to education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary education will be provided for 60% of primary school aged children. Secondary school facilities will be constructed and education services will be provided to enrol 10% of secondary school aged children in school. Schools will provide sport programmes.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees will be trained and will be provided with assistance for their livelihood. Community structures will be enhanced for refugee community to support each other in their further enhancement of livelihood opportunity.
Natural resources and shared environment better protected	
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved	
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	
Coordination and partnerships strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNHCR will provide leadership and guidance in the coordination of protection and humanitarian assistance at Addis Ababa and Gambella level.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relief items will be timely procured, stored and transported to the refugees. A central Warehouse in Gambella, 8 Rub Hall structures with approximately 2,000 tons storage capacity will be maintained. Logistical and procurement assistance for activities related to the establishment of the new refugee camp will be provided.

Financial requirements for Ethiopia (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	576,224	-	576,224
Legal assistance and legal remedies	576,224	-	576,224
Fair protection processes and documentation	3,956,257	6,240,894	10,197,151
Reception conditions	672,244	5,060,184	5,732,428
Registration and profiling	592,404	1,180,710	1,773,115
Individual documentation	1,089,404	-	1,089,404
Civil registration and civil status documentation	851,224	-	851,224
Family reunification	750,981	-	750,981
Security from violence and exploitation	6,152,618	4,925,246	11,077,864
Protection from crime	-	1,349,382	1,349,382
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	3,297,123	877,099	4,174,226
Protection of children	2,855,495	2,698,765	5,554,260
Basic needs and services	78,593,301	29,461,027	108,054,328
Health	12,179,518	1,902,629	14,082,147
Reproductive health and HIV services	3,048,028	375,803	3,423,831
Nutritional well-being	3,929,914	1,258,674	5,188,588
Food security	3,372,449	390,444	3,762,893
Water	5,113,478	6,342,097	11,455,575
Sanitation and hygiene	6,488,025	3,103,580	9,591,605
Shelter and infrastructure	10,242,413	5,405,963	15,648,376
Energy	10,233,273	1,362,876	11,596,149
Basic and domestic items	11,897,921	5,000,937	16,898,858
People with specific needs	2,013,224	-	2,013,224
Education	10,075,058	4,318,024	14,393,082
Durable solutions	1,194,448		1,194,448
Voluntary return realized	555,224	-	555,224
Resettlement realized	639,224	-	639,224
Community empowerment and self-reliance	15,261,898	1,012,037	16,273,935
Community mobilization	539,824	-	539,824
Peaceful coexistence	3,824,224	-	3,824,224
Natural resources and shared environment	1,732,224	-	1,732,224
Self-reliance and livelihoods	9,165,626	1,012,037	10,177,663

Leadership, coordination and partnerships	684,227	-	684,227
Coordination and partnerships	684,227	-	684,227
Logistics and operations support	7,642,448	2,024,074	9,666,522
Logistics and supply	3,267,224	2,024,074	5,291,297
Operations management, coordination and support	4,375,224	-	4,375,224
Subtotal	114,061,421	43,663,276	157,724,697
Support costs (7%)	0	3,056,429	3,056,429
TOTAL	114,061,421	46,719,705	160,781,126

KENYA

Existing response

At the end of October 2016, Kakuma, in Turkana Country of North Western Kenya, was hosting 90,181 South Sudanese refugees, out of whom 60,886 arrived between December 2013 and 30 October 2016.⁴ Since the beginning of October 2016, Kakuma has been witnessing a significant increase in the number of new arrivals. The planning figure for 2016 (15,034 people) was already surpassed (15,682 registered) by the end of October with an estimated 3-5,000 additional refugees arriving before the end of 2016. Of the new arrivals, some 94 per cent are either women (46.4 per cent) or children (60.2 per cent) including 9,108 separated children and 1,568 unaccompanied minors. Most of the refugees originate from Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile States in South Sudan and fled due to general insecurity, scarcity of food, and lack of health and other social services.

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



Redeeming Voucher – Common Market for Refugees and Host Community, Kalobeyei settlement, UNHCR / Henok Ochalla

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

The new arrivals from South Sudan will thus reside together with the refugees relocated from Dadaab in the settlement. It is hoped that the pace of new influx will not disrupt the relocation exercise from Dadaab which is crucial part of the agreement reached with the Government of Kenya on the future of the camp. The new settlement will also benefit some 23,600 host community members, who will have equal access to services such as health, water and education.

The plans to develop Kalobeyei as an integrated socio-economic settlement which serve both refugees and host community and enhance their economic situation and create a sustainable model for refugee assistance in Kenya are still very much on track and even more relevant with the prospects for more refugees arriving in the country.

Strategy and coordination

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

⁴ The Kakuma Operation is currently conducting a verification exercise of the total population. Figures for registered South Sudanese may therefore be adjusted as a result.

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

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

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



A woman selling meat at a butchers in the Kalobeyei settlement, UNHCR / Henok Ochalla

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

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

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

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

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct trainings to members of county legislative assemblies on constitution and international legal framework on refugee protection.
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a reception centre in Kalobeyei. Improvement and management of reception centre at Nadapal. Renovation of reception centre in Lokichoggio.
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the quality of registration targeting 15,000 people, including the collection of enhanced data elements, strengthening anti-fraud mechanisms and the biometrics system, and follow-up on the issuance of Government of Kenya alien cards to all South Sudanese refugees. 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. Construct registration office at Kalobeyei. Hire registration staff.
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate missions for district civil registrar to issue civil documents to South Sudan refugees. Awareness creation on the importance of civil documents.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide accommodation for police officers. Construct and equip police post at Kalobeyei settlement. Fuel and maintenance of security vehicles. Purchase communication equipment. Protective gear for CPPT and CPPT volunteers. Hire additional CPPT. Training of new police officers. Establish community policing structure at Kalobeyei.
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outreach awareness. Construct and equip haven centre for women. Recruit community counsellor. Provide facilities within the boy's 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. Support activities and provide IEC material to mark the 16 days of activism in all camps. Purchase dignity kits for survivors and vulnerable women and girls in Kalobeyei settlement.
Protection of children strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration activities for host and refugee community youth. Strengthen child protection systems, the case management system based on best interest procedures, community-based approaches and youth programming, in line with the Updated Framework for the South Sudanese and Sudanese Refugee Children (July 2015-June 2017). Sport, language classes, cultural events, creative arts activities, peer to peer sessions. Conduct best interest processes for all newly-arrived children who are unaccompanied or separated, and provide them with material support and alternative care arrangements. Establish systems that address the protection needs of children in need of special care. Mainstream child protection activities across all sectors of assistance. Construction of IA youth centre in Kalobeyei.
Basic needs and essential services	

Health status of the population improved

- Complete one level 3 facility and two level 2 facilities, all running on solar.
- Support upgrading of Kalobeyei level 2 Ministry of Health facility to a level 3.
- Construct 1 super-clinic in Kalobeyei.
- Equip the new facility with modern medical equipment to ensure fast and accurate diagnosis as well as high quality curative services.
- Support equipping of Ministry of Health-run health centres and train Ministry of Health technical staff and community health workers.
- Implement Community Health Strategy in Kalobeyei and provide partial support to the host community.
- Develop a beneficiary feedback mechanism.
- Introduce health care financing in partnership with private sector players (NHIF), including pilot for maternity services.
- Recruit additional staff to ensure consultations per qualified clinician ratio is maintained within standards of 50/clinician per day.

Nutritional well-being improved

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

Supply of potable water increased or maintained

- Drill exploratory boreholes in Kalobeyei settlement.
- Drill 5 boreholes in Kalobeyei settlement.
- Conduct hydrological/geological survey.
- Install 3 ESTs 100m³ to serve cluster 2 and 3.
- Development of water Resource Master plan and WASH strategy.
- Complete the water reticulation network from Tarach to Kalobeyei.
- Construct 50km water pipeline.

Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

- Establish necessary hygiene promotion systems.
- Construct 3,500 family/household latrines.
- Construction of HH latrines , innovation latrines (e.g. twin pits, UDDT, Ecosan, lined pits)
- Refuse recycling to improve solid waste management
- Conduct indoor residual spraying.
- Coordinate WASH intervention through WESCOORD forum for Turkana County.

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

- Strengthen complementarity and synergies between refugee and host communities by providing same standard of shelters to refugees and host communities.
- Development of cluster II and III of Kalobeyei integrated master plan, in order to provide basic services, some key infrastructures such as schools, clinic, business parks, recreational center, and communal facilities will be constructed to accommodate both new arrivals and refugee who will be relocated from Kakuma camp as well as drainage systems to mitigate risks of flooding.
- Construct 1,000 ISSB shelters.

Population has sufficient access to energy

- Procure and distribute firewood for the refugee population, schools, health centres and Nadapal transit centre.
- Fabricate energy saving stoves to address the existing and new needs.
- Conduct capacity-building for refugees on energy-saving cooking practices.
- Develop certified and sustainable wood fuel businesses around the settlement.
- Procurement of solar lanterns and street lights for households use and public spaces.
- Provide Save80 stoves to new arrivals.

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

- Provide the new arrivals with a full kit of non-food items (blanket, kitchen set, sleeping mat, jerry can, soap).
- Provide sanitary materials to women and girls of reproductive age.

Services for people with specific needs strengthened

- Identify people with specific needs.
- Provide cash grant to people with specific needs.
- Procure assistive devices.
- Construct counselling centres.
- Conduct trainings.

Population has optimal access to education

- Establish new schools (6 pre-schools, 6 primary, and 3 secondary schools) and construct additional classrooms and associated facilities (desks, WASH, play equipment, and school kitchens).
- Recruit and train teachers, provide basic teaching and learning materials, school meals and support child-friendly activities through play.
- Ensure enrolment, attendance and equal participation of some 43,200 boys and girls.
- Include children with special needs in all school activities to help them re-establish daily routine and a sense of normalcy, and provide a safe and protective environment.
- Provide increased access to post-secondary education and training.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

Community mobilization strengthened and expanded

- Conduct counselling and sensitization of refugees on their possible transfer from Kakuma camp to the new Kalobeyei settlement.
- Improve information-sharing on the rights and obligations of asylum-seekers as well as access to basic services and assistance in Kakuma and Kalobeyei.
- Establish community centre at Kalobeyei.

Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted

- Upgrade of water system in Kalobeyei centre.
- Drill and equip boreholes.
- Strengthen extension services for livestock farming.

Natural resources and shared environment better protected

- Establish tree nursery at Kalobeyei.
- World Environment Day.
- Mapping of degraded land.

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

- Complete assessments for in-situ agriculture, rain water harvesting for vegetables, drought tolerant crops and fodder.
- Undertake business process mapping for key business licenses, permits, and land tenure and inspection procedures required for compliance for businesses, and on the basis of the findings, institute TCG-led business process reforms.
- Develop rain water harvesting infrastructure.
- Carry out a household socio-economic profiling of population in Kalobeyei to inform the development of community assets that will be the basis for livelihood activities. This will include provision of water for irrigation and livestock through drilling of boreholes for agriculture, provision of agricultural inputs and tools, trainings on modern agriculture production methods.
- Establish a revolving fund for business start-ups targeting entrepreneurial refugees.
- Train refugees on entrepreneurship and business skills, financial literacy, group formation, cooperative development, marketing and value chain development.
- Establish spaces for business incubation, community services, site office and vocational training centre.

Leadership, coordination and partnerships

Camp management and coordination refined and improved

- Facilitate collaboration and coordination between the Government, UN agencies, development actors, NGOs and private sector partners.
- Work with all stakeholders to develop administrative and management structure to reflect move to settlement approach.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs

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

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

- Support partners' overhead and operation running costs.

Financial requirements for Kenya (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment	137,953	0	137,953
Administrative institutions and practice	137,953	-	137,953
Fair protection processes and documentation	2,069,226	0	2,069,226
Reception conditions	1,646,243	-	1,646,243
Registration and profiling	342,741	-	342,741
Civil registration and civil status documentation	80,242	-	80,242
Security from violence and exploitation	2,818,182	0	2,818,182
Protection from crime	1,949,489	-	1,949,489
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	467,907	-	467,907
Protection of children	400,787	-	400,787
Basic needs and services	24,917,742	0	24,917,742
Health	3,454,970	-	3,454,970
Nutritional well-being	410,901	-	410,901
Water	2,880,292	-	2,880,292
Sanitation and hygiene	1,475,362	-	1,475,362
Shelter and infrastructure	9,683,022	-	9,683,022
Energy	617,652	-	617,652
Basic and domestic items	1,057,524	-	1,057,524
People with specific needs	200,606	-	200,606
Education	5,137,413	-	5,137,413
Community empowerment and self-reliance	8,692,804	0	8,692,804
Community mobilization	1,099,397	-	1,099,397
Peaceful coexistence	1,627,040	-	1,627,040
Natural resources and shared environment	105,348	-	105,348
Self-reliance and livelihoods	5,861,020	-	5,861,020
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	267,475	0	267,475
Camp management and coordination	267,475	-	267,475
Logistics and operations support	1,612,646	0	1,612,646
Logistics and supply	950,860	-	950,860
Operations management, coordination and support	661,786	-	661,786
Subtotal	40,516,028	0	40,516,028
Support costs (7%)	-	-	-
TOTAL	40,516,028	0	40,516,028

SOUTH SUDAN

Existing response

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



Sudanese refugees outside their new home in Ajuong Thok camp, South Sudan, as staff from UNHCR partner Danish Refugee Council fix the exterior walls. All new arrivals in Ajuong Thok are provided land and shelter materials to build their new home. UNHCR / Rocco Nuri

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

In particular, humanitarian access to refugee locations in Greater Equatoria has become extremely difficult, prompting a sizable number of Congolese refugees to seek safety in surrounding areas outside camps, or to return to DRC under duress. Additionally, most of the areas currently hosting refugees also have a large IDP population that stretches the absorption capacity of host

communities, while also affecting host-refugee relations; hence, intensified peaceful co-existence and host community support initiatives are critical in order to maintain asylum space.

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNHCR has established and consolidated its protection activities through protection desks in POC sites that are used as both counselling venues for individual IDPs, as well as a base for outreach activities aiming to strengthen community participation, through identification and response to the needs of the most vulnerable. UNHCR is also engaged in protection monitoring and provision of support to the vulnerable people in more than 100 hard-to-reach locations across the country. Activities in the field include coordination in the Protection (leadership role) and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) clusters (co-chair and state coordination role depending on the area).

Strategy and coordination

In 2017, UNHCR's main focus in South Sudan remains responding to the needs of refugees, IDPs and those at risk of statelessness.

Primary focus will be placed on the needs of Sudanese refugees in camps, who make up the majority of the refugee population. Emergency response to the ongoing refugee influx from Sudan will remain a top priority, as well as facilitation of relocation of refugees from Yida, and expansion of Pamir camp. UNHCR will continue to promote the humanitarian and civilian nature of refugee camps, in particular in the northern part of the country. With partners, UNHCR will also provide protection and basic services including food, water,



Sudanese refugee Amal Bakith awaits a prescription for malaria drugs to treat her baby daughter, Hajir, at Ajuong Thok camp clinic, South Sudan. UNHCR / Rocco Nuri.

sanitation, health care, basic domestic and hygiene items, as well as education where the focus will be on improving access to, and the quality of, education through teacher training and classroom expansion as part of a broader strategy to prevent recruitment of children by armed groups. Emphasis will also be placed on enabling self-reliance and self-management of refugee populations as well as facilitating peaceful co-existence with host populations. Prevention of statelessness will be promoted with a focus on identifying and providing targeted assistance to at risk populations.

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

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Refugee status determination	<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.
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 people of concern, and conduct training for relevant authorities and pro-bono lawyers, especially in urban settings.
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 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, community-based child protection networks, child-friendly spaces, and targeted assistance to children/youth at risk including those with disabilities. Identify and conduct best interest assessment and follow up assistance for unaccompanied and separated children, including support to foster carers.
Prevention of and response to SGBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen SGBV prevention and response through SGBV mainstreaming in the multi-sector response, case management, provision of psychosocial and medical services, support to community-based SGBV committees, awareness raising engaging both women, girls, men and boys, as well as individual counselling to survivors. Provide solar lighting as a preventive measure. Organize awareness training and workshops targeting community members, national authorities and service providers. Support empowerment of at risk groups through livelihoods and skill training.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 ongoing refugee influx and relocation.
Reproductive health and HIV services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower GAM/SAM malnutrition levels within relevant standards through supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes. Conduct community awareness and promotion of infant and young child

Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> feeding practices, while supporting household kitchen garden initiatives. Together with WFP, support food distribution, post-distribution monitoring and community consultations as well as transportation/ maintenance to the secondary distribution sites.
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and upgrade water systems, including through solarisation, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve sanitation conditions in camps with the provision of 75% household latrine coverage, community-based hygiene education activities. Provide emergency latrine structures for new arrivals. Increase quality and impact of hygiene promoters through training.
Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute 5,000 emergency shelters to newly-arriving refugees. Assist 3,000 vulnerable refugee households with transitional shelters. Maintain/ improve access roads in refugee locations, and expand site in Pamir, Unity state. Assist up to 4,750 vulnerable IDP households with emergency/transitional shelters.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist up to 24,000 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 in all the camps. Target 50,000 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 some 60,000 refugee children through operation of primary and secondary schools, teacher training, provision of school materials, expansion of classrooms and upgrading of school facilities. Provide emergency education services to address the increased education needs of a new refugee influx.
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy for Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) is rolled out and mainstreamed into field operations, as a sustainable approach to respond to the emergency needs of refugee population in camps. 60% of refugee households are assisted with energy saving equipment.
Durable solutions	
Comprehensive solutions strategy	<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 from South Sudan. Carry out monitoring and assessment of spontaneous return of refugees from neighbouring countries and assist those with specific vulnerabilities with community based assistance.
Community empowerment and self-reliance	
Community mobilization	<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, 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.
Co-existence with local communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Self-reliance and livelihoods	<p>communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide agricultural production inputs to 94,000 refugee and host community households; ▪ Assist 11,500 students with vocational/life-skill training.
Natural resources and shared environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake training and awareness raising on environment protection for refugee and host communities. ▪ Provide fuel-efficient stoves to vulnerable households. ▪ Plant 90,000 seedling in refugee-hosting areas.
Leadership, coordination and partnership	
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Issue external relations materials and prepare timely and quality proposals/reporting. Undertake joint field missions with donors.
Logistics and operations support	
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure timely and effective delivery of core relief items and other assistance items, with a focus on pre-positioning of relief items during the dry season. Activities include: establishment and maintenance of warehouses/rub-halls in Juba and key field locations; transportation of relief items; and provision of workshop services for operational fleets in Juba and field locations for UNHCR and partners' vehicles.
Operation management, coordination and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	6,546,515	0	6,546,515
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies	2,176,026	-	2,176,026
Public attitude towards people of concern	970,943	-	970,943
Law and policy	3,399,546	-	3,399,546
Fair protection processes and documentation	4,860,660	0	4,860,660
Registration and profiling	1,880,040	-	1,880,040
Status determination procedures	862,122	-	862,122
Individual documentation	2,118,498	-	2,118,498
Security from violence and exploitation	14,299,571	0	14,299,571
Protection from crime	1,505,634	-	1,505,634
Protection from effect of armed conflict	2,579,733	-	2,579,733
Prevention of and response to SGBV	6,173,116	-	6,173,116
Protection of children	4,041,088	-	4,041,088
Basic needs and services	83,479,353	0	83,479,353
Food security	1,456,250	-	1,456,250
Health	10,689,800	-	10,689,800
Education	13,236,210	-	13,236,210
Basic domestic and hygiene items	12,942,315	-	12,942,315
Reproductive health and HIV services	4,928,137	-	4,928,137
Services for groups with specific needs	3,938,981	-	3,938,981
Shelter and infrastructure	21,327,364	-	21,327,364
Sanitation	4,861,043	-	4,861,043
Water	4,212,511	-	4,212,511
Nutrition	4,231,095	-	4,231,095
Energy	1,655,647	-	1,655,647
Community empowerment and self-management	21,007,390	0	21,007,390
Community mobilization strengthened	4,896,899	-	4,896,899
Self-reliance and livelihoods	8,188,470	-	8,188,470
Natural resources and shared environment	2,155,320	-	2,155,320
Peaceful co-existence	5,766,701	-	5,766,701
Durable solutions	6,183,304	0	6,183,304
Comprehensive solutions strategy	870,001	-	870,001
Voluntary return	5,313,303	-	5,313,303
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	7,840,729	0	7,840,729
Coordination and partnership	1,866,852	-	1,866,852
Camp management and coordination	4,616,808	-	4,616,808
Donor relations and resource mobilization	1,357,069	-	1,357,069
Logistics and operations support	27,455,098	0	27,455,098
Logistics and supply	16,517,344	-	16,517,344
Operations management, coordination and support	10,937,754	-	10,937,754
Subtotal	171,672,619	0	171,672,619
Support costs (7%)	-	-	-
TOTAL	171,672,619	0	171,672,619

SUDAN

Existing response

South Sudanese refugees have continued to cross into Sudan seeking safety, access to food and basic services, following a continuation of localized fighting, limited humanitarian assistance and food insecurity driven by the South Sudan's ongoing conflict. Over 260,000 South Sudanese have arrived to Sudan since December 2013. Sudan also hosts an estimated 350,000 South Sudanese refugees who remained in Sudan following the Independence of the Republic of South Sudan from Sudan in 2011. There has been a steady arrival of South Sudanese refugees into White Nile state at a rate of approximately 2,000 people per month, as well as sporadic influxes into mostly White Nile and East Darfur at an average of 3,000 people per month in 2016. The new arrivals are mostly women and children, who are in poor health as a result of lack of food and exhaustion from the journey and are in critical and urgent need of protection, nutrition, shelter and health support.

The events in Juba at the beginning of July 2016 have added to growing concerns that the situation in South Sudan will not stabilize soon, and that instability and food insecurity will persist through the remainder of 2016 and drive far greater number of refugees to enter Sudan in 2017. Therefore, humanitarian actors are planning for an additional 60,000 new arrivals throughout 2017, with an anticipated total of 333,000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan in need of protection and assistance by the end of 2017.

This remains a children's emergency, with children making up over 67 per cent of the refugee population and the majority of new arrivals (approximately 88 per cent) are women and children. Almost half of the South Sudanese arrivals continue to reside in eight designated sites in two localities in White Nile States and in two newly established sites in East Darfur, while the remaining South Sudanese refugee population is highly mobile and spreads out across Sudan, living mainly outside of formally established camps in South Darfur, West and South Kordofan and Khartoum, with a small number also living in Blue Nile, North Kordofan and North Darfur. This has stretched the response capacity of UNHCR and its partners while putting additional pressure on host communities who are already impoverished and struggling.

Over 55,000 new arrivals in East Darfur have primarily settled in some of the most impoverished and difficult areas to access in Sudan which were not previously covered by a response and where partners and resources are extremely limited. In some areas of East Darfur and West Kordofan, access is further constrained by insecurity and geographic isolation. The majority of the arrivals in East Darfur initially settled at the IDP camp and a nearby town, El Ferdous, where they received lifesaving assistance, including food, nutrition and emergency household supplies. In August, UNHCR and its partners started relocation of the refugees from the IDP camp to the newly established refugee site in Kario, and household-level registration is ongoing with bio-metric registration planned for early December. Development on a second new site will begin shortly for refugees in El Ferdous, where a reception centre has been constructed to provide temporary protection and support to new arrivals. The situation remains bleak for an estimated 16,000 additional refugees who are residing in seven other localities across East Darfur where access, capacity and presence of partners are limited.

In West and North Kordofan, interagency assessments indicate that new arrivals, including number of UASC, are in need of urgent basic assistance due to malnutrition and insufficient access to food, as well as challenges accessing water. Registration remains one of the main protection gaps in the two states, with thousands of refugees scattered across vast urban and rural areas, who are not yet verified.

Over-congestion at refugee sites across White Nile, East Darfur and South Darfur is a serious concern, as most sites and IDP camps are hosting population numbers far beyond current capacity. There is an urgent need for additional land in East Darfur, as well as a further development of the El Waral site in White Nile. Where possible, the emphasis has been on reinforcing existing infrastructure; however, the sheer size of the populations arriving in some underserved areas has overwhelmed communities and required the establishment of separate refugee sites. More sites may need to be identified or expanded as refugees continue to arrive across the border, in need of immediate emergency assistance.

As this refugee situation is now entering its fourth year, UNHCR will focus towards longer term solutions and self-reliance in the White Nile, South Kordofan and Khartoum states, while in East Darfur, West and North Kordofan the focus will remain on an emergency response, inclusive of targeting women-headed households with small-scale livelihood programmes. These programmes need to be expanded to further promote self-reliance and contribute to a comprehensive and longer term strategy that narrows the gaps with development

partners. Efforts to strengthen the links with other development processes in Sudan, including the UNDAF, are ongoing. An emphasis on facilitating livelihood opportunities, (including vocational training for adolescents) is essential to ensuring greater peace and security in the future.

Strategy and coordination

The overall strategy to respond to the needs of South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Sudan is to ensure the effective protection of refugees and those at risk of statelessness. This strategy has three main components:

1. Maintain an emergency response capacity to ensure immediate protection response, including legal protection, and address the urgent needs of new arrivals in 2017;
2. Stabilize the existing programme by aiming to achieve at least minimum emergency standards across sectors, particularly by enhancing further integration with national response mechanisms;
3. Promotion of solutions with a particular emphasis on enhancing protection through self-reliance and host community support, as well as on creating linkages to other national development plans.



UNHCR staff assists physically challenged refugees in White Nile to carry a sack of charcoal, distributed to the most extremely vulnerable household as a short term emergency response El-Redis site in White Nile. UNHCR / Badderaddin Mohd

The strategy will prioritize assistance for the new influx and the rise in number of assisted refugees, through camp-based assistance in White Nile and East Darfur states, as well as community-based assistance in West Kordofan, South Kordofan, North Kordofan, Khartoum, South Darfur and North Darfur states. A key component of the response will be to ensure all newly arrived refugees are registered in a timely manner, with an emphasis on the implementation of a Biometrics Identity Management System (BIMS) across all refugee hosting states.

The assistance will involve site development, provision of emergency shelter and non-food items, and provision of basic assistance in the areas of WASH, primary health, education and nutrition, as well as general food distribution, support and protection to the vulnerable groups, livelihood

activities and support to host communities. Community-based protection processes will work with community structures to draw upon existing capacities, skills and resources, and to include them directly in decision-making processes and interventions, including participatory assessments and mapping of services.

The livelihoods strategy will be implemented through development of close links between livelihood interventions and protection principles through a multi-functional team. The approach will involve targeted interventions with a view to transition from relief to early recovery programmes. In this regard, innovative activities (including vocational training, cash-based interventions, micro-financing, and protection of livelihood assets such as livestock and land access) will be actively pursued as well as the development of partnerships with the private sectors and development actors, in order to enhance the livelihood opportunities and promote self-employment.

In close coordination with the relevant government entities at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR will continue to coordinate the overall humanitarian response for ongoing arrivals of South Sudanese refugees. Minimum operating standards were approved by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to ensure a common, consistent and well-coordinated approach by all humanitarian actors. UNHCR has successfully been applying the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), capitalizing on existing technical expertise within sector coordination mechanisms in place for internal displacement situations in Sudan to ensure a more streamlined coordination process. The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) in Sudan (formerly the refugee multi-sector [RMS]) is 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 were being undertaken by OCHA through existing inter-sector coordination structures and in line with the overall vision of the Sudan Refugee Response Strategy. OCHA is currently supporting UNHCR to transition from the existing A/ISCG structures to a UNHCR refugee-led approach within the parameters of the Refugee Coordination Model. In November 2016, the Government of Sudan approved

an initial presence for UNHCR in East Darfur in order to support the provision of humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese refugees and to facilitate the coordination of an effective and timely response.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between UNHCR and Sudan’s Commissioner for Refugees (COR), has now clarified COR’s role in coordinating the response on behalf of the government. Coordination with the authorities will continue to take place at federal and state levels. At the state level, a technical committee exists in Kosti (White Nile state) to ensure the effective field coordination with all relevant partners. Coordination in East and South Darfur state are being strengthened with support of COR and UNHCR. A dedicated dialogue on refugee coordination has been established in South Kordofan. The federal government also intends to transition away from humanitarian response to focus more on early recovery development, which will provide opportunities to work together towards finding durable solutions to this ongoing crisis.

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.

Planned activities

Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% reception facilities meet minimum standards.
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of refugees individually registered.
Civil status documentation strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of children receive birth certificates.
Family reunification achieved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% of UASC reunited with their families.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of security management systems made effective in ensuring security of people of concern.
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of SGBV survivors receive appropriate support.
Protection of children strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of UASC identified and assisted. 100% of refugee children (by gender) receiving individual or community-based psychosocial support and services.
Basic needs and essential services	
Health status of the population improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average of 33 gender-sensitive health units providing primary health care to refugees and host communities (1 health centre per 10,000 people). Less than 1 % Crude mortality rate (per 10,000 individual/day).
Nutritional well-being improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 15% of global acute malnutrition (GAM) among screened refugee children (6-59 months). Less than 3% Sever Acute malnutrition (SAM) among screened refugee children. Programme covers more than 90% of nutrition screening of U5 children among new arrivals and at camp level carried out. Programme covers more than 90% of targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) implemented and monitored. Programme covers more than 90% of Therapeutic feeding programme (OTP/SC) implemented and monitored. Programme covers more than 90% of programme on supported and promotion of IYCF practices implemented and monitored. Programme covers more than 90% of preventive blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) implemented and monitored. Monitoring of nutrition situation and standardized and expanded nutrition survey (SENS) conducted in all camps.
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average of 20 litres per person per day of safe water available at refugee sites.
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average of 20 gender-sensitive latrines per person (by gender) available at refugee sites.

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

Population has sufficient access to energy

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

Services for people with specific needs strengthened

Population has optimal access to education

- 100% of refugee households receive hygiene promotion training.
- 100% of newly arrived refugees assisted with non-food items and/or emergency shelter.
- More than 50% refugee households receiving domestic fuel needs.
- 100% of the population receive basic and domestic items.
- 100% of most vulnerable pre-existing refugee household receiving renewal NFIs for protection from the elements to mitigate health threats (household heads disaggregated by gender).
- 100% of school-age children refugees (by gender) enrolled in primary school education.
- 100% of refugee schools supported with teacher incentives, training, learning and teaching materials.

Community empowerment and self-reliance

Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

- 70% of host community support continued presence of refugees.
- 25% of refugees assisted with livelihoods programmes.

Leadership, coordination and partnerships

Coordination and partnerships strengthened

- Cooperation among partners improved and made effective.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

- 100% of logistics management mechanisms made effective.
- 100 % of programme management mechanisms made effective.

Financial requirements for Sudan (USD)

	EXCOM BUDGET FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION	ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL
Fair protection processes and documentation	5,072,669	1,717,237	6,789,907
Reception conditions	1,618,801	621,758	2,240,560
Registration and profiling	1,091,800	1,095,479	2,187,279
Civil registration and civil status documentation	2,152,106	-	2,152,106
Family reunification	209,962		209,962
Security from violence and exploitation	2,145,388	873,423	3,018,809
Protection from crime	787,356		787,356
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	400,607	399,702	800,308
Protection of children	957,425	473,721	1,431,145
Basic needs and services	31,827,543	14,085,643	45,913,184
Health	8,774,292	1,628,415	10,402,707
Reproductive health and HIV services		1,110,283	1,110,283
Nutritional well-being	823,889	1,450,770	2,274,659
Water	2,404,059	633,601	3,037,661
Sanitation and hygiene	1,900,152	1,610,473	3,510,624
Shelter and infrastructure	6,422,409	2,633,410	9,055,819
Energy	1,490,727	1,185,782	2,676,509
Basic and domestic items	5,951,359	1,512,417	7,463,776
People with specific needs	1,037,210	869,722	1,906,931
Education	3,023,446	1,450,770	4,474,215
Community empowerment and self-reliance	6,183,367	1,624,137	7,807,503
Peaceful coexistence	1,595,708	481,123	2,076,830
Self-reliance and livelihoods	4,587,659	1,143,014	5,730,673
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	388,429	0	388,429
Coordination and partnerships	388,429	-	388,429
Logistics and operations support	3,010,639	1,058,470	4,069,108
Logistics and supply	1,049,388	-	1,049,388
Operations management, coordination and support	1,961,251	1,058,470	3,019,720
Subtotal	48,628,031	19,358,907	67,986,938
Support costs (7%)		1,355,123	1,355,123
TOTAL	48,628,031	20,714,030	69,342,061

UGANDA

Existing response

Since the South Sudan crisis erupted in December 2013, the country has received refugees from South Sudan in waves. In early 2016, influx rates suddenly increased to about 10,000 people per month, before reducing again. The violence in July 2016 marked a key tipping point, triggering a massive refugee emergency in Uganda with continuous escalating mass influxes. On average, 61,357 new refugees have fled to Uganda every month since July 2016. In 2016, the country received the single largest refugee influx from South Sudan with some 330,577 new arrivals as of 31 October and by the end of 2016, arrivals in 2016 from South Sudan exceeded 471,000, even though the verification and biometric registration conducted in December reduced the overall number of the new arrivals. In 2017, it is anticipated that another 300,000 South Sudanese refugees may flee to Uganda, with 64 per cent of them children.



Mother and her newborn baby asleep on the floor of Ocea Center II, Rhino settlement, Uganda. IRIN / Amanda Sperber

This unprecedented mass influx to Uganda puts enormous pressure on the country's resources, in particular on land, on basic service delivery, on the humanitarian and development partners' capacity to respond to the crisis, and on the ability to maintain Uganda's generous good practice refugee policy. In 2017, a concerted effort of humanitarian and development partners will be required to continue to save lives, provide basic services including WASH, health and education, and to stabilise refugee hosting areas in Uganda.

The new arrivals report violence in multiple locations throughout South Sudan. Armed groups are reportedly operating throughout the major corridors to border points into Uganda. Refugees

frequently cite the fear of physical and sexual violence, persecution, political uncertainty, forced recruitment of children, and looting as reasons for fleeing. The majority of the new arrivals arriving in Uganda belong to Madi and Lotuko ethnicities of Eastern Equatoria and Juba, and the Kakwa and Pojulu ethnicities, originating from Central Equatoria region, mainly from Mugo, Lanya and Yei States. Additionally, smaller numbers of Dinka, Lotuku, and Nuer ethnicities have also arrived in Uganda. Further insecurity and ethnic tensions are also reported in Bor, Bentiu, and Eastern Equatoria, Central Equatoria, and Juba.

Key challenges in 2016 included:

- Mass influxes from South Sudan at more than eight border points, with average daily arrival rates of 2,223 people since July 2016. On certain days some border point temporary reception facilities hosted over 10,000 people.
- 86 per cent of all South Sudanese refugees in Uganda are women and children, making targeted responses to their needs a priority, including child protection, prevention and response to gender-based violence, and education.
- Between August and September 2016, cholera broke out in several refugee reception facilities in Pagirinya, Boroli, Maaji as well as in Bidibidi settlement. There was a possible link to the cholera outbreak in South Sudan. While this has been contained, sporadic cases continue to be reported, requiring continued preventive measures to reduce the risks of further outbreaks.
- Adjumani District has also been undergoing a malaria outbreak. Malaria prevalence increased above the expected normal levels for the district for the season. Because interventions focused mainly on barrier techniques and case management, requirements for medicines have been high and overwhelming.
- New arrivals have been accommodated in five settlement areas. With existing refugee settlements filling up fast, the pressure to identify and prepare new settlement areas remains strong. New settlements may be opened before the end of the year 2016.
- Bidibidi settlement in Yumbe District grew from largely empty overgrown savannah to a sprawling settlement hosting more than 160,000 refugees in only two and a half months, making it one of the largest refugee hosting sites worldwide. The rapid settlement growth posed severe challenges for

minimum service provision and for putting essential settlement infrastructure in place in a timely manner.

- By mid-October 2016, the average water supply in Bidibidi settlement was about nine litres per person per day, below the global recommended minimum emergency standard of 15 litres. While sustainable water sources are being prepared in line with the WASH strategy for the site, costly water trucking remains a key operational measure to secure life-saving water supply. Every month, water trucking for the site costs between \$200,000 – \$400,000.



South Sudanese refugee emergency response: An aerial view of the newly established Bidibidi Settlement in Yumbe District, August 2016. Uganda Red Cross Society

Uganda country context

Uganda's refugee population of 898,082 refugees and asylum seekers as of 31 October 2016 is an historic high, with the majority originating from South Sudan, DRC and Burundi. 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. Refugees are allocated relatively large plots of land which allows for both shelter construction and agricultural production. Over time, the settlement approach encourages innovative self-reliance opportunities for refugees that are otherwise not feasible in a camp setting.

Uganda demonstrates how a progressive refugee policy is economically and socially advantageous for both refugees and their host communities. The Government of Uganda has initiated steps to further build on the enabling environment through the inclusion of the Settlement Transformative Agenda in its 5-year National Development Plan II (NPD II 2016-2020). The UN Country Team in Uganda is supporting this approach through the development of the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework and its inclusion in the 20106-2020 UN Development Assistance Framework for Uganda. The common goals of these initiatives are to enhance social service delivery in refugee hosting areas through integration in local government systems while supporting the gradual socio-economic empowerment of refugees and their host communities. While implementation of these strategies continues, the current scale of the South Sudanese influx into Uganda requires a targeted focus on life-saving emergency response activities to cope with the prevailing emergency

Strategy and coordination

With no sign of mass arrivals to Uganda reducing as of end October 2016, and continued concerns about violent conflict in South Sudan, no progress on a political solution and reports of severe conflict induced food insecurity; the Uganda operation continues to foresee a large scale emergency response. Given the specific opportunities of the Uganda refugee model, programmes that build resilience for both refugee and host community populations must form part of the emergency response from early on and will be further strengthened. In parallel, the programmatic planning implementation of the ReHoPE framework will be further strengthened with area based district level planning. The Uganda Government has also taken preparations for the implementation of the Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA), which will be launched once and when the final decision on the activation of the World Bank loan has been taken. In line with the Uganda Protection and Solutions Strategy 2016-2020, the 2017 South Sudan refugee response in Uganda pursues the following strategic objectives:

1. **Protection including emergency response:** preserve equal and unhindered access to territory and protection space and promote the full enjoyment of rights, while maintaining the civilian character of asylum. Life-saving multi-sector emergency response continues in line with refugee influx trends.
2. **Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted:** refugees live in safety, harmony and dignity with host communities, and together protect their natural environment while contributing to social cohesion. UNHCR, along with Government and other UN agencies, successfully attracts resources from development partners, private sector, academia and other partners to benefit refugee and host community populations, thereby promoting peaceful-co-existence.
3. **Sustainable livelihoods improved:** during the first stage of emergency, refugees often lose critical assets, increasing their vulnerability. The first short-term layer of support provided by humanitarian assistance can help to meet basic needs, preserve or recover essential productive assets and minimise expenditures. In the medium and long-term all partners will work on improving living conditions and capitalise resources, avoiding dependency. UNHCR, along with other UN agencies, development partners, and the private sector will also work with the Government of Uganda to foster economic self-reliance for refugees and host communities, and thereby contribute to socio-economic growth. Focus areas will include linking emergency response to long term livelihood development for self-reliance and resilience at the initial stage of RRP. Agricultural productivity and value chain development, business development and employment, and environment conservation.
4. **Social service delivery is integrated with local governments:** UNHCR and development partners progressively enhance social service delivery capacity in refugee-hosting areas, with a view to integrating services with local government systems, including Ugandan Social Safety Nets or “Social Protection” mechanisms.
5. **Durable solutions are achieved:** refugees in Uganda return voluntarily to their countries of origin or resettle in third countries, and those that remain in Uganda progressively move away from dependency towards increased resilience, sustainable self-reliance and development while attaining full legal rights and entitlements as accorded to permanent legal residents.

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 57 partners, of which the Government of Uganda’s 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 43 NGOs.

Inter-agency coordination meetings take place on a weekly (emergency) or monthly (non-critical emergencies) basis, and are co-chaired by OPM 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 District Local Governments (DLGs), UN, NGOs and refugee committees.

Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance access to legal assistance and legal remedies including through training of legal staff and mobile court systems, ensuring 100% legal access in Uganda.
Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue engagement and advocacy with the Ugandan authorities concerning access to territory.
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Reception conditions improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand, establish and improve collection points, transit and reception centres in line with minimum standards. Ensure timely transfer of refugees from transit centre to the settlements. Provide protection and life-saving services in collection points, transit and reception centres (communal shelter and sanitation, food, road maintenance, and access to safe water). 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.
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biometrically register 100% of all new arrivals through the Government RIMS system. 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.
Level of individual documentation increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure 100% of refugees have access to individual documentation including birth, marriage, and death certificates.
Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure 100% of refugees have access to individual documentation including birth, marriage, and death certificates.
Security from violence and exploitation	
Protection from crime strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Protection of children strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Basic needs and essential services

Health status of the population improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 at least 95% new arrivals under 5 years of age. ▪ Review disease preparedness plan of district (including procurement of cholera kit for new sites) for each settlement. ▪ Strengthen medical referral systems in the transit/reception centres and settlements, ensuring medical referrals. ▪ Build the capacity of 100% of village health teams in outbreak and disease monitoring. ▪ 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.
Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
Nutritional well-being improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish nutritional surveillance and effective malnutrition prevention response capabilities. ▪ Implement community management of acute malnutrition programs, ensuring prevalence of global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition (6-59) remains <5%. ▪ Ensure prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15-49) remains <1%. ▪ Establish nutrition screening.
Food security improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
Supply of potable water increased or maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake water treatment, surveillance and quality control. ▪ Emergency phase in new settlements: Ensure a minimum of 10 litres of safe water per person per day for drinking and household usage ▪ Transition to longer term: Ensure a minimum of 15-20 litres of safe water per person per day for drinking and household usage ▪ Enhance easy access to water through reduction in distance to water access points and number of people 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.
Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 people of concern per drop-hole latrine (emergency phase) and household latrines in the medium and longer term. ▪ Enhance sanitation through hygiene promotion and provision hygiene materials including soap, household sanitation kits, water storage containers and communal latrine excavation tool kits.
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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,

Population has sufficient access to energy

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

Services for people with specific needs strengthened

Population has optimal access to education

- and food distribution centres as needed.
- Procure and distribute standard shelter kits in 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.
- Provide 100% of new arrivals in settlements access to household non-food item kits.
- Procure non-food items and other relief items as required;
- Transport relief items.
- Ensure 100% of refugee women of reproductive age are receiving sanitary materials and support.
- Identify and provide comprehensive support to 100% of people with specific needs, including material support and mental health and psychosocial support.
- 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

Potential for voluntary return realized

Potential for integration realized

Potential for resettlement realized

- Realize potential for voluntary return by supporting 100% of people of concern with stated intention to return in safety and dignity.
- Support the ongoing development of the ReHoPE framework and the STA.
- Ensure access to resettlement through submitting 100% of people of concern

Community empowerment and self-reliance

Community mobilization strengthened and expanded

Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted

Natural resources and shared environment better protected

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

- Support community outreach volunteers in providing assistance activities.
- Establish and strengthen inclusive leadership through civic information, elections and training.
- Provide material support to refugee leaders.
- Promote and enhance the peaceful coexistence initiatives/activities.
- 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.
- 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.

Leadership, coordination and partnerships

Coordination and partnerships 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.

Logistics and operations support

Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs

- Set up and manage warehouses. Manage fleet.
- Manage inventory.
- Manage procurement of relief items and other inputs required for the operation.
- Deliver relief items and other inputs to operational locations.

Operations management, coordination and support strengthened and optimized

- Lead, manage and coordinate UNHCR operations and operations of all partners.
- Provide information management services (operational data).
- 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	1,461,935	3,693,311	5,155,246
Legal assistance and legal remedies	985,217	2,903,760	3,888,977
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	476,718	789,551	1,266,269
Fair protection processes and documentation	7,214,330	7,115,678	14,330,008
Reception conditions	1,271,248	4,528,693	5,799,941
Registration and profiling	3,495,931	1,818,516	5,314,447
Individual documentation	540,280	475,160	1,015,440
Civil registration and civil status documentation	1,906,871	293,309	2,200,180
Security from violence and exploitation	6,462,176	11,056,315	17,518,491
Protection from crime	3,178,119	3,067,720	6,245,839
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	1,430,154	4,214,851	5,645,005
Protection of children	1,853,903	3,773,744	5,627,647
Basic needs and services	61,408,628	111,968,008	173,376,636
Health	38,176,578	7,513,412	45,689,990
Reproductive health and HIV services	847,498	3,752,879	4,600,377
Nutritional well-being	1,016,998	1,811,477	2,828,475
Food security	582,655	307,975	890,630
Water	2,436,558	12,039,035	14,475,593
Sanitation and hygiene	4,110,367	5,971,780	10,082,147
Shelter and infrastructure	3,548,900	20,316,934	23,865,834
Energy	2,309,433	1,752,031	4,061,464
Basic and domestic items	3,188,713	15,500,720	18,689,433
People with specific needs	953,436	9,274,316	10,227,752
Education	4,237,492	33,727,449	37,964,941
Durable solutions	3,231,087	-	3,231,087
Voluntary return realized	847,498	-	847,498
Integration	1,694,997	-	1,694,997
Resettlement realized	688,592	-	688,592
Community empowerment and self-reliance	9,407,232	17,923,532	27,330,764
Community mobilization	1,567,872	4,531,039	6,098,911
Peaceful coexistence	900,467	1,548,672	2,449,139
Natural resources and shared environment	3,760,774	10,037,037	13,797,811
Self-reliance and livelihoods	3,178,119	1,806,784	4,984,903
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	158,906	-	158,906
Coordination and partnerships	158,906	-	158,906
Logistics and operations support	6,038,426	36,703,733	42,742,159
Logistics and supply	3,284,056	11,273,584	14,557,640
Operations management, coordination and support	2,754,370	25,430,149	28,184,519
Subtotal	95,382,721	188,460,577	283,843,298
Support costs (7%)		13,192,240	13,192,240
TOTAL	95,382,721	201,652,817	297,035,538

A close-up photograph of a woman with a joyful expression, wearing a bright red shirt with yellow reflective stripes, holding a young child. The child is wearing a grey and yellow striped shirt and a silver beaded necklace. The background is slightly blurred, showing what appears to be an outdoor setting with blue and brown tones.

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