

**Emergency Response for
the South Sudan Situation**

Revised Supplementary Appeal



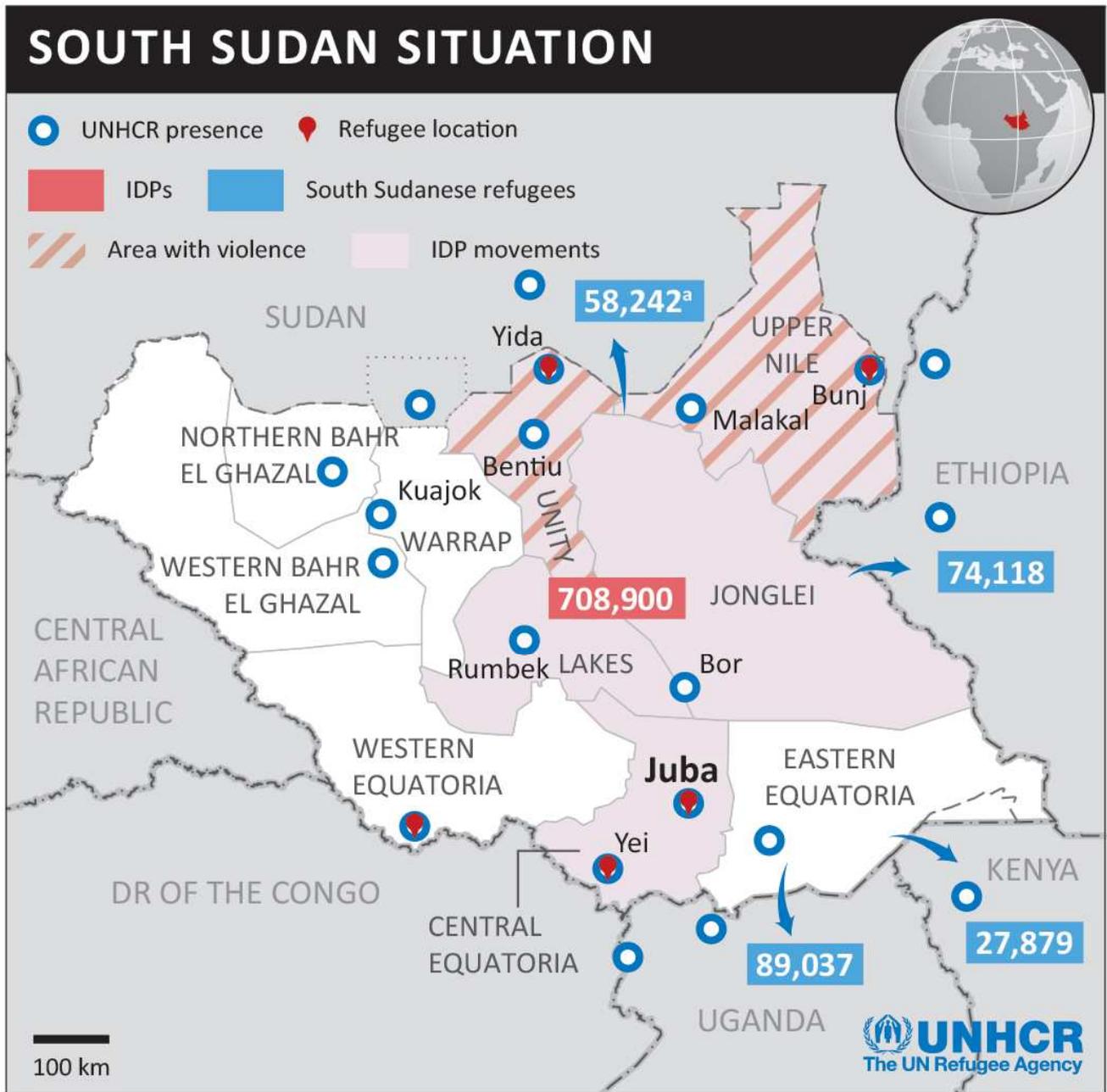
Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service
April 2014

Information at a glance

<p>Targeted beneficiaries under this Appeal (January –December 2014)</p>	<p>⇒ Up to 750,000¹ internally displaced people (IDPs) in South Sudan</p> <p>⇒ Up to 340,000 refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Sudan</p>
<p>Total requirements for UNHCR’s activities relating to the situation in South Sudan (January – December 2014)</p>	<p>⇒ USD 426.5 million in total:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ USD 237 million for South Sudan ○ USD 43.6million for Ethiopia ○ USD 29.8 million for Kenya ○ USD 98.7 million for Uganda ○ USD 16.9 million for Sudan
<p>Main activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Leadership and coordination of the protection cluster, co-leadership of the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster, and provision of technical, material and operational support to the shelter/NFI cluster in South Sudan ⇒ Leadership and coordination of the refugee response in surrounding countries of asylum for refugees arriving from South Sudan ⇒ Protection intervention and monitoring in IDP and refugee areas with a particular emphasis on child protection, prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) against women, men, boys and girls, and community-based protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable ⇒ Provision of access to education as an essential protection strategy ⇒ Site management, coordination and monitoring in displacement sites in South Sudan and the four countries, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, as access permits ⇒ Provision of shelter and basic non-food items (NFIs) to IDPs and refugees in South Sudan, and to refugees in surrounding countries ⇒ Relocation of refugees from the border to reception centres and onward to refugee camps/settlements in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, as access permits ⇒ Establishment of new transit/reception facilities and refugee camps in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda ⇒ Registration and documentation of refugees in countries of asylum ⇒ Provision of basic services such as education, water and sanitation and health in refugee sites

¹ It should be noted that while the protection needs of the overall population of IDPs in South Sudan are being targeted by the protection and CCCM clusters, the supplementary budget requirements for South Sudan presented in this revised appeal have been drawn up based on planning for increased non-food items (NFI) and emergency shelter support for some 300,000 IDPs.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION



^aThis figure does not include new arrivals in Abyei PCA Box.

Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR, OCHA.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 24 Mar 2014.

CONTEXT

Population data as of 24 March

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

South Sudan	
▪ IDPs (source OCHA)	708,900
▪ Refugees	235,527
South Sudanese refugees	
▪ Ethiopia	74,118
▪ Kenya	27,879
▪ Sudan	58,242*
▪ Uganda	89,037
Total South Sudanese refugees displaced since 15 December 2013	249,276

*In Sudan, the Government reports approximately 31,000 South Sudanese new arrivals in need of humanitarian assistance, corresponding to those being currently accommodated and/or assisted in relocation sites. UNHCR and its partners currently refer to over 61,000 as the overall number of South Sudanese who have crossed into Sudan since 15 December 2013.

Overview

South Sudan

Since violent clashes between competing factions within the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army broke out in Juba on 15 December, some 708,900 South Sudanese have been displaced internally, including some 70,000 who have sought security in the compounds of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). The conflict also forced another estimated 249,276 South Sudanese refugees to flee their homes and to cross into Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. The majority of the refugees are women and children.

The situation quickly evolved into a full-scale regional and ethnic war. Initially fighting among SPLA elements spread to Jonglei State, which has been the theatre of a violent insurgency and inter-ethnic conflict, with high civilian casualties and mass displacement of civilians within and across South Sudan's borders. Despite the cessation of hostilities declared on 24 January 2014, sporadic incidents of violence continue throughout the region, and are likely to persist throughout 2014, and quite probably into the following year leading to the South Sudan General Election slated for 9 July 2015. The resulting insecurity is making conditions for humanitarian interventions extremely difficult.

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

UNHCR's overall planning figure for IDPs requiring protection and assistance up to the end of the year is 750,000. UNHCR will support the overall humanitarian response with direct assistance in the form of non-food items (NFIs) and provision of shelter for up to 300,000 people. Displacement figures are expected to continue to rise until comprehensive and lasting peace is found. If conflict continues throughout the year, many IDPs may decide to cross borders in order to find safety and get assistance. Planning figures will be further reviewed depending on developments on the ground.

UNHCR is participating in the IDP response through the inter-agency collaborative approach under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. UNHCR is leading the protection cluster, which is co-facilitated by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC); co-leading the camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Agency for Technical Development and Cooperation (ACTED), and supporting the IOM-led shelter/non-food items (NFI) cluster.

UNHCR is working closely with UNMISS, OCHA, other sister agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide shelter, NFIs and camp coordination support as well as protection to the internally displaced. Relevant local authorities are also part of consultation and project implementation processes.

The Office also continues to support some 235,000 refugees inside South Sudan, mainly in Unity and Upper Nile States. Refugee camps in Maban County, Upper Nile State and in Pariang County, Unity State remain operational. The refugees inside the country are also seriously affected by the conflict. Operational continuity plans have been developed in close consultation with partners to ensure that sustained protection and life-saving assistance for the refugees continues to be delivered.

While all the countries neighbouring South Sudan have generously opened their borders, the legal status granted to the population arriving from South Sudan remains uncertain in Sudan². UNHCR is working with the Sudanese Government to clarify this matter and ensure that the South Sudanese refugees are protected and provided with the necessary humanitarian assistance under UNHCR's mandate.

Ethiopia

Since the declaration of the Level 3 emergency in South Sudan, South Sudanese asylum-seekers have fled in large numbers into the Gambella region of Ethiopia, with over 87,000 South Sudanese new arrivals registered since mid-December 2013. Of this figure, 49 per cent have entered Ethiopia through Pagak, where UNHCR receives an average of 1,500 individuals per day, and 40 per cent through Akobo Tergol border entry point. Ninety-three per cent of these new arrivals are of Nuer ethnicity. The majority of the new arrivals are women (80% of adult population) and children (60%), including significant numbers of unaccompanied or separated children.

Interviews with the new arrivals have revealed that more people are on their way to Ethiopia, both towards Gambella and Assosa in Benishangul Gumuz Regional State. The Government of Ethiopia has reiterated its open border policy for refugees but maintains a strict encampment policy which means that new camps will have to be developed. As the number of new arrivals is increasing at a very fast pace, it has been agreed to raise the level of preparedness in the Gambella region through pre-positioning of items and mobilization of resources within the country, as well as putting systems in place to cope with the emergency.

The refugees are arriving in a particularly dire nutritional condition as they are coming from areas of South Sudan that are already experiencing severe food shortages. A nutritional screening of 2,407 children was conducted in Pagak on 24-25 February by a joint UNHCR, UNICEF, *Action contre la Faim* and Gambella Regional State Health Bureau team. The results indicate a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 37.3 per cent and a Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate of 11.1 per cent. UNHCR and its partners immediately took action to address this situation. Some refugees have walked for up to three weeks to arrive in a state of weakness and starvation. This combined with the fact that the regions where refugees are arriving are some of the least developed and most remote in Ethiopia, the lack of transport and communication structures makes the logistical efforts very difficult, lengthy and expensive. Further, during the rainy season, the situation is expected to deteriorate even further as virtually all roads in Gambella region become impassable. To avert a possible humanitarian crisis, UNHCR will increase both its own as well as its partners' response capacity.

During the rainy season, the area where these refugees are being hosted inside Ethiopia is prone to flooding and therefore immediate action before the rains set in is needed to move a substantial number of the displaced to new camps. Because of the unexpected large-scale of arrivals in Ethiopia, there is an urgent need to quickly improve/rehabilitate/create adequate infrastructure such as new camps, expand existing ones and

² The Government of Sudan refers to new arrivals as "brothers and sisters who have crossed the border" and "foreigners with special privileges" and indicated that they will be treated in accordance with the Four Freedoms Agreement.

establish reception centres, as well as improve basic services in terms of health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition and transportation to relocate new arrivals from entry points to the camps.

There remain potential protection and security risks related to the different ethnic profiles of the “old” and new South Sudanese refugees among the South Sudan refugee caseload (Anywaks, Nuers, Dinkas, Murles, etc.) which are similar to those of the Gambella host community. Therefore the relocation of newly arrived refugees from entry points to the camps takes into account ethnic profiles and that of the host community at the camp location.

Kenya

Before the current crises, more than 45,000 South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers were already registered in Kenya, including over 10,000 in Kakuma. Since mid-December 2013, an additional 27,900 South Sudanese have crossed into Kenya, through Nadapal, the only official border crossing point between Kenya and South Sudan, which is located in the north-western county of Turkana. However, given the instability prevailing in South Sudan, entry into Kenya by those fleeing to seek safety is likely to take place at various unofficial entry points in Turkana County.

The presence of illegal firearms in north-western Kenya, combined with the region’s porous borders with neighbouring countries, render areas surrounding Kakuma extremely insecure, including through the risk of highway banditry or armed robbery. Consequently, coordinated protection monitoring of the border region by the Government of Kenya, UNHCR and partners has intensified since mid-December.

Kenya continues to receive a high number of unaccompanied minors (80 per cent of recent arrivals) among those seeking asylum in the region. This trend is likely to continue, even if hostilities permanently cease, given the attraction to the education system in Kenya.

Based on the current rate of new arrivals, the total number of new refugees from South Sudan is expected to rise to 50,000 by the end of the year.

Uganda

Nearly 90,000 South Sudanese refugees have already fled, mostly from Jonglei and Unity States, into Uganda since 15 December, and new refugees continue to arrive in Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Koboko districts, using multiple border points. UNHCR and its main government counterpart, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), have activated the Contingency Plan for South Sudan. New arrivals assemble at designated collection points from which they are transported to existing transit and reception centres for further assistance. All South Sudanese asylum-seekers are registered upon arrival at the reception/transit centres by the Government of Uganda and are granted *prima facie* refugee status.

The very high number of arrivals is of great concern. It is expected that the total number of new South Sudanese refugees may rise to over 100,000 by the end of the year. Limited assistance has been available so far, with significant gaps in shelter, water and sanitation facilities, as well as medical supplies at the already overcrowded sites. Given the scale of the emergency, in a country that is already dealing with a major refugee influx from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), urgent coordinated humanitarian response is required in order to meet basic needs.

Of current concern is the identification of new sites for refugee settlement, while respecting host community needs. Many of the refugees are returning to areas that formerly hosted refugees during the 20 years of the conflict between Sudan and South Sudan. The Government of Uganda encourages refugees to be settled among host communities where they are given sizeable plots for settlement and self-sufficiency. The Ugandan authorities have therefore requested that host communities also be included in the planning process.

Sudan

Since the outbreak of violence in South Sudan on 15 December 2013, an estimated 58,240 South Sudanese (as of 24 March) have sought refuge in Sudan. Arrivals were reported from 24 December, first in smaller numbers, in South and West Kordofan States. The influx increased in the course of January and February 2014, where some 23,000 people crossed into White Nile State. South Sudanese have also arrived in East Darfur, Blue Nile and Khartoum States, with a current rate of arrivals of approximately 200-300 individuals per day.

Two relocation sites have been established by the authorities in White Nile State. The majority of arrivals in the largest relocation site, Kilo 10 (total population 21,000), are Shilluk, while the majority of those in the smaller, second relocation site, Al Alagaya (total population 2,000) are Nuer, and a few Dinka. In West Kordofan, the majority of arrivals are Nuer, while in South Kordofan there are a mixture of Shilluk, Nuer and nomadic communities.

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

The humanitarian situation in arrival areas and relocation sites in particular continues to be challenging. Despite some restrictions, access has improved lately, and inter-agency needs assessment have taken place in South Kordofan State, and various sector assessments have been conducted in the sites in White Nile State, including health, education, food security and nutrition. In total, 33,300 newly arrived South Sudanese have received assistance thus far.

Summary financial requirements

OPERATIONS	EXCOM budget without the South Sudan Situation component	SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION			Total revised requirements
		Portion of the ExCom approved budget dedicated to the South Sudan Situation	Additional Requirements	TOTAL	
Ethiopia	199,806,798	-	40,795,480	40,795,480	240,602,278
Kenya	229,021,618	-	27,846,438	27,846,438	256,868,056
Uganda	117,607,546	-	92,278,166	92,278,166	209,885,713
South Sudan	200,666,539	29,401,394	194,080,346	223,481,740	424,148,279
Sudan	97,449,471	-	15,880,000	15,880,000	113,329,471
AFRHQ	11,153,923	-	250,000	250,000	11,403,923
TOTAL	855,705,896	29,401,394	371,130,430	400,531,824	1,256,237,720
Support Costs, 7%			25,979,130	25,979,130	25,979,130
GRAND TOTAL	855,705,896	29,401,394	397,109,560	426,510,954	1,282,216,850

STRATEGY AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

South Sudan

In order to be able to continue catering for the refugee population inside South Sudan as well as for the IDPs, UNHCR is requesting additional funds for the necessary emergency activities as outlined in this revised Appeal.

Leadership and coordination

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

With the activation of the CCCM cluster in South Sudan on 25 December 2013, UNHCR has assumed co-leadership of the cluster, together with IOM, and is supporting the IOM-led shelter/NFI cluster. UNHCR also continues to lead the protection cluster which is co-facilitated by NRC and has deployed additional staff to provide necessary support to inter-agency efforts in these three areas.

Protection

UNHCR's role as lead agency for the protection cluster, which it is carrying out in coordination with the Government of South Sudan, includes ensuring that protection is central to the overall humanitarian response and that it is coordinated in an effective and predictable manner. UNHCR works with IDPs both inside and outside the UNMISS PoC areas. UNHCR will prioritise a solutions-oriented contribution to the current humanitarian emergency within the PoC areas, utilising its expertise to resolve displacement for specific high-risk or vulnerable groups with activities such as relocation, temporary protection, and profiling.

UNHCR plans to increasingly emphasize operational engagement with IDPs outside of UNMISS PoC sites for three reasons:

- The majority (85-90%) of IDPs are currently outside of UNMISS PoC sites;
- Humanitarian engagement with IDPs inside UNMISS PoC sites is already extensive;
- UNHCR's engagement will bring greater attention to needs of IDPs outside of the PoC sites.

In the context of the overall cluster coordination, UNHCR's actions include: ensuring the overall coordination of protection actors, ongoing formal and informal advocacy and outreach; ensuring the harmonization of qualitative and quantitative data on IDPs; organizing inter-agency assessment missions; participating in protection monitoring in Juba and other affected areas to identify and refer people with specific needs to relevant actors; ensuring that protection considerations are taken into account and are integrated into the work of other clusters and sectors, and that protection gaps identified are responded to and prevention mechanisms put in place; providing protection analysis and trends.

The Office plans to establish a highly visible and deep field protection presence through UNHCR staff directly and implementing partners. Planned protection measures and activities include:

- identification and priority assistance and intervention response to vulnerable individuals and groups;
- gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, including individual medical and psychosocial response, safe houses and safe areas and common, consistent incident reporting through use of GBVIMS by all funded partners;
- establishment of referral centres at sites of large aggregations of IDPs;
- support to civil society in monitoring and reporting on human rights practices and violations;
- provision of expertise to achieve protection mainstreaming within assistance and other interventions with IDPs;

- community-based initiatives for reconciliation and peacebuilding, especially amongst youth of formerly conflicting tribes;
- quick impact projects for community benefit in areas hosting significant numbers of IDPs;
- legal counselling and casework assistance to IDPs in issuing or replacing civil documentation, including citizenship and birth certificates;
- expert protection monitoring and reporting, including through the development and use of common monitoring methodology for situation-wide use; and
- support to IDP profiling, including data collection and analysis.

UNHCR will further prioritize its operational engagement towards IDPs in areas hosting significant refugee populations, e.g. Pariang County, Unity State; Maban County, Upper Nile State; Yei County, Central Equatoria State. This will capitalize on UNHCR's added value in existing staff and office presence, local government and NGO relationships. Additionally, UNHCR will also prioritize areas in frontier regions (Nimule County, Eastern Equatoria State; Twic County, Warrap), where ineffective protection or assistance response to IDPs might cause further cross-border displacement, thus creating larger refugee flows in the region.

Protection activities relate to the need for protection of civilians from the effects of the armed conflict, prevention and response to SGBV and child protection risks, including efforts to strengthen existing and establishing new referral mechanisms.

Camp management and camp coordination

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

The CCCM cluster prioritizes seven out of ten states that have been directly affected by the ongoing conflict, namely: Central Equatoria; Eastern Equatoria; Jonglei; Upper Nile; Unity; Lakes; and Warrap. At present, UNHCR is the designated sub-national Focal Point for the CCCM Cluster in Eastern Equatoria, Unity and the disputed region of Abyei.

The overall goal of CCCM is to improve living conditions in camps/sites during displacement while seeking and advocating for durable solutions to end camp-life and support closure and phase-out of camps upon IDP return. To ensure a timely and effective response in camp management and camp coordination, UNHCR focuses on delivering strong field support, constructing and maintaining strategic partnerships, ensuring response capacities and developing adequate field tools, standards and technical guidance.³

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

For example, UNHCR has actively contributed to advocacy for conditions that must be achieved in any humanitarian response with a view to ensuring quantitative and qualitative minimum standards at IDP sites. Further efforts will be made so that there is consistency in the approach taken to camp management activities throughout South Sudan. Through its site planner, UNHCR has also provided significant expertise for putting in place flood mitigation measures and contingency planning in light of a possible new influx. Some IDP

³ South Sudan CCCM Cluster national priorities are:

CO1: Camp coordination and camp management structures in place to facilitate the effective and targeted delivery and monitoring of services to displaced people in displacement sites, and provision of durable solutions when possible;

CO2: Displaced person registration and profiling carried out in displacement sites, as needed, to facilitate site management, and the delivery of immediate humanitarian services and emergency response in IDP sites;

CO3: Humanitarian partners, community leaders and other stakeholders involved in the humanitarian response have improved knowledge of camp management concepts and practices; and

CO4: Establish humanitarian hubs at key displacement locations affected by the crisis, including Bentiu, Malakal and Bor.

locations, however, still require significant mobilization of machinery and resources to prepare grounds and access roads for ensuring the safety and dignity of the IDPs.

In some areas, IDPs remain in small pockets of widely spread settlements consisting of four to ten families, rendering a full camp management intervention difficult. IDP community centres will be established in six priority states to respond to such a scenario (Unity, Upper Nile, Eastern Equatoria, Lakes, Central Equatoria, Jonglei).

At IDP community centres various activities and services can be organized, including the delivery of assistance through an outreach team. Such centres can also be platforms for community mobilization aiming at increased IDP participation through leadership structures that represent both men and women. While the CCCM cluster will be the “custodian” of the community centre, it will work closely with other clusters, partners and the authorities to design and implement services according to the needs of the IDP and host community and gaps identified. Activities envisaged by the Protection Cluster, such as legal counselling and casework assistance, as well as community-based initiatives, are possible examples.

As part of community mobilization efforts, community-based quick impact projects, benefitting both the host community and IDPs, will be advocated for. Community-based projects will improve the living conditions of IDPs and alleviate the burden on host communities, thereby creating peaceful co-existence amongst the population. This will also ensure access to adequate shelter for IDPs, and provision of land for settlement. Such interventions are required as tensions are on the rise in some areas, such as Nimule in Eastern Equatoria, between the host community and the IDP population over issue of land and resources. The CCCM cluster will closely coordinate with other clusters such as protection, WASH, health, food security and livelihoods, for designing and implementing necessary interventions.

UNHCR’s planned activities will primarily be undertaken outside PoC areas that are currently underserved. While needs continue to emerge as humanitarian access improves, CERF-funded projects implemented by CCCM partners will come to an end in May. Taking this into account, UNHCR intends to support site management activities if required in order to ensure continuity, improve the lives of IDPs, and facilitate their durable solutions.

To meet these objectives within the cluster responsibilities, UNHCR requires dedicated staffing capacity in CCCM, information management and site planning/shelter. UNHCR will continue to co-lead the cluster at the national level and be the state-level cluster coordinator in the two states.

Non-food items and shelter assistance

UNHCR will increase NFI and emergency shelter support to some 300,000 IDPs as an indicative beneficiary target for 2014 (subject to further consultations within the humanitarian community as well as the evolving emergency). This assistance will target IDPs primarily during the displacement, but also upon return in cooperation with other humanitarian actors. Many currently displaced, including many women and children, have lost their belongings and dwellings and will require assistance upon return. Airlifting of this assistance started on 6 January 2014.

Provision of NFIs by UNHCR helps to gain and maintain humanitarian access in areas of displacement, and provide tangible and visible support to IDPs, host communities, national and local authorities, in with and without government presence.

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

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

Main challenges

The extremely volatile security situation poses the main challenge to protection and assistance efforts inside South Sudan, impacting access to the affected populations, staff security and logistics. The conflict has spread to seven of the country's ten states, and the situation changes on a daily basis.

Identified needs	Activities
Protection from effects of armed conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular dialogue and information sharing on (physical) protection of civilians with UNMISS, state/ non-state actors and other stakeholders. • Protection by presence in all conflict-affected areas (Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Lakes, Warrap - six states as priority locations) to ensure that appropriate referrals for support and/or conflict mitigation activities are provided for affected communities. • Identification of and referral of people with specific needs, including for psychosocial counselling for groups, and for individuals such as people with disabilities affected by armed conflict. There is a great need for the provision of services such as specialized mental health care or psychosocial support. • Development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for referral mechanisms.
Prevention of and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening of existing and establishing new monitoring networks; creation of referral pathways to ensure services are accessible for women, men, boys and girls survivors of SGBV (<i>inter alia</i> to partners who provide health support e.g. PEP kits, clinical management of rape survivors, hygiene kits, psychosocial support, access to safe houses/areas, and legal advice), women's empowerment groups, individual/group targeted material assistance for people facing specific SGBV risks, such as people with disabilities, children, LGBTI people of concern, and individuals engaged in survival sex (particularly in displacement areas in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Unity, Central Equatoria States). • Development of SOPs for referral mechanisms in displacement areas.
Protection of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of forced recruitment. • Identification, family tracing and reunification of separated and unaccompanied children and adolescents, including provision of alternative care and support and efforts to prevent family separation. • Identification and support to other children identified to be at specific risk. • Psychosocial activities and support for children, including establishment of child friendly spaces. • Identification of teachers and provision of access to education services and learning materials. • Establishment of and support to community-based child protection networks.
Law and policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing advocacy and support to facilitate accession to the Kampala Convention. Convening of one inter-ministerial workshop as well as bilateral workshops with specific ministries on benefits of accession.

Shelter and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency shelter for 300, 000 people including adequate provision for temporary learning spaces.
Basic and domestic items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFIs for 300,000 people.
Community mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Re)-establishment of community support networks and community watch groups. Promotion and integration of a community-based approach in programming and delivery of assistance projects.
Coordination and partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cluster leadership at national and sub-national levels. Leadership of refugee response, coordination of partners and interventions in support of refugee response. Information management support for refugee response, including coordinated assessments and population data management. Mainstreaming protection-based approaches into all assistance projects. Regular inter-cluster and bilateral dialogues on protection mainstreaming with individual clusters. Training for the protection cluster on protection mainstreaming for further dissemination at an inter-cluster level. Inter-agency assessment missions.
Camp management and coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCCM cluster co-leadership at national and sub-national levels in two states (Unity and Eastern Equatoria) and the disputed region of Abyei Camp coordination mechanism among humanitarian actors concerned (local authorities, UN agencies, NGOs) to achieve efficient delivery of life-saving assistance and service. Information management capacity building and delivery. Capacity building of interlocutors (partners, UNMISS, local authorities, IDP leaders) to support community participation and mobilization Establishment of IDP community centres to serve IDPs outside UNMISS bases through partner agencies. Continue standard-setting advocacy to ensure minimum standards put in place at IDP sites. Establishment of IDP leadership structures, with representation of all segments of IDP population at various levels (men, women, boys and girls).
Logistics and supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport, handling, distributions for 300,000 people.
Operation management, coordination and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational support to partner agencies, mainly protection partners in the form of assets, field bases, air movement of staff etc.

Ethiopia

Since mid-December 2013, UNHCR has been coordinating the response to the refugee influx from South Sudan in Ethiopia, together with its Government counterpart, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), and with the Inter-Agency Task Force on Refugees, comprising UN agencies, NGO partners, donors and government authorities.

Despite the difficulties in accessing the main border-entry points and the lack of humanitarian actors on the ground in these areas, core relief items, high energy biscuits, and general food rations have been provided to newly arrived refugees prior to their relocation to existing reception centres and camps. However, many of the new arrivals are coming from areas of South Sudan where food availability in the last few months has been scarce. As such, their nutritional status is very poor with the GAM rate currently at 32 per cent. In addition, the area where these refugees are being hosted inside Ethiopia is prone to flooding and therefore immediate action is needed to move a substantial number of the refugees to new camps. There is also an urgent need to quickly improve/rehabilitate and create new infrastructure to support the refugee operation. The newly created site in the Assosa area to accommodate new arrivals, already requires expansion while all camps in the Gambella area have already reached their maximum capacity.

This Appeal includes the costs of construction of a new camps, the expansion of Fugnido and Okugo existing refugee camps in the Gambella area, and the establishment of additional reception centres in Gambella and Assosa, so as to receive new arrivals from South Sudan. Health and nutrition, water and sanitation, and education-related facilities will be created in new sites and improved in existing ones. A wide range of protection activities will also be catered for, as described in the table below.

Additional needs identified and related activities
⇒ Establishment of four reception/transit centres; creation of a new camp in Gambella and expansion of the newly created site in Assosa.
⇒ Procurement of emergency shelter to 4,500 households.
⇒ Transportation of refugees from the border areas to the reception/transit centres and onward to the camps.
⇒ Mobilization/transportation of initial resources (i.e. core relief items) to Gambella/Assosa sites.
⇒ Individual registration of refugees and identification of people with special needs at the reception/transit centres.
⇒ Establishment of special arrangements for protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk (registration, best interest determination (BID), material and psychosocial support, child-friendly spaces and recreational activities).
⇒ Prevention of and response to SGBV through community sensitization activities, provision of safe spaces, referral mechanisms and psychosocial support of survivors.
⇒ Provision of emergency healthcare including the availability of PEP kits and clinical management of rape survivors and nutrition supplies and infrastructure in new sites.
⇒ Provision of water supplies (trucking), communal latrines, hygiene promotion activities and assessment/development of permanent water sources in the new sites.
⇒ Establishment of pre-school centres and temporary structure for emergency primary education, construction of classrooms, provision of school feeding arrangements, educational supplies, recruitment of teachers.
⇒ Creation and improvement of access roads.

Kenya

In accordance with Kenya's Contingency Plan for South Sudan, at the first sign of a surge in new arrivals, the Government of Kenya and UNHCR increased border protection monitoring and, together with partners, coordinated a humanitarian response ranging from a favourable, protection-sensitive screening and admission policy, to initial protection and relief emergency services. Requested resources will enable a more robust coordinated humanitarian response, including: border protection monitoring; the establishment of a screening centre at the Nadapal border crossing point; the rehabilitation and expansion of the transit centre at Lokichoggio, the reception centre inside Kakuma camp and the establishment of the new camp: the provision of essential life-saving and life-sustaining services; and the purchase of core relief items.

By mid-March, there were 27,900 new refugee arrivals. This revised appeal addresses a total planning figure of 50,000 new arrivals in Kenya until the end of 2014. It will cover requirements to support 25,000 refugees at the new site in Kakuma camp recently opened as well as an additional 25,000 arrivals. The latter 25,000 would be initially hosted in a new camp to be developed in Nakururum, Turkana County, approximately 80 km from Kakuma towards Lokichoggio. The need to establish another camp is becoming urgent as the 25,000 capacity of the new site has been reached.

Additional needs identified and related activities
⇒ Food assistance for up to 50,000 beneficiaries.
⇒ Registration of all arriving refugees according to biometric standards, and provision of proper documentation.
⇒ Establishment of new camp site in Nakururum for 25,000 beneficiaries.
⇒ Establishment of special arrangements for identification, protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children (registration, BID, material and psychosocial support, child-friendly spaces and recreational activities).
⇒ Construction of emergency shelter for up to 50,000 new arrivals, including procurement of lightweight tents.
⇒ Provision of emergency healthcare, including the availability of PEP kits and clinical management of rape survivors.
⇒ Construction and rehabilitation of access roads in both sites.
⇒ Deployment of additional police officers, construction of new police posts and accommodation, procurement security vehicles, handsets and base stations for communications.
⇒ Rental of passenger buses and provision of police and medical escort services for up to 20,000 people.
⇒ Procurement and distribution of firewood for domestic energy needs to up to 50,000 people.
⇒ Establishment of foster arrangements and assistance for unaccompanied children.
⇒ Setting up of tented schools for primary school children and development of child-friendly spaces for children (since nearly 70 per cent of new arrivals to date are children), including learning and teaching material.
⇒ Construction and reinforcement of water supply and sanitation infrastructure for 50,000 new arrivals, including boreholes, family and communal latrines.
⇒ Provision of core relief items for up to 50,000 newly arrived people, as well as sanitary kits for women and girls of reproductive age.
⇒ Provision of basic health services to up to 50,000 new arrivals including upgrading existing

medical facilities, construction of health posts in the new site within Kakuma camp as well as in the new camp.
⇒ Purchase of light vehicles to support overall response
⇒ Provision of legal, medical and psychological assistance to SGBV survivors, as well as awareness-raising sessions on SGBV.

Uganda

In Uganda, all new arrivals are accommodated and provided with immediate assistance in existing transit, reception and settlement facilities; however, these are already seriously overcrowded. Based on the outcome of the current joint Government-UNHCR-Inter-Agency needs assessment, and in close cooperation with the relevant Ugandan authorities and other partners, UNHCR will develop new fully-serviced transit and reception facilities so as to decongest the existing ones and reduce public health and safety risks. All new arrivals will undergo biometric registration through which individuals with specific needs will be identified and referred to relevant partners for targeted assistance (e.g. family reunification or foster arrangements for separated and unaccompanied children).

UNHCR will also expedite the relocation of new arrivals from the transit/reception centres to receiving settlements. Critical investment will be made in existing and new receiving settlements, in particular in the areas of site planning, infrastructure rehabilitation/expansion/development, including for access roads, plot demarcation and shelter.

Another key priority for UNHCR will be to mobilize and strengthen the capacity of service providers to effectively deliver life-saving and life-sustaining basic services in protection, shelter, food, water, sanitation, hygiene, primary healthcare, education, security and settlement administration/management and coordination.

It will be important as well to establish and maintain harmonious relationships between the refugees and host communities, thus ensuring that community mobilization initiatives, access to services such as to healthcare and education and other humanitarian assistance will not adversely affect the local Ugandan population.

Additional needs identified and related activities
⇒ Reception, registration, identification of people with special needs, and documentation of all new arrivals.
⇒ Establishment of special arrangements for identification, protection and care of unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk (registration, BID, material and psychosocial support, child-friendly spaces and recreational activities.
⇒ Procurement of emergency shelter material including core relief items.
⇒ Provision of hospital tents, ambulances and construction of health facilities in five sites.
⇒ Provision of emergency health, including the availability of PEP kits and clinical management of rape survivors.
⇒ Construction of water points, tanker trucking, and maintenance services.
⇒ Construction of communal and households latrines.
⇒ Prevention of and response to SGBV through community sensitization activities, referral mechanisms, access to safe spaces, legal assistance and psychosocial support to SGBV survivors.
⇒ Establishment of child-friendly spaces, learning facilities and teaching services.

- ⇒ Provision of passenger and cargo transport services, including fuel and maintenance services.
- ⇒ Promotion of economic self-efficiency among new arrivals to enable food and livelihood security.
- ⇒ Support to area governments and communities in environmental management (protection, rehabilitation services).

Sudan

UNHCR is preparing for a refugee influx of up to 75,000 people under its contingency plan.

The majority of the newly arrived refugee population is composed of women, children and the elderly, many of whom are in desperate need of humanitarian assistance.

Due to the aforementioned restrictions, a number of protection responses still need to be put in place to reduce vulnerability and ensure adequate healthcare. Identifying people with specific needs and in particular of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) is of crucial importance. This will take place through the establishment of border monitoring, reception, registration and referral facilities. SGBV prevention and response are an integral part of the response, both at the relocation sites and during onward movement within Sudan. In Khartoum State, where a number of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees joined existing South Sudanese communities, protection monitoring requires further strengthening, in addition to the establishment of response mechanisms.

Pre-positioning and transporting/ distributing immediate life-saving emergency shelter and non-food items for up to 75,000 people will be a priority.

UNHCR and the United Nations will continue to advocate for South Sudanese new arrivals to be recognized as refugees on a *prima facie* basis, as in other countries of asylum. Key advocacy messages will include the importance of *non-refoulement*, access to asylum procedures, ensuring the civilian character of asylum, security of areas of displacement, humanitarian access, as well as the non-return of South Sudanese until the situation is conducive in South Sudan. UNHCR and its partners, including the COR, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) and the SRCS, will strive to ensure border monitoring, verification and registration of South Sudanese upon arrival. As access remains restricted for international agencies and NGOs, UNHCR has signed agreements and entered into cooperation arrangements with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society, and the Commissioner for Refugees to exchange information and validate reports of new arrivals. The identification of relocation sites has already taken place, and the preparation of such sites is ongoing in White Nile State, under the supervision of the State-level emergency coordination committee. In light of the upcoming rainy season, options for alternate sites are currently being assessed by the authorities. Screening and registration will be carried out through registration at the household level, and individual registration will follow, in close partnership with COR and SRCS. This will allow for the identification of people with specific needs including UASC, female-headed households as well as people at risk of SGBV.

UNHCR will continue to monitor and coordinate child protection activities implemented by partners and ensure that any gaps are addressed in a timely manner. These include the establishment of community-based networks for the identification, referral and support of UAM/SC and other children at risk, family tracing and reunification, psycho-social support and mine risk education.

Likewise, referral mechanisms will be established for SGBV survivors, including medical and psychosocial support, in close partnership with UNFPA. Targeted support will also be provided to extremely vulnerable individuals, including through psycho-social support and access to basic hygiene including sanitary items. In order to guarantee the safety and security of asylum-seekers and refugees, technical support on the civilian character of asylum will be provided to immigration authorities and local authorities. In Khartoum State, protection monitoring will allow for the identification of people at risk and ensure that appropriate response mechanisms are put in place.

UNHCR and its partners will strive to maintain a capacity to respond to shelter and NFI needs of up to 75,000 people. NFI kits, which include plastic sheets, will be procured and prepositioned in strategic locations, which

will serve as hubs for further distribution. UNHCR has established a memorandum of understanding with SRCS and COR for distributing relief items. Monitoring during and after distribution, as well as evaluations will be carried out by teams composed of UNHCR staff and its partners.

Additional needs identified and related activities
⇒ Prepositioning and distribution of basic domestic items for 75,000 refugees.
⇒ Prepositioning and distribution of emergency shelter materials for up to 75,000 refugees.
⇒ Contingency planning and coordination.
⇒ Registration through SRCS.
⇒ Field/protection monitoring of new arrivals.
⇒ Site planning/preparation for proposed relocation sites.
⇒ Advocacy with federal, state and local authorities.

COORDINATION

South Sudan

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

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

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

UNHCR works closely with UNMISS through the shelter/NFI cluster, providing shelter and site planning support as far as the population in PoC areas is concerned.

International standards will be applied to ensure consistency and harmonization of the assistance. It is expected that this will help minimize the risks of tension among groups and facilitate coexistence among different communities.

Ethiopia

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

Kenya

The emergency humanitarian response is led and coordinated primarily by the Government of Kenya, supported by UNHCR and a consortium of partners: the World Food programme (WFP), NRC, Africa Inland Church, IRC, the National Council of Churches of Kenya, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), the Jesuit

Refugee Service (JRS), Don-Bosco, World Vision, the Refugee Consortium of Kenya and FilmAid International.

Uganda

The Government of Uganda, especially the Office of the Prime Minister, and UNHCR are jointly leading and coordinating the emergency response in Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Koboko districts. Their efforts are supported by numerous partners: WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, *Médecins Sans Frontières-France*, Medical Teams International (MTI), the Danish Refugee Council - Danish Demining Group (DRC-DDG), the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) and LWF.

Sudan

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

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR's total requirements for the five operations affected by population displacement in South Sudan amount to **USD 1,282 million**, including additional requirements of **USD 426.5 million** as presented in this revised supplementary appeal and USD 250,000 for Headquarters coordination costs.

Financial Requirements for Ethiopia

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget for South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total
Favourable Protection Environment		105,426	105,426
Access to legal assistance and remedies		-	-
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced		-	-
International and regional instruments		-	-
Law and policy		-	-
Public attitude towards people of concern		105,426	105,426
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation		1,187,630	1,187,630
Status determination procedures		-	-
Civil registration and status documentation		-	-
Family reunification		85,426	85,426
Identification of statelessness		-	-
Individual documentation		-	-
Registration and profiling		508,808	508,808
Reception conditions		593,396	593,396
Security from Violence and Exploitation		1,841,700	1,841,700
Protection from crime		85,426	85,426
Protection of children		1,414,571	1,414,571
Prevention and response to SGBV		341,703	341,703
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced		-	-
Basic Needs and Essential Services		29,017,315	29,017,315
Food security		-	-
Health		2,882,237	2,882,237
Nutrition		2,240,558	2,240,558
Education		1,548,980	1,548,980
Reproductive health and HIV services		256,278	256,278
Access to energy		1,207,337	1,207,337
Basic and domestic items		5,511,653	5,511,653
Sanitation and hygiene		4,750,392	4,750,392
Services for people with specific needs		565,426	565,426
Shelter and infrastructure		5,724,239	5,724,239
Water		4,330,215	4,330,215
Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance		370,852	370,852
Community mobilization		85,426	85,426
Natural resources and shared environment		285,426	285,426
Coexistence with local communities		-	-
Self-reliance and livelihood activities		-	-
Durable Solutions		85,426	85,426
Integration		-	-
Resettlement		85,426	85,426
Voluntary return		-	-
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships		85,426	85,426
Camp management and coordination		-	-
Coordination and partnerships		85,426	85,426
Donor relations and resource mobilization		-	-
Logistics and Operations Support		8,101,706	8,101,706
Logistics and supply		7,266,280	7,266,280
Operations management, coordination and support		835,426	835,426
SUB TOTAL		40,795,480	40,795,480
Support Costs (7%)		2,855,683.60	2,855,683.60
GRAND TOTAL		43,651,164	43,651,164

Financial requirements for Kenya

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget for South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total
Favourable Protection Environment		-	-
Law and policy developed or strengthened		-	-
Administrative institutions and practice developed		-	-
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies		-	-
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i>		-	-
Public attitude towards persons of concern		-	-
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation		1,071,768	1,071,768
Reception conditions		541,011	541,011
Identification of statelessness		-	-
Access to and quality of status determination procedures		-	-
Level of individual documentation		-	-
Civil status documentation		-	-
Registration and profiling		530,757	530,757
Family reunification		-	-
Security from Violence and Exploitation		1,772,453	1,772,453
Protection from crime		926,718	926,718
protection from effects of armed conflict		-	-
Risk of SGBV reduced		372,248	372,248
Risks related to detention reduced		-	-
Protection of children		473,487	473,487
Basic Needs and Services		18,215,091	18,215,091
Health		1,573,041	1,573,041
Education		2,628,056	2,628,056
Access to energy		748,761	748,761
Basic domestic and hygiene items		2,858,343	2,858,343
HIV/ AIDS response		-	-
Services for groups with specific needs		-	-
Shelter and infrastructure		5,378,190	5,378,190
Sanitation		2,874,752	2,874,752
Water		1,764,802	1,764,802
Nutrition		389,145	389,145
Food security		-	-
Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance		3,081,373	3,081,373
Community mobilization strengthened		109,877	109,877
Peaceful co-existence		882,927	882,927
Self-reliance and livelihoods		1,044,285	1,044,285
Natural resources and shared environment		1,044,285	1,044,285
Durable solutions		-	-
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed		-	-
Voluntary return		-	-
Integration		-	-
Resettlement		-	-
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships		438,569	438,569
Partnership		-	-
Camp management and coordination		244,285	244,285
Emergency management		194,285	194,285
Donor relations & resource mobilization strengthened		-	-
Logistics and Operations Support		3,267,185	3,267,185
Logistics and supply		1,032,570	1,032,570
Programme management, coordination and support		2,234,615	2,234,615
SUB TOTAL		27,846,439	27,846,439
Support Costs (7%)		1,949,251	1,949,251
GRAND TOTAL		29,795,690	29,795,690

Financial requirements Uganda

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget for South Sudan	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total
Favourable Protection Environment		461,844	461,844
Law and policy developed or strengthened		-	-
Administrative institutions and practice developed		-	-
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies		461,844	461,844
Access to the territory improved and risk of <i>refoulement</i>		-	-
Public attitude towards persons of concern		-	-
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation		8,440,587	8,440,587
Reception conditions		2,748,432	2,748,432
Access to and quality of status determination procedures		-	-
Level of individual documentation		-	-
Civil status documentation		-	-
Registration and profiling		5,692,155	5,692,155
Family reunification		-	-
Security from Violence and Exploitation		8,727,716	8,727,716
Protection from crime		4,049,597	4,049,597
protection from effects of armed conflict		1,751,223	1,751,223
Risk of SGBV reduced		1,605,233	1,605,233
Risks related to detention reduced		-	-
Protection of children		1,321,663	1,321,663
Basic Needs and Services		52,156,896	52,156,896
Health		9,079,364	9,079,364
Education		9,774,486	9,774,486
Access to energy		1,124,895	1,124,895
Basic domestic and hygiene items		3,432,396	3,432,396
HIV/ AIDS response		739,471	739,471
Services for groups with specific needs		1,730,393	1,730,393
Shelter and infrastructure		14,319,332	14,319,332
Sanitation		2,507,053	2,507,053
Water		6,977,777	6,977,777
Nutrition		872,282	872,282
Food security		1,599,447	1,599,447
Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance		1,650,430	1,650,430
Community mobilization strengthened		345,767	345,767
Peaceful co-existence		-	-
Self-reliance and livelihoods		710,740	710,740
Natural resources and shared environment		593,923	593,923
Durable Solutions		-	-
Comprehensive solutions strategy developed		-	-
Voluntary return		-	-
Integration		-	-
Resettlement		-	-
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships		1,069,447	1,069,447
Partnership		-	-
Camp management and coordination		1,069,447	1,069,447
Emergency management		-	-
Donor relations & resource mobilization strengthened		-	-
Logistics and Operations Support		19,771,246	19,771,246
Logistics and supply		4,685,171	4,685,171
Programme management, coordination and support		15,086,075	15,086,075
SUB TOTAL		92,278,166	92,278,166
Support Costs (7%)		6,459,472	6,459,472
GRAND TOTAL		98,737,638	98,737,638

Financial requirements for Sudan

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget for South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total
Favourable Protection Environment		119,530	119,530
Law and policy developed		-	-
Administrative institutions and practice		-	-
Access to legal assistance and remedies		-	-
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced		-	-
Public attitude towards people of concern		119,530	119,530
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation		452,215	452,215
Reception conditions		148,389	148,389
Identification of statelessness		-	-
Registration and profiling		244,061	244,061
Status determination procedures		-	-
Individual documentation		59,765	59,765
Civil registration and status documentation		-	-
Family reunification		-	-
Security from Violence and Exploitation		1,139,061	1,139,061
Protection from crime		-	-
Protection from effects of armed conflict		619,530	619,530
Prevention of and response to SGBV		59,765	59,765
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced		-	-
Protection of children		459,765	459,765
Basic Needs and Essential Services		10,970,057	10,970,057
Health		2,252,466	2,252,466
Reproductive health and HIV services		104,077	104,077
Nutrition		-	-
Food security		-	-
Water		659,765	659,765
Sanitation and hygiene		59,765	59,765
Shelter and infrastructure		3,625,628	3,625,628
Access to energy		-	-
Basic and domestic items		2,969,530	2,969,530
Services for people with specific needs		619,530	619,530
Education		679,295	679,295
Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance		59,765	59,765
Community mobilization		-	-
Coexistence with local communities		59,765	59,765
Natural resources and shared environment		-	-
Self-reliance and livelihoods		-	-
Durable Solutions		-	-
Comprehensive solutions strategy		-	-
Voluntary return		-	-
Reintegration		-	-
Integration		-	-
Resettlement		-	-
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership		371,996	371,996
Coordination and partnerships		179,295	179,295
Camp management and coordination		-	-
Emergency management		-	-
Donor relations and resource mobilization		192,701	192,701
Logistics and Operations Support		2,767,376	2,767,376
Logistics and supply		586,611	586,611
Operation management, coordination and support		2,180,765	2,180,765
SUB TOTAL		15,880,000	15,880,000
Support Costs (7%)		1,111,600	1,111,600
GRAND TOTAL		16,991,600	16,991,600

Financial requirements for South Sudan

Objective	2014 Excom approved budget for South Sudan Situation (USD)	Additional Requirements (USD)	Total
Favourable Protection Environment	1,222,352	1,119,583	2,341,935
Law and policy developed		427,620	427,620
Administrative institutions and practice		-	-
Access to legal assistance and remedies	823,483		823,483
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced		-	-
Public attitude towards people of concern	398,869	691,963	1,090,832
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation	2,901,176	1,208,663	4,109,839
Reception conditions	533,437	-	533,437
Identification of statelessness		-	-
Registration and profiling	2,367,739		2,367,739
Status determination procedures		-	-
Individual documentation		-	-
Civil registration and status documentation		-	-
Family reunification		1,208,663	1,208,663
Security from Violence and Exploitation	2,975,054	31,301,719	34,276,773
Protection from crime		-	-
Protection from effects of armed conflict		16,835,409	16,835,409
Prevention of and response to SGBV	1,578,527	6,435,610	8,014,137
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced		3,345,569	3,345,569
Protection of children	1,396,527	4,685,130	6,081,657
Basic Needs and Essential Services	7,312,124	92,290,588	99,602,712
Health		610,718	610,718
Reproductive health and HIV services		-	-
Nutrition		-	-
Food security		-	-
Water		1,045,784	1,045,784
Sanitation and hygiene		1,323,962	1,323,962
Shelter and infrastructure	6,060,948	26,984,871	33,045,819
Access to energy		598,164	598,164
Basic and domestic items	1,251,176	59,325,323	60,576,499
Services for people with specific needs		2,401,764	2,401,764
Education		-	-
Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance	6,204,704	9,469,023	15,673,727
Community mobilization		7,545,419	7,545,419
Coexistence with local communities	4,904,538	1,923,604	6,828,142
Natural resources and shared environment		-	-
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,300,166		1,300,166
Durable Solutions	3,153,528	1,748,405	4,901,933
Comprehensive solutions strategy		-	-
Voluntary return	1,001,176	640,073	1,641,249
Reintegration	2,152,352	1,109,332	3,260,684
Integration		-	-
Resettlement		-	-
Leadership, Coordination and Partnership	902,352	9,367,430	10,269,882
Coordination and partnerships	451,176	662,453	1,113,629
Camp management and coordination		7,515,006	7,515,006
Emergency management		-	-
Donor relations and resource mobilization	451,176	1,190,072	1,641,248
Logistics and Operations Support	4,730,104	47,574,834	52,304,938
Logistics and supply	3,343,527	24,726,868	28,070,395
Operation management, coordination and support	1,386,577	22,847,966	24,234,543
SUB TOTAL	29,401,394	194,080,345	223,481,739
Support Costs (7%)		13,585,624	13,585,624
GRAND TOTAL	29,401,394	207,665,971	237,067,365

