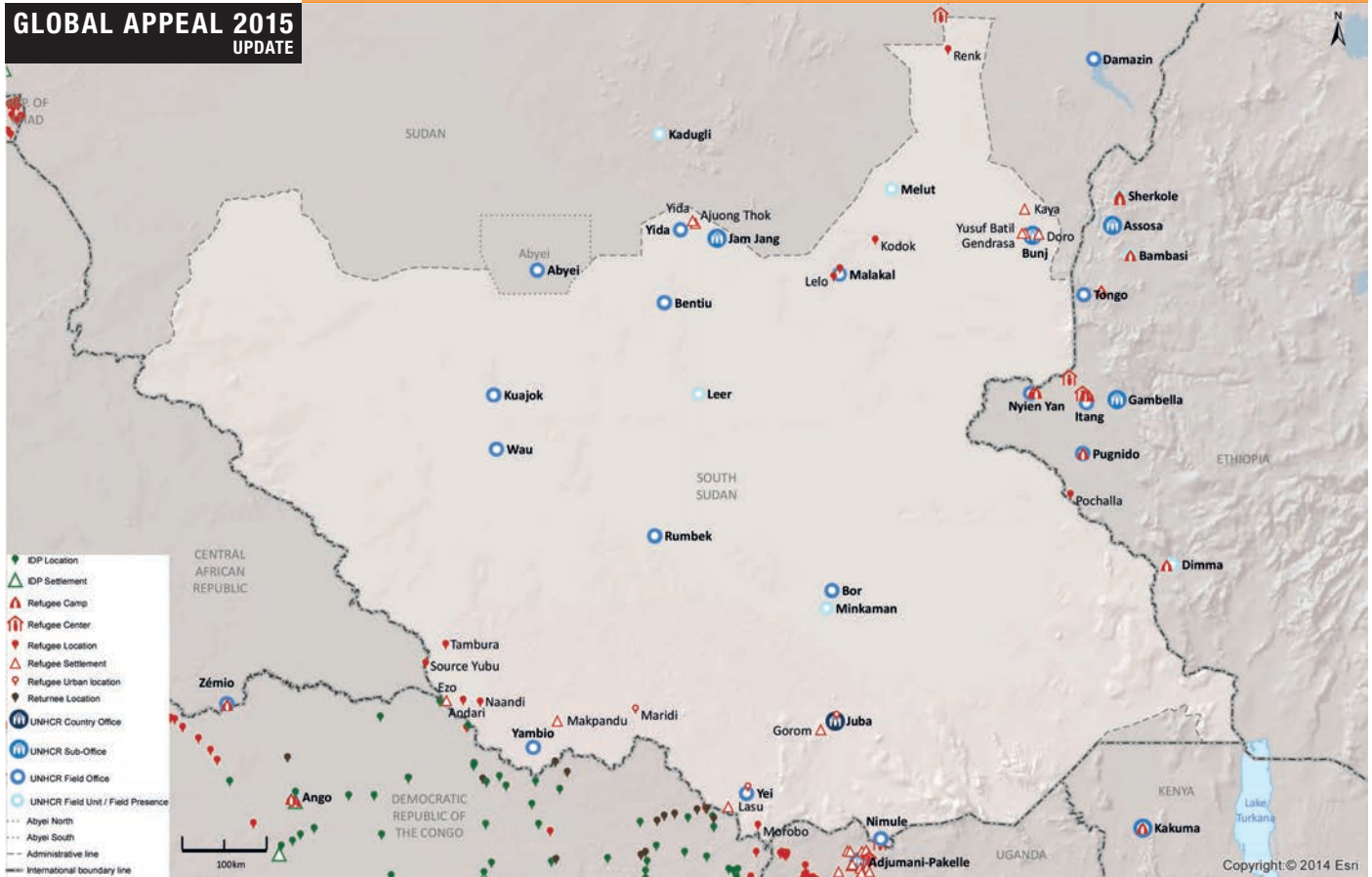




UNHCR

**GLOBAL APPEAL 2015
UPDATE**

SOUTH SUDAN



Planned presence	
Number of offices	14
Total personnel	477
International staff	123
National staff	322
JPOs	2
UN Volunteers	22
Others	8

2015 plan at a glance*	
1.6 million**	People of concern (PoC)
USD 342.6 million	Overall funding requirements

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

**N.B. subsequent to planning, the ongoing crisis in the country has raised the overall numbers of PoC significantly (October 2014)

| Overview |

Working environment

- Since the outbreak of the conflict in South Sudan in December 2013, continuing insecurity, and logistical constraints owing to heavy rains, have hampered the delivery of food and other essential items. Access to displaced people has been restricted, and refugees have faced serious protection concerns. At the same time, humanitarian workers have been at heightened risk. Six humanitarian workers were killed in a refugee-hosting area of Maban County in August 2014.
- The multiplicity of armed elements throughout South Sudan greatly exacerbated the challenge of re-establishing the civilian character of refugee camps in the north and north-east of the country. This also affected the protection environment with the erosion of law and order in refugee settlements and camps, as well as in surrounding communities.
- Competition over scarce resources has in some places caused tensions and fighting between refugees and host communities. Greater attention must be paid to the needs of host communities in order to foster peaceful coexistence. This is important in order to minimize the risk of secondary displacement of refugees and further instability in the border regions.
- Insecurity and access constraints have required the use of air transport for goods and humanitarian personnel, driving up the costs of delivering assistance and services to refugees and the internally displaced people (IDPs).

The crisis has also stymied plans to improve camp-based refugees' living conditions through the upgrading of emergency structures into more organized, sustainable constructions.

- The South Sudanese civilian population at large is bearing the brunt of the conflict, with some 1.4 million people uprooted by the end of September 2014. The continuing violence could also precipitate famine in the country,

where millions suffer from food insecurity and varying degrees of malnutrition as they cannot plant, grow and harvest crops due to their forced displacement.

People of concern

By mid-2014, South Sudan was hosting over 250,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia and Sudan. They include over 220,000 Sudanese refugees from the Blue Nile and South Kordofan regions who depend mainly on humanitarian aid for their survival.

The refugees from the CAR, the DRC and Ethiopia are living mainly in the relatively stable Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria states, and have not been exposed to the same violence and insecurity faced by the Sudanese refugees and the IDPs.

By mid-2014, there were also over 1.4 million South Sudanese internally displaced by the conflict that erupted in Juba in December 2013. The violence that spread to large parts of the country has mostly affected Jonglei state, as well as Unity and Upper Nile states where the majority of the displaced, as well as Sudanese refugees, are staying. Nearly 10 per cent of IDPs are found in the nine United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilians sites and the overwhelming majority live in remote and often inaccessible locations.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	15,600	15,600	17,600	17,600
	Ethiopia	6,500	6,500	7,000	7,000
	Sudan	245,500	245,500	266,300	266,300
	Various	2,200	2,200	2,700	2,700
Asylum-seekers	Various	50	50	50	50
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)	South Sudan	300	300	25,000	25,000
Internally displaced	South Sudan	1,000,000	300,000	1,000,000	110,000
People in IDP-like situations	South Sudan	110,000	10,000	110,000	10,000
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-IDPs)	South Sudan	20,000	10,000	140,000	70,000
Total		1,400,150	590,150	1,568,650	508,650

¹ UNHCR also continues to work to prevent statelessness as a result of the independence of South Sudan in 2011. The Office will assist people at risk of statelessness to confirm their identity and South Sudanese nationality through civil status documentation and/or information programmes.

| Response |

Needs and strategies

UNHCR will continue to encourage the Government of South Sudan to sign and ratify relevant international conventions and treaties related to the protection of refugees and the prevention of statelessness. The Office enjoys the support of the Commission of Refugee

Affairs, which has established an active field presence in Unity and Upper Nile states hosting Sudanese refugees.

In 2015, UNHCR's main focus in South Sudan will be to respond to the needs of Sudanese refugees in the camps.

The overarching priority will be to upgrade emergency structures in all camps and enhance the shelter, health, education, water, sanitation and hygiene sectors to improve the current standards. Protection priorities will include: maintaining the civilian character of refugee settlements; improving access to and the quality of education, as a means of preventing child recruitment and child labour; enhancing the monitoring of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and referral of cases; harmonizing access to assistance for individuals with specific needs; promoting peaceful coexistence among refugees and host communities; and strengthening the Government's capacity to respond to the protection needs of refugees.

Basic services, self-reliance and identification of durable solutions will be pursued for non-Sudanese refugees remaining in camps/settlements. Protection and basic services will be continued for urban refugees, and the

Office will also promote the distribution of identity cards. UNHCR will continue facilitating voluntary repatriation of refugees whenever possible. In addition, community-based activities will be implemented for refugee/IDP returnees to support their smooth and sustainable reintegration process.

The Office will support the Government in processing applications for nationality and identity documentation to prevent statelessness.

With regard to IDPs, UNHCR, as a part of the Humanitarian Country Team in South Sudan, will lead or actively engage in the response efforts in the area of protection, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) and shelter/non-food items (NFIs), targeting the most vulnerable IDPs including those displaced outside the Protection of Civilians sites.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Health status of the population improved			
UNHCR plans to expand public primary health facilities to respond to new arrivals, improve health delivery services including availability of sufficient drugs, HIV/AIDS services as well reproductive health services.			
Under-5 Mortality rate (per 1000 population / month)	Refugees and asylum-seekers in South Sudan	0.4	0.5

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained			
Construction of 35,000 shelters and upgrading of existing semi-permanent shelters for refugees, in addition to other infrastructural improvements such as access roads to camps. Deterioration of living conditions, exposure to the elements, and the associated risk of disease and physical insecurity, may hamper the relocation of refugees from volatile border settlements to safer and better serviced camp sites.			
Provision of shelter materials for 126,000 IDPs (31,500 households) will allow for the establishment and maintenance of both emergency and transitional dwellings. If the target is not met, the IDPs will remain under makeshift shelters that would expose them to various risks and potential secondary movement.			
Percentage of households living in adequate dwellings	Refugees and asylum-seekers in South Sudan	50%	15%
	IDPs in South Sudan	11%	3%
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items			
UNHCR will provide core relief item kits to new refugee arrivals, replace worn kits for those refugees already established, and distribute sanitary kits to female refugees of child-bearing age. Lack of basic items, particularly sanitary materials for women, may impact the general health and wellbeing of the PoC.			
As part of its inter-agency response, UNHCR is planning to support 300,000 IDPs (75,000 households) with core relief items; contribute to shelter/NFI activities; and complement protection interventions, especially for people with specific needs. IDPs, including those who have lost everything and those with special needs, will further suffer from a lack of the most basic domestic items if the target is not met.			
Percentage of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	Refugees and asylum-seekers in South Sudan	100%	70%
	IDPs in South Sudan	15%	10%
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved			
Due to the ongoing conflict, the risk of gender-based violence has become pervasive in and around areas where refugees and IDPs are seeking safety. UNHCR will continue to implement activities for the prevention of and response to SGBV, including individual medical and psychosocial support for survivors, safe houses and safe areas, as well as consistent incident reporting by all funded partners.			
With limited resources, there will be an increased risk of violence and abuse especially against women, girls and boys. They will also not receive the necessary care as services may be limited to urban centres.			
Extent to which the security management system is effective in ensuring the security of PoC	Refugees and asylum-seekers in South Sudan	90%	55%
Extent to which the community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor centered protection	IDPs in South Sudan	70%	priority area
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Peaceful coexistence with local communities promoted			
UNHCR has been extending refugee and IDPs support programmes to surrounding host communities in the areas of health, education, water and sanitation. Local communities in Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Central Equatoria, despite their own poverty, have made arable lands available for setting up humanitarian bases, in addition to refugee and IDP settlements, at the expense of their own agricultural production needs. Fragile coexistence may result in tensions and violence causing new or secondary displacement and increased vulnerability for both groups.			
Extent to which local communities support continued presence of PoC	Refugees and asylum-seekers in South Sudan	75%	5%
	IDPs in South Sudan	80%	70%

| Implementation |

Coordination

UNHCR will maintain its strategic and operational partnerships to deliver protection and assistance to refugees, returnees and IDPs in the country.

Regarding IDPs, UNHCR will continue to lead the protection cluster with NRC and to co-lead the CCCM cluster, together with IOM and ACTED, as well as to support the IOM-led shelter/NFI cluster. Furthermore, the Office will continue to

undertake assessments, protection monitoring, registration of unaccompanied and separated children and advocacy together with other protection actors, the Government, OCHA, diplomatic missions and UNMISS.

In responding to refugee situations, the Office also actively coordinates with different agencies, drawing on their technical expertise and on the provision of emergency supplies.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Commissioner for Refugee Affairs, Directorate of Nationality, South Sudan AIDS Commission

NGOs:

Action Africa Help International, African Humanitarian Action, *Agence d'aide à la coopération*, Association of Christian Resource Organization Serving Sudan, UK, Care South Sudan, Danish Refugee Council, IBIS – Italy, Health Link – South Sudan, Human Development Council, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Lutheran World Federation, Non-violent Peace force, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children Fund, Samaritan's Purse – USA, World Vision International

Others:

UNOPS, UNV

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of the Interior and Wildlife Conservation

NGOs:

Médecins sans Frontières (France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain), CAFOD, Relief International, Medair, Mentor, Oxfam

Others:

FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNOCHA, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNMAS, UNMISS and WFP

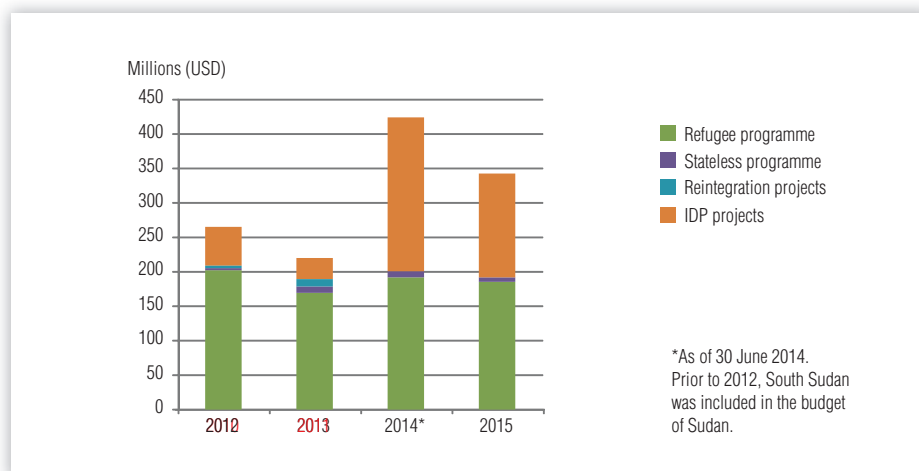
| Financial information |

The overall financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in South Sudan in 2013 were USD 220.10 million. In 2014, the comprehensive needs budget was set at USD 230.1 million; however supplementary requirements have already brought the 2014 revised budget to USD 424.3 million by June 2014.

In 2015, the financial requirements for the operation have been set at USD 342.6 million, reflecting the priority need to urgently provide basic life-saving assistance to the increasing number of internally displaced, as well as those of refugees hosted by the Government and people of South Sudan.

It is likely that there will be an appeal for supplementary requirements related to the South Sudan situation in 2015.

Budgets for South Sudan | 2012–2015



2015 budget for South Sudan | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)	192,028,753	8,771,864	223,481,738	424,282,355
Favourable protection environment				
Law and policy	1,789,931	2,979,107	1,438,496	6,207,535
Public attitude towards people of concern	1,074,931	0	0	1,074,931
Subtotal	2,864,862	2,979,107	1,438,496	7,282,466
Fair protection processes and documentation				
Reception conditions	1,399,966	0	0	1,399,966
Registration and profiling	1,649,931	0	6,238,496	7,888,427
Individual documentation	3,704,931	3,560,884	0	7,265,815
Subtotal	6,754,828	3,560,884	6,238,496	16,554,208
Security from violence and exploitation				
Protection from crime	999,966	0	0	999,966
Protection from effects of armed conflict	0	0	12,738,496	12,738,496
Prevention and response to SGBV	3,949,862	0	4,576,993	8,526,855
Protection of children	3,964,862	0	3,429,280	7,394,143
Subtotal	8,914,690	0	20,744,770	29,659,459
Basic needs and essential services				
Health	15,404,957	0	0	15,404,957
Reproductive health and HIV services	6,159,931	0	0	6,159,931
Nutrition	6,214,897	0	0	6,214,897
Food security	1,254,931	0	0	1,254,931
Water	8,769,897	0	0	8,769,897
Sanitation and hygiene	9,844,862	0	0	9,844,862
Shelter and infrastructure	26,823,378	0	15,954,481	42,777,858
Access to energy	2,399,897	0	0	2,399,897
Basic and domestic items	11,449,966	0	19,476,993	30,926,958
Services for people with specific needs	1,459,966	0	7,042,339	8,502,305
Education	18,319,862	0	0	18,319,862
Subtotal	108,102,542	0	42,473,813	150,576,355
Community empowerment and self-reliance				
Community mobilization	6,745,644	0	4,032,861	10,778,505
Coexistence with local communities	5,999,931	0	31,252,013	37,251,944
Natural resources and shared environment	1,723,966	0	0	1,723,966
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	5,101,697	0	0	5,101,697
Subtotal	19,571,237	0	35,284,874	54,856,112
Durable solutions				
Voluntary return	14,529,910	0	0	14,529,910
Integration	949,966	0	0	949,966
Subtotal	15,479,876	0	0	15,479,876
Leadership, coordination and partnerships				
Coordination and partnerships	0	0	7,676,993	7,676,993
Camp management and coordination	6,949,931	0	11,938,496	18,888,427
Donor relations and resource mobilization	2,244,862	0	0	2,244,862
Subtotal	9,194,793	0	19,615,489	28,810,282
Logistics and operations support				
Logistics and supply	8,449,897	0	0	8,449,897
Operations management, coordination and support	6,164,862	0	24,769,537	30,934,399
Subtotal	14,614,759	0	24,769,537	39,384,296
2015 total budget	185,497,586	6,539,991	150,565,477	342,603,054