



IOM/Bannon 2015



IOM South Sudan

Consolidated Appeal 2016

Overview



6.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance



1.66 million people displaced internally and 647,800 displaced to neighbouring countries



4.7 million people in need of WASH assistance



4.7 million people in need of health assistance



1.9 million people in need of shelter/NFI assistance



908,000 people in need of CCCM assistance

More than two years into the conflict in South Sudan, violence, access constraints and food insecurity continue to drive increased needs and displacement across the country. Since December 2013, the crisis has forced more than 2.3 million people from their homes, including 1.66 million people displaced internally and 647,800 others who have fled to neighbouring counties. Of these, more than 216,000 people are seeking refuge at six UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites, predominantly in Bentiu, Unity State; Malakal, Upper Nile State; and Juba, Central Equatoria State.

Humanitarian needs remain immense, particularly in conflict-affected areas. In September, an estimated 3.9 million people—34 per cent of the population—faced severe food insecurity and malnutrition, a figure 80 per cent higher than during the same time in 2014. According to the October–December IPC¹ analysis estimates, 40,000 people in Unity State were likely to face famine conditions without an immediate scale-up of humanitarian assistance.

Despite the August 2015 signing of a peace agreement, clashes continue in several parts of the country, prompting additional population displacement. Fighting in Unity State from April to present has been particularly brutal and marked by widespread violence and human rights abuses against civilians. In addition to fighting in the three conflict-affected states of Greater Upper Nile—Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile—the crisis has spread to formerly stable areas of the country, particularly Western and Central Equatoria states. Meanwhile, intercommunal conflict in Lakes and Warrap states continues to affect civilians and destabilise communities.

In 2015, the number of people sheltered at PoC sites at UNMISS bases in Bentiu and Malakal increased dramatically: in March, the combined figure for these two sites was 70,000, and, as of December 2015, it had reached 184,800. Most internally displaced persons (IDPs) indicate either conflict or food insecurity as their reasons for fleeing to the sites; however, it is misleading to attribute the huge influx to only one or the other. Protection concerns and food insecurity are intricately linked as conflict prevents civilians from producing food and precludes humanitarians from delivering assistance in a consistent manner.

As such, continued instability and food insecurity may drive additional influxes to PoC sites in 2016. For thousands facing long-term displacement, often in crowded conditions, the need for psychosocial interventions is exacerbated by poor living conditions and a breakdown of social structures.

Due to poor infrastructure, insecurity and seasonal hazards, relief operations in South Sudan continue to face huge logistical constraints. In order to mitigate high air transport costs during the rainy season, when up to 60 per cent of the country becomes inaccessible by road, humanitarians must pre-position food, fuel and other relief items during the dry season. In 2016, the pre-positioning effort faces a number of challenges, including an increased number of armed actors demanding road taxes; seizure of convoy vehicles and assets; reluctance of transport companies to travel along key yet insecure routes; security concerns and protection requirements and increases in transportation costs. Further, delivery of humanitarian assistance by river remains constrained by the limited availability and poor condition of barges and security concerns for movement along key river routes.

In 2015, economic conditions in South Sudan took a steep downward turn. The gap between the official and informal exchange rate of the South Sudanese Pound (SSP) and the US Dollar (USD) grew vast in 2015, with an official rate of approximately 3 SSP to 1 USD and an informal rate of 18 SSP to 1 USD in November. The purchasing power of South Sudanese has shrunk and market shortages are posing an additional burden. The dire economic situation has led to a record increase in crime in Juba and across the country as the population faces severe challenges in accessing cash, food and fuel.

South Sudan ranks among the most dangerous places in the world for humanitarians, and violence against aid workers continues to hinder the humanitarian response. 2015 witnessed an increasingly negative sentiment toward international actors among

officials and civilians, stemming from both negative media coverage and the declining economy. Since mid-2015, attacks against non-governmental organisation (NGO) compounds have increased dramatically, as have attacks against humanitarian convoys of food and other assistance. Most tragically, at least 43 humanitarian aid workers have lost their lives since the conflict began two years ago. Countless instances of violence against and harassment of aid workers frequently hamper humanitarian access.

The crisis continues to trigger major public health risks and communicable disease outbreaks. In 2015, a cholera outbreak killed 46 people and malaria hit epidemic levels, killing more than 262 in IDP sites alone and leading to worrying health indicators and deteriorating nutritional status of children under five years of age. Seasonal flooding is expected to further raise health risks and hinder humanitarian ability to respond.

IOM remains cautiously optimistic that the Peace Agreement signed in August can be implemented and is committed to the voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees, when possible and appropriate. IOM welcomes the opportunity to work with the Transitional Government of National Unity and, especially, a consolidated humanitarian commission comprising the Government's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and the Opposition's Relief Organization for South Sudan. Prior to the conflict, the RRC was a strong and effective body with countrywide capacity.

In this context, the humanitarian community projects that 6.1 million people will be in need of assistance in 2016. The 2016 South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), developed in close coordination with all Clusters, appeals for USD 1.3 billion to target 5.1 million people for assistance. While humanitarian needs will be greater in 2016 than years before, the size of the target population reflects an understanding that less funding will be available in 2016 for South Sudan due to competing dire humanitarian needs elsewhere in the world.

Developed in line with the HRP and within the framework of the Cluster System, IOM's 2016 humanitarian programme requirement is USD 80.2 million. The appeal highlights emergency humanitarian assistance that IOM proposes to deliver in response to the ongoing crisis. The appeal is based on IOM's existing capacity to undertake proposed action, in close coordination with humanitarian partners, focusing on the most urgent needs of the affected population. In total, IOM is appealing for USD 103 million, which includes funding for protection, migration management and transition and recovery programmes.



Bentiu PoC site © IOM/Bannon 2015

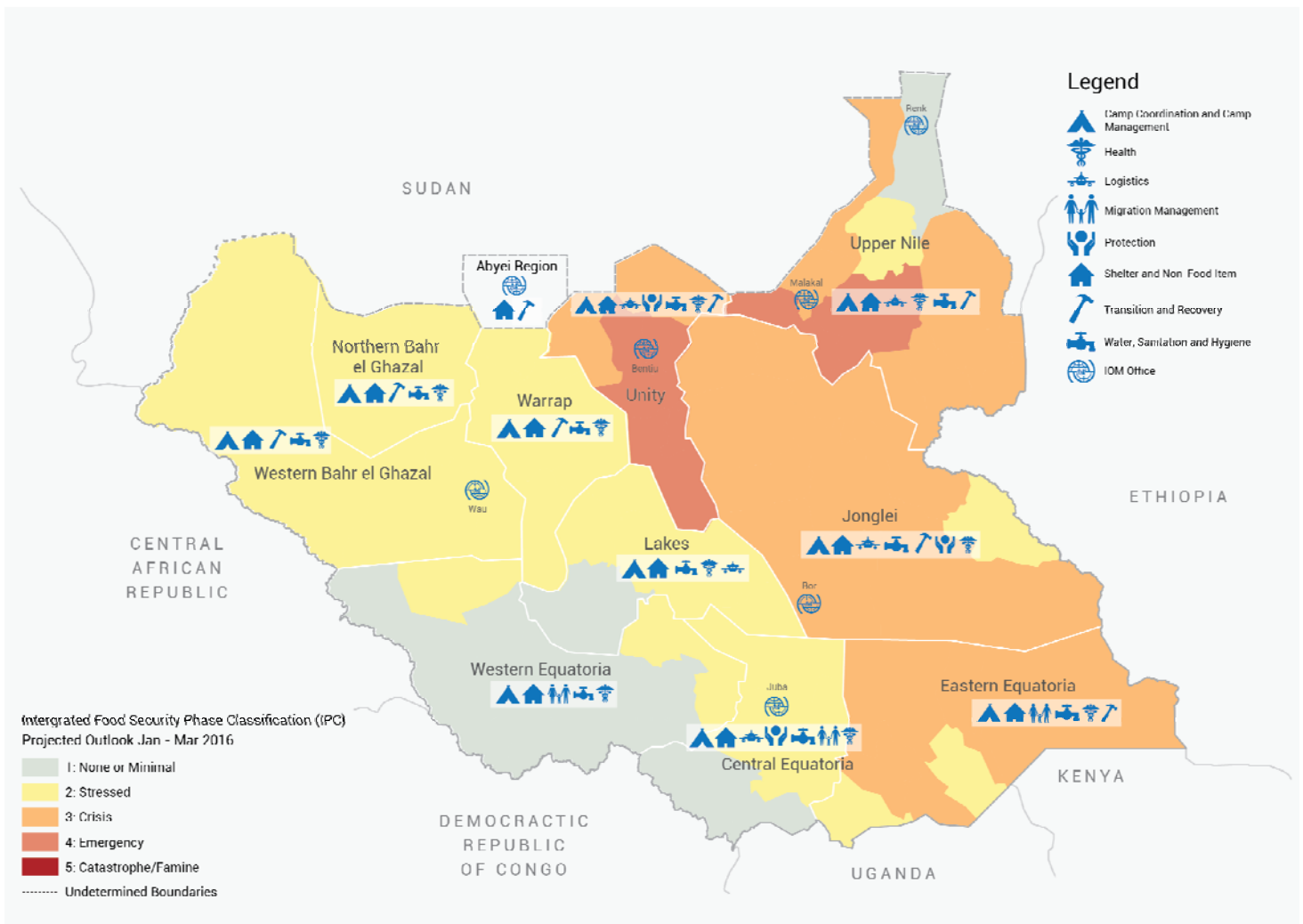
IOM in South Sudan

IOM has had an operational presence in South Sudan since 2005 and established the country office in 2011 following the country's independence. IOM South Sudan is one of the Organization's largest missions, with a staff of 360, including 100 international staff; an operational budget of USD 90 million and offices in Juba, Bentiu, Bor, Malakal, Renk, Wau and the Abyei Administrative Area.²

Immediately after the conflict erupted in December 2013, the Mission restructured its activities in response to the new dynamic. Missions engaged primarily in transition and recovery activities were closed or down-sized, offices in Malakal and Bentiu were augmented to provide multi-sector assistance in the PoC sites and a new office was opened in Bor. In the PoC sites, IOM has established a biometric registration system to improve service provision; expanded the sites in order to relocate IDPs to areas suitable for shelters within the UNMISS bases; and built and managed Humanitarian Hubs to provide accommodation, offices and logistics bases for 30 humanitarian agencies, or approximately 500 humanitarian workers.

IOM implements an integrated multi-sectoral approach to humanitarian assistance that provides a holistic response to the ongoing crisis. Within the Cluster System, IOM is the Lead Agency for the Shelter and Non-Food Items Cluster and the Co-Lead of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster, as well as a significant cluster partner for WASH, Health and Logistics.

In order to protect development gains achieved in the years prior to the crisis and support implementation of the Peace Agreement, IOM carries out peacebuilding and migration management programmes, where possible and appropriate. IOM South Sudan continues to monitor the movements of South Sudanese returns to and within the country.



I. IOM Responses by Cluster



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Provision of Cluster coordination for the CCCM sector

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster was activated in South Sudan following the eruption of conflict in December 2013 to facilitate the delivery of lifesaving services to IDPs sheltering in displacement sites throughout the country. IOM and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees co-lead the CCCM Cluster, in coordination with ACTED. IOM also serves as the CCCM State Focal Point in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal states.

As a result of long-term displacement, there is great need for the CCCM Cluster to continue coordinating the response of partners to best provide assistance to IDPs living in displacement sites. The Cluster estimates that overall displacement numbers in South Sudan will remain static in early 2016, with the most acute needs remaining in Greater Upper Nile. Inter-communal conflict in other areas of the country, such as Lakes and Western Equatoria states, will continue to drive needs.

Objectives of IOM as co-lead of the CCCM Cluster in 2016:

1. Overall Cluster Coordination: Develop and implement strategy for CCCM response partners to ensure a harmonized approach to camp management; provide technical support to Cluster partners; facilitate inter-cluster coordination and support Cluster efforts to build capacity through provision of technical staff.
2. Information Management: Facilitate prioritization of sectoral responses and ensure provision of regular information on conditions within IDP sites through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM); carry out IDP registration and update existing registries to ensure that disaggregated data is available to partners and provide regular updates for humanitarian partners through CCCM information management tools.



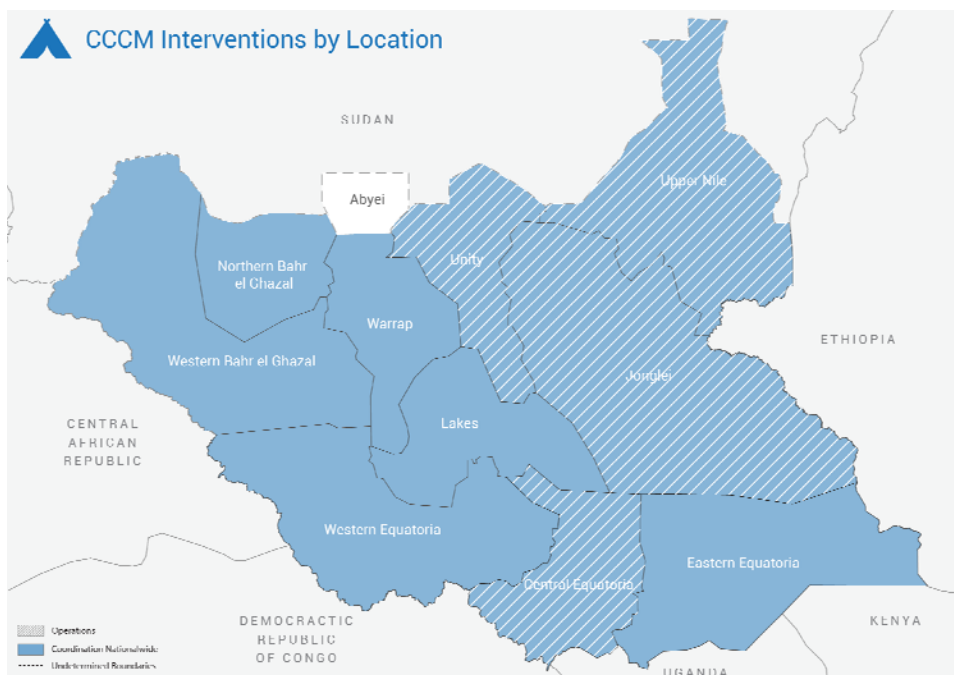
Verification exercise at Bentiu PoC site © IOM/2015

Provision of CCCM services to displaced populations in South Sudan

In 2016, IOM will strengthen CCCM structures to improve living conditions of IDPs and, when appropriate, facilitate durable solutions for displaced populations.

While living conditions at PoC sites have improved considerably through expansion projects in 2014 and 2015, the continuous influx of new arrivals has placed great stress on already stretched humanitarian services. Existing sites require maintenance and, in some cases, expansion and improvement to accommodate possible influxes and address the protection needs of the most vulnerable. For some IDPs in PoC sites, lack of freedom of movement to leave remains a key issue, especially for those in areas where they are in the ethnic minority.

To provide safe and secure accommodation and office space for humanitarian agencies operating in PoC sites, IOM administers Humanitarian Hubs in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal. While Hubs in Malakal and Bentiu have been expanded throughout 2014 and 2015, they have reached maximum capacity and require further expansion and improvement.



In 2016, IOM CCCM operations aim to

1. Implement site coordination and management of the Bentiu PoC to improve provision of humanitarian assistance;
2. Facilitate the further improvement and expansion of IDP sites to alleviate congestion;
3. Ensure the care and maintenance of existing PoC sites in Bentiu and Malakal;
4. Improve and maintain Humanitarian Hubs at the PoC sites in Bentiu, Bor and Malakal;
5. Where possible and appropriate and when guided by the community, facilitate the depopulation of PoC sites located in areas where reintegration is not possible in the short term;
6. Identify and refer foreign nationals stranded in South Sudan as a result of the ongoing crisis.



Landworks at Bentiu PoC site © IOM/2015

CCCM Programme Budget requirements in 2016

CAP CODE	Title	Budget (USD)
SSD-16/CSS/88788	Provision of Cluster coordination for the CCCM Sector	4,600,000
SSD-16/CSS/88779	Provision of CCCM services to displaced populations in South Sudan	17,500,000
	Total	22,100,000



Health

Sustaining life-saving primary health care services and provision of rapid response and psychosocial support for vulnerable IDPs, returnees and affected host communities in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei

South Sudan has among the worst global health indicators in the world as access to primary health care (PHC) services remains constrained for a large majority of the population. In conflict-affected areas of Greater Upper Nile, 56 per cent of health facilities are non-functioning, making it vital to provide lifesaving care through mobile and semi-static clinics.

In 2016, the UN estimates that more than 4.7 million people will be in need of health assistance. Health risk factors are increased due to displacement, overcrowding, poor hygiene and sanitation practices, seasonal disease outbreaks and chronic exposure to violence. In addition, malaria upsurges in Bentiu and Malakal, combined with other disease outbreaks, have further stretched the capacity of critical services.

In 2015 at the Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites, IOM conducted more than 138,500 consultations, facilitated nearly 2,000 facility-based deliveries and vaccinated more than 16,200 children under five. IOM's oral cholera vaccination campaigns in Malakal and Bentiu PoCs have helped to avoid cholera outbreaks. In Malakal, IOM opened a new clinic in December 2015. Furthermore, IOM is responding to the needs of an estimated 22,800 IDPs, refugees, and returnees in Renk County, providing lifesaving basic services through semi-static clinics.

In 2016, IOM will maintain its static and semi-mobile clinic strategy in Bentiu, Malakal and Renk, providing lifesaving primary health care and referral services; antenatal and postnatal care, as well as emergency obstetric and normal deliveries; prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and family planning;



IOM midwife facilitates safe delivery at Malakal PoC © IOM/Bannon 2015

nutritional screening and mass and routine immunizations and health education.

To address vulnerable households out-of-reach of IOM static clinics, IOM will continue to mobilise its Rapid Response Health Teams stationed within PoC sites, to deliver life-saving primary health care and nutrition services to hard-to-reach populations. Through its capacity to deploy multi-sector rapid respond teams, IOM can address a range of humanitarian needs in an effective and timely manner.

IOM will continue to play an active role in the WASH Cluster, which allows for synergistic programming between the two sectors. IOM health and WASH teams continue to work closely to ensure that hygiene promoters are trained on basic health messaging and health promoters receive training on hygiene messaging.

IOM is part of an interagency pilot project to mainstream protection into health services in 2016. Beyond the acute emergency phase, IOM will integrate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) into ongoing primary health care services.

IOM also aims to contribute to the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of HIV and Tuberculosis (TB) among IDPs. IOM has already taken steps to initiate TB diagnosis and treatment in addition to scaling up HIV programming, including Anti-Retroviral Therapy, in the Bentiu PoC.



Health check-up at Bentiu PoC © IOM/Bannon 2015

In 2016, IOM will contribute to the reduction of avoidable mortality and morbidity through

1. The provision of life-saving, rapid response primary health care services in the PoC sites in Bentiu and Malakal, and in Renk;
2. TB and HIV diagnosis and treatment;
3. Strengthening access to MHPSS for vulnerable IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected host communities.

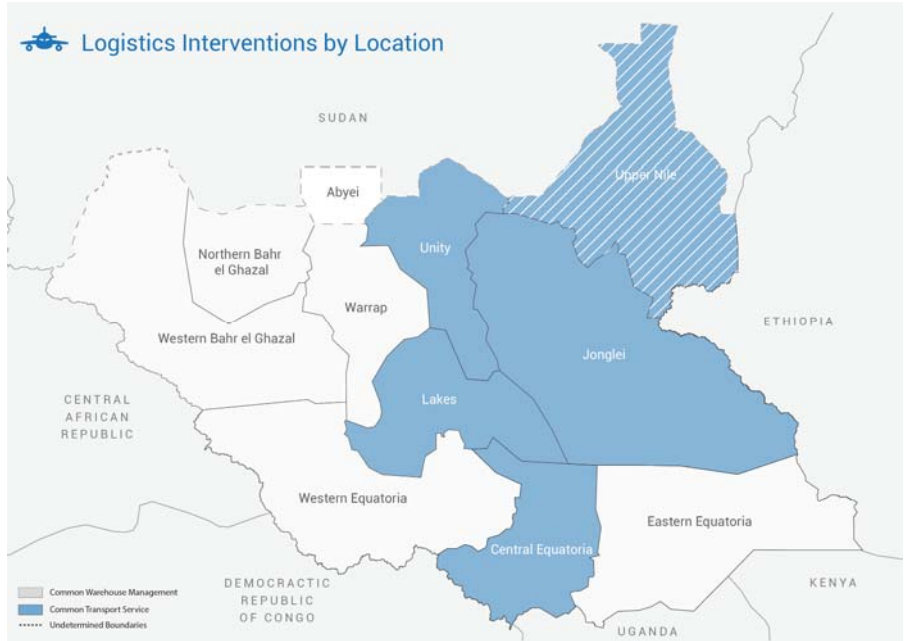
Health Programme Budget requirements in 2016

CAP Code	Title	Budget (USD)
SSD-16/H/88892	Sustaining life-saving primary health care services and provision of rapid response and psychosocial support for vulnerable IDPs, returnees and affected host communities in Upper Nile, Unity, and Jonglei states	9,000,000
	Total	9,000,000

Provision of common logistics services for humanitarians in South Sudan

Conflict and seasonal hazards make logistics a complicated undertaking in South Sudan, with more than 600,000 square kilometres of land area and one of the least-developed road networks in the world. In addition, over 60 per cent of the country is cut-off from road travel during the rainy season, and violence-related access constraints frequently hinder logistics activities.

To help relief agencies deliver in this context, IOM supports logistics operations across South Sudan through the Common-Transport Service (CTS). The CTS is a free-for-user service that transports humanitarian supplies to key operational areas and field locations to help partners provide assistance to vulnerable populations.



In 2016, IOM Logistics will

1. Facilitate the CTS with a fleet of IOM-managed trucks in close coordination with the Logistics Cluster;
2. Support the Logistics Cluster in loading and offloading humanitarian cargo sent by air and river transport;
3. Maintain and improve Humanitarian Logistics Hubs in Bentiu, Malakal and Melut to increase overall storage capacity;
4. Manage a Common Warehouse in Malakal and other priority locations.



Logistics Programme Budget requirements in 2016

CAP CODE	Title	Requested
SSD-16/CSS/88865	Provision of common logistics services for humanitarians in the Republic of South Sudan	4,550,000
	Total	4,550,000



Shelter and Non-Food Items

Coordinated provision of emergency Shelter and NFIs to people with identified need

Emergency shelter and non-food items (NFI) needs will continue to be widespread in 2016 as populations remain displaced, new displacement occurs and an emerging caseload of newly vulnerable populations are unable to provide basic materials for themselves due to failing markets, localized conflict, droughts, floods and reduced harvests of staple foods.

In order to meet acute needs, Shelter and NFI responses require a dedicated coordination body to lead robust planning and ensure the effectiveness of emergency preparedness and response of the Cluster. Towards this end, IOM will ensure the continued operation of the Shelter/NFI Cluster coordination team to support partners and contribute to implementation of targeted responses. The Cluster coordination team at the national level will ensure that a harmonized and effective approach to Shelter/NFI assistance is implemented at all levels of the response.

As part of its Cluster responsibilities, IOM will maintain its mobile Shelter/NFI response team. Given the Cluster's needs-based approach to assistance, it is critical that partners are capable of responding to multiple waves of displacement within a complex operating environment. As provider of last resort, IOM has a responsibility to fill any existing gaps in the response. Furthermore, the IOM mobile response team will continue to provide on-the-ground capacity building for partners to ensure that responses are conducted in a manner consistent with the over-arching Cluster strategy and based on humanitarian principle.

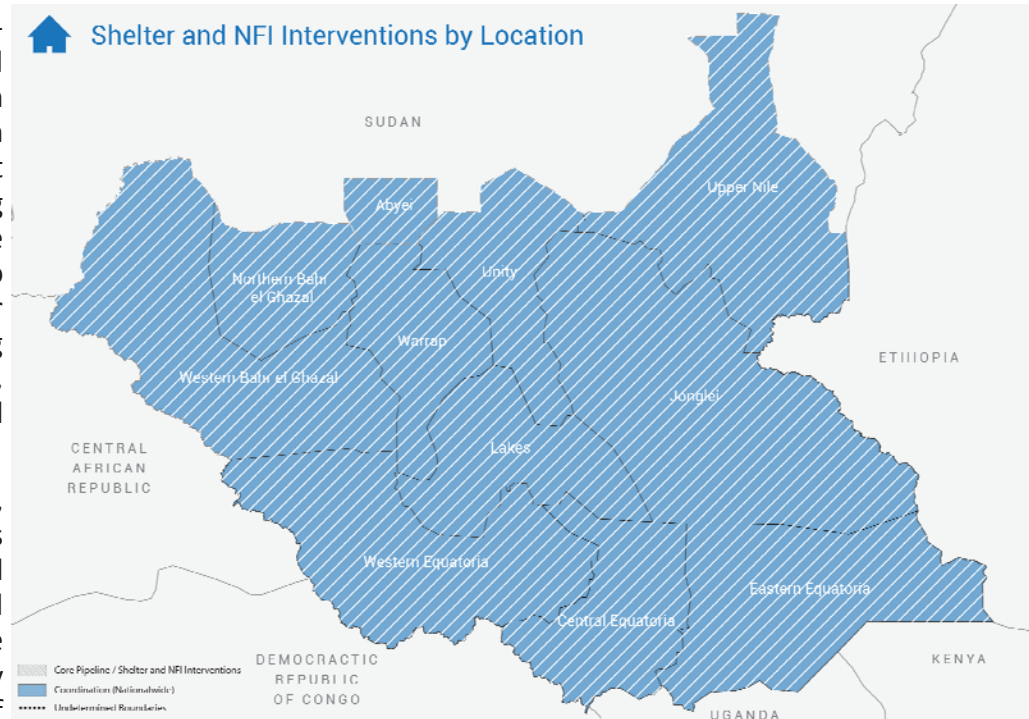
To promote coordination of the Shelter/NFI response, IOM will ensure that

1. Overall Shelter/NFI response in South Sudan is carried out in an effective and coordinated manner through a harmonized framework for response;
2. Acute Shelter/NFI needs of 40,000 households are met through the immediate mobilization of a frontline mobile response team in the most vulnerable areas, both in response to Cluster gaps and to build the capacity of partners.

Provision of shelter materials and NFI to people in need in South Sudan

The Shelter/NFI Cluster estimates that 1.62 million people in South Sudan will be in need of NFI and shelter support in 2016. In the face of limited resources, access constraints and the associated capacity to respond, the Shelter/NFI Cluster will target 800,000 individuals with NFIs and 200,000 with shelter materials in 2016.

IOM will manage the core pipeline to ensure partners have sufficient and timely access to key items. In order to maximize the opportunity to transport stock by road in the dry season, IOM will plan according to the seasons to ensure swift delivery of lifesaving assistance by pre-positioning stock in strategic field locations across the country.



In 2016, the Cluster and the pipeline will maintain flexibility regarding the packages of assistance and the modalities used to conduct responses. The contents of packages of assistance will be strictly based on thorough needs assessments and include only key items needed on a lifesaving basis. As a last resort and where assessments are not possible due to protection and security concerns, the pipeline will contribute to multi-sectoral, rapid response packages known as “survival kits.”

IOM’s pipeline team will work closely with the Cluster and State Focal Points across the country to ensure prioritized and coordinated coverage, minimizing gaps and overlaps of service.

- IOM will provide critical shelter and NFI materials by**
1. Procuring, storing and ensuring partner access to loose NFIs and shelter materials, targeting 800,000 and 200,000 people, respectively, as well as procuring and maintaining warehouses for storage in field locations and the logistics hubs;
 2. Contracting trucks to move shelter and NFI stock to logistic hubs and distribution sites in field locations;
 3. Contracting air assets to transport shelter and NFI stock to areas not feasibly reached by road;
 4. Monitoring and tracking the common pipeline;
 5. Conducting rapid and full post-distribution monitoring exercises on distributions of pipeline materials.



Communal shelters provide safe cover for new arrivals at the Malakal PoC © IOM/Bannon 2015

Shelter/NFI Programme Budget requirements in 2016

CAP Code	Title	Budget (USD)
SSD-16/S-NF/88874	Coordinated provision of emergency shelter and NFIs to people with identified need in South Sudan	1,722,150
SSD-16/S-NF/88914	Provision of shelter materials and NFI to people in need in South Sudan	21,751,444
	Total	23,473,594

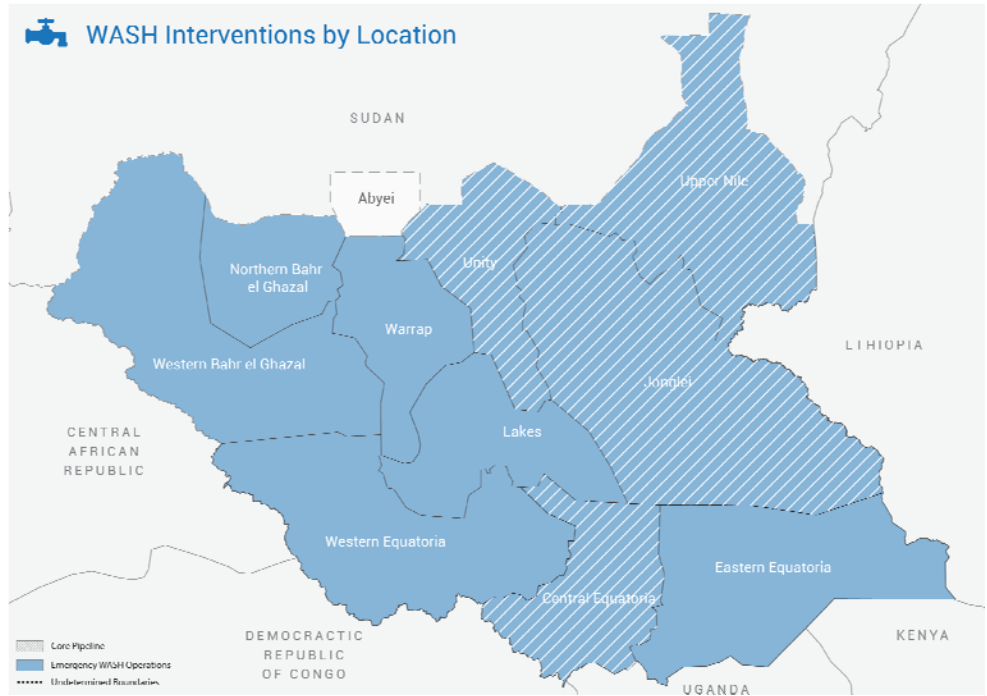


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Provision of emergency WASH assistance for affected populations in South Sudan

Across South Sudan, the crisis has placed significant strain on existing WASH infrastructure and practices, particularly in remote areas where IDPs have integrated into communities with already limited access to basic services. The safety and wellbeing of IDPs and host communities depends on effective and timely humanitarian interventions to meet urgent needs, including access to safe water and adequate sanitation, as well as hygiene promotion.

In 2016, a continuous scale-up in WASH infrastructures and resources is needed to meet growing needs and SPHERE standards in key locations and ensure that improved WASH services are maintained to prevent the onset of diseases among vulnerable populations. Further, synergised efforts between health and hygiene promotion campaigns will be critical to reducing morbidity and improving living conditions in displacement sites.



Hygiene promotion session at Bentiu PoC © IOM/Bannon 2015

IOM is the main WASH provider at the PoC sites in Bentiu, Malakal and Melut, Upper Nile, reaching a combined population of more than 178,000 IDPs with various WASH interventions. During 2015, IOM established and implemented complex WASH infrastructure in the sites. However, increases in the PoC populations in Bentiu and Malakal in 2015 caused additional demand on already stretched services. Improvements are required to meet new caseloads and undertake continued operations and maintenance.

In addition, Bentiu, Malakal and Melut towns have been heavily damaged by the conflict, with most of the populations fleeing into the PoC sites. Assistance to these towns has been highlighted as a key action to reduce the pull factor to the highly congested PoC sites. IOM will work with key stakeholders to undertake activities to improve the WASH conditions in these locations, with an estimated beneficiary population of 30,000 IDPs and host community members.

IOM will support the overall WASH Cluster response through the following three main activities:

1. Sustained support through a dedicated WASH State Focal Point for Upper Nile State;
2. Emergency WASH services in Bentiu, Malakal and Melut PoC sites, ensuring that WASH activities are scaled up or revised depending on the changing situation, as well as gender-sensitive;
3. Expansion of WASH services to IDPs and host communities in Bentiu, Malakal and Melut towns, or in identified priority settlements and vulnerable host communities in Upper Nile and Unity.



IDPs access safe drinking water at an IOM water point in Bentiu PoC © IOM/Bannon 2015

Procurement and management of Core Pipeline WASH emergency supplies to support the enhancement of the WASH sector's preparedness and response in South Sudan

The WASH Cluster has conveyed the need to maintain a robust and high-performing core pipeline to ensure adequate pre-positioning of WASH supplies in key locations and the ability for mobile responses in critical areas with limited humanitarian presence.



Malakal PoC © IOM/Bannon 2015

IOM has managed the WASH core pipeline in South Sudan since 2014 and successfully supported the WASH Cluster to meet its objectives during this time. In 2016, IOM will continue to support the Cluster by aiming to procure and manage core pipeline supplies to benefit nearly 172,000 people in need. The WASH Cluster core pipeline project will provide emergency WASH supplies to implementing partners. IOM will ensure that adequate supplies are strategically pre-positioned during the 2016 dry season to respond to displacement and potential disease outbreaks through the 2016 rainy season. Pre-positioning of WASH supplies at the state level in Central Equatorial, Lakes, Upper Nile and Unity states will support the Cluster response in areas of high malnutrition and disease outbreak.



Handwashing lessons at Malakal PoC © IOM/Fierro 2015

IOM will enhance the WASH sector’s preparedness and response by

1. Procuring adequate WASH emergency supplies, targeting nearly 172,000 IDPs, returnees, refugees and the vulnerable host community members;
2. Transporting emergency WASH supplies to Malakal, Bentiu, Melut and Rumbek;
3. Storing/managing emergency WASH supplies at IOM warehouses in Bentiu, Juba, Malakal, Melut, and Rumbek;
4. Monitoring supply delivery, storage and utilization and periodic reporting to the WASH Cluster on current stocks.

Provision of emergency mobile WASH assistance to IDPs and vulnerable communities

Access to WASH services has been challenging due to the already limited resources and destruction of community infrastructure in many areas of the country. The lack of safe drinking water and ability for safe excreta disposal and poor hygiene practices have left a large proportion of the population at risk of preventable diseases. Many IDPs remain in remote and rural locations that are hard to reach, and host communities are vulnerable with limited coping abilities to withstand the shocks as a result of continued conflict.

In 2016, IOM will provide emergency WASH assistance through the deployment of mobile Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPnR) teams to remote locations where IDPs and vulnerable communities lack such services. The EPnR teams aim to provide a rapid response to communities residing in remote locations and encourage sustainability of good hygiene and sanitation practices through community-driven hygiene promotion activities.

In 2016, IOM EPnR teams plan to

- Target vulnerable communities with the provision of an initial package of basic WASH items and activities, such as repairing water sources; installing water treatment systems; distributing WASH items; installing sanitation facilities; providing technical training to communities on maintenance of boreholes and water treatment systems and improving hygiene promotion capacity.

WASH Programme Budget Requirements in 2016

CAP Code	Title	Budget (USD)
SSD-16/WS/88860	Provision of emergency WASH assistance for affected populations in South Sudan	9,500,000
SSD-16/WS/88910	Procurement and management of Core Pipeline WASH emergency supplies to support the enhancement of the WASH sector's preparedness and response in South Sudan	5,500,000
SSD-16/WS/88823	Provision of emergency mobile WASH assistance to IDPs and vulnerable communities	1,100,000
	Total	16,100,000



Safe drinking water flows from a borehole repaired by an IOM Rapid Response Team in Kandak, Jonglei State © IOM/Zocherman 2015



Coordination and Common Services

Support to humanitarian with lightweight base camps, national NGO support centres and fuel storage within Juba for NGOs

In order to provide at-risk populations with lifesaving services in an increasingly complex, insecure and hazardous operating environment, IOM will work with the humanitarian community to support frontline activities with reliable and quality light base camps, work spaces for national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and fuel storage.

Light base camps will help establish/re-establish humanitarian presence in deep field locations. Light base camps and national NGO work spaces will be designed in a cost-effective manner while still meeting the essential needs of organisations. As logistical constraints and procurement are a consistent issue in South Sudan, the implementation of these services is necessary and urgent.

IOM will work closely with relevant Clusters and State Focal Points across the country to ensure prioritised and coordinated coverage and minimise gaps or overlaps of service. IOM will plan according to the seasons to ensure swift project implementation.

Through the CCS Cluster, IOM will

- Support humanitarian partners with deep-field coordination hubs supported with basic infrastructure;
- Support NGOs with service centres and basic infrastructure in key areas and
- Store fuel for use by humanitarian organisations.



Light base camp in Koch, Unity State © IOM/2014

CCS Programme Budget Requirements in 2016

CAP Code	Title	Budget (USD)
SSD-16/CSS/89930	Support to humanitarian with lightweight base camps (LBCs), national NGO support centres and fuel storage within Juba for NGOs	5,000,000
	Total	5,000,000



IDPs access safe water provided by IOM at Bentiu PoC © IOM/Bannon 2015

Overall Funding Requirements for IOM's Humanitarian Response in 2016

IOM's humanitarian programme requirement for 2016 is USD 80.2 million

Cluster	CAP Code	Title	Amount (USD)
CCCM	SSD-16/CSS/88788	Provision of Cluster coordination for the CCCM Sector	4,600,000
CCCM	SSD-16/CSS/88779	Provision of CCCM services to displaced populations in South Sudan	17,500,000
Health	SSD-16/H/88892	Sustaining life-saving primary health care services and provision of rapid response and psychosocial support for vulnerable IDPs, returnees and affected host communities in Upper Nile, Unity, and Jonglei states	9,000,000
Logistics	SSD-16/CSS/88865	Provision of common logistics services for humanitarians in the Republic of South Sudan	4,550,000
Shelter/NFI	SSD-16/S-NF/88874	Coordinated provision of emergency shelter and NFIs to people with identified need in South Sudan	1,722,150
Shelter/NFI	SSD-16/S-NF/88914	Provision of shelter materials and NFI to people in need in South Sudan	21,751,444
WASH	SSD-16/WS/88860	Provision of emergency WASH assistance for affected populations in South Sudan	9,500,000
WASH	SSD-16/WS/88910	Procurement and management of Core Pipeline WASH emergency supplies to support the enhancement of the WASH sector's preparedness and response in South Sudan	5,500,000
WASH	SSD-16/WS/88823	Provision of emergency mobile WASH assistance to IDPs and vulnerable communities	1,100,000
CCS	SSD-16/CSS/89930	Support to humanitarians with Lightweight Base Camps (LBCs), national NGO support centres and fuel storage within Juba for NGOs	5,000,000
Total (10 Projects)			80,223,594

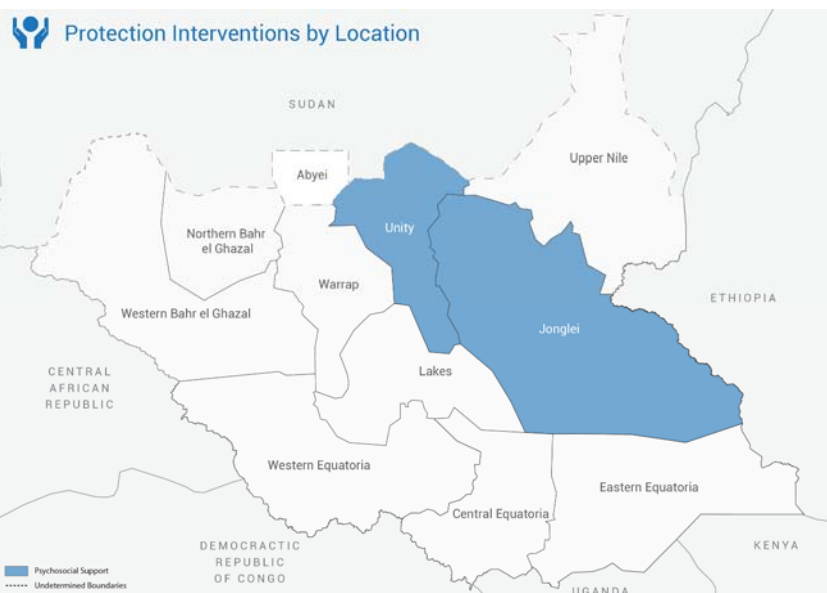


Aerial view of Bentiu PoC after site expansion led by IOM © IOM/Bannon 2015

II. IOM Protection Response

Psychosocial Support

IDPs continue to face serious protection, psychosocio-economic and security risks as the experience of violence, displacement, and widespread tensions have contributed to community-wide emotional distress. As of December 2015, more than 216,000 people were sheltering in PoC sites inside UNMISS bases as safe returns were not possible for many. Psychosocial assessments conducted by IOM in the Bentiu and Malakal PoC sites in 2015 indicate depression, frustration and social withdrawal among IDPs. While findings may be attributed to a normal result of overcrowded and confined living spaces, the continued influx of IDPs into PoCs is increasing congestion and straining humanitarian resources.



Scaling up urgent, supportive, non-clinical, community-based psychosocial support is critical. Although tensions have been building since 2014, the last six months have seen a significant increase in gang activity and violence in PoCs as a result of the breakdown of social structures. Women and children are particularly



vulnerable as overcrowded living areas, conflict over the lack of resources and lack of participation in community authority structures may contribute to sexual- and gender-based violence (GBV).

IOM is uniquely positioned to address the full spectrum of MHPSS from both semi-specialised services through primary health care support and family support services through protection programming. IOM is currently addressing psychosocial needs of IDPs at the Bentiu and Bor PoC sites through community-based activities.

In 2016, IOM plans to continue capacity-building exercises on mainstreaming protection through MHPSS-sensitive interventions and Psychological First Aid training for CCCM, education and protection partners.

IOM is a member of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support globally, an active member of the Psychosocial Support Working Group under the Protection Cluster and the Ministry of Health MHPSS Platform.



Members of the MHPSS group in Bor PoC © IOM/Bannon 2015

In 2016, IOM will support the psychosocial needs of affected populations through a two-fold approach by

1. Facilitating training in basic psychosocial support and discussion groups for women and girls, especially for GBV survivors; training community members to conduct counselling activities and provide family and community level support;
2. Strengthening the capacity and harmonization of trainings on protection mainstreaming and MHPSS for key partners in other sectors, such as CCCM, education and health.

The Protection Programme Budget Requirement for 2016 is USD 991,711



Bentiu PoC © IOM/Bannon 2015

III. Programmes in Transition and Recovery and Migration Management

In 2016, IOM's Transition and Recovery and Migration Management programmes will continue to operate alongside the overall humanitarian response, carrying out peacebuilding and development interventions in areas where conditions allow. These programmes are particularly crucial for implementation of the Peace Agreement, which outlines cooperation in key sectors, including humanitarian assistance, reconstruction, transitional justice and reconciliation. Programming in return and reintegration, community stabilization, reconstruction, rehabilitation and alternative livelihoods are needed in areas where conflict has destroyed public infrastructure and services and frayed social structures and communities.

Transition and Recovery: Peacebuilding and Community Stabilisation

IOM has gained extensive experience in post-conflict transition and recovery and community stabilisation programming in the region. These programmes utilise community-based peacebuilding and conflict mitigation strategies to foster communication and accountability within and between all sectors of society, particularly in areas of high return or affected by intercommunal conflict. Transition and recovery projects also promote dialogue and boost local economies by facilitating trade, income-generation projects and construction or rehabilitation of key infrastructure.

Individuals, families and communities are recognised as agents in their own development and in proactively finding their own solutions. Community participation is a fundamental part of transition and recovery programming, stressing the importance of peace for development and the necessity of assuming responsibility for the sustainability of projects, within a framework of cooperation with government institutions. Furthermore, transition and recovery activities help ensure the continuity of humanitarian interventions and an effective, sustainable transition to recovery and development.

IOM's transition and recovery interventions focus on key geographic areas where peacebuilding and community stabilisation interventions are possible and necessary, such as parts of Jonglei, Warrap and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states, the Greater Pibor Administrative Area and the Abyei Administrative Area.



Literacy course in Abyei © IOM/Zocherman 2015

In 2016, IOM's Transition and Recovery interventions aim to

1. Enable returnees and residents to establish or restore sustainable livelihoods, expand and generate context-specific and market-linked livelihood opportunities and skills training, and rehabilitate or rebuild productive, community prioritised infrastructure;
2. Revitalise the agriculture and livestock sector and promote rural connectivity and development, particularly crucial in Abyei;
3. Develop a foundation for peaceful coexistence through peacebuilding projects and infrastructure rehabilitation;
4. Build confidence in local institutions and governing bodies and empower the most vulnerable populations through programming, training, and workshops;
5. Promote and support traditional justice systems to fill the gap in statutory law in remote locations and educate communities on human rights principles;
6. Provide humane and orderly transport assistance to those returning to South Sudan or those moving within South Sudan, including coordinating with relevant authorities, as feasible and appropriate.

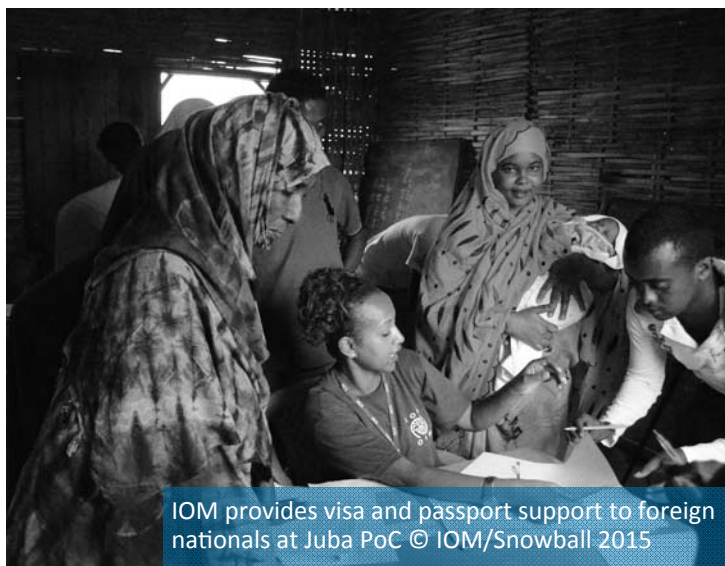
Transition and Recovery Budget Requirement for 2016 and 2017 is USD 16.5 million



Migration Management

South Sudan faces deep challenges due to vast and extremely porous borders, lack of infrastructure and weak law enforcement capacity. South Sudan continues to be used as a mixed migration transit route, especially for those travelling onwards to Europe or South Africa. There are very few facilities or services provided at the borders and within South Sudan for migrants caught in crisis and in need of assistance, basic services and protection.

IOM works closely with the Government, humanitarian and development partners, and migrants to improve migration management and advocate for better assistance and protections. IOM offers policy guidance, supports institutional capacity building and training and works to improve immigration and border management. In addition, IOM supports assisted voluntary return and provides support to vulnerable migrants and migrants caught in crisis.



IOM provides visa and passport support to foreign nationals at Juba PoC © IOM/Snowball 2015

To enable sustainable development through a transitional period, IOM programmes aim to promote and support national ownership of systems, processes and response mechanisms, and build the resilience of authorities, communities and individuals.

In 2016, IOM is planning to undertake the following activities as part of the ongoing effort to contribute to migration management in South Sudan:

1. Integrated border management activities and support for migration policy and legislation;
2. Improve national coordination and dialogue mechanisms and strengthen cross-border cooperation;
3. Emergency consular assistance, supporting assisted voluntary return (AVR) and enhancing response mechanisms, protection and assistance for vulnerable migrants and migrants caught in crisis.

Immigration and Border Management Programme Requirement for 2016: USD 5.3 million

End notes

1. Integrated Food Security Phase (IPC) Classification
2. The Abyei Administrative Area is a territory of more than 10,000 square kilometres bordering Sudan and South Sudan and disputed by the two countries. While the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement mandated a referendum to determine Abyei's permanent status, the vote has yet to be held due to disputes over who qualifies to vote and composition of the Abyei Referendum Commission.

For more information, please contact the IOM Programme Support Unit at ssudanpsu@iom.int or visit <http://southsudan.iom.int/>.