

HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP)

SUDAN and SOUTH SUDAN

AMOUNT: EUR 112 715 000

0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP

Third modification

Since the second modification of the HIP, the humanitarian situation in South Sudan has kept worsening with **1.44 million new Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), including over 102 000 IDPs in the Protection of Civilians (PoC) areas, and over 483 000 fleeing to neighbouring countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda), including over 113 000 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan in a dire nutritional status.**

South Sudan is one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world as demonstrated by the highest levels of acute malnutrition (child starvation) in the world. WFP and FAO estimate that out of a population of 12 million in South Sudan, nearly half are food insecure to some degree. An estimated 1.5 people are currently severely food insecure (about twice as many people now compared to the same period in 2013 are severely food insecure), out of which almost a million children are moderately or severely acutely malnourished. During 2014 UNICEF estimated that 50 000 children under 5 were at risk of death from acute malnutrition. Admissions into selective feeding programmes are already beginning to build towards what are expected to be similar levels in 2015. UN agencies estimate that 2.5 million would face severe food insecurity in early 2015. Aid organisations urgently need USD 600 million to allow them reach these food insecure people and pre-position supplies ahead of the 2015 rainy season.

While the cholera outbreak has been brought under control, there are **ongoing epidemic outbreaks** such as malaria, Hepatitis E, measles and Kala Azar (a disease spread by sand flies).

In the past three months, persistent insecurity in Jonglei, Lakes, Unity and Upper Nile states has **continued causing deaths, injuries, displacement and disrupted livelihoods.** The dry season and associated opening of roads has seen an uptick in violence as government forces and their allies launch attacks on opposition areas. Some IDPs are sheltered inside UN peacekeeping bases, far larger numbers are scattered in remote areas. Many of these are hard to reach due to logistical constraints or because of the impediments imposed by the warring parties. At almost all displacement sites, in addition to the protection risks, the population faces health risks resulting from overcrowding, appalling hygienic conditions and poor sanitation.

Violence and deliberate attacks on civilians continue to be extreme.

In order to cater for the humanitarian needs of the displaced people in South Sudan and Sudan, as a direct result of the South Sudan crisis, the Commission, through ECHO¹ has mobilised an additional EUR 7 715 000. This amount will contribute responding to the funding requests received mid-October under Assessment round 2 for a total amount of EUR 63 276 581. As a result there will be no new assessment round for this additional funding.

Second modification as of 22/10/2014

Since the first modification of the HIP, the humanitarian situation in **South Sudan** has kept deteriorating. 1.8 million people are now displaced due to the conflict, including 1.4 million internally displaced. 2.5 million people are projected to face severe food insecurity in South Sudan between January and March 2015. Estimated cases of severely malnourished children doubled in 2014 and are set to continue increasing: according to the latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) report, 235 000 children under 5 are at risk in the country. The crisis is associated with a significant increase in diseases including visceral leishmaniasis also known as kala-azar (5 214 cases and 158 deaths reported). The protection of civilians remains a key concern throughout the conflict-affected states.

In order to respond to the dire humanitarian situation in South Sudan, the Commission, through ECHO has mobilised an additional EUR 5 000 000. This amount will help responding to the funding requests received mid-October under Assessment round 2 for a total amount of EUR 63 276 581. As a result there will be no new assessment round for this additional funding.

First modification as of 26/09/2014

Since 15 December 2013 the Northern and Eastern parts of the country have been in a de facto civil war, which has led to more than 1.7 million displaced people inside and outside of South Sudan, including 1.3 million internally displaced persons - out of which around 100 000 are sheltering in congested protection of civilian (PoC) areas of the UNMISS bases, under sub-minimal humanitarian standards – and over 452 000 refugees in the neighbouring countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda). It is foreseen that by the end of 2014 2.3 million people will be displaced inside and outside of South Sudan.

As a direct consequence of the fighting, South Sudan is facing a severe food security and nutrition crisis. The World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) estimate that out of a population of around 12 million, seven million are food insecure. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), already before the lean season, 3.9 million people were at phases 3 (crisis) and 4 (emergency), meaning at need of urgent and sustained food assistance. If nutrition services are not scaled up immediately 50 000 children under five years of age are at risk of death. Acute Malnutrition rates (SAM and GAM) are above emergency thresholds in many areas, with the highest rates in conflict affected Nuer communities.

¹ Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO)

In addition, there are ongoing epidemic outbreaks such as cholera and Hepatitis E. Violence and deliberate attacks on civilians have been repeated and extreme. In many cases, people were targeted based on ethnicity and/or political affiliation. Medical facilities have been destroyed, patients raped and/or murdered in their beds. According to UNICEF more than 9 000 children have been recruited by armed forces. Some 11 000 children were impacted through attacks on schools and their occupation by armed groups.

In order to respond to the aggravation of the crisis in South Sudan, the Commission, through ECHO has mobilised additional EUR 20 000 000.

The envisaged ECHO response for the additional funding of EUR 20 000 000 is specified under section 3.4.b) of the HIP. Modalities for submission of proposals and modification requests by ECHO partners are to be found in the HIP Technical Annex (cf. section 3.1 - Assessment Round 2).

1. CONTEXT

Given the strong interdependence between the crisis dynamics in Sudan and South Sudan, ECHO considers that one regional HIP covering the two countries will help to ensure that interventions in both countries are relevant and consistent.

ECHO's Integrated Analysis Framework for 2013-14 identified extreme humanitarian needs in South Sudan and high humanitarian needs in Sudan. The vulnerability of the population affected by the crisis is assessed to be very high and high in the two countries.

Insecurity and multiple localised conflicts prevail in both countries. The mandate for the three peace-keeping operations has been extended throughout 2013. UNMISS² is in place in South Sudan; UNIFSA³ in the Abyei area and UNAMID⁴ in Darfur.

The lack of substantial progress in finding solutions to a number of outstanding issues (many inherited from the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA⁴)) has contributed to further misunderstandings and conflicts. UN Security Council Resolution (2046)⁵, called on both States to resume negotiations leaving the possibility open to sanctions should this not be achieved. In September 2012, this resulted in Sudan and South Sudan signing cooperation agreements, later referred to as the Addis Ababa Agreements, which in principle laid the basis for two viable states living side by side in peaceful co-existence. The meeting between the presidents held in Khartoum in September 2013 resulted in commitments to resolve the outstanding issues over border demarcation, Abyei, and oil flow. However these

² United Nations Mission to South Sudan (UNSC resolutions 1996/2011, and 2109/2013)

³ UN Interim Security Force for Abyei

⁴ Hybrid United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNSC resolution 1769/2007 renewed by UNSC resolution 2003 until 31 July 2012)

⁵ Security Council Calls for Immediate Halt to Fighting Between Sudan, South Sudan, Resumption of Negotiations, Unanimously Adopting Resolution 2046 (May 2012)

commitments remain largely unrealised. The border remains closed and support to insurgents continues.

The precarious economic situation of both countries remained a major concern in 2013, and it is likely to be so as well throughout 2014 and beyond. The shutdown of the oil production in South Sudan in 2012 seriously affected the economies of both Sudan and South Sudan that have not recovered yet despite the partial resumption of the oil flow between the two countries.

In **Sudan**, the economic downturn was followed by inflation (+ 36%), depreciation of the Sudanese pound, austerity measures and removal of subsidies for basic commodities, as well as an increase in food and energy prices⁶. All of these factors have impacted negatively on the well-being of a large share of the population (30 million citizens). In **Darfur**, the security and humanitarian situation has further deteriorated in 2013. Ten years after its onset, the conflict has increased in complexity. While most of the rebel movements are still fighting with the government forces, inter-tribal fighting between Arab tribes and militias over land and natural resources have added a new dimension. Meanwhile, the Doha peace process and the implementation of the 2011 Doha Document for Peace in Darfur (DDPD)⁷ has been very slow, failing to deliver the peace dividends it had promised. In **Southern Kordofan** and **Blue Nile**, the fighting between Sudanese armed forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), which started mid-2011, continues. By mid-2013, there is an estimated 700 000 IDPs or severely affected people⁸ in the two areas, and around 200 000 refugees who fled to South Sudan and more than 30 000 who fled to Ethiopia. Humanitarian assistance to those areas is almost non-existent as the international community has not been granted access by any side of the conflict. In **Eastern Sudan**, the political and security situation remains relatively peaceful but is characterised by chronic under-development and wide-spread poverty with malnutrition rates which are among the highest in the country. For humanitarian organisations, unimpeded access to people in need is the main challenge throughout Sudan.

In **South Sudan** the oil shut down in 2012 meant a loss of 98% of budget income. At present, the oil production has been reduced by 40% to 185,000 barrels per day reducing income commensurately. There is, regrettably, a continuing reluctance on the part of the government to use such funds as are available to meet the basic needs of the people. Security priorities continue to dominate government spending. Given its very low health care service coverage, South Sudan is prone to frequent epidemic outbreaks. Fighting over grazing land or access to water is common. In the first half of 2013, at least 70 000 people⁹ were newly displaced by violence. In **Jonglei** State,

⁶ <http://www.afdb.org/en/countries/east-africa/sudan/sudan-economic-outlook/>

⁷ Signed by the Liberation and Justice Movement (LJM) and the Government of Sudan in July 2011.

⁸ Mid-Year Review of the UN and Partners Work Plan for Sudan 2013

⁹ According to UNOCHA, over 70 000 IDPs were accessed, registered and assisted as of July 2013. Number of actual IDPs is very likely to be much higher.

the level of violence escalated in 2013, affecting at least 200 000 civilians¹⁰, mainly due to the internal conflict between the Government of Republic of South Sudan and armed non-state actors, and by inter-communal clashes between Lou Nuer and Murle. South Sudan continues to host nearly a quarter of a million refugees (221 000¹¹ in August 2013). Nearly 120 000 are hosted in four camps in Upper Nile State and nearly 75 000 are in Unity State. A return of these refugees is not expected as long as the conflict continues in their places of origin. At the same time, over 62 000 South Sudanese are refugees in Ethiopia¹² while over 35 000 in neighbouring Kenya and Uganda¹³.

North-South return: The return process of people of South Sudanese origin has slowed down during 2013. In the first half of the year, only 50 000 people returned from Sudan. An estimated 350 000 South Sudanese remain in Sudan, many staying for the greater employment opportunities there, but others are living in very precarious conditions. The “four freedoms” agreement that was to set out conditions for nationals of Sudan and South Sudan living in each other’s states has not been fully implemented. The reintegration of returnees into local communities in South Sudan remains a significant challenge as many families have not lived in what is now South Sudan for generations, and many returnees face severe difficulties in restoring land/property ownership.

In the **Abyei Administrative Area**, the political and security situation remains tense and unpredictable as long as the final status of the disputed region is not settled. The killing of the Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief of Abyei in May 2013 only added to the tensions. Many of the 109 000 people who fled Abyei in 2011 are still displaced. The majority of people continue to stay in Agok and across the border in South Sudan's Twic County.

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

Sudan

The overall humanitarian situation is not improving in the country and many humanitarian needs cannot be assessed due to access restrictions. In February 2013, the Sudanese Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) issued new “Directives for Humanitarian Work 2013” which outlined the procedural requirements for humanitarian work in Sudan. Since its publication, there has been no sign of improvement in the working conditions for humanitarian organizations. International staff continues to face difficulties in getting timely travel permits and visas.

¹⁰ Pibor county itself has a population of 148 475 people as per national 2008 census, and the whole county is affected by the internal conflict and inter-communal clashes (such as the July 2013 Lou Nuer raid). Moreover at least 50 000 people in the neighbouring counties of Akobo, Nyirol, Urur, Duk, Twic East and Bor have been affected by violent cattle raids leading to population displacements, such as the attack on Lou Nuer pastoralists in Akobo West in February 2013.

¹¹ All refugee figures are from UNHCR (<http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=251>)

¹² UNHCR refugee update 29/08/2013

¹³ Source: UNHCR in South Sudan

Furthermore, the increasing insecurity poses additional obstacles in the movements of humanitarian goods and personnel.

In **Darfur**, during the first semester of 2013, hundreds of thousands of people have been affected by the fighting and are in need of emergency assistance. The fighting resulted in additional displacements that have joined the recently verified caseload of 1 200 000 IDPs living in camps. It has also impacted on Chad, where 30 000 refugees¹⁴ have fled since January 2013. The dependency of the IDPs on humanitarian assistance remains high in absence of durable and concrete solutions. Permanent or seasonal returns of IDPs are hindered because of prevailing insecurity and unresolved issues of land ownership. In addition, there are also over one million residents and nomads affected by the conflict, who require livelihood support. Timely assistance to those populations and those living outside the IDPs camps is difficult because of lack of access and insecurity.

In **Southern Kordofan** and **Blue Nile**, more than one million people have been affected by the conflict. However, provision of basic life-saving services is hardly taking place due to access restrictions. In government controlled areas of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, some food is being delivered to conflict affected population, but the access for international aid workers is very limited and the monitoring and evaluation of the distributions cannot be done properly. In SPLM-N controlled areas, despite the political efforts deployed at international level, cross-line operations have not taken place due to lack of agreement of the two parties to the conflict.

The East is a largely underdeveloped area where the government allows only very limited access for humanitarians. The forced closure of projects of some INGOs in 2012 stopped independent assessments in this region. In absence of systematic reporting, and with the lack of access for agencies to assess the scope and type of needs, there is a real gap in situational analysis. Partial information, when available, shows a persistently high malnutrition rate. In addition to this, a protracted refugee caseload from Eritrea of approximately 80 000¹⁵ persons is still present in the area with limited assistance.

Abyei Administrative Area

Although the acute emergency phase has ended, political instability and economic challenges in Abyei have a strong potential of developing into a humanitarian crisis. Should violence in Abyei erupt, it is likely to cause a large displacement of people within the province and beyond (both to South Sudan and Sudan).

South Sudan

South Sudan is expected to continue facing major humanitarian challenges for the foreseeable future. While the humanitarian situation may stabilize in certain areas of the country, the country is still food insecure and expected to remain so in 2014.

¹⁴ OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Bulletin Issue 27, 2013

¹⁵ <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e483b76.html>

WFP's¹⁶ analysis suggests that there are an estimated 4 100 000 people at risk of food insecurity (out of an estimated 11 800 000 inhabitants). As many as a million depend on food aid.

In addition to food insecurity, it is very likely that man-made conflicts will cause several thousand additional people requiring life-saving assistance. Tensions inside South Sudan are likely to result in violence and displacement, while tensions with neighbouring Sudan are likely to remain.

Altogether, in 2014, the following main crises are likely to require substantial attention from the humanitarian actors:

- In **Jonglei State** the humanitarian consequences of the government against opposition internal conflict and the linked tribal clashes, has resulted in large scale population displacement (approximately 80 000 internally) and towards Ethiopia but also in the key Tri-State area (Lakes, Unity and Warrap).
- Widespread food insecurity with pockets of high acute malnutrition with the potential to cause excess mortality.
- Influx of refugees from Sudan (mainly from South Kordofan and Blue Nile States) to border States: 267 000 refugees are expected by the end of 2013; UNHCR projects a stabilization in the number of new refugees in 2014-2015; with up to 303 000 refugees to be in country by end of 2014 (267 000 from Sudan and 36 000 from other countries).
- Influx of returnees from Sudan (mainly from Khartoum and Kosti), for an estimated caseload of 70 000¹⁷ in need of emergency assistance at transitional points and recovery and development assistance at the points of final destination.
- In a few States a general pattern of displacement caused by man-made and natural disasters; some areas are more prone to constitute a crisis such as Aweil North and East Counties in Northern Bahr El Ghazal, with a concentration of nearly 30 000 displaced people, or the still displaced Abyei residents in South Sudan estimated to some 100 000 remaining people.

These crises have multiple humanitarian consequences: lack of shelter for the displaced, lack of access to potable water, hygiene and health services and insufficient access to food, resulting in malnutrition, high morbidity and mortality and the potential for spreading of diseases such as measles, cholera, Hepatitis E and meningitis. Protection is a key concern, as affected people are subject to abuse from government and opposition armed groups.

¹⁶ Annual Needs and Livelihoods Analysis (ANLA) <http://www.wfp.org/content/south-sudan-annual-needs-and-livelihoods-analysis-2012-2013-march-2013>

¹⁷ Source: South Sudan CAP 2013 Mid-Year Review. At the moment of the formulation for his HIP new of a newer caseload of 43,500 people stranded in Khartoum and Kosti have been made public.

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

1) National / local response

In both countries, humanitarian operations are partly substituting government responsibilities: line ministries remain weak because capacity, and/or willingness to intervene and lack of funding. There is a crucial need in both countries to increase budget transfers to line ministries and to the peripheral areas.

2) International Humanitarian response

In **Sudan**, the UN Work Plan 2013 stands at USD 984 million. At the end of August 2013, only 42% of the requested funds would have been received. According to UNOCHA, funding has declined for a variety of reasons: lack of access for humanitarian actors, competing needs in other countries, lack of profile of the humanitarian crisis in Darfur and a difficult global economic environment.¹⁸

The main vehicle for funding humanitarian assistance, the UN **South Sudan** Consolidated Appeal (CAP) stands at USD 1.05 billion to assist three million vulnerable people across the country. By the end of August 2013, 60% of the funds had been received¹⁹. Including additional funding outside the appeal – for example to ICRC and MSF donors have contributed a total of \$1.169bn for humanitarian operations in South Sudan in 2014. In a Crisis Update in September 2014 the UN sets out its urgent requirement for \$536m between now and the end of 2014.

3) Constraints to ECHO response capacity

In **Sudan**, widespread insecurity and administrative impediments are the main constraints for the delivery of principled humanitarian assistance and hinder monitoring capacities. Peacekeepers have also become a target and – despite their mandate – are unable to protect civilian populations and provide security for the humanitarian community. It is increasingly difficult to assess needs and deliver aid in an impartial manner, and the government pressure to channel humanitarian aid through local partners is fuelling this.

In **South Sudan**, humanitarian access remains hampered by violence against aid workers or assets, active hostilities, bureaucratic impediments, and logistical challenges. Roads in more than two-thirds of the country are unusable during the rainy season, resulting in high operating costs as air transportation is used instead. In Jonglei state, active hostilities have created particular challenges both for aid workers and beneficiaries, who face significant restrictions of movement, looting and harassment by conflict parties, including state security forces.

In the Abyei Administrative Area, where agencies in 2013 have aligned on the principle of assistance based on vulnerabilities rather than status, the major challenge is constituted by the lack of a clear administrative and political framework, which hinders the establishment of clear and impartial access to all populations living in the contested area.

¹⁸ Mid-Year Review of the UN and Partners Work Plan for Sudan 2013

¹⁹ Source: www.fts.unocha.org

Throughout both countries, difficulties are also caused by limited local capacity, compounded by an overstretched humanitarian community facing scarcity of experienced staff and rapid turnover.

- 4) Envisaged ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid intervention
 - a) Envisaged ECHO response corresponding to Assessment round 1

ECHO's strategy for Sudan and South Sudan in 2014 will focus on support for common services, on emergency response and preparedness, tackling food insecurity and providing basic services as a mean to improve humanitarian indicators and, to the extent possible, on the identification of transition strategies. The outcome of ECHO-funded operations will largely depend on partners' capacity to manage the physical and financial risks, while abiding by core humanitarian principles, and ensuring acceptable standards of direct delivery, accountability, monitoring and impact evaluation. Risks to which beneficiaries might be exposed will also be carefully monitored.

Effective coordination is essential. ECHO supports the **Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda (ITA)** and encourages partners to demonstrate their engagement in implementing its objectives, to take part in coordination mechanisms (e.g. Humanitarian Country Team/Clusters) and to allocate resources to foster the ITA roll-out.

Partners will be expected to ensure full compliance with **visibility** requirements and to acknowledge the funding role of the EU/ECHO, as set out in the applicable contractual arrangements.

Sectors of intervention

Emergency Preparedness and Response (EP&R) in the face of natural and man-made disasters leading to excess mortality will remain at the core of ECHO's strategy: epidemiological surveillance and the EP&R architecture in South Sudan will continue to be supported; efforts in Darfur to maintain a response capacity despite prevailing constraints will be promoted. Early prepositioning of humanitarian commodities may permit a timely response to emergencies, while close monitoring, targeting and ensuring post distribution monitorings are essential.

Coordination and common services is a sector where ECHO may intervene, to cover critical functions such as coordination mechanisms, air transport, security assessments and training, as well as reinforcement of the security set up, humanitarian demining and rehabilitation of essential infrastructure to allow humanitarian access. Independent needs assessments and surveys, aimed at gaining better understanding of context and changing needs, are strongly encouraged.

An overall focus on protection will remain to be particularly pertinent for all types of displaced populations (IDPs, returnees and refugees) in both countries. Furthermore protection mainstreaming will be promoted as a particularly important element of humanitarian interventions.

Food security is expected to remain one of the major sectors of interventions. In Darfur, and in South Sudan in general, the aim will be to further improve the targeting and impact of humanitarian food assistance delivered. Emphasis will be given to the targeting of beneficiaries on basis of their vulnerability; response analysis to support modality selection for all resource transfers, access to adequate nutritious food; reduction of high seasonal and emergency induced acute malnutrition. In both countries, there will be a focus on responding to new displacements and in South Sudan to severe, food insecurity and acute malnutrition.

In terms of **support to basic services**, the approach will be adapted to the various contexts:

In **Darfur**, given the conditions, assistance will have to focus on essential life-saving services such as delivery of non-food items, provision of clean water, hygiene, health and nutrition. The classic services for care and maintenance will be rationalised with the aim of improving targeting. Early recovery activities will only be supported when access is meaningful and the activities are likely to lead to tangible, lasting improvements that improve the resilience of assisted communities.

ECHO stands ready to support life-saving humanitarian response in South Kordofan and Blue Nile, both sides of the line of conflict provided it can be done on the basis of independent needs assessments and in accordance with humanitarian principles and international law. Support for basic services in the rest of **Sudan** will be provided within the broader constraints of humanitarian access.

Similarly to 2013, in the **Abyei Administrative Area**, ECHO will support humanitarian assistance to displaced and returning populations while upholding the do-no-harm principle. ECHO's assistance shall not be used as a pull factor, nor used for promotion of any political interests, but may contribute to deflecting tensions between different communities, by being provided on an impartial basis.

In **South Sudan** priority will be given to areas where there are high caseloads of IDPs, refugees and/or returnees, recurrence of conflicts, flooding or epidemics, high level of malnutrition and excess mortality. Particular attention will be given to ensure that the assistance adheres to the do-no-harm principle and that aid is provided based on needs and not used for promotion of any political interests. Consideration will be given to projects aimed at **building resilience** of communities to shocks causing humanitarian distress, where these have a reasonable likelihood of being effective. An integrated approach with provision of health and nutrition services, water, sanitation, food security and protection will be encouraged. When and where conditions allow, the ground will be laid for a mid-term objective of reducing acute malnutrition through a multi-sector intervention. In non-emergency settings efforts will be undertaken to hand-over projects to development donors.

b) Envisaged ECHO response corresponding to Assessment round 2

The additional EUR 20 000 000 will be used to respond to the crisis along three strategic objectives:

1) Response to the food security and nutrition crisis: the logistic costs of food aid operations have skyrocketed because of a massive use of air assets, which is needed for the whole of the rainy season (up to November). At the same time the lengthy processes for procurement of stocks for the end of 2014 and the beginning of 2015 require immediate availability of funds. Nutrition services suffer from rupture of the stocks of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) and ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) stocks, and from a very low coverage in areas of displacement, particularly acute in hard-to-reach areas.

Programmes/activities to be funded: food, cash, or voucher transfers; emergency health and nutrition services and WASH services. Funding will be used for frontline and pipeline interventions. Several methods of delivery, including mobile rapid response (EP&R), will be favoured.

Geographical areas where coverage needs to be enhanced: Unity State, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el Ghaal and Eastern Equatoria.

2. Basic Emergency Services for displaced Population: the provision of basic services in favour of populations in PoC camps, large IDP settlements, and refugee camps to ensure dignity and minimal standards of living conditions. The aim should be to empty the camps as soon as the residents feel it is safe to leave.

Programmes/activities to be funded: activities in camps and settlements, including PoC areas and refugee camps; Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector; water supply and sanitation and hygiene promotion; shelter and non-food items. Life-saving activities will be prioritised.

3. Acute protection crisis response: given that the current crisis is largely caused by an armed conflict, the affected population found itself facing severe abuses. Military groups, with the backing of political actors, practice widespread abuses of civilians. Targeted killings of ethnic groups, sexual intimidation of women, widespread abuses towards children are common and caused well over 100 000 people seek protection with PoCs, and hundreds of thousands more flee within the country and outside of it. Parts to the conflict often use the abuse as the weapon. The lack of willingness to respect rights of civilians during this conflict does not allow for optimism that the protection needs will diminish, but rather contrary. Protection actors are some of the worst funded, and the protection cluster reports that only around 20% of their financial needs are met at this stage.

Programmes/activities to be funded: child protection, including family tracing and reunification prevention and treatment of gender-based violence; protection monitoring and assistance to individual vulnerabilities; reduction of risks associated to violence, such as lighting in the settlements; demining and disposal of EODs will also be considered.

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

Coupled with the principles of the EU approach to Linking, Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD), the EU is committed to the development of capable, accountable governmental **South Sudanese** institutions that respond to the expectations and needs of the population. However, transition to a developmental approach will be complex and will take a significant amount of time, and requires as a foundation, the successful conclusion of the peace process between the government and the opposition. Ongoing political violence, instability and chronic emergencies, compounded by almost complete lack of investment in basic services and endemic corruption in the use of oil revenues, make the transition away from humanitarian support a distant prospect.

South Sudan is expected to require major humanitarian assistance in 2014 and beyond. During this time, there will be a need of co-existence and coordination of both humanitarian and developmental instruments, and ECHO will remain engaged in the transition from managing emergencies to promoting more sustainable development. The EU Member States' joint programming exercise, in particular the sectors of health, food assistance/livelihoods, water, and human rights may begin to offer opportunities to gradually transfer humanitarian operations implemented in non-emergency setting to development instruments.

1) Other ECHO interventions

The present intervention strategy will be reinforced, wherever possible, and – where appropriate – through the utilisation of the Epidemics HIP.

2) Other services/donors availability

In South Sudan, the Commission adopted on 25 June 2012 a multi-annual programming document (Special Support Programme) for the period 2011-2013 that allocates the financial package of EUR 200 000 000 to the areas of food security/agriculture (EUR 80 000 000); health (EUR 50 000 000); education (EUR 30 000 000) and the rule of law (EUR 25 000 000). This package adds to a previous financial package of EUR 85 000 000 allocated in 2010 for the same period. Besides EDF, South Sudan benefits from annual allocations under the European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights (EIDHR; approx. EUR 1 000 000 on an annual basis), the thematic programme "Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development" (NSA; with EUR 2 500 000 on an annual basis), and the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP; with EUR 5 000 000 on an annual basis).

In Sudan, the Commission adopted another Annual Action Programme in 2012 with the aim of addressing the needs of the most vulnerable population in the region of Darfur, which included projects in the food security/agriculture (EUR 7 000 000), as well as education and health (EUR 3 000 000). In 2013, seven Action Fiches have been formulated and are in inter-service consultation with a view to be adopted before the end of 2013. These Action Fiches cover Darfur (EUR 12 500 000) and the Eastern States (EUR 23 500 000) in the sectors of agriculture, education and health. Besides EDF, Sudan benefits from annual allocations under the EIDHR (approx. EUR 1 000 000 annually), NSA (approx. EUR 2 500 000 annually), and FSTP (approx. EUR 5 000 000 annually).

3) Other concomitant EU interventions

There is a major on-going Instrument for Stability (IfS) short-term (crisis response) funded package being implemented in both Sudan and South Sudan which supports stabilisation in both countries and with a particular focus on cross-border conflict prevention and peace building (end December 2013; budget EUR 18 000 000). Following on an IfS scoping mission in June 2013, there is on-going joint work with EU Delegations, EEAS and Commission to develop new IfS interventions building on the existing IfS package.

4) Exit scenarios

Given the challenges that Sudan and South Sudan are facing, it is too early to identify any exit scenario. However, as soon as conditions allow it, transition strategies will be identified in close coordination with other Commission services, other donors and authorities.