

SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January — December 2018

REVISION July 2018



CREDITS:

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of partners and staff in the field, Regional Service Center (RSC) - Nairobi and Headquarters who have participated in the preparation of the narrative, financial and graphic components of this document.

Concept design: Anna Minuto Snr. IMO, UNHCR, Regional Service Center (RSC), Nairobi, Kenya.

The maps in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country or territory or area, of its authorities, or the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

All statistics are provisional and subject to change.

For more information on the South Sudan crisis go to: [South Sudan Information Sharing Portal](#)

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

A South Sudanese refugee waiting for her food to be distributed at El Nimir camp, Sudan, where she was relocated in May 2017. She has three daughters and a son, who is three years old. Her husband's whereabouts is unknown for the last three years.

UNHCR / Petterik Wiggers

Contents

Regional Refugee Response Plan	3
Foreword	5
Regional Overview	7
Financial Requirements - REVISED	15
Uganda Refugee Response Plan - REVISED	20
Country Overview	21
Planned Response	30
Financial Requirements	40
Sudan Refugee Response Plan - REVISED	44
Country Overview	45
Planned Response	50
Financial Requirements	55
Ethiopia Refugee Response Plan	58
Country Overview	59
Planned Response	64
Financial Requirements	69
Kenya Refugee Response Plan	72
Country Overview	73
Planned Response	77
Financial Requirements	83
Democratic Republic of the Congo Refugee Response Plan	86
Country Overview	87
Planned Response	92
Financial Requirements	97
Central African Republic Refugee Response Plan	100
Country Overview	101
Planned Response	104
Financial Requirements	108
Annex - REVISED	111
Financial Requirements	111

Foreword

In 2017, we have continued to see an increase of South Sudanese refugees into the six neighbouring countries: CAR, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. As the crisis enters its fifth year in 2018, the magnitude of the influx remains alarming with the population projected to reach 3.1 million by December 2018. If this projection is proved correct, it would represent an exodus not witnessed in Africa since the Rwandan genocide.



Across the host countries, women have reported rape and other forms of SGBV, the killing of their husbands, and the abduction of children during flight. The composition of the refugee population is made up of 85% women and children, and 63% children under 18 years. The crisis is undoubtedly a children's crisis, producing numerous lost generations.

Dwindling funding continues to pose challenges in the delivery of humanitarian assistance, with the funding gap for October 2017 at \$605.7 million. The implications are dire: water supplies for refugees in Uganda will remain below required emergency standards; 211,000 women and girls in Sudan are currently without sanitary materials and over 330,782 children in Uganda and 91,000 children in Sudan are out of school.

Despite the announcement in June 2017 of the revitalization of the 2015 Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the political situation remains unpredictable. As such, in 2018, RRP partners will continue to support host countries to roll out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and encourage refugee integration into national development plans, improving refugee's capabilities to become self-reliant.

Amidst dwindling funding and an unpredictable political climate, I would like to thank our partners for their lifesaving work; I thank host countries and communities for cooperating with UNHCR; and urge the donor community to increase funding for the South Sudan situation.

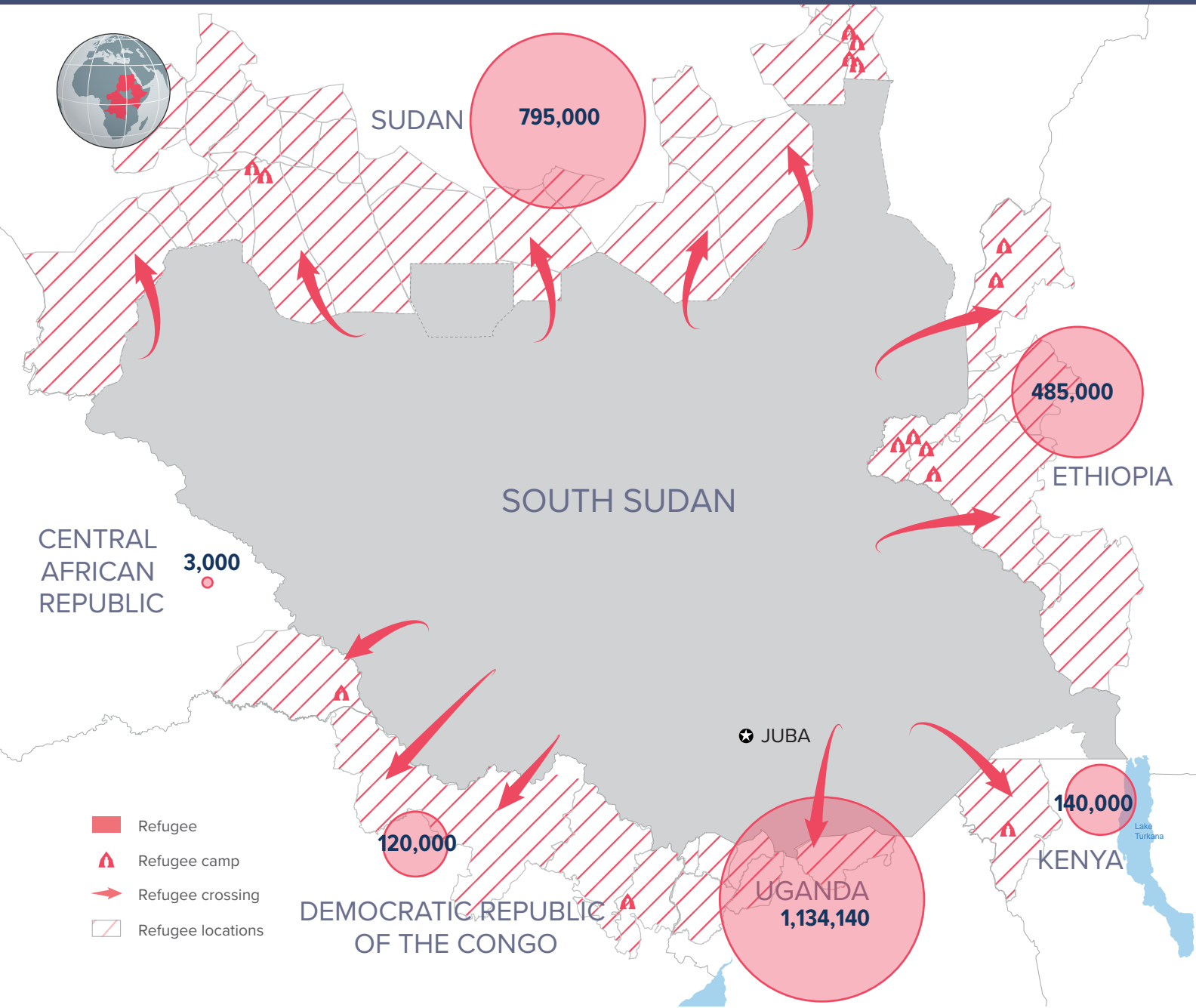
To end the human suffering, the African Union, IGAD and the International Community must continue to call for peace in South Sudan. A projection of 3.1 million refugees for 2018 should not become a reality. It is my hope that an inclusive political solution will be agreed upon in 2018 as this remains the only viable option through which peace, security and stability can be achieved.

Arnauld Akodjenou
UNHCR Regional Refugee Coordinator for the South Sudan
Situation and Special Advisor to the High Commissioner

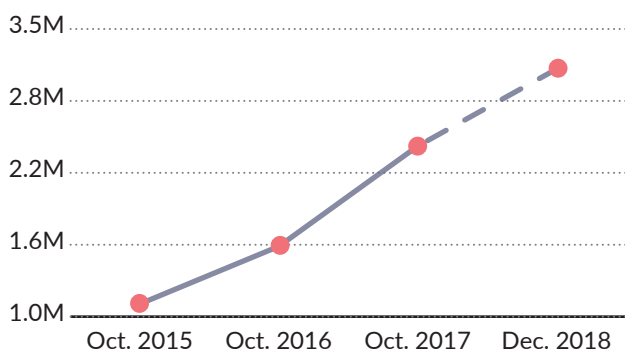
2,677,400
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 1.38B
REQUIREMENTS

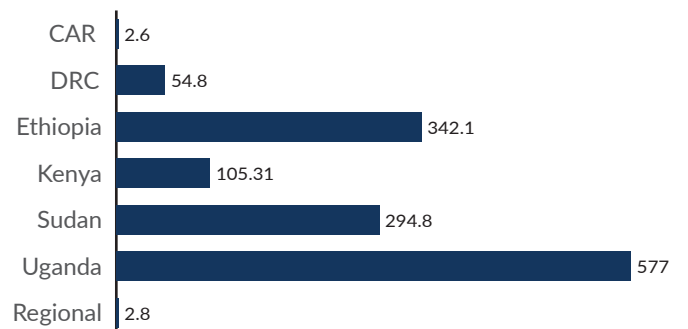
70
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends



Requirements | in millions US\$



Regional Overview

Introduction

As of 31 October 2017, there are more than 2.5 million South Sudanese refugees hosted in six asylum countries: the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. This figure includes two million refugees who have fled since the outbreak of conflict in December 2013, over 116,000 South Sudanese refugees who had sought asylum in the region prior to December 2013, as well as over 352,000 South Sudanese who were living in Sudan prior to December 2013 and who have recently been included in the official South Sudanese refugee population by UNHCR and the Commission of Refugees (COR) in Sudan, as returning to South Sudan is not considered a viable option for this population.

As the South Sudanese refugee crisis enters its fifth year in 2018, it remains the fastest growing and largest refugee situation on the African continent. The rate of the refugee movement has accelerated as the conflict has drawn on; over two thirds of the post-December 2013 refugee population have sought asylum in 2016 and 2017. This has created a challenging situation for asylum countries and humanitarian partners who are addressing the needs of refugees who fled before and after the outbreak of conflict in 2013, as well as responding to a constant and steady flow of new arrivals fleeing an evolving and volatile situation, with basic services overstretched in many countries of asylum.

Inside South Sudan, the humanitarian situation and complex protection crisis continued to deteriorate. As of 30 September, some 1.87 million South Sudanese are

internally displaced, with over 200,000 residing in Protection of Civilian sites, and a total of 7.6 million people urgently need humanitarian assistance as a result of armed conflict, widespread inter-communal violence, food insecurity and disease outbreaks. Over 2,600 cases of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) were [reported to humanitarian partners](#) in 2016, and civilians continued to be targeted and children forcibly recruited. From January to March 2017 alone, 252 incidents of grave violations affecting an estimated 4,385 South Sudanese children were documented through the [Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism](#) (MRM). The conflict has escalated severely, affecting the greater Equatoria and Upper Nile regions as well as Western Bahr el Ghazal resulting in a surge in forced displacement, serious and systematic reported human rights violations and abuses, including the extrajudicial killing of civilians, arbitrary arrest, detention, torture and other inhumane and degrading treatment, conflict-related sexual violence and looting and destruction of civilian property. Almost all villages in Central Equatoria accessed by UNMISS or humanitarian partners during the first quarter of 2017 had been burned to the ground by belligerents to the conflict. Moreover, satellite imagery obtained and analyzed by UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT) during the first quarter of 2017 found large-scale destruction in multiple areas of Central Equatoria, particularly in and around Yei (Source: [Protection Cluster South Sudan](#)).

Negative macroeconomic factors compound the complexity of the protection crisis. The United Nations officially declared a state of famine in two counties of

Unity State in February 2017, and while the areas are no longer classified as such, food insecurity has deteriorated to unprecedented levels across the country. South Sudan entered the harvest season in September 2017 with 6 million people (56%) of the total population estimated to be severely food insecure according to the [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#) findings covering September 2017 to March 2018. This is the highest proportion of food insecure populations recorded since the start of IPC in South Sudan. In addition to the needs of South Sudanese citizens, the country is also hosting close to 280,000 refugees, the majority from Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

As of June 2018, the refugee influx remained lower than initially anticipated, prompting partners to revise downwards the planning figures for the number of new refugees expected to arrive from South Sudan to Uganda and Sudan by year-end 2018 from initial 3.14 million people to 2.68 million. This has led to the decrease in funding requirements from initially requested US\$ 1.5 billion to US\$ 1.38 billion.

Projected South Sudanese Refugee Population

	Refugee Population 31 Oct. 2017	Projected Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2018
Uganda	1,057,809	1,134,140
Sudan	805,258 ¹	795,000
Ethiopia	418,892	485,000
Kenya	111,040	140,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	87,019	120,000
Central African Republic	2,057	3,000
Total	2,482,075	2,677,400

¹ The pre-December 2013 population was determined by UNHCR and partners in 2014 for the purpose of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) process. The figure is based on data from the 5th Sudan Population and Housing Census of 2008, which was adjusted in 2014 to take into account the South Sudanese repatriation exercise of 2010, and further cross referenced with pension records.



Regional Protection & Humanitarian Needs

From the outset of the refugee crisis, the South Sudan refugee situation has been characterized as a children's crisis and this remains the case today. Over 1.3 million children have fled South Sudan in the past four years, including over 75,000 of whom have made the journey across the border unaccompanied or separated from their parents or usual caregivers. Many children have experienced trauma, health risks and malnutrition inside South Sudan and have spent days exposed to the elements travelling to safety. While massive efforts have been made across the region to provide specialized child protection services, life-saving assistance and access to quality education, chronic underfunding has hampered even basic services to young refugees. Regionally, some 54 per cent of the 1.3 million South Sudanese refugee children were not in school in 2017, increasing their vulnerability to protection risks such as early marriage, forced recruitment, and survival sex. Schools are often overcrowded and very few children can access secondary education.

South Sudanese refugee women and girls are also vulnerable to a number of protection risks. Women have reported rape and other forms of SGBV, the killing of their husbands, and the abduction of children during their flight to asylum countries. While SGBV coordination structures are in place in asylum countries and the response continues to focus on ensuring that all reported SGBV cases receive timely multi-sectoral support, response partners are aware that the majority of SGBV cases go unreported. While there is no exact number of refugees living with disabilities, the [World Health Organization](#) estimates 250,000 South Sudanese are living with disabilities in displacement sites in South Sudan on whom the conflict is taking a toll.

In addition to protection needs, the South Sudanese refugee population remains in need of timely and life-saving food, shelter, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, both for the new refugee arrivals and the growing population who are experiencing protracted displacement. The deteriorating food and nutrition situation inside South Sudan has resulted in high levels of malnutrition among new arrivals, while severe funding shortages have reduced rations across the region. In Kenya, anaemia prevalence in Kakuma is over 40 per cent among children under five years, resulting in lowered immunity from micronutrient deficiency. Insufficient funding has left thousands of refugee families without adequate shelter; in the DRC, some refugees have lived for over six months in communal shelters, while in Gambella, Ethiopia, approximately 52 per cent of the refugees are still in need of transitional shelter assistance.

Malnutrition and exposure to the elements increase the risk of disease outbreaks among the refugees. Health services remain stretched far beyond capacity as funding fails to keep up with the health needs. While efforts are underway to ensure refugee access to national health systems, the health services in many of the refugee hosting communities are extremely poor and hampered by a lack of qualified staff, equipment and medicines. Likewise, water and sanitation services are often insufficient. Given the growing impact on hosting areas and the similar vulnerabilities evident among the local community, further efforts are needed to address their needs and ensure peaceful coexistence among communities.

Given that return to South Sudan is unlikely for the majority of the South Sudanese refugee population in the near future and in the face of further funding cuts

COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORKS (CRRF) & REFUGEE SELF-RELIANCE

The New York Declaration, which was adopted by all 193 Member States of the United Nations in September 2016, sets out the elements of a comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF). The CRRF is designed to ensure rapid and well-supported reception and admission measures; support for immediate and ongoing needs; assistance to national/local institutions and communities receiving refugees; investment in the resilience capacities of refugees and local communities (livelihoods); and opportunities for durable solutions. Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, which are part of the South Sudan Regional RRP are rolling-out the CRRF with the lead of their governments, and the support of UNHCR and partners through a multi-stakeholder approach.

The majority of South Sudanese refugees in the region are hosted in relatively remote, under-developed and economically under-served areas. The local communities hosting refugees are themselves in a precarious socioeconomic situation, impacted by food insecurity and malnutrition, suffering from limited access to basic social services and economic infrastructure, as well as scarce livelihood opportunities. The presence of refugees could further exacerbate their situation by increasing competition over limited social services livelihood opportunities, and natural resources. These development-related challenges could contribute to tensions between refugees and host communities and negatively impact the protection and safety of refugees unless addressed in a timely manner.

In Uganda, an environmental health technical working group, including UN agencies, line ministries, partners, the private and development sectors, and academics, co-chaired by UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister, will soon be established to oversee the progress of the New Environmental Health Strategy. The strategy is aimed at providing services to refugees and the host community in a more holistic way, while preserving and protecting the environment. Focusing on water, energy, solid waste, wastewater, storm water, hygiene promo-

tion, vector control, air and land quality, and climate, the strategy will be rolled out between 2017 and 2022.

In Ethiopia, extensive pledges were made by the Government to expand out-of-camp policies, provide work permits to refugees, increase enrolment of refugee children in preschool, primary, secondary and tertiary education, expand and enhance basic and essential social services for refugees. The CRRF aims to accompany the implementation of these pledges. The Government has prepared a roadmap detailing the implementation of each pledge, outlining key opportunities and partnerships that must be put in place, and is incorporating these pledges into a legally-binding Comprehensive Proclamation.

In Kenya, Kalobeyei provides the framework for a climate resilient settlement, whilst demonstrating social integration, good urban form, a mix of uses and connectivity between people, public space and services. This is also supported by a number of concurrent processes, such as skill training and capacity building for both refugees and the host community, promoting socio-economic stability while also providing urban management strategies. An Advisory Local Spatial Plan has been submitted for adoption by the Turkana County Government in June 2017.

and consequent prioritization of response activities, refugees are desperately in need of livelihood opportunities to enhance their self-reliance. Despite efforts over previous years to increase livelihoods programming, the ongoing influx of new arrivals has diverted the limited resources to immediate and life-saving activities.

Feasibility studies and the experience of humanitarian actors in all countries affected by the crisis show that

part of the humanitarian needs may be addressed through cash transfers, with local capacities (market, cash transfer mechanisms), local acceptance and risks being assessed. In some cases, cash transfers can represent the most appropriate, efficient and effective approach, provided alone or in combination with other intervention modalities.

Regional Response Strategy & Priorities

While recognizing the unique context, operational environment and challenges of the six countries of asylum, the following overarching objectives have been developed at the regional level to guide the interagency response to the South Sudan refugee situation in 2018. Country-level objectives are articulated in each country chapter and further contextualize the strategy at the local level. The comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) is being mainstreamed across the response and these objectives feed into broader CRRF goals in roll-out countries as detailed in the CRRF section below and individual country chapters.

1. Uphold the quality of asylum for South Sudanese refugees in the region, the majority of whom are women and children, by meeting their lifesaving needs and upholding their dignity according to applicable minimum standards.

Against this objective and building on the unhindered access to asylum extended to the South Sudanese refugees, response partners in the region seek to ensure the provision of essential basic services, including food, health, nutrition, shelter, education,

non-food items (NFIs), water and sanitation to the existing refugee community and new arrivals anticipated in 2018. This includes building on existing achievements and capitalizing on new opportunities to integrate refugees into national systems to access these services, particularly as the whole-of-society approach expands across the region. For example, in CAR, response partners and the local authorities will build on achievements in 2017 to integrate refugees into local health services.

2. Anchor the response within national and regional multi-year protection frameworks, policies, laws, and standards which comprehensively address legal and physical protection needs of South Sudanese refugees with a particular emphasis on children, women and youth.

Wherever possible, response partners seek to ensure refugee protection is integrated into national protection systems. For example, the Government of Uganda with the support of UNHCR adopted an updated multi-year national protection and solutions strategy for refugees

2016 - 2020. In Ethiopia, the response has developed comprehensive protection and solutions strategies for South Sudanese refugees.

3. Enhance biometric registration, documentation and data management in collaboration with host Governments to support implementation of durable solutions strategies.

Response partners seek to improve protection and evidence-based programming through a better understanding of the profile, needs and skills of the refugee population. While registration and documentation has been ongoing during the past four years, major spikes in arrival rates and the ongoing influx has overwhelmed the existing capacity to register all new arrivals in a comprehensive and timely manner. Further efforts are also needed to ensure birth registration for refugees, as recently initiated in Ethiopia. Enhancing data management is particularly critical in the effort to support future durable solutions.

4. Proactively explore and, where applicable, pursue innovative approaches stemming from participatory assessments with refugees, Governments, humanitarian and development actors, private sector, and civil society, with a view to systematically expand Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs) and other initiatives aimed at alleviating the dependency of refugees on aid.

Against the backdrop of ongoing funding shortages and a refugee situation entering its fifth year, response partners recognize the need for greater innovation and efficiency. Multiple partners have introduced cash-based programming and will identify further opportunities to increase the use of CBIs to address the basic needs of beneficiaries, stemming from participatory assessments with refugees, governments, humanitarian and development actors, the private sector and civil society.

A response analysis will be developed to support the most appropriate modalities of intervention leveraging synergies between programmes in the interest of cost efficiency and effectiveness gains. It is expected that the benefits of these cash transfers will not only support beneficiaries and enhance their self-reliance, but also reverberate throughout the host community having a multiplier effect.

In all contexts, response partners are exploring the feasibility of both sectoral and multi-purpose cash grant. In Kenya, for example, partners aim to provide 95 per cent of food assistance in Kalobeyei through CBIs and scale up similar interventions in Kakuma in 2018. In Uganda, USD 900,000 has been injected into the local economy every month through cash transfers to refugees. Across the region, response partners will look at monetizing the provision of NFIs, introducing cash for shelter, and increasing the use of multipurpose grants to target the basic needs of the most vulnerable.

5. Maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of camps.

As the nature of the conflict in South Sudan has evolved, there is a growing need to ensure the civilian character of asylum and the safety and security of the refugees. This will be done through ongoing registration and verification of new arrivals, relocation to safety, facilitating improved access of refugees to national legal systems, enhancing protection monitoring, and supporting law enforcement in refugee camps, settlements and in out-of-camp settings. In DRC, for example, an estimated 40,000 refugees live along the border and efforts are ongoing to relocate them to Biringi and the new Kaka sites. All operations seek to increase border monitoring and verification, as well as access to justice and law enforcement

6. Promote social cohesion between refugees and host communities through implementation of targeted resilience programmes.

In many locations, the major surge in new arrivals after July 2016 diverted resources for livelihoods and resilience programmes to life-saving activities. Given the unlikelihood of returns to South Sudan in 2018, refugees need critical support to achieve self-reliance. The host

communities who have so generously shared their limited resources and services are stretched beyond capacity in many locations and urgently need the promise for improved infrastructure and services to become a reality. For example, in Uganda, in line with the Uganda Government policy, the refugee response follows the 70:30 principle, by which 30 per cent of all assistance measures should benefit the hosting community, wherever feasible and contextually relevant.

Regional Coordination

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR coordinates and leads the response to the South Sudan refugee crisis, in close collaboration with governments, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, and host communities in the six asylum countries. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees initially appointed a Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for South Sudan in 2014 and a support unit was established in Nairobi, Kenya. In June 2017, following the rotation of the previous RRC, the High Commissioner appointed a new RRC, Arnauld Akodjenou, who also serves as the High Commissioner's Special Advisor on the South Sudan situation. The RRC leads strategic inter-agency coordination in the South Sudan refugee response, acting as the interface between humanitarian actors in asylum countries, donors and other stakeholders. Given the high number of South Sudanese refugee children, the coordination is complemented by the work of the Regional Child Protection Network (RCPN), and the Regional Education in Emergencies Network (EiEN), both coordinated by UNHCR. These structures are interagency networks convened in Nairobi with partners who are working across the region, to support cohesive, interagency child protection and education responses at the field-level through regional coordination, technical support, capacity building, promotion of learning and joint analysis, and advocacy.

At the county-level, the interagency response is led through the RCM. The existing coordination mechanisms, now in place for four years, will be complemented by evolving CRRF governance structures. Particular attention will also be given to the coordination of cash based initiatives, through joint assessment, joint monitoring and dedicated cash working groups that ensure linkages with sector working groups.

REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS

- Action Against Hunger (ACF)
- Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- Almanar
- American Refugee Committee (ARC)
- Association for Aid and Relief Japan
- Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI)
- CARE International
- Caritas Uganda
- Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID)
- Concern WorldWide
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)
- COOPI
- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- El Ruhama
- Finn Church Aid (FCA)
- Food for the Hungry (FH)
- FPDO
- GAH
- GOAL
- Help Age International (HA)
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- International Aid Services (IAS)
- International Medical Corps
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- IRW
- IsraAid
- Jesuit Refugee Services
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Malteser International
- Maternity Foundation
- Medical Teams International (MTI)
- Mothers And Children Multisectoral Development Organization
- NADA
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- NCA
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam
- Partner for Refugee Service
- Peace Winds Japan
- Plan International (PI)
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- Rehabilitation and Development Organization
- Right to Play (RtP)
- Samaritan's Pursue (SP)
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- Swiss Contact
- TPO Uganda
- Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)
- Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)
- UMCOR
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)
- United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
- United Nations World Health Organization (WHO)
- War Child Canada (WCC)
- War Child Holland (WCH)
- Water Mission Uganda (WMU)
- Welthungerhilfe
- Windle Trust International
- World Vision International (WVI)
- ZOA International

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Country

ORGANIZATION	CAR	DRC	ETHIOPIA	KENYA	SUDAN	UGANDA	REGIONAL	TOTAL
AAR				520,000				520,000
ACF			6,000,000			6,500,000		12,500,000
ACTED						1,300,000		1,300,000
ADRA					3,686,194	1,008,558		4,694,752
Almanar					200,000			200,000
ARC					982,725	2,977,097		3,959,822
AVSI				420,000		1,993,651		2,413,651
CARE					3,581,480	3,882,465		7,463,945
Caritas						1,589,267		1,589,267
CESVI						472,600		472,600
CIS					3,581,480			3,581,480
COOPI						646,472		646,472
CORDAID						1,200,000		1,200,000
CWW			1,532,189		2,200,000			3,732,189
DCA			2,623,334			995,000		3,618,334
DRC			3,379,750	259,000		8,814,133		12,452,883
El Ruhama					400,000			400,000
FAO		965,918	2,000,000		2,505,000	9,420,000		14,890,918
FCA						880,000		880,000
FFH				155,000		1,051,000		1,206,000
FPDO					306,838			306,838
GAH					231,035			231,035
GOAL			1,700,000					1,700,000
HAI			721,500			80,408		801,908
HI						970,000		970,000
IAS						830,604		830,604
IMC			2,369,000					2,369,000
IOM			10,000,000		7,500,000	1,950,000		19,450,000
IRC			2,000,000	4,526,087		5,100,000		11,626,087
IRW					1,401,248			1,401,248
IsraAid						483,495		483,495
JRS				288,532				288,532
KRCS				5,785,000				5,785,000
LWF			1,400,000	408,138		4,301,417		6,109,555
Malteser International						1,219,387		1,219,387

ORGANIZATION	CAR	DRC	ETHIOPIA	KENYA	SUDAN	UGANDA	REGIONAL	TOTAL
MCMDO			1,225,995					1,225,995
MF			657,173					657,173
MTI						1,399,278		1,399,278
NADA					300,000			300,000
NCA					1,647,305			1,647,305
NCCK				3,270,276				3,270,276
NRC			6,625,774			4,051,890		10,677,664
OXFAM			5,926,708		1,800,000	11,881,017		19,607,725
PI			4,700,000		1,988,537	5,298,948		11,987,485
PRS			499,125					499,125
PWJ				5,847,619				5,847,619
RCK				1,331,546				1,331,546
RDO			372,293					372,293
RTP						500,000		500,000
SCI			13,636,186		2,810,000	9,209,922		25,656,108
SP						856,738		856,738
Swiss Contact				1,621,729				1,621,729
TPO						800,000		800,000
TTR						132,897		132,897
UMCOR					1,194,753			1,194,753
UN WOMEN						2,300,000		2,300,000
UNDP					3,600,000	1,539,000		5,139,000
UNFPA					6,934,884	8,635,517		15,570,401
UNHCR	2,586,168	26,393,699	174,097,933	43,992,003	140,962,328	236,668,317	2,809,837	627,510,285
UNICEF		5,493,512	2,035,050	3,506,000	27,469,250	47,642,417		86,146,229
URCS						2,042,911		2,042,911
WCC						2,300,000		2,300,000
WCH						1,250,000		1,250,000
Welthungerhilfe						2,350,000		2,350,000
WFP		21,936,872	96,437,584	33,000,000	64,891,422	173,946,381		390,212,259
WHO					15,689,140	3,777,200		19,466,340
WMU						600,000		600,000
WTI				385,000				385,000
WVI			1,435,497		1,899,629	1,400,000		4,735,126
ZOA			734,175			1,375,000		2,109,175
Total	2,586,168	54,790,001	342,109,266	105,315,930	294,828,240	576,976,515	2,809,837	1,379,415,957

By Country & Sector

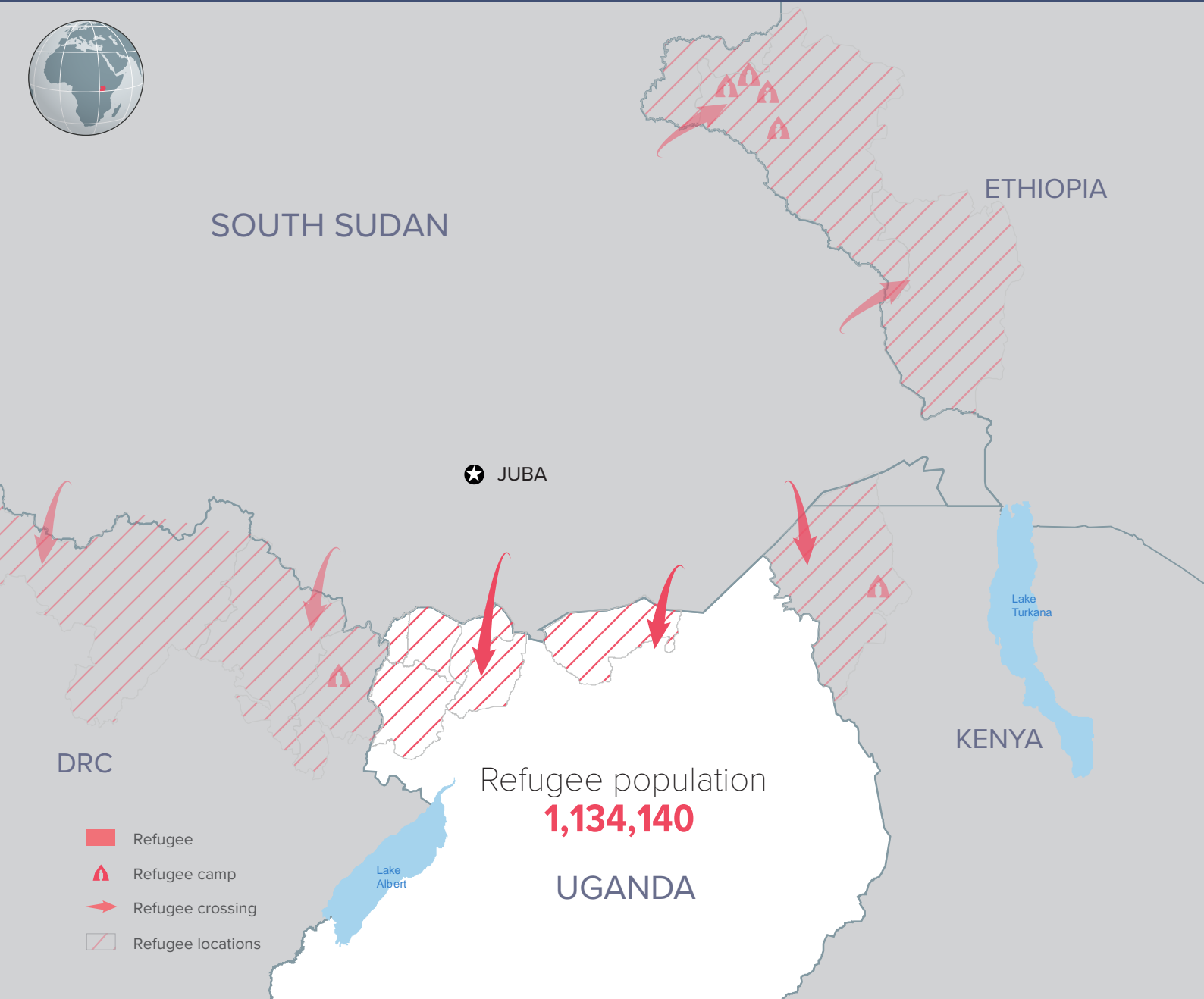
COUNTRY	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
CAR	463,250	328,125	334,668	400,000	200,000	600,000	260,125	2,586,168
DRC	10,846,769	3,992,450	20,055,861	2,981,132	6,647,606	5,685,608	4,580,575	54,790,001
ETHIOPIA	54,357,759	31,986,679	98,433,762	42,054,317	23,952,524	52,950,546	38,373,678	342,109,266
KENYA	11,207,491	7,907,528	33,155,000	13,390,600	14,564,488	18,907,904	6,182,920	105,315,930
SUDAN	24,495,270	28,175,125	57,690,814	60,327,158	32,641,042	43,482,437	48,016,394	294,828,240
UGANDA	88,219,757	62,573,906	156,056,065	84,365,721	59,325,642	49,082,912	77,352,512	576,976,515
REGIONAL								2,809,837
TOTAL	189,590,296	134,963,813	365,726,170	203,518,929	137,331,301	170,709,407	174,766,204	1,379,415,957

UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

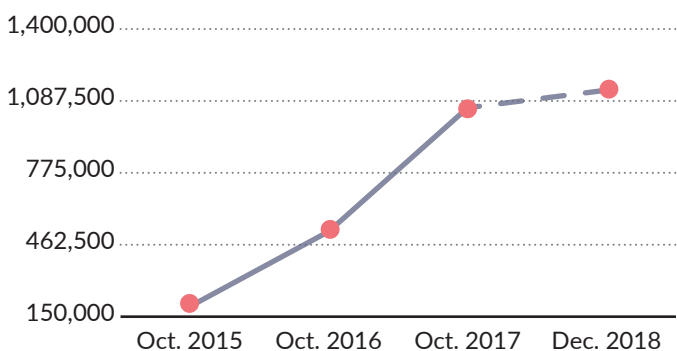
1,134,140
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 577M
REQUIREMENTS

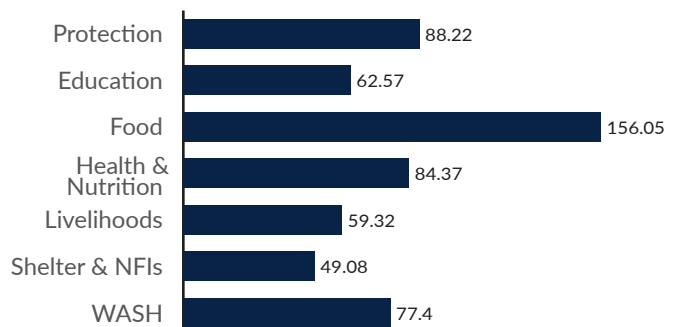
45
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends



Requirements | in millions US\$



Country Overview

Introduction

Uganda is one of the largest asylum countries worldwide, and the largest in Africa, with some 1.47 million refugees¹ as of end of June 2018, according to the Refugee Information Management System (RIMS), administered by the Government of Uganda. South Sudanese make up 72 percent of the entire refugee population in Uganda, which has tripled since 2015 mainly due to mass influxes from South Sudan and the DRC, with smaller numbers from Burundi.

The outbreak of a new conflict in South Sudan's capital Juba in July 2016 triggered unprecedented refugee outflows into Uganda, with 489,234² arrivals in 2016 and 354,556² others in 2017. The average monthly influx rate remained high between January and September 2017 –with an average of over 38,000² arrivals per month and suddenly dropped to an average of about 3,400 per month between October and December 2017. In the first semester of 2018, the refugee influx remained lower than anticipated in the 2018 regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) as concluded in September 2017, with 30,954 new refugees between January and June 2018.

Given the lower influx, RRP partners in Uganda agreed to revise downwards the planning figure for the number of South Sudan refugees expected to arrive in Uganda by the end of 2018, from 300,000 to 100,000. Under this new scenario, Uganda will host a total of 1.13 million South Sudanese refugees by year-end 2018, with no significant returns to South Sudan projected at this stage. A verification of all refugees in Uganda, started in

January 2018 (and to be completed towards the end of the year) may affect the number of refugees in the country, including South Sudanese.

Nine new settlement areas were opened since July 2016: Maaji III, Pagarinya, Agojo, Bidibidi, Palorinya, Imvepi, two separate sites within Rhino Camp settlement, and Palabek. A master settlement plan was developed to help restructure existing settlements into sites of manageable sizes. An extensive network of border collection points, transit and reception centres has been put in place to provide emergency assistance to newly arriving refugees.

Uganda has an exemplary refugee protection environment, providing refugees with freedom of movement, the right to work and establish businesses, the right to documentation and access to national social services. The country pursues a non-camp settlement policy, by which refugees are allocated plots of land for shelter and agricultural production, stretching out over vast territories. Whilst providing the basis for refugee self-reliance in the longer term, the settlement approach typically incurs higher up-front costs than that of a camp environment, when basic life-saving provisions are to be established.

Uganda's refugee legislation, the 2006 Refugees Act, promotes refugee self-reliance and favours a development-based approach to refugee assistance. This has been emphasized further by the 2010 Refugee

¹ Source: Refugee Information Management System, Office of the Prime Minister (30 June 2018)

² Source: Head counting and wrist banding of new arrivals at border collection points, as tracked by UNHCR, OPM and partners.

Regulations. In 2015, the Government of Uganda launched the Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA), a framework laying the foundations for the socio-economic development of refugee-hosting areas, which is now part of the five-year National Development Plan II (NPD II 2016-2020). The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Uganda is also supporting this approach through the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework and its inclusion in the UN Development Assistance Framework for Uganda (UNDAF 2016-2020).

The Government of Uganda formally launched the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in March 2017, expanding on existing initiatives, coordination mechanisms and policies. The humanitarian refugee response, the development oriented Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework and the Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA) all constitute key components of the CRRF. Emerging priorities of the CRRF in 2018 and beyond are: to increase the participation of development actors, private sector and other non-traditional partners in the response; to assist both humanitarian and development actors agree on policy priorities; to enhance development and resources in the refugee hosting districts (including district level engagement in planning and budgeting), and to improve integrated service

delivery for both refugees and host communities.

The first meeting of the CRRF Steering Group took place in October 2017. This multi-stakeholder forum, co-chaired by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), supports the practical application of CRFF, with technical support from the CRRF Secretariat. The CRRF Steering Group consists of 32 members from Line Ministries, Government Departments and Agencies, Local Governments, development and humanitarian donors, representatives of UN Agencies, national and international NGOs, the private sector and international financial institutions. A CRRF Refugee Advisory Forum will be formed to ensure broad inputs by all refugee groups.

Following serious allegations of fraud and corruption within the refugee response, UNHCR and WFP reached out to the Government in late 2017 to seek cooperation in addressing growing concerns about the accuracy and reliability of refugee data used for fundraising, programming and delivery of assistance. In acknowledging the risks for the realization of a comprehensive refugee response, the government and UNHCR launched a verification of all refugees in Uganda in 2018 through the use of UNHCR biometric systems.

Needs & Vulnerabilities

The refugee influx from South Sudan is likely to continue in the foreseeable future due to the ongoing political crisis, insecurity and social instability prevailing in the country, which is being exacerbated by ethnic tensions and the proliferation of armed groups.

By the end of 2018, Uganda will likely host 1.14 million South Sudanese refugees, with 100,000 expected new refugee arrivals between January and December 2018.

The demographic breakdown by year-end 2018 is anticipated to largely reflect the age and gender composition of the population as of June 2018: 84 percent women and, 63 percent children.

Refugees will continue to enter Uganda mainly through the crossing points of Busia, Oraba (Koboko district), Waligo, Ngomoromo, Aweno-Olwiyo and Madi Opei (Lamwo district) and Elegu (Amuru district), with smaller

number coming in through Kerwa, Key and Menzere (Yumbe district) and Lefori (Moyo district). Most South Sudanese new arrivals are expected to settle in Northern Uganda, mainly in Arua and Lamwo districts, and possibly other areas. About 1.2 per cent of the projected population will seek to settle in Kampala and other major cities.

Protection - Key protection challenges identified by RRP partners:

- Timely biometric registration and documentation of refugees (ID cards and civil status documents, birth certificates for children born in Uganda). These services are affected by the magnitude of the ongoing emergency, connectivity challenges and need for capacity building;
- Maintaining the civilian character of asylum in refugee settlements;
- Prevention and response to sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), with most incidents occurring before and during flight;
- Limited livelihoods opportunities, which may exacerbate violence against women and girls, including sexual exploitation;
- Gender inequalities due to cultural norms and practices that normalize systematic abuse, exclusion and limit access to basic services and opportunities;
- Mental health issues, including post-traumatic stress disorder;
- Child protection services, including for unaccompanied and separated minors (UASCs) and child victims of protection violations are insufficient; targeted programs for youth to prevent risky behavior require strengthening.

Psychological distress of children who have witnessed violence before and during flight needs to be addressed.

- Risk of forced recruitment and transactional and survival sex among youth needs to be mitigated through expanded educational and vocational skill training and livelihoods opportunities;
- Tailored programs to respond to people with specific needs, including the elderly, sick, persons with disabilities and female headed households;
- Sufficient police presence of mixed gender in new settlement areas to maintain rule of law and facilitate access to justice for victims of violence, including SGBV;
- Peaceful relations and coexistence between refugees and host communities in areas with new and large refugee settlements.

SGBV - The South Sudan refugee population is highly vulnerable, with large numbers of women, children and people with specific needs (PSNs). Many have been subject to conflict-related violence, including SGBV before or during flight. Emotional and psychological trauma is common among refugees who have experienced violence or have witnessed violence perpetrated against family or other community members. In Uganda, factors contributing to SGBV incidents include: power imbalance in relationships, scarcity of food as a key cause for intimate partner violence, alcoholism, denial of resources (e.g. food, household items, money), harmful traditional practices such as forced and early marriages, changing gender roles that leave men idle or feeling disempowered, limited access to post-primary schools and vocational skills training for youths, limited livelihoods opportunities, with resultant negative coping mechanisms such as transactional and

survival sex, and petty theft; collection of firewood in and water in remote areas.

Underreporting of SGBV cases remains a major concern, due to a variety of factors including fear of stigma, shame, family reaction and dissolution, perception of SGBV as a private matter, or lack of confidence in reporting channels. There is a need to enhance SGBV prevention activities targeting intimate partner violence and adolescents in and out of school, single and vulnerable women, girls and elderly, including through prevention approaches such as the Start Awareness Support Action (SASA) methodology and Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (eMAP), which address social norms and influence change in attitudes and behaviours of community.

Low numbers of women in refugee leadership positions and participation in community member self-management structures pose serious challenges in identifying protection cases. There is a pronounced need to continue improving monitoring and oversight mechanisms to identify and address SGBV incidents as well as ensuring effective case management, especially for child survivors.

There is also a need to strengthen a multi-sectoral approach to SGBV response, ensuring quality services and linkage of services across different providers based on a survivor-centered approach. Services include psychosocial support, legal, medical, safety and security, livelihood and safe house support. Special attention and resources should be directed to support the economic empowerment of survivors, resilience-building and trauma healing activities.

Child protection - It remains a high operational priority given that South Sudanese children represent 63 per cent of the total population. Refugee children face serious protection risks such as separation from families,

psychosocial distress, violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, including child labour and sexual exploitation. Unaccompanied minors and separated children (UASCs) are among the most vulnerable children, especially girls who are at risk of SGBV and early and forced marriages.

Limited educational opportunities expose adolescents to early marriages and pregnancies, drug abuse and survival sex. Strong negative social norms, attitudes, practices and expectations by the refugees and host communities predispose boys and girls to violence – a situation that is further exacerbated by weak community-based child protection mechanisms in the settlements to prevent and timely respond to incidents of violence against children.

There is a need to enhance identification, assessment and effective case management of children who have experienced violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation or are at risk, and therefore provide specialized child protection services.

Alternative care services need to be further strengthened, including livelihood support for foster families. Other priority interventions include training and support for community-based child protection structures, alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school adolescents to prevent negative coping mechanisms, and establishment of child friendly spaces in all transit facilities and new settlement areas to allow for the provision of regular psychosocial support.

Referral pathways, access to birth registration and support services for vulnerable children need to be further strengthened.

Education - The increasing number of new refugees entering Uganda has put significant strain on the education response. School age children among South

Sudanese refugees represent over 54 per cent of the total population and only 43 per cent of them have access to formal and informal education, with a significant gender gap in enrolment, especially at secondary level, where fewer girls are in school compared to boys.

At the end of June 2018, only 12 per cent of secondary education age South Sudanese children accessed secondary education, mainly due to lack of secondary education facilities and scholarship opportunities.

In Northern Uganda, the severe overcrowding in temporary schools, the lack of institutional latrines and limited number of qualified teachers pose significant challenges to the learning capacity, safety and dignity of children. Regular attendance of children with special learning needs proved to be a challenge due to lack of dedicated learning facilities.

Food security - The majority of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda are dependent on food assistance. The last Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), which took place before July 2016, identified a time-tier system for delivering food aid. Refugees who have been in country for less than three years receive 100 per cent rations, with food assistance being gradually phased out and halted after five years in country. This system is under review and may change in the course of 2018 depending on assessment findings.

Dietary diversity continues to remain poor in all settlements in Uganda, with food production being impaired by limited agricultural land, unreliable rainfall patterns and limited access to agricultural inputs. As a result, a comprehensive food assistance programme and a sustainable food system are needed to improve the food and nutrition status of refugees in Uganda.

Health and nutrition - With the increasing refugee

USE OF CASH TRANSFER TO ADDRESS NEEDS

Feasibility and market studies indicate that markets in refugee settlements in West Nile have developed substantially since the recent arrival of South Sudanese refugees allowing the use of cash transfers to address needs. Efforts to open new market facilities have not been met by adequate demand in most of the settlements. This has been confirmed by recent assessments, which highlight demand rather than supply constraints as the main challenge for markets in the settlements. Given the overall good supply chain in West Nile and Uganda as a whole, including the presence of large neighbouring supply markets, gradually scaling up cash based interventions is expected to contribute to the development of local markets. The expansion of network connectivity and mobile money services and the readiness of banks to provide services in settlements permits safe and accountable delivery of cash transfers to refugees. The significant scale-up of cash transfers in the refugee settlements in 2017 and in the first semester of 2018 has not had any significant negative impact as highlighted by post distribution and market monitoring assessments.

population, primary healthcare institutions remain at a constant risk of being overwhelmed by new arrivals. Existing health centres frequently operate beyond capacity, stretching limited resources and resulting in a decrease in the quality of services. There is a need to reinforce the existing health care system and set up new health facilities with a full package of interventions. This includes staffing, medical and nutrition supplies, infrastructure, equipment and referral capacities as well as skills training of existing medical personnel.

Reproductive health interventions need to be enhanced. The need for HIV prevention and response interventions is extensive, given poor knowledge of HIV, inadequate provision of and low uptake of HIV services. Strengthened and quality capacity is required to improve

maternal and child health, and tuberculosis response, including multi drug resistant tuberculosis.

Refugee-hosting areas are vulnerable to communicable disease outbreaks due to congestion, inadequate sanitation and geographic location of settlements. In terms of contingency planning, preparedness and response activities, there is a need to stock essential drugs and improve the capacity of health care providers and District Local Governments (DLGs) to effectively respond to potential disease outbreaks.

There is a need to ensure that health services are gender sensitive and to promote greater access especially for women. Predictable and consistent supply of dignity kits for women and girls of reproductive age remains a critical priority.

According to the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), conducted in October 2017 the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in refugee settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees in northern Uganda remained at 10 percent, within acceptable standards, with Palabek settlement recording the highest rate (12.4 percent). Anaemia among children between 6 and 59 months was reported as “high”(48 percent), and “medium” among non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years (32 percent), according to WHO classification.

Livelihoods and environment -Partners continued to shift focus from emergency to recovery livelihoods, though interventions remained largely around agricultural production with limited opportunities for business development, micro-credit and vocational skills training. Insufficient arable land continued to impair the ability of refugees to grow their own food, with an average plot size of 30x30 meters per household (in Imvepi settlement and Rhino camp’s Omugu zone, refugee households were allocated a 50x50 meters

plot). In most of the settlements and surrounding areas, agricultural productivity remain low due to the effects of climate change, but also the lack of innovative technologies to make farming more sustainable, resilient, and productive. Local arrangements for supply of agricultural inputs such as seeds, tools, planting and stocking materials are insufficient to cope with increased volumes. Only 11 per cent of all refugee households received support in agricultural production in 2017.

Animal health services like vaccination are largely unavailable despite the increasing number of refugees who have arrived with their own livestock. For non-agricultural livelihoods, there are limited business support services, micro-credit and vocational skills training opportunities.

Refugees remain almost entirely dependent on natural resources for water, food and shelter materials. With a steady increase in environmental degradation, groundwater recharge and access to basic needs decreases with risks to peaceful coexistence and exposure to SGBV. It is imperative that mitigation measures be mainstreamed across all sectors, especially WASH, Livelihood, and Shelters & Site planning.

Shelter and NFIs - An anticipated 100,000 new South Sudanese refugee arrivals in 2018 need to be accommodated in existing settlement areas, provided with shelter and household non-food item (NFI) kits, including sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, water cans, and plastic sheets.

Receiving settlement areas include Rhino extension in Arua district, Palorinya in Moyo district and Palabek settlement in Lamwo district. Existing transit centres need to be managed, maintained, upgraded and potentially expanded.

Furthermore, existing settlements may need to be re-organised to maximize efficient use of the land available, cluster shelter plots in villages, increase

plantation zones and incorporate boundary planting. The extensive road infrastructure within existing settlements will require ongoing maintenance and improvements to increase all-year durability through wet seasons.

South Sudanese refugees in the settlements have been living in emergency shelters much longer than planned, with little weather protection and poor safety and hygiene standards. There is an urgent need to upgrade these shelters to semi-permanent structures.

Furthermore, the longstanding semi-permanent shelters need to be urgently repaired to avoid their collapse and to increase their weather resistance and durability.

[Water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) - By the end of June 2018, access to safe water stood at 15.5 liter per

person per day (l/p/d) among South Sudanese refugees, with 14 percent of drinking water being supplied through water trucking – down from 29 percent in December 2017. Phasing out of water trucking remains a major priority in 2018, though severe underfunding has limited the ability of partners to invest in sustainable water supply systems.

The limited adoption of hygiene practices among certain communities remains a challenge, including the construction of family latrines – which stood at 40 per cent by end of June 2018. With the sudden and large increase in the number of refugees in the settlements, fecal sludge management has become an urgent priority.

Response Strategy & Priorities

The 2018 RRP seeks to operationalize the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda in three areas: Pillar I (protection and rights), Pillar II (emergency response and ongoing needs) and Pillar III (resilience and self-reliance). Whilst acknowledging its predominantly humanitarian focus, this RRP also attempts to embrace activities and approaches that help refugees, host communities and refugee-hosting districts become more resilient to shocks, and bridge the humanitarian and development nexus. This reflects the spirit of CRRF and the call to think long-term from the onset. The implementation of ReHoPE will be supported through this response plan, which includes some of its components.

In line with the Uganda Government policy, the refugee response follows the 70:30 principle, by which 30 per cent of all assistance measures should benefit the hosting community, wherever feasible and contextually relevant. While this is meant to apply largely at sub-county level and for the response as a whole, not every sector or project is expected to be able to accomplish this.

Consistent with the regional strategic objectives, partners will continue to deliver on the priorities below.

1. Physical and legal protection of refugees, including access to the territory, fair and efficient asylum procedures, respect for the principle of non-refoulement, registration and documentation, prevention and response to SGBV, child protection, civilian character of asylum, and support to persons with specific needs;

2. Continued life-saving emergency service provision and opening of new refugee settlement areas, in line with Uganda's potential adjustments to land management and land allocation strategy;
3. Stabilization of all new refugee settlement areas opened over the past two years;
4. Support to district authorities and systems, in order to strengthen their capacity and achieve integrated service delivery for both refugees and hosting communities;
5. Social cohesion and resilience support involving both refugees and host populations. Given the rapidly growing refugee populations in some districts, at times surpassing the local populations in size, area- based community support projects are increasingly important to maintain the asylum space and peaceful coexistence between the refugees and their hosts;
6. Environmental protection and restoration interventions to counterbalance the adverse effect of refugee settlements on the environment. Interventions in this area should include measures to preserve water tables, reduce tree cutting for firewood, construction and agriculture and to manage waste. Systematic planning with district authorities is key in this area;
7. Strengthening of livelihood support programmes in all refugee-hosting areas to initiate the process of graduating households towards self-sufficiency and resilience. Livelihood support should be appropriate to the context and skillsets of persons of concern, and may include agricultural and non-agricultural activities;
8. Increased use cash based interventions for refugees, at sector level and in the form of multi-purpose cash;



@UNHCR/JIRO OSE

9. Emergency preparedness for higher than anticipated refugee influxes;
10. Enhancement of response data collection and analysis as the basis for prioritization, programming, reporting and accountability.

Partnership & Coordination

The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) provides the over-arching policy and coordination framework, guiding all aspects of the refugee response in Uganda. The Government-led CRRF Steering Group, with the support of the CRRF Secretariat, provides guidance to the five pillars of the refugee response: 1. Admission and rights; 2. Emergency response and ongoing needs; 3. Resilience and self-reliance; 4. Expanded solutions; and 5. Voluntary repatriation. The current humanitarian refugee response, and related coordination structures, mainly falls under Pillars I and II of the CRRF.

The humanitarian coordination structure is designed around four levels of coordination: 1) Leadership; 2) Inter-agency at national level; 3) Sectors at national level; and 4) Field coordination structures at regional and settlement level. The humanitarian refugee response in Uganda is co-led and coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with broad participation of UN and NGO partners (national and international), in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). In view of achieving an effective and integrated protection response, members of the refugee and host communities are also involved in the response and so are local authorities and relevant line Ministries.

At the national level, inter-agency and inter-sector coordination meetings take place regularly and are co-chaired by OPM and UNHCR. Sector-based coordination meetings, co-chaired by UNHCR, other agencies or line Ministries, take place regularly with a

varying frequency ranging from weekly to monthly. A similar structure exists in the field, both at a District and settlement level, engaging the District Local Government (DLGs), UNHCR field staff, and partners. WFP and UNHCR co-coordinate the Cash Technical Working Group (CTWG). The two agencies are currently leading efforts to develop a MEB to ensure harmonization in the refugee settlements. The CTWG plans to roll out the MEB in West Nile and systematically introduce this to other settlements in the country. The CTWG will pursue common approaches and platforms for the delivery of cash - e.g. joint assessments, joint monitoring, and shared cash transfer platforms where feasible.

The Information Management Working Group (IMWG), co-led by Uganda's Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and UNHCR, supports the refugee response with collection, analysis, visualization and dissemination of information and data in addition to coordinating mapping and profiling initiatives, and providing assistance on response monitoring.

The South Sudan refugee response in Uganda includes 73 partners, including the Government of Uganda's Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), District Local Governments (DLGs) - Arua, Adjumani, Yumbe, Moyo, Koboko, Lamwo, Hoima and Kiryandongo - UN agencies and NGOs.

RRP PARTNERS

- Action African Help
- Action Against Hunger
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- Africa Development Corps
- Africa Humanitarian Action
- African Initiatives for Relief and Development
- African Medical and Research Foundation
- Agency for Accelerated Regional Development
- Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
- American Refugee Committee
- Association for Aid and Relief Japan
- Association of Volunteers in International Services
- Care International
- Caritas
- Catholic Relief Service
- Community Empowerment for Rural Development
- Concern World Wide
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo
- DanChurchAid
- Danish Refugee Council
- Finn Church Aid
- Finnish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- Food for the Hungry
- Give Directly
- Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation
- Handicap International
- HelpAge International
- Here is Life
- International Aid Services
- International Federation of the Red Cross
- International Organisation for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- INTERSOS
- IsraAid Uganda
- Jesuit Refugee Service
- Lutheran World Federation
- Malteser International
- Médecins Sans Frontières
- Medical Teams International
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Obadiah Brothers Canada
- Oxfam
- Peace Wind Japan
- Peter C. Alderman Foundation
- Plan International Uganda
- Real Medicine Foundation
- Right to Play
- Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment
- Samaritan's Purse
- Save the Children
- Touch Africa
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
- Trauma Counselling
- Ugandan Red Cross Society
- Ugandan Refugee and Disaster Management Council
- UN Women
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Population Fund
- Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns
- War Child Canada
- War Child Holland
- Water Mission Uganda
- Welthungerhilfe
- Windle Trust Uganda
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organisation
- World Vision International
- ZOA Uganda

Planned Response

Protection

The overall Protection objective is to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have access to territorial asylum, fair and swift asylum procedures and fully enjoy their rights as set forth in international and domestic refugee laws, including documentation, freedom of movement, the right to work and access to services.

Upon arrival in Uganda, asylum-seekers and refugees are provided with reception assistance at entry points and collection centres as well as relocation to refugee settlements. Registration is carried out by the Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). South Sudanese are granted prima facie refugee status by the Government of Uganda.

Refugees aged 16 years and above are issued ID cards, valid for five years, enabling them to move freely within the country, access the labor market and conduct businesses.

Building on the memorandum of understanding signed in July 2018 between UNHCR and the Government, the latter will use enhanced biometric systems (BIMS/ ProGres) to register refugees in order to enhance data quality and reliability. This will enable effective individual case management and delivery of protection services and humanitarian aid (including targeted assistance for PSNs) and the pursuit of durable solutions.

There are concerns that combatants from various armed groups may enter Uganda among refugee flows, compromising the civilian character of asylum and refugee settlements and potentially leading to incidents of forced recruitment, child abuse, SGBV and inter-

communal tensions. UNHCR and the Government through OPM will continue to engage in improving existing policy and practice on separation, internment, demobilization and rehabilitation of former combatants.

The Protection sector will continue to undertake activities to enhance refugees' access to justice by advocating for increased police presence in refugee settlements, establishment of mobile courts and awareness-raising about refugee rights and laws. In many instances, criminal offences are dealt with through traditional conflict resolution mechanisms as opposed to being reported to law-enforcement institutions. The lack of courts in some of the refugee-hosting districts represent a major challenge for refugees to access justice.

Child protection - The response will strengthen identification, registration, referral, and effective case management of children at risk. Family tracing and reunification for UASCs will continue as well as foster care arrangements and livelihood support for foster families. Mental health and psychosocial support through counselling and child friendly spaces remains a priority and so are the provision of early childhood or informal education opportunities and the reinforcement of community-based child protection structures through training and material support. Community sensitization and dialogue sessions are also conducted to raise awareness about various child protection issues, including birth registration to improve children's access to legal documentation. Community based child protection mechanisms will be strengthened.

The Protection sector will work towards enhancing identification, documentation and follow-up of cases of children in conflict with the law and those associated with armed groups and forces as well as documentation of the six grave violations of the rights of the child (in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1612). Material and legal assistance will be provided to children on remand as well as counseling and family tracing for children in custody without the knowledge of their parents.

SGBV - In line with the findings of participatory needs assessments, the response will seek to strengthen community-based mechanisms to prevent and respond to SGBV, including community policing, broader engagement of women’s groups and organizations, establishment of women’s centres and a complaint mechanism for SGBV.

Awareness-raising remains a key activity in preventing SGBV, including through involvement of men in the development and implementation of any SGBV strategy, promotion and deployment of Protection from Sexual

Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) approach and increased use of the Start, Awareness, Support, Action (SASA) methodology to address the power imbalance between men and women.

Investment in infrastructure is essential in preventing and responding to SGBV, including installation of security lights, establishment of safe spaces and wellness centres for women, procurement of additional vehicles to enhance police mobility on patrol and outreach.

SGBV mainstreaming within other sectors remains critical to addressing SGBV, especially the livelihoods sector, both in terms of prevention (economic empowerment of men and women) and response (livelihood support for SGBV survivors). Response and referral of SGBV survivors will continue through a multi-sectoral approach, including psychosocial support, provision of legal medical and legal assistance, placement in safe shelters and access to income-generating activities.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Ensure all newly arrived refugees are registered and provided with documents, and enhance data quality and access

100,000 newly arrived refugees biometrically registered in RIMS

1,144,482 refugees documented on an individual basis

OBJECTIVE 2:

Ensure persons with specific needs are identified and provided with adequate support

45,000 refugees with specific needs assessed for vulnerability

25,000 refugees with specific needs receiving specific support (Eg: Housing, Education, health, CBI, Livelihood and other)

15,000 refugees with specific needs engaged in Focus Group Discussions

OBJECTIVE 3:

Enhance psychosocial support

100 functional structures (duty bearers) trained and able to support victims and survivors

150 awareness raising activities conducted (FGDs, IEC, dramas, trainings, meetings, media, work with community structures and groups)

5,000 refugees benefiting from psycho-social support programmes

50,000 refugees benefiting from psycho-social support programmes

OBJECTIVE 4:

Reduce the risk of SGBV and strengthen the quality of multi-sectoral response

460 SGBV awareness campaigns conducted (awareness campaigns, FGDs, IEC, trainings, media,)

3,500 identified SGBV survivors provided with multi-sectorial services (psychosocial, legal, medical, safety and security)

500 identified SGBV survivors provided with livelihood support

421,583 women of reproductive age accessing sanitary materials on monthly basis

OBJECTIVE 5:

55 functional SGBV coordination systems / mechanisms in place (community structures, WG forum, SOPs)

27,000 children with specific needs identified and provided with protection services

19,000 best interest assessment conducted

17,500 registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits

OBJECTIVE 6:

Ensure children are protected from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation and are empowered to contribute to their protection.

1,250 community based communities/groups dedicated to child protection issues

60,000 children with specific needs identified and provided with protection services

65,000 best interest assessment conducted

12,000 registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits

CASH BASED INTERVENTIONS (CBI)

The cross-sector coordination and harmonization of cash-based interventions (CBIs) in the Uganda refugee response will be achieved through the development and implementation of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). The MEB's objectives include:

- Informing decisions on transfer value amount for food and non-food items;
- Supporting multi sector coordination and sector harmonization.

The MEB will help identify food commodities and services worth considering in multi-sector assessments and establish a baseline for market prices monitoring and cost of living for refugees and host communities. MEB's ultimate goal is to make the refugee response more cost-

efficient and cost-effective and pave the way for coherent and meaningful multi-purpose cash programming and delivery.

The cross sector coordination and harmonisation of CBIs will also involve the development of common guidelines and transfer values for Cash for Work (CFW), in addition to a minimum livelihoods package. The inter-agency technical working group on CBIs in collaboration with Financial Service Providers (FSP) in Uganda will continue their efforts to support the improvement of infrastructure necessary for the efficient delivery of cash transfers, including proliferation of mobile money points, expansion of connectivity and distribution of mobile phones to vulnerable refugees.

Education

The 2017-2020 strategic plan of the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) clearly documents the need for provision of education to refugees and host communities with the aim of increasing equitable access. To complement this plan, in 2017 partners began developing a four-year Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities for 2018-2021, under the leadership of MoES.

In 2017, Uganda was chosen as one of the first allocations for Education Cannot Wait (ECW) to scale up strategic, financial and political support to the education sector. ECW is a multi-year investment seeking to bridge the divide between education in emergency and development, including financing, policy development, programming and partnerships. The ECW engagement will allow the response to significantly improve the education response, both in terms of scope and quality.

One of the key priorities to improve access to and quality of education among refugee and host community children is the construction of semi-permanent classrooms and permanent latrines. The refugee response will seek to improve the quality of ECD services, enhance accelerated learning programmes, operate double shift schooling and continue to advocate with MoES for policy pathways to upskill and equate refugee teacher certificates. Continuous professional development of teachers deployed to refugee-hosting areas is also a priority under this plan.

Supporting vulnerable children to access education will continue, particularly for adolescents and secondary school aged children as well as children with impairments and other specific needs. It is also a priority that an increased number of girls enroll in primary schools, sit and pass P7 exams and subsequently enroll and complete secondary school. The provision of life

skills and vocational skills training to children and adolescents, especially those who are out of school, is critical to ensure social stability among the refugee and host communities.

Through the Education sector, partners will work toward enhancing working relationships with District Education Officers and School Management Committees/Board of Governors and Parent Teacher Associations to ensure community ownership of schools

OBJECTIVE 1: Improve access and quality of primary education

80 pupils per teacher

231,486 pupils enrolled in primary education

OBJECTIVE 2: Increase access to early childhood care

72,236 children accessing integrated early childhood care and development

254 Early Childhood Development centers (ECDC) providing quality integrated ECD services

240 certified care givers (teacher in ECDC)

OBJECTIVE 3: Promote access to inclusive quality and safe formal secondary education and non-formal education opportunities for youths.

21,949 children/youth accessing formal secondary education

14,300 children/youth accessing non formal education and skills training

16,500 children/youth accessing Accelerated Learning Programme

Food security

The current food assistance targeting system will be reviewed and possibly changed following the WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), scheduled in 2019.

The refugee response will address food needs through the following programmes:

- General food assistance to refugees in settlement, transit and reception centres through provision of in-kind food or cash. In the settlements, refugee households will be provided with either dry food rations or a cash transfer equivalent every month, while at transit and reception centres will be served hot meals for the duration of their stay;
- Promotion of agricultural livelihood and improvement of food production and income earning opportunities through provision of agricultural inputs and support to agronomy, post-harvest handling, value addition and marketing.

The food assistance sector will continue to undertake food basket monitoring and post distribution monitoring as well as food security and nutrition assessments to gauge progress in addressing the food and nutrition needs of refugees.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Ensure refugees' basic food and nutrition needs are met through cash and food distribution

950,409 refugees planned to receive food distributions on monthly basis

181,326 refugees planned to receive cash transfers on monthly basis



Health & Nutrition

The ultimate goal of the Health and Nutrition sector is to ensure full integration of comprehensive primary health care services for refugees into national and local government systems. Health partners will continue to enhance coordination and inter-sectoral collaboration for effective program implementation; strengthen the provision of equitable, safe, quality and sustainable health services in refugee-hosting districts, including for new arrivals; and reinforce health systems in refugee-hosting districts for improved service delivery.

One of the key priorities is to implement a minimum health service package for all refugees with an emphasis on preventive and promotive health care, including for new refugee arrivals at entry points, transit and reception centres and during the initial stay in settlements. This package includes vaccination, nutrition screening, emergency referrals, provision of life-saving primary health care services and surveillance and response measures for disease outbreaks.

The delivery of adequate and quality primary health care through community health extension workers (Village Health Teams) and semi-permanent health facilities also includes integrated sexual and reproductive health services like the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP), and management of chronic life-threatening conditions. Attention will be given to strengthening the response capacity of adjoining communities to protect them against disease outbreaks.

The full integration of health services within the Ministry of Health’s national system entails: accreditation of health facilities in refugee-hosting areas and refugee health workers by Ministry of Health (MoH); capacity-building of the district local government health system to ensure its resilience to respond to increasing refugee influxes; coordination with and leadership of MoH and District Health Offices to ensure that refugees are part of the government plans; review of humanitarian partners’ approach to delivery of health care services, with a stronger focus on supporting existing government systems as opposed to creating parallel mechanisms; and greater support to MoH in districts receiving new refugee arrivals.

Nutrition programmes will continue in 2018. Malnourished refugees will be treated as follows: those suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications will be provided with outpatient care; those suffering from SAM with medical complications will receive inpatient care; and those suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) will be enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP). As a preventive measure, children aged 6-23 months and Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PLW) will be targeted with Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP). Health and Nutrition partners will also support and promote Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).

OBJECTIVE 1:
Improve health status of the refugee population

502,000 girls and boys immunized against measles

187,360 girls and boys immunized against polio

548, 340 malaria cases - RDT (rapid diagnostic test) positive

100 identified cases of AWD (Acute Water Diarrhoea)/positive rapid test for Cholera

OBJECTIVE 2:

Ensure refugee population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

>95% live births attended by skilled personnel

592,800 children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women receiving HIV testing

22, 803 children, adolescents, adults and pregnant and lactating women living with HIV on ART

22, 803 children, adolescents, adults and pregnant and lactating women living with HIV that received a viral load test

OBJECTIVE 3:

Ensure the nutrition needs of the refugee population, and specifically of children aged 6-23 months and PLW are addressed to prevent chronic malnutrition

74,100 pregnant women who received iron and folic acid supplements or multiple micronutrient supplements on monthly basis

4,889 children (national) aged 6-59 month old affected by severe acute malnutrition who are admitted into treatment

6,756 refugee children aged 6-59 month old affected by severe acute malnutrition who are admitted into treatment in humanitarian situations

44,089 MAM children aged 6-59 months planned to receive specialised nutritious foods on a monthly basis

Livelihoods & Environment

The response will provide livelihood support to new refugee arrivals and persons with specific needs (PSNs) to help them maintain adequate nutritional levels, including crop kits and livestock (vegetable and staple crop seeds, and drugs and veterinary equipment). Whenever possible, this support will be delivered through CBIs.

Partners will seek to enhance refugee self-reliance and resilience through agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood interventions. This includes, production of high-value crops, fish farming, apiculture and livestock farming (mainly small ruminants).

Non-farm economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, will be initiated to promote self-employment and reduce exposure to negative coping mechanisms, including through CBI interventions.

It is imperative to invest in measures to mitigate environmental degradation, including but not limited to provision of safe and energy efficient cooking stoves and tree planting. All new refugee arrivals require environmental sensitization, access to an energy-efficient stove and heat-retaining cooking bag to reduce fuel demand, in addition to access to sustainable sources of cooking energy.

It remains critical to invest in tree planting or natural tree regeneration- at least 20 replacement trees per refugee per year. Given that only 60-70 percent of trees planted are expected to survive and that there is a significant existing need for afforestation and reforestation, this would need to be increased in coming years to actually meet the demand and result in a net increase of trees.

Forest resource management plans must be developed, implemented and monitored for each refugee hosting sub-catchment to ensure that needs are met whilst protecting and restoring the environment. Water catchment restoration in close collaboration with communities, farmers and local authorities will be essential to protect the sustainability of groundwater supplies now and in the future.

Environmental mitigation measures need to be integrated as part of emergency preparedness, response and stabilization measures by all parties in the refugee response including sectors such as Protection, Education, WASH, Livelihood, and Shelters, NFI and Site Planning

**OBJECTIVE 1:
Improve emergency livelihoods**

600,000 refugees and host community receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities

150,000 refugees and host community provided with cash/ vouchers for livelihoods provisioning

200,000 refugees and host community receiving improved cook stoves and efficient energy for cooking

**OBJECTIVE 2:
Improve self-reliance and strengthen livelihoods**

625,000 refugees and host community trained on climate smart farming techniques

420,000 refugees and host community participating in community-based savings/loans/insurances

20,000 refugees and host community receiving cash/ vouchers for agriculture / livestock projects purposes

20,195 refugee and host community farmers trained on post-harvest management, storage techniques and collective marketing

22,195 refugee and host community receiving skills training

**OBJECTIVE 3:
Improve environmental conditions in areas of displacement**

192,914 refugee households receiving fuel, energy saving stove and equipment

60,000 refugees benefiting from environmental health awareness campaigns

120,000 refugees benefiting from renewable energy and green technology

300,000 refugees benefiting from improved air quality through the reduction of the use of firewood.

1,000,000 trees planted

 **Shelter & NFIs**

A master settlement plan approach was developed to help restructure existing settlements into sites of manageable size, maintain existing settlements to acceptable standards, and ensure that the construction of new settlements follows a phased implementation to provide refugees with the different services required throughout the displacement cycle – from emergency to recovery.

The response will roll out a revised multi-year shelter

strategy in 2018, which includes the revision of communal shelters at transit and reception centres to ensure that gender requirements are met and SGBV concerns addressed. Family shelters will be standardized, with a focus on long-term solutions. Shelter assistance, either in-kind or through cash transfers, will involve the provision of shelters for new arrivals, upgrading of existing emergency shelters and support to construct semi-permanent shelters for the most vulnerable refugees who have stayed in

settlements for more than a year.
Partners will continue to involve refugees in the construction of their shelters and provide construction support to the most vulnerable.

15,000 refugees with specific needs are provided with emergency shelter assistance

10,000 refugees with specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters

200,000 refugees benefiting from improved settlements and infrastructure

**OBJECTIVE 1:
Ensure refugees live in adequate accommodation**

100,000 newly arrived refugees have access to adequate shelter in the Transit / Reception Centres

100,000 newly arrived refugees benefit from shelter materials & toolkits/cash upon arrival

**OBJECTIVE 2:
Provide NFIs to refugees on arrival**

100,000 newly arrived refugees receiving non-food item kits

 **WASH**

In 2018, the WASH sector will put a stronger focus on sustainable water supply systems, in addition to rehabilitating existing water systems in order to improve access to safe water in refugee-hosting areas. The response will continue to undertake emergency water trucking to respond to the water needs of new refugee arrivals, with the goal of ultimately phasing out as soon as it is possible to invest in alternative sustainable water systems. The WASH sector has set a minimum delivery of 10 l/p/d during the water trucking phase and 20 l/p/d in the medium and long term.

As part of the water supply strategy, the WASH sector will continue to monitor groundwater and provide integrated water resources management in order to better manage and protect water resources in refugee-hosting areas. Community based management systems and formal water governance structures will be supported for operation and maintenance of water points and piped water systems. Community engagement will be key to implementing sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions in refugee hosting areas. Innovative approaches and technology will be explored to deploy more sustainable sanitation solutions, such as dome-shaped latrines and Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS).

**OBJECTIVE 1:
Improve access to sustainable water services in refugee settlements and host neighbouring communities**

1,144,582 refugees supplied with safe water in adequate quantities (20l/p/d) through sustainable systems

918 water sources repaired and maintained in functional status

45 motorized/piped water systems constructed

120 successful boreholes drilled

OBJECTIVE 2:

Improve access to sustainable sanitation facilities

125,000 households latrines constructed

300 institutional latrine blocks constructed

2,500 emergency communal latrines constructed

OBJECTIVE 3:

Promote good hygiene practices

125,000 households with handwashing facilities with soap

500 persons per hygiene promoter/Volunteer Health Team

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
ACF				1,500,000	1,000,000		4,000,000	6,500,000
ACTED					1,300,000			1,300,000
ADRA	329,346				169,814		509,398	1,008,558
ARC	1,313,765				159,044		1,504,287	2,977,097
AVSI	872,447	1,121,204						1,993,651
CARE	1,330,810		1,201,655	850,000	500,000			3,882,465
Caritas Uganda	29,189				1,123,657		436,421	1,589,267
CESVI					472,600			472,600
CORDAID							1,200,000	1,200,000
DCA					995,000			995,000
DRC	566,124				2,470,386	1,683,199	4,094,424	8,814,133
FAO					9,420,000			9,420,000
FCA		880,000						880,000
FFH					1,051,000			1,051,000
HAI	67,808				12,600			80,408
HI	520,000	100,000		300,000	50,000			970,000
IAS							830,604	830,604
IOM	150,000			300,000	300,000		1,200,000	1,950,000
IRC	3,100,000			2,000,000				5,100,000
IsraAid	176,495						307,000	483,495
LWF	1,778,528				562,929	1,659,218	300,742	4,301,417
Malteser International	100,000				15,000		1,104,387	1,219,387
MTI				1,399,278				1,399,278
NRC	600,000	1,500,000			551,890	400,000	1,000,000	4,051,890
OXFAM	2,736,910				2,996,329		6,147,778	11,881,017
PI	2,468,948	1,450,000					1,380,000	5,298,948
RTP		500,000						500,000
SCI	1,617,476	5,080,935		2,049,049	462,462			9,209,922
SP	128,357				222,675		505,706	856,738

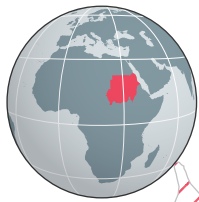
ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
TPO Uganda	320,000			280,000	200,000			800,000
Tutapona	132,897							132,897
Uganda Red Cross Society	242,600			69,444	937,195		793,672	2,042,911
UN WOMEN	1,500,000				800,000			2,300,000
UNDP					1,539,000			1,539,000
UNFPA	5,875,167			2,760,350				8,635,517
UNHCR	52,160,309	37,046,842		35,042,517	27,990,060	44,840,495	39,588,092	236,668,317
UNICEF	6,502,580	13,889,925		16,769,912			10,480,000	47,642,417
WC Canada	1,600,000	300,000			400,000			2,300,000
WC Holland	800,000	450,000						1,250,000
Welthungerhilfe					1,400,000		950,000	2,350,000
WFP			156,056,065	16,916,316	974,000			173,946,381
WHO				3,777,200				3,777,200
WMU							600,000	600,000
WVI	1,200,000	200,000						1,400,000
ZOA		55,000			900,000		420,000	1,375,000
Total	88,219,757	62,573,906	156,056,065	84,365,721	59,325,642	49,082,912	77,352,512	576,976,515

SUDAN REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

795,000
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 294.8M
REQUIREMENTS

25
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee population
795,000

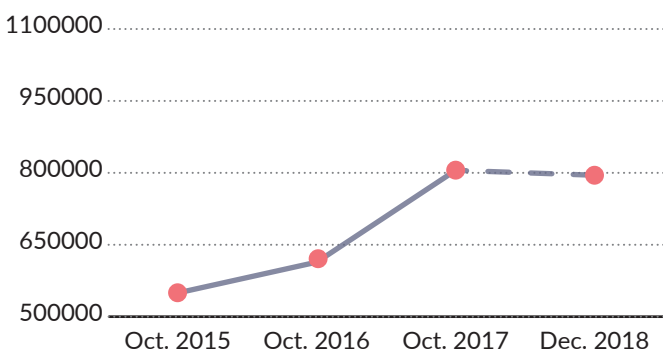
SUDAN

SOUTH SUDAN

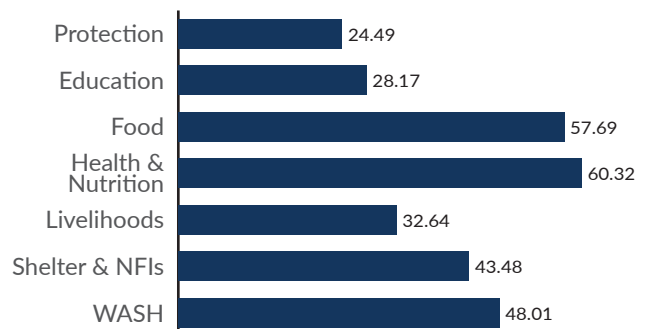
CAR

- Refugee
- ⛕ Refugee camp
- ➔ Refugee crossing
- Refugee locations

Refugee Population Trends



Requirements | in millions US\$



Country Overview

Introduction

Sudan hosts the second-largest number of South Sudanese refugees in the region, with over 768,000 refugees living across all states in Sudan. Of these, nearly 416,000 have fled to Sudan since the outbreak of conflict in South Sudan in December 2013. There are also an estimated 350,000 South Sudanese people who remained in Sudan following the independence of the Republic of South Sudan in 2011 and who are recognized as refugees by the Government of Sudan.

In 2017, Sudan experienced a dramatic spike in the number of new arrivals, with nearly 200,000 people arriving by 31 December 2017. This was nearly double the rate of arrivals during 2016, and is the highest annual rate of new arrivals Sudan received since the start of the South Sudan conflict in December 2013.

While new arrival flows remain steady, there has been a notably slower rate of arrivals in 2018 so far. As of 30 June, East Darfur and South Darfur continue to receive the largest flows, with over 8,200 arriving in East Darfur, and nearly 6,000 in South Darfur. A total of 24,477 South Sudanese refugees have newly arrived in 2018 so far. Inter-agency partners estimate a total of 50,000 new arrivals will arrive in Sudan by the end of 2018 (reduced from the original projection of 200,000), with an anticipated total caseload of approximately 795,000 refugees targeted for protection and assistance by the end of 2018.

Sudan shares a 2,000 km border with South Sudan, and refugees from South Sudan cross into all states along the Sudanese border through at least 14 different entry

points. The Government of Sudan has maintained an open border policy, allowing safe and unrestricted access to its territory for those fleeing the conflict and conflict-related food insecurity in South Sudan, ensuring their immediate protection and safety within its borders. New arrivals are granted refugee status, as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between UNHCR and the Government of Sudan's Commission for Refugees (COR) in September 2016.

Despite the lower arrival flows in 2018, the capacity of inter-agency partners to respond continues to be stretched, exacerbated by a critical funding gap of over 90%. Notably, the significant number of new arrivals in 2017 has meant the need for continued scale-up in areas hosting new arrivals, and while progress has been made, many areas are still below emergency standards and require continued investment and scale-up in order to meet the protection and basic service needs of refugees.

Additionally, given that approximately 76% of the current South Sudanese refugee population are living outside of camps alongside host communities, inter-agency partners see it as critical to strengthen community-based assistance responses to these areas in order to allow refugees to remain living in out-of-camp settings, as a sustainable win-win for both refugees and host communities.

Needs & Vulnerabilities

Five years into the South Sudan situation response, Sudan continues to receive ongoing flows of new arrivals into White Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur and South Darfur states. North Darfur, North Kordofan and Khartoum states have also received secondary flows of refugees seeking livelihood opportunities. The majority of refugees are women and children (82%), who arrive in poor health after traveling many days to reach Sudan, often by foot, and who are in urgent need of protection, nutrition, shelter and health support.

As of 30 June, there are nearly 180,000 refugees living across 9 camps in White Nile, and 2 camps in East Darfur. It remains difficult to ensure adequate space and basic services are available to absorb new arrivals while sustaining service provision to the existing caseloads in the camps. Over-congestion remains a serious concern, with all camps currently hosting populations beyond initial capacity. This is particularly problematic in White Nile, where the majority of South Sudanese refugees arrived in 2017. Khor Al Waral camp in particular has hosted over 12,500 refugee households since January, well above its original planned capacity of 4,000 households. White Nile's newest camp at Al Jameya is planned for 5,680 households and will support the decongestion of Khor Al Waral. Land extensions have also been secured for 3 other camps in White Nile State to accommodate an additional 5,000 households. In East Darfur, requests for additional land for Kario and Al Nimir camps are ongoing and negotiations with private landowners and host communities are lengthy.

An estimated 76% of the South Sudanese refugee population in Sudan, or more than 583,000 individuals, live in more than 100 out-of-camp settlements in South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur, South Darfur and

North Darfur. This includes large collective self-settlements where thousands of refugees live in “camp-like” communities adjacent to reception centres, as well as smaller dispersed self-settlements where refugees live in a more integrated manner with the host community. Many out-of-camp settlements are in areas not previously covered by a response, where partners and resources are extremely limited, with minimal public infrastructure. In some out-of-camp areas of East Darfur, South Kordofan and West Kordofan, access is further constrained by insecurity and geographic isolation. Refugee populations living in North Darfur are also remote and difficult to access. Sudan's rainy season (June to September) further aggravates access issues, with many camp and out-of-camp areas inaccessible for many months due to washed out roads.

In December 2017, Sudan embarked upon a new structural adjustment programme that led to rapid destabilization of the economy, including rising inflation of the Sudanese Pound (SDG), fuel shortages and import restrictions that have slowed the delivery of goods and services, as well as movements to and from the field. According to WFP, the price of sorghum (Sudan's main staple) has increased by 180% across Sudan over a one-year period. Consequently, only 1% of refugees can afford the local food basket. The economic crisis has also contributed to significant general food distribution gaps across the South Sudanese refugee response due to import restrictions, clearance delays and transportation issues. Pipeline breaks for pulses, cooking oil, salt and nutrition supplies (i.e. ready-to-use foods) are ongoing, with refugees receiving partial rations across most states. This has led to a deepening of food insecurity among refugee communities across the response. Furthermore, the crisis has also intensified assistance needs more generally of both refugee and

host community populations, especially in out-of-camp locations, compounded by limited livelihood opportunities for refugees, with an increased risk of tensions with host communities and risks to the safety and wellbeing of refugees.

Fuel shortages across Sudan worsened at the end of March 2018, which interfered with response logistics and slowed down humanitarian assistance at refugee locations. While some relief has been provided with renewed availability of fuel supplies, additional shortages are anticipated in the coming months.

Preliminary results for the 2018 Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) for refugee camps in White Nile State indicate critical (>15%) global acute malnutrition (GAM), and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) above emergency levels (>2%). While food insecurity remains a key driver of poor nutrition status across the camps, the findings also point to the wider effects of chronic underfunding for the response, especially in WASH, health and livelihoods sectors.

In fact, a critical lack of funding has led to major response gaps across all states. A lack of comprehensive public health and nutrition programming, as well as WASH and education, persist especially in areas of the Darfur states and South and West Kordofan, where even host communities lack access to sufficient water supply, health, nutrition and quality education services and proper sanitation. Acute watery diarrhea (AWD) risks still persist across many states. While refugee cases of AWD have been contained, open defecation due to poor latrine coverage and inadequate sanitation and hygiene practices remains an ongoing challenge. Investments in additional latrines, sanitation and hygiene promotion are urgently needed to mitigate ongoing risk.

Within this context, the South Sudanese refugee response remains a children's emergency, with children making up 66% of the total refugee population and the majority of new arrivals. As of 30 June, 58% of primary-school aged children remain out of school, with rates as high as 90% in some out-of-camp locations. While this is largely due to funding gaps and lack of services in the education sector, a lack of livelihoods opportunities leaves parents unable to afford to send their children to school and forces many children to work to support their families. The situation remains critical in the livelihoods sector more broadly, compounded by the ongoing economic crisis, with a lack of livelihood opportunities compounding protection issues, particularly for women. Data collection on sexual- and gender-based violence (SGBV) is challenging, and the establishment of sufficient prevention, referral and treatment services is an ongoing challenge.

Before the 2011 referendum leading to the separation of South Sudan from Sudan, the South Sudanese population living in Khartoum was advised to assemble at 41 departure points to be assisted with their return to South Sudan. However in 2013, as conflict erupted in South Sudan, many South Sudanese people were left stranded and were not able or willing to return. The departure points around Khartoum have gradually evolved into 28 self-settlements referred to as "open areas", where South Sudanese live in extremely poor conditions with limited access to basic services. Access to the open areas in Khartoum was an ongoing challenge for UN and NGO partners due to restrictions by authorities since January 2017. At the same time, humanitarian need was exacerbated by unplanned relocations and demolitions of these settlements periodically throughout 2017. However, in December 2017, the Government of Sudan granted access to 'open area' settlements in Khartoum for UN and government partners to complete a comprehensive needs assessment in 9 of the settlements hosting an estimated

57,000 South Sudanese refugees. Assessment findings indicated an urgent need for access to basic services including water and sanitation facilities, health, education, and new shelter and household materials for families whose items had been damaged through degradation and rains. Livelihoods and food insecurity needs were also key issues, as well as the need for physical protection and documentation (i.e., birth certificates and ID cards). The assessment also noted

the presence of unaccompanied and separated children and child-headed households, as well as prevalence of child labour and gender-based violence. The Government approved the development of a 9-month response plan, which was finalized with inter-agency partners in July with emergency assistance approaches adapted to the needs of each settlement targeted under the plan.

Response Strategy & Priorities

The South Sudanese refugee response in Sudan underwent a significant scale-up over the course of 2017, due to the unprecedented rate of new arrivals coupled with significantly improved access to refugee-hosting areas for both UN and NGO partners. The response strategy in 2018 therefore focuses on assistance for continued new arrivals, while at the same time addressing the ongoing or unmet needs of the existing refugee caseload. In this context, the three main objectives for 2018 are:

1. Maintain an emergency response capacity to ensure immediate protection responses and address the urgent needs of new arrivals in 2018;
2. Stabilize the existing programme to achieve at least minimum emergency standards across sectors, particularly by enhancing further integration with national response mechanisms; and
3. Promote sustainable solutions for refugees through self-reliance and host community support, and create linkages to national development plans.

In the fifth year of the South Sudanese refugee response, there is a need to move beyond emergency assistance and focus on longer-term solutions that strengthen the resilience of refugees and allow them to become more self-reliant, especially for those living in out-of-camp settlements. While camp-based assistance will continue to be provided in White Nile and East Darfur, greater emphasis will be placed on addressing the needs of refugees living in out-of-camp locations. Sudan is not currently a roll-out country for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), however the strategy for out-of-camp assistance follows a similar approach, with an aim towards improved humanitarian-development “nexus” approaches to support in addressing the additional demand on existing services in refugee hosting areas. This is guided by UNHCR’s country-level inter-agency ‘out-of-camp’ paper, finalized in October 2017, which emphasizes the need to avoid establishing parallel systems, and seeking instead to enhance the capacity of local services and existing public facilities to expand service provision to refugees while supporting refugee resilience and self-reliance through livelihoods and other access to income initiatives.

The response will also seek to integrate cash based interventions (CBIs) where feasible, in order to support stabilization of the existing assistance programme, and to complement self-reliance initiatives and support local host community economies where possible.

Partnership & Coordination

In close coordination with Government at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR coordinates the overall humanitarian response for South Sudanese refugees. Minimum operating standards were approved by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) to ensure a common, consistent and well-coordinated approach by all humanitarian actors. UNHCR has successfully been applying the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) in Sudan, with the Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) as the main forum for refugee coordination, under UNHCR's leadership and in support of the Government's efforts.

More than 44 UN and NGO partners contribute to the South Sudanese refugee response within the coordination of the RCF, including 7 UN, 13 international NGOs, and 24 national NGOs. The RCF includes technical advisory groups (TAGs) at the federal level (i.e., Protection, Health and Nutrition, WASH, ES/NFI, Food Security and Livelihoods and Education) to connect to government-led humanitarian and development mechanisms where possible. Refugee Working Groups (RWGs) have been established in all states hosting South Sudanese refugees, to facilitate state-level inter-agency coordination and preparedness, with the most recent RWG being established in Khartoum in May 2018 to support coordination of an inter-agency response plan for South Sudanese refugees living in the 'open areas'.

The MoU signed between UNHCR and COR clearly outlines COR's role in coordinating the response on behalf of the Government. Coordination with the authorities continues to take place at federal and state levels, including COR co-chairing the RCF and state RWGs, and government line ministries engaging in sector-level coordination mechanisms.

An update to the Letter of Understanding between UNHCR and UNICEF was finalized in early 2018 to ensure greater predictability and coordination in areas of joint responsibility, including for education, child protection, nutrition, WASH and health. Joint assessments regularly take place with government, UN and NGO partners to ensure cohesion and effective planning. Monthly monitoring of partners has been established in order to enhance the response and ensure the identification of gaps early on.



RRP PARTNERS

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- Almanar
- American Refugee Committee
- Care International Sudan
- Concern WorldWide
- Cooperazione internazionale
- El Ruhama
- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- Friends of Peace & Development Organization
- Global Aid Hand
- International Organisation for Migration
- Islamic Relief Worldwide
- NADA Elazhar Organization for Disaster Prevention and Sustainable Development
- Norwegian Church Aid
- OXFAM America
- Plan International Sudan
- Save the Children International
- United Methodist Committee on Relief
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Population Fund
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organisation
- World Vision International

Planned Response

Protection

Protection activities will be mainstreamed throughout the response from timely registration and vulnerability assessments upon arrival, to addressing the links between lack of livelihood opportunities and protection risks. Full coverage of biometric registration for all refugees living in camps and out-of-camp remains the main priority for the protection response. This will require support for mobile registration teams in order to reach remote locations. The provision of refugee and civil documentation will be prioritized, including access to birth registration through continuation of the partnership with the General Directorate of Civil Registry, with specific focus on capacity building for civil registry staff and mobile registration teams.

Expansion and strengthening of reception services will be prioritized, especially in key areas where large influxes of new arrivals are anticipated. Protection

assistance to out-of-camp refugees will be community-based, and will include refugee and host communities directly in decision-making processes to enhance both resilience and sustainability. The establishment and expansion of community-based protection mechanisms, including protection networks, will improve the identification of persons with specific needs (PSNs), survivors of SGBV, and ensure assistance and strengthen referral pathways. Child protection activities will be community-based to identify risks and make referrals to services, including identification of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), establishing case management procedures and best interests system, monitoring and reporting on violations against children, family tracing and reunification (FTR), SGBV and child recruitment prevention and response and psychosocial support services.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Improve coverage of individual registration and ensure newly arrived refugees access reception services

150,000 refugees registered/documented on an individual basis

50,000 newly arrived refugees supported at reception centres/points

OBJECTIVE 2:

Improve access to child protection services

16,500 children with specific needs receiving specialised protection services

12,500 UASC in appropriate interim or long term alternative care arrangements

OBJECTIVE 3:

Improve women's access to protection services

160,000 refugee women receiving personal hygiene kits

Education

Enrolment of out-of-school refugee children is a key priority, including both basic and secondary school-aged children, with establishment of Accelerated Learning Programmes (ALPs) where appropriate. This will be coupled with community mobilization and empowerment initiatives to support school enrolment campaigns and to encourage their participation in the management and improvement of schools, learning environments and reduce school dropout rates. Classroom and school latrine construction will also be prioritized to improve access to schools, reduce overcrowding and support improved access to quality education, with close integration of WASH in schools to protect children’s health and nutritional wellbeing. Capacity-building of Parent-Teacher Associations will also be pursued to

support a community-based school management framework. Provision of teachers’ incentives, school supplies and social assistance to the children, including school feeding, uniforms and textbooks, will also be needed across the response.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Improve access to quality education for refugees

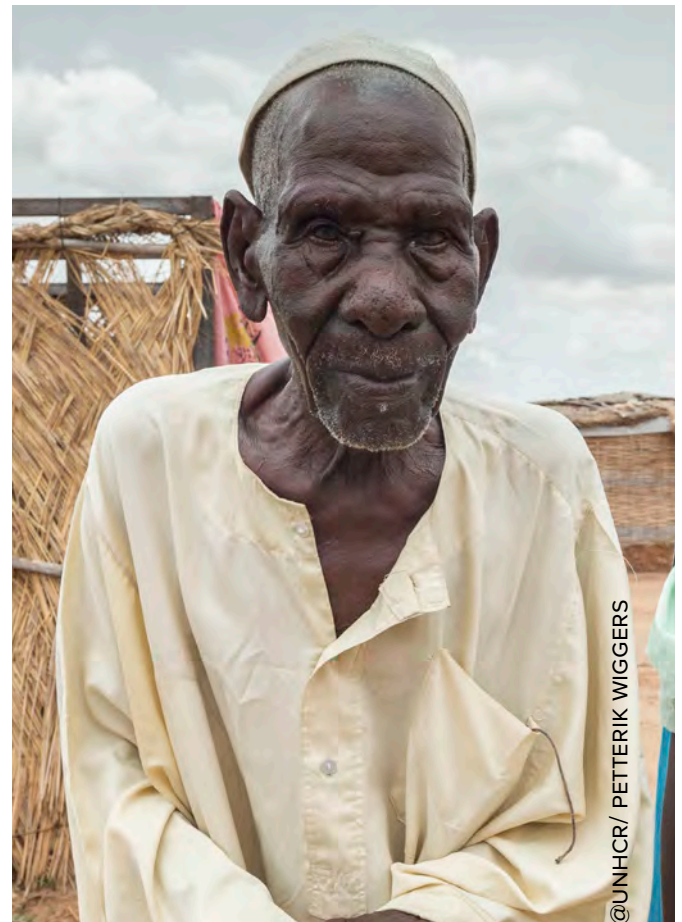
- 98,000 primary school-aged children enrolled in school/ temporary learning spaces
- 2,500 secondary school-aged children enrolled in school/ temporary learning spaces
- 200 refugees enrolled in tertiary education opportunities

Food security

To ensure a food-secure environment, emergency food distribution will be provided while targeting eligible households with programmes to build assets for host communities and refugees, and supporting South Sudanese school-age children with school meals. Partners will also look for opportunities to integrate livelihoods with food security interventions to support the sustainability of the response.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Ensure food assistance needs of refugees are met

417,056 persons received food assistance on a monthly basis



Health & Nutrition

The primary priority for the health and nutrition response is to strengthen the quality, access and coverage of health, reproductive health and nutrition services. This includes sustaining and expanding the provision of timely medical and nutrition screenings for new arrivals at border entry points in White Nile, and at reception centres across the response, with an emphasis on strengthened referral pathways to ensure refugees have access to quality facilities for medical and nutrition treatment as needed. Improved coverage of epidemic preparedness and control will also be pursued to mitigate infectious disease risk, including through integration of health and nutrition outreach services to improve health promotion, timely detection of cases, and tracing of people who default on treatment. Other response priorities include: provision of integrated Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) nutrition programming; improved coverage and management of refugee Health Information System (HIS); comprehensive assessments to inform service targeting, including the Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS); and maximize service provision through host community facilities to address the needs of out-of-camp refugees.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Improve health status of refugees

4,464 clean deliveries assisted by qualified personnel

30 health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated

17,646 refugees referred to secondary and tertiary medical care

777,046 number of patients (consultations) per year

OBJECTIVE 2:

Improve nutritional well being of refugees

15,503 children admitted into MAM treatments

3,540 children admitted into SAM treatments

72,071 pregnant and lactating women targeted for supplementary feeding

Livelihoods & Environment

Building refugee self-reliance, livelihood assets and ensuring access to sustainable livelihood activities is a key priority for the Sudan response. The livelihoods response will seek to maintain close links between livelihood interventions and protection principles. Innovative initiatives (including vocational training, CBIs, micro-financing, and protection of livelihood assets such as livestock and land access) will be actively pursued, with a focus on improving income generation opportunities for refugee women and youth. The response will also seek to develop partnerships with the private sector and development actors in order to enhance the livelihood and employment opportunities of refugees (including opportunities for self-employment where appropriate), with a view to promoting peaceful

coexistence with host communities. Access to energy will also be a priority, with an emphasis on support for single women-headed households and women-at-risk in the production and use of fuel-efficient stoves in order to bolster women’s protection initiatives. Efforts to promote green fuel sources are underway, and waste-to-energy opportunities will be pursued to promote access to energy linked with income generation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Ensure refugees’ energy and fuel needs are met

- 15,000 households receive fuel, energy saving stoves and equipment
- 12 refugee camps with full lighting (covering streets, schools, reception and health centres)

OBJECTIVE 2:
Strengthen self-reliance through improved access to livelihoods opportunities

- 8,000 persons receiving livelihoods and/or technical/vocational skills support

Shelter & NFIs

The response will prioritize meeting the shelter and NFI needs of all newly arrived refugees in 2018 and will work to address outstanding distribution gaps for the 2017 new arrival caseload. NFI replenishments will also be targeted to the most vulnerable refugees among the existing caseload, and a more durable shelter design will be introduced across the response. The timely procurement, transportation and pre-positioning of shelter and NFIs in strategic locations for anticipated influxes of new arrivals in 2018 will also be prioritized. In addition, the response will seek to provide targeted NFI support to vulnerable host communities to promote peaceful coexistence. To address space constraints and congestion in refugee camps, communal shelters will be constructed or rehabilitated, as well as at reception sites and centres in out-of-camp locations to accommodate ongoing flows of new refugee arrivals. The provision of

adequate lighting in refugee camps and settlements, such as solar lanterns and streetlights, will also be provided to reinforce refugee protection activities.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Address emergency shelter and core relief item needs for newly arrived refugees

- 16,000 households benefited from shelter interventions (shelter kit, emergency shelter, etc)
- 16,000 households received non food items

OBJECTIVE 2:
Replenish and improve shelter infrastructure and non-food items for vulnerable households from the existing caseload

- 35,700 refugee households benefited from replenishment of key shelter materials
- 10,000 refugee households received replenishment of key non food items

WASH

Improved access to safe water supply in camps and large out-of-camp settlements is a key priority in 2018. Emergency water trucking will continue as needed, with efforts to increase the quantity of potable water through investment in permanent water supply infrastructure within walking distance of refugee settlements (200 - 500m). Chlorination services will be integral in order to mitigate AWD risk and support the health and nutritional wellbeing of refugee and host communities. Household latrine construction will be prioritized, along with desludging and decommissioning services in order to improve latrine usage ratios. Sanitation and hygiene promotion initiatives will reduce the prevalence of open defecation and promote hand-washing.

Prepositioning of key WASH supplies and equipment will support the timely scale-up of WASH services in areas where new arrivals are expected. RRP partners will also support the systematic distribution of personal hygiene kits to refugee women, both new arrivals and existing

caseload, as part of household hygiene promotion for positive cross-sectoral impacts across protection, health and NFIs.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Refugees have access to safe and sufficient water supply

- 15 litres of potable available per person per day
- 95% of water quality tests at chlorinated collection locations with FRC in the range 0.2-2mg/L and turbidity <5NTU5

OBJECTIVE 2:
Refugees have safe and dignified access to sanitation facilities and services

- 20 persons per latrine (disaggregated by gender)

OBJECTIVE 3:
Improve access to hygiene services

- 500 persons per hygiene promoter
- 80% of households with access to soap



©UNHCR/ PETERIK WIGGERS

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Sector

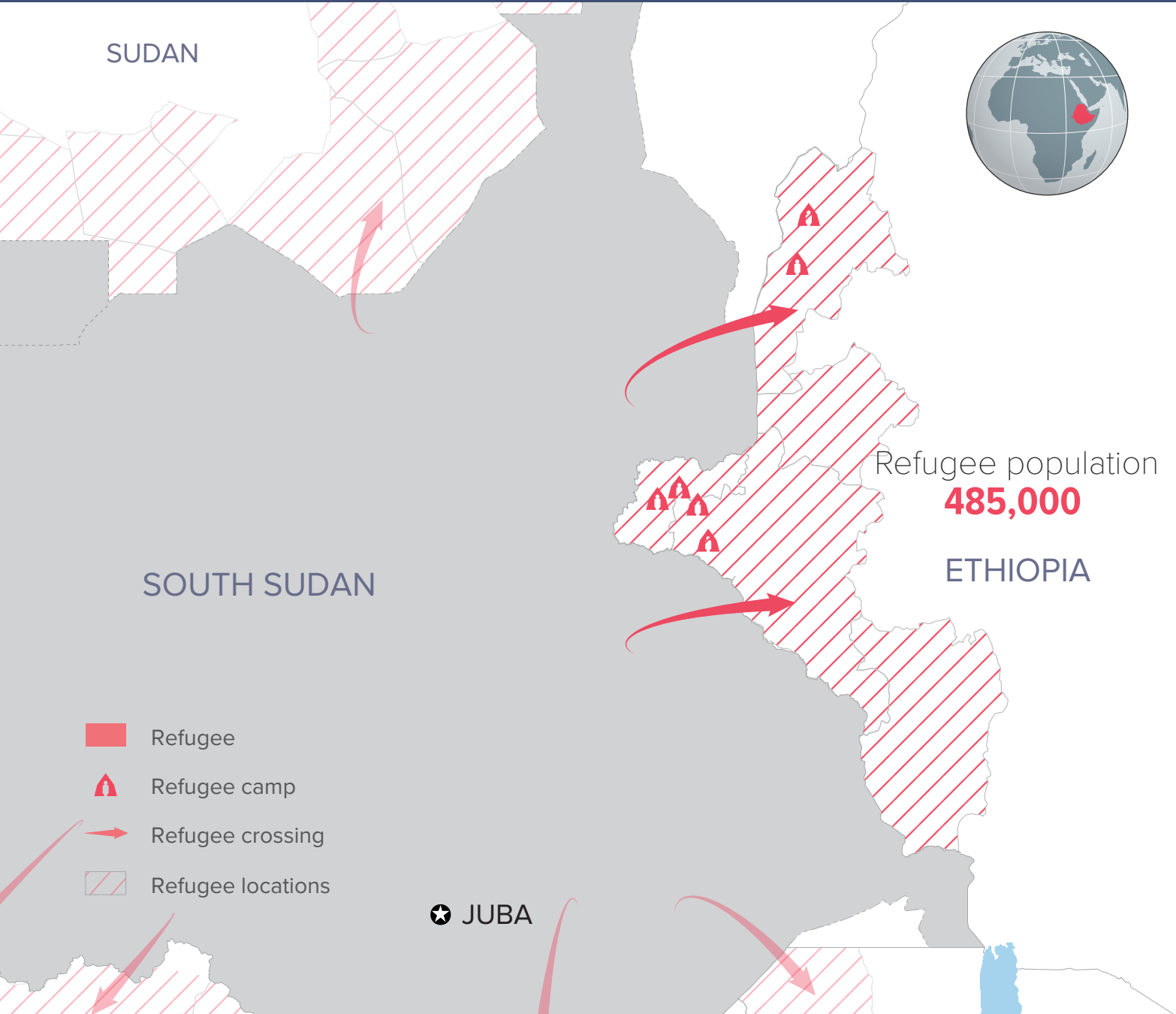
ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
Almanar				200,000				200,000
ADRA		550,000			926,194		2,210,000	3,686,194
ARC				341,685			641,040	982,725
CIS				455,000	200,000		2,926,480	3,581,480
COOPI							646,472	646,472
CWW				1,200,000			1,000,000	2,200,000
El Ruhama	400,000							400,000
FAO					2,505,000			2,505,000
FPDO							306,838	306,838
GAH	231,035							231,035
IOM						5,000,000	2,500,000	7,500,000
IRW		151,000		250,248			1,000,000	1,401,248
NADA	300,000							300,000
NCA				870,000		219,305	558,000	1,647,305
Oxfam America							1,800,000	1,800,000
Plan-IS	398,125	290,412			500,000		800,000	1,988,537
SCI	250,000			2,560,000				2,810,000
UMCOR		472,038				162,302	560,413	1,194,753
UNDP					3,600,000			3,600,000
UNFPA	2,316,331			4,297,940			320,613	6,934,884
UNHCR	18,115,712	17,262,301		20,001,033	24,409,848	38,100,830	23,072,604	140,962,328
UNICEF	2,284,067	9,449,374		6,713,504			9,022,305	27,469,250
WFP			57,690,814	7,200,608				64,891,422
WHO				15,539,140			150,000	15,689,140
WVI	200,000			698,000	500,000		501,629	1,899,629
TOTAL	24,495,270	28,175,125	57,690,814	60,327,158	32,641,042	43,482,437	48,016,394	294,828,240

ETHIOPIA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

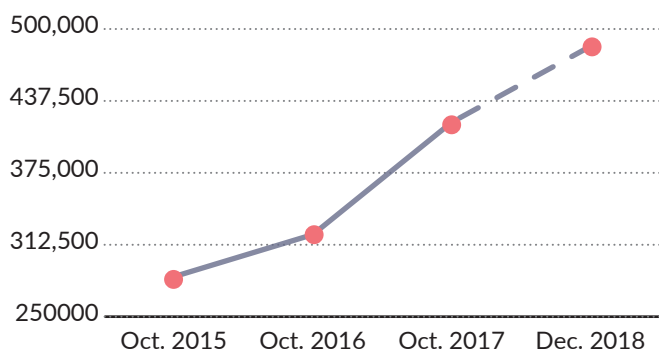
485,000
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 342.1M
REQUIREMENTS

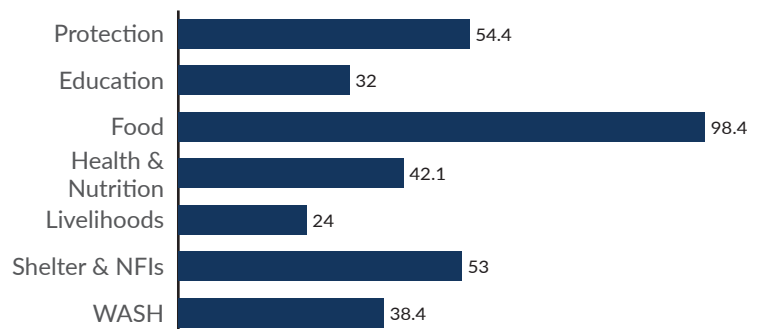
24
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends



Requirements | in millions US\$



Country Overview

Introduction

The South Sudanese are the largest refugee population in Ethiopia, totalling 419,000 refugees as of 31 October 2017 and anticipated to reach a total of 450,000 by the end of 2017. The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) recognizes prima facie refugee status for South Sudanese and maintains an open border policy for persons fleeing persecution or armed conflict, having hosted successive waves of South Sudanese refugees and assisted subsequent voluntary repatriations over recent decades. Renewed violence in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity State increasingly impacted border areas, resulting in over 73,000 new arrivals seeking asylum in 2017 (as of 31 October). The most vulnerable including children, who make up 65 per cent of the population, persons with disabilities, the elderly and others with specific protection needs. While the Gambella Region has received the vast majority of new arrivals, several thousand South Sudanese from Nyangatom and Toposa communities have reached the South Omo region in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and People's Region (SNNPR), where a non-camp based approach is envisaged to ensure access to basic services and legal protection.

In April 2017, Gure Shembola Refugee Camp was established in Beninshangul-Gumuz to ease the pressure on Gambella, where the refugee population surpassed that of the host community for the first time. Ongoing relocations continue, with the journey taking four days and 800km. Nonetheless, it is anticipated that the Gambella Region will continue to host the majority of South Sudanese refugees, with new arrivals traveling with livestock and opting to remain in close proximity to

towns and villages of origin in South Sudan. There are ongoing informal cross-border movements, including traditional movements in tribal areas that traverse the border.

The 2018 South Sudan Regional RRP anticipates that Ethiopia will host a total of 485,000 South Sudanese refugees by 31 December 2018. This projection is based on an expected 450,000 South Sudanese refugees registered by the end of 2017. Sporadic fighting and violence, as well as challenges in the delivery of humanitarian aid in South Sudan is expected to result in an estimated arrival of 35,000 refugees in 2018. No significant returns to South Sudan from Ethiopia are projected at this stage.

Due to the political situation in South Sudan, RRP partners in Ethiopia will continue efforts to stabilize and refocus interventions towards capacity building of refugees and host communities, self-management and reduction of dependency on assistance. Life-saving protection support will remain the most significant priority. At the same time, there remain fundamental gaps in the provision of shelter, WASH, education and livelihoods due to critical resource constraints. Only 37 per cent of households were provided with transitional shelters. Only 54 per cent of school-aged children were able to enrol in primary and secondary education with a mere 4 per cent of households engaged in livelihoods. The roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), building on the pledges made by the Government of Ethiopia during the Leaders' Summit in 2016, will enable emergency response, inclusion,

self-reliance and solutions to be addressed in a cross-cutting and sustainable manner. The CRRF seeks

innovative solutions to gaps and broadens existing partnerships through a government-led whole of society approach.

Needs & Vulnerabilities

A total of 35,000 new South Sudanese arrivals are anticipated in Ethiopia in 2018. In late 2017, the majority of new refugees were accommodated through the expansion of existing camps; most noticeably Nguenyuyiel Camp, where capacity increased from 60,000 to 95,000. Over past decades, Ethiopia has generally required refugees to be sheltered in formal camp settings, with the provision of humanitarian services centred in these camps. Of the South Sudanese refugees now in Ethiopia, almost 85 per cent are in refugee camps in the Gambella Region. Average Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence in the camps was 22.1 per cent in 2017 and continued ration cuts threaten to aggravate the situation further. The risk of epidemics remains high with low vaccination coverage amongst new arrivals, ongoing cholera outbreaks in South Sudan and poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions within the camps.

The security situation in parts of Gambella Region remains unpredictable due to past security incidents including fatalities affected refugees, host communities and humanitarian workers. The natural environment in the area is fragile and access to alternative energy for cooking and light is minimal so that refugees need to collect firewood. According to current registration data, over 91 per cent of the new arrivals are of Nuer ethnicity. The Gambella Region is home to Ethiopian Nuer and Anuak communities. Identifying land to establish additional camps as well as implementing peaceful coexistence and security programmes between refugee and host communities will therefore remain a priority.

Based on the prevailing trend of new arrivals, 86 per cent are women and children, and 23 per cent of the new arrivals are youth. Women account for 62 per cent of the adult population and many are heads of households. During protection assessments based on individual interviews and focus group discussions, women reported rape, the killing of their husbands and the abduction of children during flight. Amongst the large number of children (65 per cent of new arrivals), there are many unaccompanied and separated children, many of whom have experienced traumatic events leading to their initial displacement or during their subsequent flight, including the death of parents or forced recruitment by armed actors.

The identification of cases with specific protection needs will be prioritized at reception during Level 1 (household) registration and appropriate referrals facilitated. This includes medical screening prior to onward relocation, with those unfit to travel, including persons with disabilities and those with chronic illness, transferred with additional support or transferred inland to receive medical assistance. Considering the high number of unaccompanied and separated children (an average rate of 21 per cent among new arrivals), child protection remains a high priority in the delivery of essential services. This includes support for care-arrangements, psycho-social care at child friendly spaces, and if deemed necessary, individual case assessment to determine specialized care following relocation. Assistance to the wider refugee population will be organized following Level 2 (individual) registration

based on priority needs and availability of resources, which may include the provision of mobility devices, prioritization for enrolment to appropriate programmes and support, such as allocation of shelters, non-food items (NFIs), food rations and supplementary feeding programmes.

Feasibility studies already conducted showed that cash transfers can be used and are being used to address

various types of basic needs, with existing functioning markets and available financial services to transfer cash. Cash transfers may address specific needs (e.g. shelter, food, NFI, education, livelihoods, etc.) or potentially be used for multipurpose assistance. In some areas, specific constraints may exist for the use of cash transfers at scale, either due to market constraints or to protection risks and local resistance.

Response Strategy & Priorities

Ethiopia has developed comprehensive protection and solutions strategies for South Sudanese refugees, in addition to other population groups. While the strategic objectives are adapted to suit the specific situations and needs, core common objectives include:

1. Preserving and enhancing the protection environment and living conditions for refugees and promotion of peaceful coexistence;
2. Strengthening refugee protection through the expansion of improved community-based and multi-sectoral child protection and SGBV programmes;
3. Strengthening access to basic services;
4. Expanding labour opportunities;
5. Supporting the implementation of the Government's pledges to expand access to rights, services, and self-reliance opportunities in the longer-term, in line with the CRRF;
6. Contributing to the development of linkages to local and national development interventions; and expanding access to solutions when feasible and legal migration pathways.

With scarce land availability to establish additional camps to support refugees within the Gambella Region, and the whole-of-society approach newly endorsed by the Government, settlement options will be explored that place an emphasis on the expansion of existing community facilities in health, education, WASH, environmental protection, energy, shelter, social protection and employment as part of the broader refugee response.

Partnership & Coordination

Ethiopia has well-established refugee response and coordination processes in place, based on the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), which are anchored in a solid

framework of refugee law and procedure. An inter-agency Refugee Task Force (RTF) comprised of the 24 heads of agencies, and other senior staff supporting the

national refugee response meets monthly to discuss strategic and inter-sector operational issues. Active sector working groups include Protection, Health, Education, WASH, Shelter, Energy and the Environment, together with a Child Protection/SGBV sub-working group. The Humanitarian Country Team also form part of the broader consultation forum on the overall refugee response, together with UNDAF working groups that relate to refugees.

The existing coordination mechanism will be supplemented by a specific CRRF governance structure. Under the auspices of the Office of the Prime Minister, a CRRF Secretariat, coordination unit, and Technical Working Groups will be established. The technical committees will be organized around the Government's nine pledges organised into six thematic groups: out of camp policy, education, work and livelihoods, documentation, and other social and basic services. The structure will guide implementation of the nine pledges, integrate the refugee response within national systems and incorporate refugees in national development plans,

including the Government's Growth and Transformation Plan II and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This will involve the direct engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, including government agencies and ministries, the World Bank, development actors, UN agencies, NGOs and the private sector.

Engagement with representatives of the international community will be expanded in line with the commitment of UN Member States to the New York Declaration, who have already proven to be key partners in the refugee response. They provide feedback and key insights to enhance the quality of protection and assistance, to foster more equitable burden sharing and responsibility for hosting and supporting large refugee movements. To strengthen oversight for the utilization of financial resources, the implementation of the Biometric Information Management System (BIMS), in line with the Multi-Year Registration Strategy, will support improved operations management and accountability.

RRP PARTNERS

- Action Against Hunger
- Concern WorldWide
- Danish Church Aid
- Danish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- GOAL
- HelpAge International
- International Medical Corps
- International Organisation for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Lutheran World Federation
- Maternity Foundation
- Mothers And Children Multisectoral Development Organization
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM
- Partner for Refugee Service
- Plan International
- Rehabilitation and Development Organization
- Save the Children International
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- World Food Programme
- World Vision International
- ZOA International



Planned Response

Protection

Priority interventions in the protection response will promote peaceful coexistence with the host community, child protection with strong SGBV and education components, the civilian character of asylum including the screening of combatants, basic and lifesaving services for new arrivals, durable solutions with a focus on self-reliance, livelihoods, and freedom of movement, and addressing the needs of older persons and those with disabilities. Border monitoring will be expanded, including via a community-based approach, which will focus on the provision of information and the stabilization of new arrivals, as well as exchange of information so that they can arrive for registration in safety and dignity. Efforts will also be made to ensure that refugees from South Sudan realize greater access to rights, as pledged by the Government of Ethiopia, including realization of the out-of-camp option.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Strengthen the protection of children

- 10,000 best interest assessments conducted
- 36 community based committees/groups dedicated to child protection issues
- 24,795 children receiving specialised CP services (individual child protection case management)

OBJECTIVE 2:
Reduce the risk of SGBV and improve the quality of response

- 76 community based committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response
- 3,980 women/girls who receive female hygiene kits (Dignity kits)

OBJECTIVE 3:
Strengthen and expand community mobilization

- 8 camps with functional community based complaint mechanism
- 160 refugee women in leadership positions

OBJECTIVE 4:
Improve or maintain quality of registration and profiling including civil registration and civil status determination

- 35,000 refugees registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required
- 15,000 children issued with birth certificate
- 35,000 refugees transported in a dignified manner

OBJECTIVE 5:
Strengthen services for persons with specific needs and ensure access to legal assistance and remedies for the refugee population

- 18,281 people living with specific needs receiving support
- 102,600 refugees receiving legal assistance

Education

Education services target all school-age children focusing on the provision of emergency education through temporary learning spaces during the first six months and the transition to formal education in established school structures. The Ethiopia Refugee Education Response Strategy 2015–2018, seeks to enhance the organizational capacities and efficiency of school administration and management. Priority areas include improving the quality of education through enhanced teacher certification, expanding access to classrooms, together with the provision of school supplies, curricular and instructional materials. Targeted actions will also seek to stimulate and advance the participation of girls. In 2017, 45 per cent of the school-age children were out of school. The teacher-to-pupil ratio is high, at 1:103 for primary school and 1: 63 for secondary school, while the standard is 1:40. Children

with special educational needs have no access to education, with only a modest number of children with physical disabilities taking part in primary education. In 2018, RRP partners will aim to reduce the out-of-school children of primary school age to 18 per cent.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Ensure population has optimal access to education

101,921 children age 7-14 enrolled in primary school/ temporary learning spaces

5,400 secondary school-aged children enrolled in school/ temporary learning spaces

1,600 refugees enrolled in accelerated learning programs

28,328 children aged 3-6 enrolled in early childhood education

9,700 students enrolled in lower secondary education



@UNHCR/ CLEMENTINE MALPAS

Food security

The provision of food assistance contributes to the prevention of excess morbidity and mortality among refugees, preventing malnutrition and enhancing the protection of refugees. At entry points, high energy biscuits will be provided while general food rations providing 2,100 kcal/ day will be distributed monthly to all refugees residing in camps. The possibility to introduce cash to replace part of the in-kind food distribution will be explored. Pilot initiatives providing fresh food vouchers to enhance diet diversity will continue to complement the distribution of general food rations. These initiatives will be closely linked to small scale livelihood interventions to enhance the sustainability of fresh food provision. Funding constraints

continue to hamper the provision of the full food ration. Where ration cuts occur, a monitoring system will be established to monitor their impact.

OBJECTIVE 1: Improve Food security

485,000 refugees received food assistance on a monthly basis

2,100 average Kcals distributed per person per day

36,525 households served through complementary food interventions (e.g. fresh food voucher)

Health & Nutrition

Health and nutrition services aim to prevent excess morbidity and mortality among new arrivals as well as prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases through provision of clinical care, preventive and promotive activities. In line with the CRRF approach, Ministry of Health, humanitarian and development actors will ensure joint medical screening and vaccination of new arrivals as well emergency treatment and referral at border entry points. At camp level, health facilities will be gradually upgraded to offer the full package of primary health care services.

All children under five years will undergo malnutrition screening upon arrival and will be linked to appropriate programmes. Additional to the curative aspects of improving nutritional status, emphasis will be given to preventive interventions with a focus on multi-sectoral linkages with nutrition sensitive sectors like WASH,

health, food security, energy, protection, shelter and livelihoods to ensure the needs of the refugees are met within their respective interventions.

OBJECTIVE 1: Improve the Health Status of the refugee population

100% of livebirths attended by skilled personnel

48 health facilities constructed/maintained

OBJECTIVE 2: Improve Nutritional well-being

14,200 children admitted into MAM treatments

6,000 children admitted into SAM treatments

Livelihoods & Environment

Building upon the expertise of the South Sudanese, livelihood activities have included agriculture or livestock-related activities, backyard gardening, poultry and small ruminant distributions to improve the nutritional status of households, together with a limited number of skills training opportunities provided to youth in traditional trades, including welding and carpentry. To ensure tangible gains in self-reliance and a reduction in interventions that foster dependency, improving linkages with local authorities and the private sector will be expanded to provide gainful employment opportunities for refugees.

Environmental protection and provision of sustainable domestic energy options will positively impact the protection of refugees, including the peaceful relationship with host communities, as well as their nutrition status. As such, refugees will be trained on energy saving practices and provided with fuel saving

stoves and alternative fuel for cooking. Land will be rehabilitated, including flood mitigation measures and the planting of trees. Refugees and host communities will be supported in environmental protection measures.

OBJECTIVE 1: Improve self-reliance and livelihoods

10,700 households which can cover at least 60 % of their needs through agriculture-related income.

51,600 households receive fuel saving stoves and equipment

14 trainings conducted on energy saving practices

502 hectares of land rehabilitated

352,000 multipurpose trees raised and planted

17 environmental awareness sessions conducted



@UNHCR/DAIANA DIAZ

Shelter & NFIs

Upon arrival, shelter provision includes emergency shelters, comprising communal shelters, plastic sheeting and wooden poles, following household plot allocation of 3.5m² per person. Over the medium term, families are provided with the materials to construct tukuls, built with wooden poles, mud and thatch. Construction is facilitated for vulnerable families, including persons with disabilities and the elderly, to provide a healthy living environment with privacy and dignity subject to available resources. Approximately 52 per cent of the refugee population in Gambella are living under inadequate shelter conditions, with 31,642 households in need of transitional shelters.

Non-foods Items (NFI) are provided in-kind upon arrival and include kitchen sets, firewood and sanitary packages. The replacement of core NFIs will take the form of partial or full cash transfer after expiration of the standard life cycles of the items. Feasibility studies for

the introduction of cash-based interventions (CBIs) were conducted in Gambella in 2017 across all sectors and will inform cost effectiveness, efficiency and address protection risks.

OBJECTIVE 1: Establish, improve or maintain shelters and infrastructure

- 9,400 emergency shelters provided

- 18,900 transitional shelters provided

- 30 km of roads constructed /improved

OBJECTIVE 2: Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

- 99,903 households receiving non-food items

- 172,114 women receiving sanitary materials

WASH

The provision of safe drinking water, emergency latrines and the dissemination of key messages on personal and environmental hygiene to refugees at border reception centres and upon relocation is a priority, to reduce morbidity from water borne diseases as well as the risk of communicable disease outbreaks. Emergency water supplies will be quickly transitioned to permanent water systems in the newly established refugee camps, at all times seeking to link to, or reinforce, water systems of host communities together with local authorities and development partners.

In parallel, latrines and showers will be constructed to service each block within new refugee camps which will be transitioned to latrines for each household over time. Community engagement in the management of water schemes and hygiene promotion activities will remain a

key focus to ensure ownership, consistent utilization and management of facilities and subsequent reduction in public health risks.

OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure population have access to clean and safe water

- 20 litres of potable water available per person per day

- 80 refugees per water tap

OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

- 106,678 household sanitary facilities constructed/improved

- 485,000 refugees reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
ACF				6,000,000				6,000,000
CWW				1,532,189				1,532,189
DCA			2,040,256				583,078	2,623,334
DRC	1,025,000				347,750	2,007,000		3,379,750
FAO					2,000,000			2,000,000
GOAL				1,700,000				1,700,000
HAI	721,500							721,500
IMC	589,000			1,780,000				2,369,000
IOM	2,500,000				2,500,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
IRC							2,000,000	2,000,000
LWF	300,000				700,000		400,000	1,400,000
MCMDO				550,545	675,450			1,225,995
MF				321,816			335,357	657,173
NRC	200,000					6,425,774		6,625,774
OXFAM						1,000,000	4,926,708	5,926,708
PI	500,000	4,200,000						4,700,000
PRS	125,000	82,800	136,494		154,831			499,125
RDO	372,293							372,293
SCI	4,041,064	6,245,122			3,350,000			13,636,186
UNHCR	43,033,902	20,023,260	3,399,428	29,084,717	9,910,318	40,517,772	28,128,535	174,097,933
UNICEF	950,000			1,085,050				2,035,050
WFP			92,857,584		3,580,000			96,437,584
WVI		1,435,497						1,435,497
ZOA					734,175			734,175
TOTAL	54,357,759	31,986,679	98,433,762	42,054,317	23,952,524	52,950,546	38,373,678	342,109,266

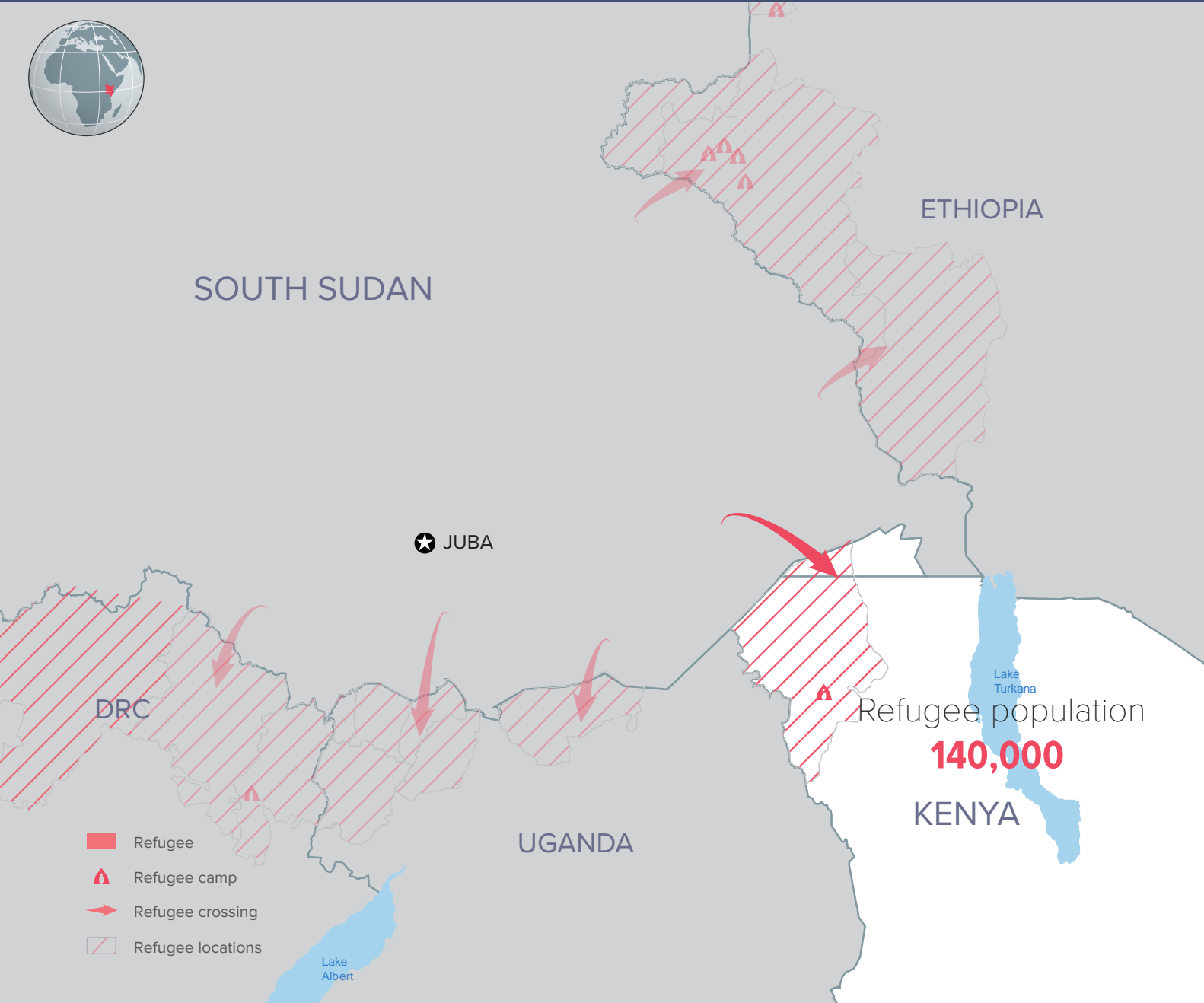


KENYA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

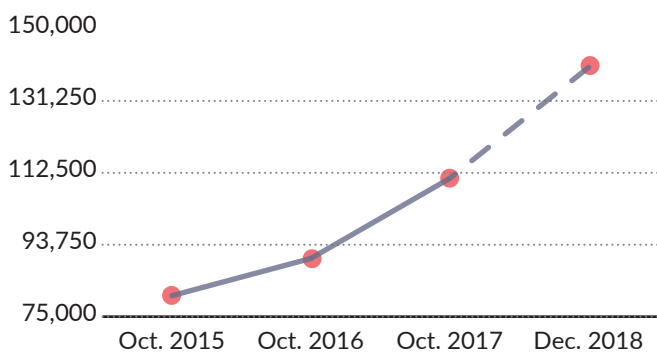
140,000
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 105.3M
REQUIREMENTS

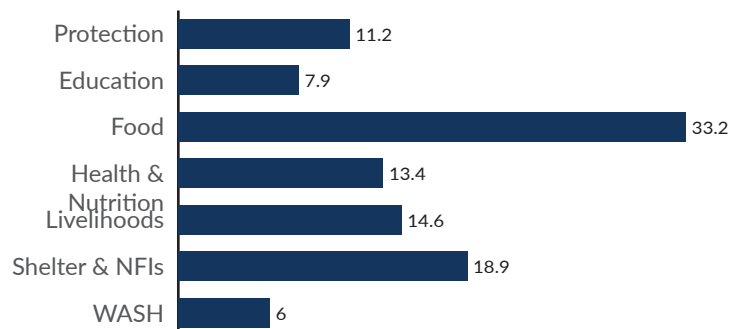
16
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends



Requirements | in millions US\$



Country Overview

Introduction

Kenya has been a long-term host of those fleeing conflict in South Sudan. As of 31 October, the country hosts 111,000 South Sudanese refugees, some 80,000 who have fled since the current conflict started in December 2013. Most of the refugees originate from Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile states, and report fleeing conflict, food insecurity, lack of health and other social services. The Government of Kenya continues to recognize prima facie refugee status for the South Sudanese new arrivals.

RRP partners, under the leadership of the Kenyan Government, provide protection, life-saving assistance to new arrivals, and basic services to the wider refugee population. The majority of South Sudanese refugees are hosted in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement in Turkana Country, with small numbers registered in Nairobi. Kalobeyei was established in 2015 following the influx of South Sudanese refugees in 2014 and in response to the urgent need to decongest Kakuma camp. The Kalobeyei Integrated Social and Economic

Development Programme (KISED) is a multi-agency collaboration to develop the local economy and service delivery at Kalobeyei, recognizing the potential of the host and refugee economies and with the goal of promoting the integration of the refugee operation in County development initiatives. Efforts are ongoing to ensure sufficient space for new arrivals in Kakuma, adequate services for those most recently forced to flee, and to maintain the development objectives of Kalobeyei, a settlement best suited to more established refugees. However, the South Sudan response in Kenya is chronically underfunded.

The 2018 South Sudan Regional RRP anticipates that Kenya will host a total of 140,000 South Sudanese refugees by 31 December 2018. This projection is based on an expected 120,000 South Sudanese refugees registered by the end of 2017. RRP partners anticipate an increase of 20,000 new refugees across 2018. No significant returns to South Sudan from Kenya are projected at this stage.

Needs & Vulnerabilities

For 2018, RRP partners anticipate 20,000 new arrivals in Turkana County. The response will focus on promoting refugee and host community self-reliance as defined in the KISED and in alignment with RRP partners' interventions in Kakuma. The quality of registration of South Sudanese new arrivals will be maintained as well as data management; both of which are prerequisites for

regular protection activities and eventual solutions. Border monitoring remains a key activity for ensuring refugees can access Kenyan territory.

An increased population in need of international protection as well as health, nutrition and WASH assistance is anticipated. Anaemia prevalence in

Kakuma over the years has been high with the rate in 2016 being over 40 per cent among children six to 59 months, which translates into lowered immunity from micronutrient deficiency.

With school-aged children constituting 52 per cent of the refugee population in Kalobeyei, many children are out of school and the quality of education is inadequate due to high teacher-to-student ratios, shortage of qualified teachers and learning materials, compounded by overstretched learning facilities. There are limited opportunities available for girls, children with specific needs and children older than the appropriate age for their grade. With every missed school year, there is a greater risk that these children will not be able to return to formal education, which increases their vulnerability to protection risks such as early marriage, drug abuse, recruitment into criminal groups and survival sex.

Provision of safe and sufficient drinking water remains a challenge for refugees settled in Village 2 and 3 in Kalobeyei settlement. In order to complete the water reticulation system, a total of 13 elevated steel tanks are needed and installation of more than 100km of pipeline.

Communal latrines need to be replaced with household latrines and the latrine coverage rate improved. A total of 7,500 latrines are required.

Assessments conducted in the past have indicated a high demand of water resources for agriculture, difficulty in assessing business capital, high business rent and limited vocational training for youth, women and girls. Due to inadequate water sources for irrigation in Kakuma and Kalobeyei most of the agricultural production is subsistence in nature. High demand for domestic energy means that beneficiaries need reliable energy sources for cooking.

Response partners will need to provide shelter to all new arrivals from South Sudan and construct access roads within the settlement for timely delivery of services to the refugees.

Cash-based transfers were introduced to meet part of the food needs in 2016. The experience of partners and feasibility studies assessing cash as a response modality for other sectors have indicated significant potential for expansion in sectors such as non-food items, WASH/ sanitary materials, education and livelihoods.

Response Strategy & Priorities

In close collaboration with RRP partners and the Government of Kenya, UNHCR will continue to lead and coordinate interventions aimed at expanding the protection space for all new arrivals from South Sudan. Under the KISEDIP framework, RRP partners will focus on improving the socio-economic conditions of the refugee and host communities in Kalobeyei and Kakuma and support the host community to take advantage of emerging economic opportunities in the County. Several partners have introduced cash-based programming in recent years and will identify further opportunities to increase the use of CBIs. In line with the KISEDIP, CBIs will be the preferred tool for providing assistance to refugees in Kalobeyei settlement and, increasingly, Kakuma. This has the dual objective of meeting refugee needs in a dignified manner until they have achieved self-reliance, and providing a boost to the local economy by increasing purchasing power and opportunities for investing in livelihoods. The aim is to promote mutually beneficial economic relationships and peaceful coexistence between the refugee population and host communities. Support to host communities will be integrated in all programming objectives. Protection activities such

as legal assistance, prevention and response to SGBV and child protection will continue. Community-based protection initiatives will be reinforced. Life-saving and essential services such as WASH, shelter, health, nutrition, energy, and education will be provided

Partnership & Coordination

UNHCR will continue to lead the coordination and implementation of the KISEDIP and will promote the involvement of international, UN, the World Bank, governmental and non-governmental and private organizations interested in participating. Collaboration with national and county authorities will continue. UNHCR in close collaboration with the Government will coordinate the provision of protection and assistance to refugees from South Sudan by the 15 RRP partners. Coordination platforms led by UNHCR include inter-agency coordination meetings, technical and thematic working groups for protection, health, education, livelihoods, and shelter.

UNHCR will initiate an inter-agency working group on cash-based interventions for the refugee response. Focusing on information sharing, technical coordination and capacity-building, this group will harness the considerable knowledge and experience with CBIs in the humanitarian and development community in Kenya to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.



RRP PARTNERS

- Association for Aid and Relief Japan
- AVSI Foundation
- Danish Refugee Council
- Food For the Hungry Kenya
- International Rescue Committee
- Jesuit Refugee Services
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- Lutheran World Federation
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Peace Winds Japan
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- Swiss Contact
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Windle Trust International
- World Food Programme

Planned Response

Protection

RRP partners will reinforce regular border monitoring to ensure that new arrivals have unhindered access to Kenyan territory and are protected against refoulement. Children and youth represent 70 per cent of the South Sudanese population and will require special interventions through support of community based structures to prevent violence, abuse and exploitation against children and adolescents. Development, institutionalization and mainstreaming of child protection and youth responses will be promoted in all agencies. Community groups will be strengthened in line with the agreed outcomes of the community-based protection workshop held in 2016. These groups will benefit from capacity building in their areas of intervention. RRP partners will raise awareness amongst refugee and host communities on the consequences of SGBV and the scale of the problem, facilitate capacity building sessions for community leaders and committees, humanitarian actors, and local authorities and organize refresher sessions on SGBV.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Improve or maintain quality of registration and profiling and strengthen civil registration and civil status documentation

140,000 refugees registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required

1,200 children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure

OBJECTIVE 2:

Reduce the risk of SGBV and Improve the quality of response

50 reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive medical assistance

45 reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive legal assistance

150 reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive psychosocial counselling

170 individuals admitted to the Safe Haven to receive psychosocial and other support

OBJECTIVE 3:

Strengthen protection of children

1,600 best interest assessments conducted

300 teachers trained on Child Protection Skills

3,000 children supported to start Child Rights Clubs (CRCs) in schools and temporary learning centres

600 boy and girl scouts registered with Kenya Scouts Association

150 scout teachers trained

OBJECTIVE 4:

Improve psychological well-being and reduce stress-related health problems of refugees by increasing their insight into psychological problems and enhancing their coping mechanisms

403 refugees and host community members trained in basic counselling skills

450 refugees trained in post-traumatic stress disorder, peace education and trauma healing, drug and substance abuse

1,000 PSN who receive speech therapy, occupational therapy or physiotherapy

OBJECTIVE 5:

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies provided

3,100 beneficiaries provided with legal assistance at legal aid clinics

50 children provided with legal representation in court

Education

Education is a key priority as it is fundamentally protective, providing refugee children and youth with safe spaces for personal and academic development as well as reducing vulnerability to exploitation and anti-social behaviour.

The response will focus on addressing education needs including insufficient space for secondary education (49 per cent of grade 8 graduates are currently unable to access secondary education), extra classrooms to decongest existing schools, reducing the classroom-student ratio of 1:200 and the teacher pupil ratio of 1:200 in Kalobeyei settlement. RRP partners will also address insufficient boarding facilities, curriculum and language shortcomings, shortage of trained teachers, poor water and sanitation. Educational opportunities and the learning environment will be improved for girls, children with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups. Obstacles to retention and transition from primary to secondary and to vocational training will also be addressed. Tertiary education will become one of the

key areas where stronger advocacy will be undertaken to increase access and the number of available scholarships.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Ensure population has optimal access to education

- 5,556 children aged 3-5 years enrolled in early childhood education

- 32,300 primary school-aged children enrolled in school

- 1,200 secondary school-aged children enrolled in school

OBJECTIVE 2:
Provide accredited tertiary education for refugees that impart skills for addressing community needs

- 160 refugees enrolled in Diploma Courses in Liberal Studies

- 330 students enrolled in CSLT courses

- 4 awareness campaigns conducted to increase knowledge of JRS Higher education provision

- 80 refugees enrolled in 15 week training in youth empowerment

Food security

RRP partners will ensure that the food and nutrition needs of refugees are met. Assistance will be provided through in-kind food and cash-based interventions (CBI). CBI will cover 95 per cent of food assistance in the Kalobeyei settlement and will be scaled up in Kakuma. New arrivals at reception centres will receive cooked meals while waiting to be settled in the camps. The response will also support complementary feeding, supplementary feeding, school meals and food assistance for asset creation for host communities. Response partners will also implement market-based interventions to support existing markets to improve the situation of refugees and host communities. The activities will target market actors who sell or buy food

commodities. These interventions will enable refugees to meet minimum nutritional requirements, increase adherence to treatment of HIV, TB and chronic diseases, improve school attendance and increase the capacity of host communities to meet their food needs.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Improve food Security

- 130,828 refugees receiving food aid (in kind)

- 12 safe and inclusive food distributions

- 130,828 refugees receiving vouchers

Health & Nutrition

Provision of quality and sustainable health services will be addressed by streamlining services within the National Health Insurance system. Initial steps include a baseline survey to inform the transition process, with the response focused on using innovative modes of service delivery to enhance efficiency and effectiveness, such as GPS for tracking cases and offering multiple services at one service point both at health facilities and in the community.

Major infrastructure expansion and increase in the level of staffing will be undertaken, particularly in Kalobeyei settlement, to ensure smooth roll out of inpatient health services without compromising the quality of the preventive and outpatient health services. Expanding the capacity of community-based health workers to reduce demand for facility-based services is key. Response partners will procure high demand medicines and medical supplies directly from pre-qualified manufacturers to reduce costs. The provision of high impact nutrition interventions will continue, focusing on infant and young child feeding practices, micronutrient deficiency control through anaemia screening, prevention and community management of Acute Malnutrition among Children below 59 months and chronically ill patients.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Improve health status of the refugee population

16,500 girls and boys immunized against measles

8,965 girls and boys immunized against polio

347 identified cases of acute watery diarrhoea

OBJECTIVE 2:

Ensure refugee population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

>95% of livebirths attended by skilled personnel

1,058 children, adolescents and pregnant & breastfeeding women living with HIV on anti-retroviral therapy

793 children, adolescents, pregnant and lactating women living with HIV that received a viral load test

OBJECTIVE 3:

Improve the health status of the refugee population

9 health facilities per 10,000 population

8 health facilities equipped/constructed/rehabilitated

2 full time psychiatric staff for mental health

24 qualified midwives/MCH staff

OBJECTIVE 4:

Improve the nutrition status of the refugee population

5,000 new admissions to community management of acute malnutrition programmes

Livelihoods & Environment

A multi-year livelihoods strategy for Kakuma and Kalobeyi was developed in 2017. This strategy will guide implementation of livelihood activities. The overall objective for livelihoods is promoting socio-economic integration of refugee and host communities through interventions that will build livelihood assets and foster a favourable environment for both populations to engage in meaningful economic activity. Under this objective, major infrastructure developments for water and irrigation systems will be built to support agricultural production. Cash-based interventions will be provided to provide beneficiaries with choice for household spending. Vocational and technical skills training will be provided to increase access to employment opportunities as well as address the existing demand of potential self or wage employment sectors. Other areas of support will include asset transfers for various livelihoods activities, capacity building on entrepreneurship and promotion of value chain development initiatives. The population will continue to benefit from regular distribution of firewood and the provision of energy efficient cooking stoves.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Enhance the protection of natural resources and shared environment

- 10 hectares planted
- 100,000 tree seedlings planted

OBJECTIVE 2:
Improve self-reliance and livelihoods

- 1,000 refugees receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities
- 3,050 refugees provided with entrepreneurship/business training
- 750 refugees receiving cash/vouchers for business start up
- 1,350 refugees enrolled in formal national institutions for certified skills training
- 900 adolescents and youth receive technical skills and business support

OBJECTIVE 3:
Ensure population has sufficient access to energy

- 130,828 individuals per month receiving fuel



Shelter & NFIs

All new arrivals will be provided with adequate housing. RRP partners will train refugees with skills for construction. People with physical disabilities will be assisted through community mobilization or allocation of fully constructed shelters. RRP partners plan to pilot the use of a single structure partitioned into three separate rooms, under the same roof and with three separate access doors for single refugees who have to share shelters.

Cash based interventions (CBI) will be introduced in a phased manner in Kalobeyei to a cohort of families who will be given cash at different stages of their shelter construction.

In 2018, RRP partners intend to reduce the number of dilapidated shelters by repairing significant numbers to improve the security and living conditions. All new arrivals from South Sudan will continue to receive NFIs in-kind. Material assistance for domestic needs and hygiene purposes will be replaced with CBIs for most of the population.

OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure population has sufficient basic and domestic items

4,578 households receiving non-food items

250 grams of soap distributed (per person / per month)

28,000 women receiving sanitary materials

26,166 households receiving cash grants

OBJECTIVE 2: Establish, improve and maintain shelter and infrastructure

35 kilometres of access road constructed

22,738 refugees receiving long-term/permanent shelter

2,000 households receiving cash grants for construction materials for shelter

3,000 shelters repaired

3,200 households benefited from shelter interventions (shelter kit, emergency shelter, etc)





WASH services will continue including the development of a Turkana West Sub County Water Supply Master Plan affecting refugee and host populations. Following the Latrine Census exercise in Kakuma Camp, the latrine gap from the current 40 per cent to 70 per cent will be addressed through the construction of 6,500 household latrines. Regarding water supply, two new boreholes will be drilled to replace those where the yield has dropped in order to boost water production. Three boreholes will be converted to a Solar-Hybrid system to cut down on fuel consumption. In Kalobeyi to address the water

demand of 45,000 people, who are expected to settle there by the end of 2018, 9,000 household latrines will be constructed, 100km of new water pipeline will be laid and an additional seven elevated steel tanks with a capacity of 100m³ installed. Delivery through collaborative partnerships, and capacity development.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Ensure refugee population has access to clean and safe water

20,000 metres of water pipelines laid

2 boreholes drilled

130,828 individuals served by water system

OBJECTIVE 2:
Ensure population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

15,000 household sanitary facilities/ latrines constructed

100 refuse pits constructed

130,000 refugees reached by environmental health and hygiene campaigns

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
AAR		520,000						520,000
AVSI	420,000							420,000
DRC	259,000							259,000
FFH			155,000					155,000
IRC	258,311			4,267,776				4,526,087
JRS		288,532						288,532
KRCS				485,000	5,300,000			5,785,000
LWF		408,138						408,138
NCCK						3,270,276		3,270,276
PWJ						5,847,619		5,847,619
RCK	1,331,546							1,331,546
Swiss Contact	391,729				1,230,000			1,621,729
UNHCR	8,246,905	5,033,858		7,487,824	8,034,488	9,790,009	5,398,920	43,992,003
UNICEF	300,000	1,272,000		1,150,000			784,000	3,506,000
WFP			33,000,000					33,000,000
WTI		385,000						385,000
TOTAL	11,207,491	7,907,528	33,155,000	13,390,600	14,564,488	18,907,904	6,182,920	105,315,930

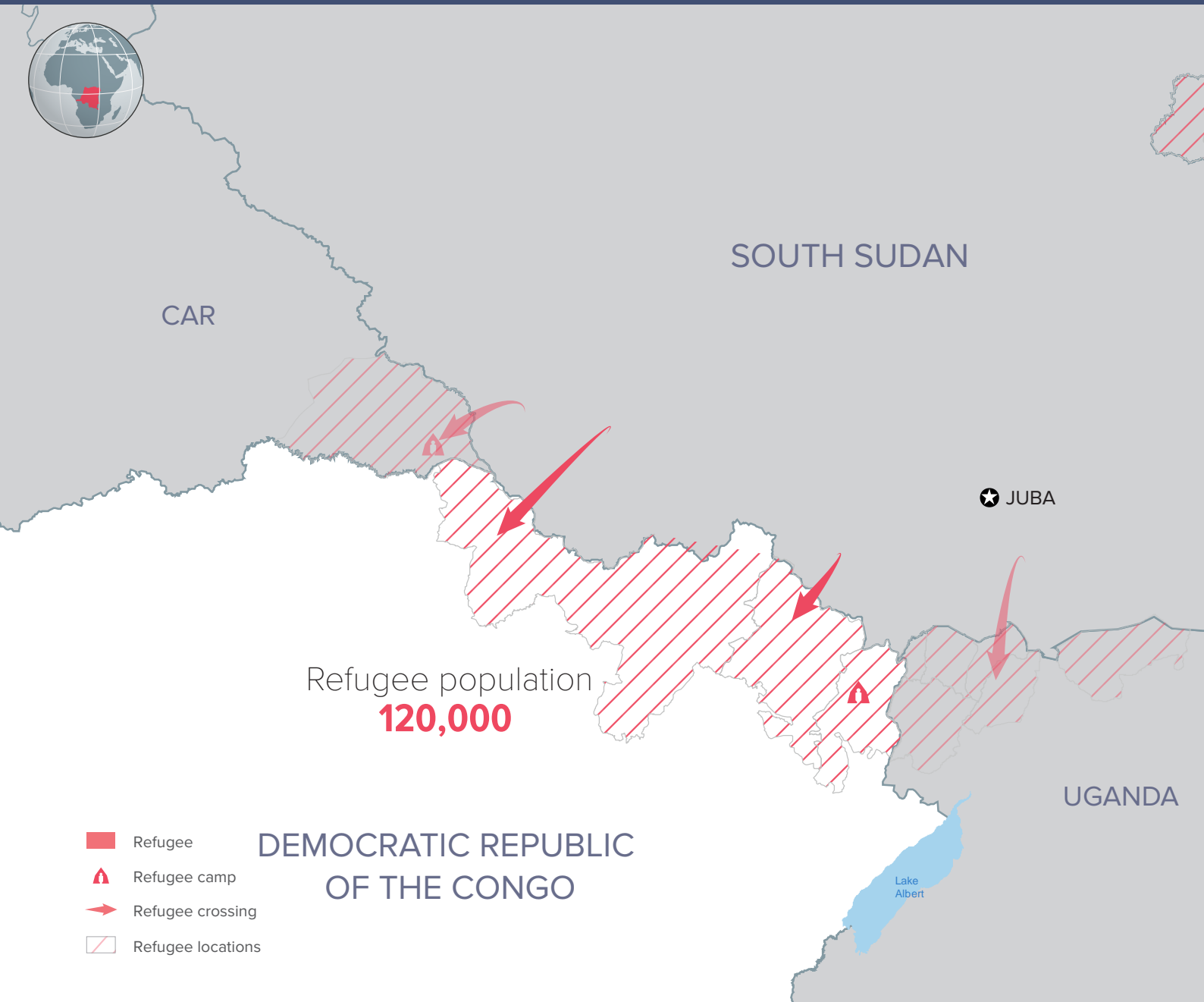


DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO
REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

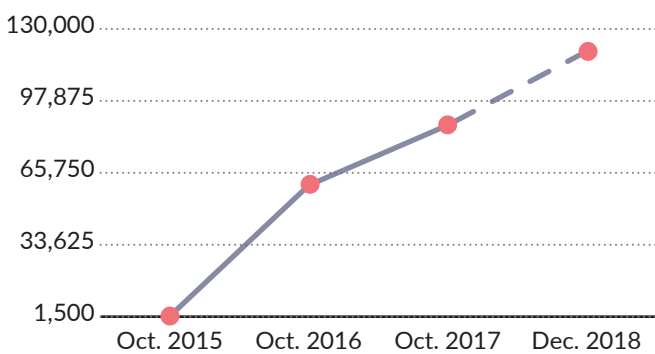
120,000
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 54.8M
REQUIREMENTS

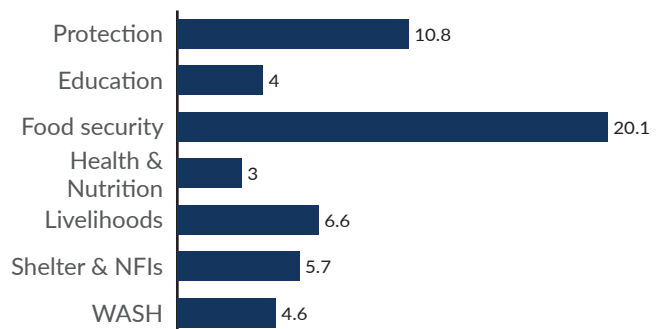
4
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends



Requirements | in millions US\$



Country Overview

Introduction

The overall security situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) remains unpredictable and volatile, which could have a negative impact on the response and the ability of RRP partners to implement the required level of protection and assistance in 2018.

Notwithstanding, the overall strategy in 2018 will focus on protection and solutions. Synergies will be developed and strengthened between humanitarian and development actors to promote inclusion of refugees in development frameworks.

At the regional level, political tensions and instability in South Sudan continues to displace South Sudanese refugees to DRC. In Ituri and Haut-Uele provinces, the situation raises concerns due to the presence of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), militia, and other (NFI)-state armed groups such as SPLM-IO, which has limited access to refugees in various locations. Several critical protection concerns persist, such as the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum associated with a high risk of recruitment, infiltrations and frequent cross-border attacks by the LRA. Military presence (Armed Forces of the DRC - FARDC), along borders is weak and in some instances non-existent resulting in many uncontrolled zones.

The dispersal of refugees along the border between the two countries represents a major protection concern, particularly in the territories of Aru and Faradje where many refugees reside. The risk of attacks and recruitment by armed groups from South Sudan as well as SGBV and child recruitment risks are high.

RRP partners work closely with the Government to ensure the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum is preserved despite the weak presence of security officials/points along the border. To this end, DRC authorities have requested to transfer all refugees to designated sites further away from the border, namely Biringi, Kaka 1 and Kaka 2, while other sites such as Meri and Doruma remain close to the border. Due to lack of funds, relocation has been unable to start in 2017 and further support in relocating these refugees to safer areas and designated sites is required.

Biometric registration will continue as long as new arrivals flee to DRC. Regular monitoring indicates that South Sudanese refugees have not expressed a desire to return to their country in the near future. It is expected that 15,000 South Sudanese new arrivals will come during the course of 2018 bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees in DRC to 120,000. This additional influx will significantly stretch the limited resources of refugee hosting areas.

The DRC is one of the poorest countries in the world; the country ranked 176 out of 187 countries on the latest United Nations Human Development Index, and has an increasing rate of unemployment. Provinces hosting refugees are economically disadvantaged and remote with limited services and infrastructure exacerbating the already precarious humanitarian situation and causing delays in the delivery of assistance. The country's scarce water resources and food commodities are reported far below the regional average. Furthermore,

slow economic recovery and regular abuses committed by armed groups have not supported self-reliance efforts for the refugee population in 2017.

Needs & Vulnerabilities

The 2018 South Sudan Regional RRP anticipates that DRC will host a total of 120,000 South Sudanese refugees by 31 December 2018. This projection is based on an expected 105,000 South Sudanese refugees registered by the end of 2017. RRP partners anticipate an increase of 15,000 new refugees across 2018. No significant returns to South Sudan from DRC are projected at this stage.

The semi-functional institutions and weak rule of law leave many refugees in need of protection from exploitation and other forms of abuse. Human rights violations against the most vulnerable segments of the population, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and violations of child rights are reported to be widespread, particularly in very remote areas. Consequently, refugees are sometimes forced into negative coping mechanisms, further exacerbating protection challenges, including increasing lawlessness, trafficking and smuggling, as well as underage military recruitment and participation in hostilities. Refugee sites are isolated from urban areas and livelihood prospects are limited due to scant funding and a poor economic environment. The strategy in 2018 will focus on how to implement quick impact projects. In order to improve self-reliance and livelihoods more funding is needed. The majority of the population in DRC lacks adequate health care and education services among other basic infrastructure and services. This situation disproportionately affects refugees, who often have to rely on the very limited assistance that can be extended to them by partners.

Among the 85,000 refugees currently in DRC, nearly 66 per cent are under the age of 18; of which, under 5 years (24 per cent), between the age of 5 and 11 (28 per cent), and between 12 and 17 (14 per cent). The high percentage of school aged children and youth requires specific attention in terms of protection from forced recruitment, sexual exploitation and abuse, and to ensure access to education and positive coping mechanisms.

Inter-agency assessments carried out in March and September 2016 identified critical protection and assistance gaps among the South Sudanese refugees and revealed that the host population is already extremely vulnerable and lacks most basic and essential services. The response has been tailored accordingly.

Major challenges include security and critical logistics constraints. Impassable roads, long distances to reach designated sites, challenges in supply and consumables to run operations, often coupled with a lack of GSM coverage, which makes the response extremely difficult.

Protection, including registration, documentation, Child Protection and SGBV prevention and response, as well as access to food, health, wash, shelter, nutrition and education are key areas of intervention. A large segment of refugees located at the border in the north of Dungu territory, who are inaccessible due to security constraints need to be relocated from the border to Kaka 1 settlement, near Dungu. Due to security and infrastructure gaps, relocation of the refugees will need to be undertaken by plane, which requires significant

funds. Biometric registration should take place prior to relocation if feasible. Due to access constraints this will be undertaken by the Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR), with the support of UNHCR.

The education system needs to be supported to enable access to education for 46,000 South Sudanese children under the age of eight.

The living conditions of host communities are poor in terms of communal infrastructure. The health care system is hampered by the lack of qualified staff, equipment and medicine, coupled with a non-functioning medical referral system and no medevac capacity for emergency cases. The morbidity profile of the refugee and host populations is nearly identical. Malaria is most prominent followed by respiratory infections, diarrhoea and STIs. A rapid assessment of the nutritional status of refugees revealed a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) of 10.9 per cent, of which 3 per cent severe malnutrition and 7.9 per cent moderate malnutrition.

To support the socio-economic integration of refugees and peaceful cohesion with the host population, self-reliance and income-generation activities for both refugee and host communities are critical. The increased pressure on productive resources, food reserves, and land require strengthening of agricultural livelihoods.

CBI feasibility studies were undertaken in Meri and Biringi sites, and concluded that, to some extent, cash transfers were a feasible and relevant approach to respond to basic needs, support self-reliance activities and protection, if supported with in-kind distribution for some items. Given the remoteness of some refugee settlements, CBI can only be used to respond to some of the needs. An ILO mission demonstrated that with additional funding, it is possible where security is better to enable refugees to become self-reliant and contribute to the local economy.

Response Strategy & Priorities

The response to the refugee situation in the DRC is centered on advancing an “alternative to camp” approach while sustaining protection activities and promoting self-reliance for refugees. The inter-agency response promotes the inclusion of South Sudanese refugees in host communities and services where available, and supports an integrated approach benefitting both populations. The main constraint is the shortage of partners on the ground in areas where South Sudanese refugees are located, in Haut Uele and Ituri provinces.

The on-going emergency response in DRC includes: screening from the border onward of the most vulnerable cases, SGBV survivors, unaccompanied and separated children; protection monitoring at all entry points; biometric registration and documentation of all asylum-seekers; provision of food and non-food items (NFI), health and nutrition, reproductive health care, HIV/AIDS response, emergency shelter, WASH, and education. Other interventions include agricultural kits for refugees in the main settlements to assist them with food security and complement current food interventions as well as multi-purpose cash grants

A comprehensive response strategy for South Sudanese refugees will strengthen the existing provision of international protection to refugees and asylum-seekers as well as provide multi-sectorial assistance that focuses on self-reliance. The main areas of intervention include:

1. Strengthening registration and documentation activities; and, promoting the civilian character of refugee settlements;
2. Enhancing child protection, education and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) response, especially legal assistance, availability of safe shelters, psychosocial, and medical support;
3. Strengthening data management and quality data (e.g. socio-economic data) to produce reliable information to inform planning and decision-making processes;
4. Mainstreaming activities in support of refugees in WASH, health and education;
5. Working towards self-reliance and livelihoods to facilitate the socio-economic integration of refugees;
6. Use of cash transfer whenever feasible and appropriate, either sectoral or multipurpose, with a focus on effectiveness, efficiency and self-reliance gains in the response, and protection risk reduction.

Sectoral or multi-sectoral cash assistance feasibility and appropriateness will be systematically assessed and prioritized where relevant. Unconditional cash transfers will continue to be used for food assistance, where feasibility has been confirmed, but slowly and progressively, cash will be replaced by livelihood and income generating activities. Conditional cash transfers will be used to support self-construction of semi-durable shelters and family latrines, and potentially expanded to provide economic access to NFIs available locally as well as other basic needs.

Partnership & Coordination

The DRC Government is represented by the Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR), which is the main counterpart dealing with the emergency response, along with immigration police and local authorities in the refugee hosting areas. RRP partners work in collaboration to support the DRC Government, the local authorities as well as with the refugee and local communities.

As of end of October 2016, the coordination structure has been relocated from Bunia to Aru to bring it closer to the refugee communities. As not all agencies are present in Aru, the coordination currently involves the authorities, and the partners present on ground.

Partners will continue to conduct joint assessments, and in particular a joint nutrition survey and joint assessment mission is planned in urban areas and camp locations to identify the nutritional needs of persons of concern. Partners will collaborate with government public offices such as the Ministry of Human Rights, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and strengthen these partnerships to ensure comprehensive protection and assistance responses.

Particular attention will be given to coordination of cash assistance to South Sudanese refugees through the RCM, with the aim of enhancing effectiveness, including through common transfer arrangements and joint monitoring.



RRP PARTNERS

- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- World Food Programme

Planned Response

Protection

In 2018, priority will be given to access to asylum and the preservation of the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum through adequate support for government border security positions for proper screening to avoid movement of armed elements to the refugee settlements. Coordination will continue with FARDC and MONUSCO to ensure such cases are promptly and efficiently managed. Partners will continue building the capacity of the Government (CNR) with regard to registration and documentation, including training the CNR to pre-register newcomers at the borders.

Refugees recognized at the border will be transferred to settlements located within or near Congolese villages where infrastructure (water points, schools, health centers, etc.) and services will be built or rehabilitated which will benefit both refugees and host communities. Shelter kits will be provided to the most vulnerable and the community will assist them in building their own shelters. Quality of registration data and civil status documentation will be given particular attention, with focus on the issuance of birth certificates and IDs for refugees. Efforts will be made to reduce the impact of the refugees on the environment through reforestation and renewable energy initiatives.

The protection priority for refugees living in settlements will be local integration in legal, economic and social terms, although this remains challenging because of lack of funding and limited capacity.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Improve quality of registration and profiling

120,000 individuals registered/documented on an individual basis

OBJECTIVE 2:
Strengthen protection for children

200 UASC in appropriate interim or long term alternative care arrangements

OBJECTIVE 3:
Reduce the risk of SGBV and improve the quality of response

75 identified SGBV survivors assisted with appropriate support

OBJECTIVE 4:
Strengthen protection from crime

100 police in camp/communities

40 security packages including enhanced policing implemented

Education

RRP Partners will provide support to refugee hosting primary schools through maintenance of schools and repairs, additional classrooms, school material and extra-curricular activities with a view to ensure all children attending school benefit from primary and secondary education. Children will follow the Congolese curriculum with Congolese children, while partners will explore possibilities of providing formal English classes to refugee children for their integration upon eventual return to their country of origin.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Ensure refugee population has optimal access to education

5,000 primary school-aged children enrolled in school/ temporary learning spaces

4 educational facilities constructed or improved

Food security

General food assistance will continue to be provided to refugees in the sites, transit and reception centres through provision of in-kind food or cash. Refugee households will be provided with either dry food rations or a cash transfer equivalent every month. Food security assistance will target populations with special needs and at risk of negative coping mechanisms through the provision of food aid using cash-based interventions (CBI), accompanied by agricultural training and activities promoting environmental protection. In addition, RRP

partners will advocate for access to agricultural land to enable families to establish group farms, participate in rearing small livestock and engage in other agricultural-based activities.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Improve Food security

73,500 refugees who received Cash for food on a monthly basis



Health & Nutrition

The DRC national health system has been heavily impacted by multiple conflicts. All five of the health zones hosting refugees face enormous difficulties, with health facilities already below international standards without the additional health needs of refugees. The main illnesses in the country include malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea and epidemic-prone diseases, such as cholera and measles.

In South Sudan, cholera is endemic. Many new arrivals are in a poor nutritional state with poor vaccination coverage. Others have experienced an interruption of access to HIV treatment. The response partners' principal objective is to ensure access to health care through Primary Health Care (PHC) to reduce mortality and morbidity through a community-based approach in accordance with the self-reliance strategy.

The focus will be on:

- Improving access to quality primary health care;
- Health care in the new Kaka site to benefit both refugees and host community;
- Expanded Program Immunization (EPI);

- Facilitating universal access to anti-retroviral therapy (ARV);
- Prevention/management of malnutrition;
- Capacity building.

OBJECTIVE 1: Improve health status of refugee population

1,500 of malaria cases - RDT (rapid diagnostic test) positive

OBJECTIVE 2: Improve nutritional well being

6,000 children admitted into MAM treatments

3,500 pregnant and lactating women admitted into MAM treatments

OBJECTIVE 3: Ensure refugee population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV Services

250 clean deliveries assisted by qualified personnel

4,000 refugees receiving ART

<5% Global Acute Malnutrition Rate



Livelihoods & Environment

The inter-agency livelihoods strategy will promote sustainable livelihoods in the context of extreme poverty. Partners will prioritize access to firewood and alternative energy and will support refugees to increase food consumption through distributions of short-cycle agricultural inputs including vegetable seeds and tools. This will enable beneficiaries to produce their own food and sell the surplus. These agricultural inputs will be accompanied by training in environment friendly agricultural techniques and the development of business plans. Livelihood projects will target refugees and host communities to enhance social cohesion and reinforce peaceful coexistence while developing local economies.

The strategy will focus on four main objectives: (i) Populations have sufficient access to energy; (ii) Natural resources and shared environments are supported; (iii) Self-reliance and livelihoods improved through initiatives

to provide individuals with entrepreneur/business skills through participatory methodology to improve food consumption, income and savings; (iv) Self-reliance improved through strategic partnerships with economic actors in the region and socio-economic missions from experts such as the ILO.

Partners shall undertake market analysis, participatory assessments, post distributions surveys, pre and post-harvest surveys, and household profiling prior to advancing on these objectives.

OBJECTIVE 1: **Improve self-reliance and livelihood**

25,000 refugees receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture, livestock and fisheries activities

21,000 refugees provided with entrepreneurship /business training

Shelter & NFIs

In 2018, the response will continue to work on more durable shelter solutions using local building practices. Shelter interventions will utilize community based approaches and self-construction by refugees. Towards this end, committees will be formed and trained to support construction activities. Depending on the results of feasibility studies, CBI will be implemented to cover labour costs or the purchase of construction materials. These provisions aim at enhancing refugees' autonomy and empowerment, and reducing logistical costs related to construction material supply.

In the existing sites (Meri & Biringi), the upgrade of shelters to more robust structures will be prioritized. At the new Kaka site, the site design will be based on the alternative to camps model, which aims at developing an

integrated approach for refugees and host communities, and promoting self-reliance. From the beginning, the focus will be on the self-construction of household shelters and sanitation facilities by refugees.

OBJECTIVE 1: **Establish, improve and maintain Shelter and Infrastructure**

7,500 households benefiting from shelter interventions (shelter kit, emergency shelter, etc)

OBJECTIVE 2: **Ensure Population has sufficient basic and domestic items**

20,400 households receiving non-food items

6,000 households receiving cash grants or vouchers



In 2018, the focus for the existing sites and the upcoming Kaka site, will be the rehabilitation of existing water sources and water points with the implementation of additional water points to meet national standards. In the next stage, depending on availability of water resources, partners will work towards solutions that take into consideration water needs for both refugees and the host communities, with a minimum standard of 20 litres per person/day of drinking water.

In continuation of the 2017 strategy, in Meri and Biringi, self-construction of family/communal latrines and showers by refugees will be supported, with conditional cash grants to cover either labour costs or the purchase of construction materials. The same approach will be adopted for Kaka depending on feasibility study results. Waste management will be reinforced to mitigate

negative impacts on the environment and to prevent the outbreak of disease. WASH committees will be energized/established and trained to support ongoing awareness-raising efforts, encouraging good hygiene practices and to ensure good management and maintenance of WASH facilities.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Increase and maintain supply of potable water

>20 litres of safe drinking water per persons per day

OBJECTIVE 2:
Ensure Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

20,400 household sanitary facilities constructed/improved

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
FAO					965,918			965,918
UNICEF	1,839,400	1,066,000		158,112		930,000	1,500,000	5,493,512
UNHCR	9,007,369	2,926,450		2,273,162	4,350,535	4,755,608	3,080,575	26,393,699
WFP			20,055,861	549,858	1,331,153			21,936,872
TOTAL	10,846,769	3,992,450	20,055,861	2,981,132	6,647,606	5,685,608	4,580,575	54,790,001

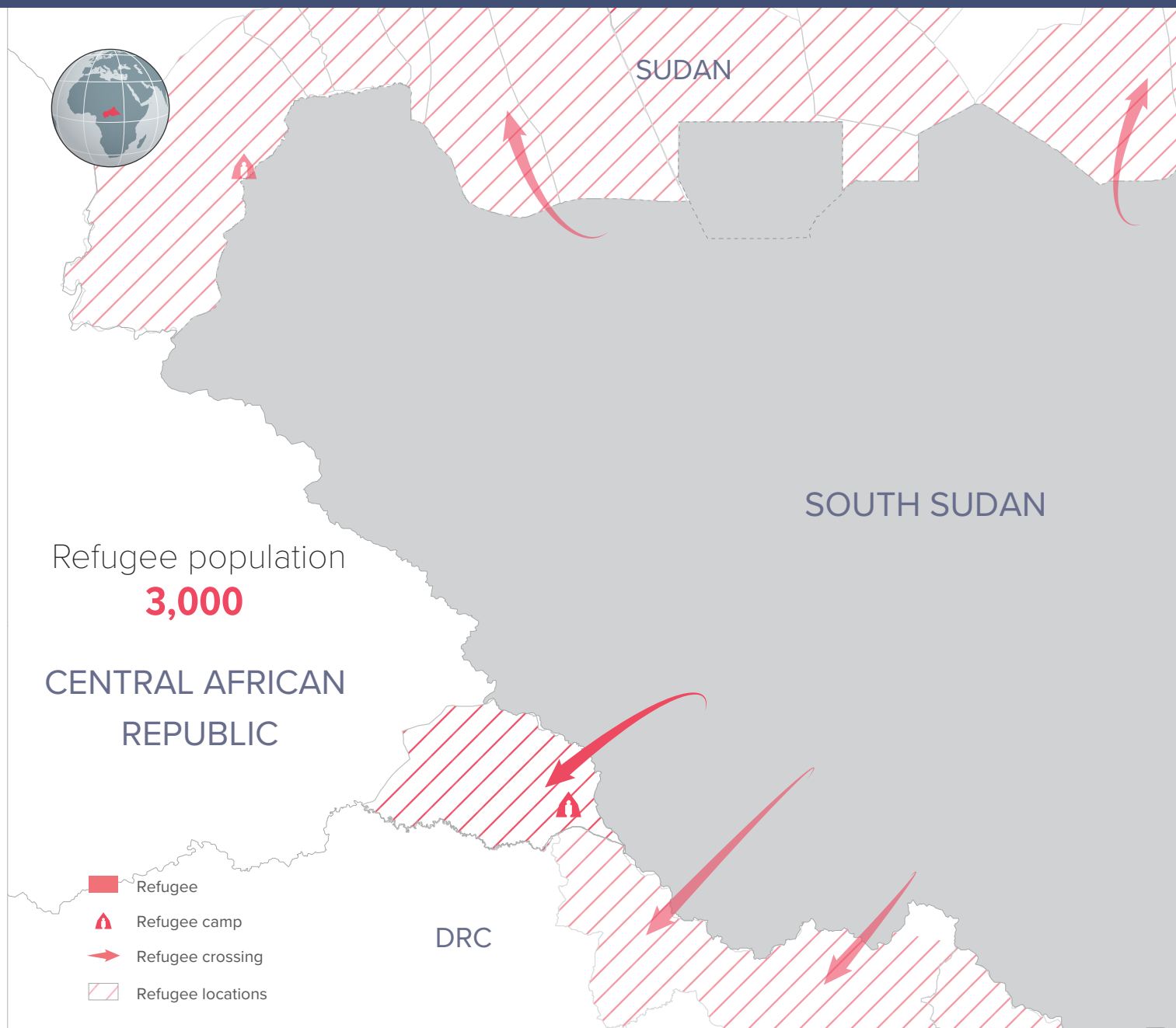


**CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC
REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN**

3,000
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 2.6M
REQUIREMENTS

1
PARTNER INVOLVED



Refugee population
3,000

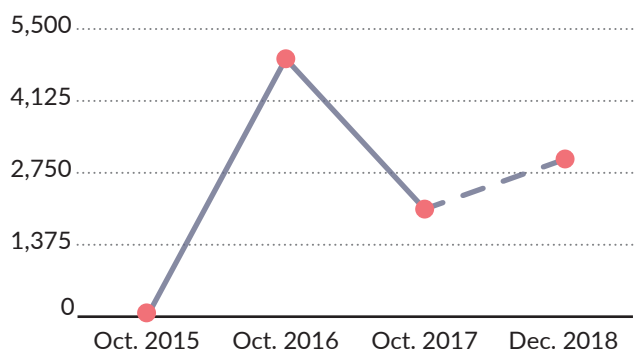
CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC

SUDAN

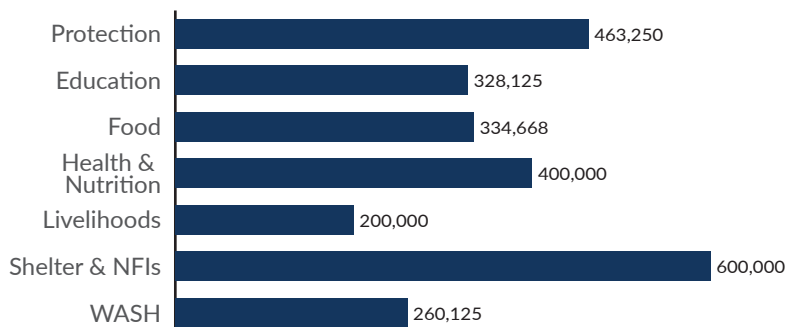
SOUTH SUDAN

DRC

Refugee Population Trends



Requirements | in US\$



Country Overview

Introduction

As of 31 October 2017, the Central African Republic (CAR) hosted 2,000 South Sudanese refugees in Obo, Haut Mbomou prefecture. During 2017, the operational environment in Obo evolved significantly. The withdrawal of US Special Forces and the Ugandan People's Defence Force (UPDF) in May placed greater responsibility on the Central African Armed Forces (FACA). Whilst security within the town remained largely stable, the situation across Haut-Mbomou prefecture, and the east of the country in general, rapidly deteriorated. These developments have had negative consequences for the protection and delivery of assistance to the South Sudanese refugees, as security incidents such as ambushes became a regular occurrence on the supply route. It also drew internally displaced persons (IDPs) to Obo from other towns that were more directly affected by the conflict between armed groups, including Mboki, Rafai, Zemio, and Bangassou. Insecurity on the supply routes led to difficulties in the distribution of food. RRP partners addressed this challenge by utilizing cash based interventions (CBIs).

The South Sudanese refugee population in Obo stabilized during the year as the rate of arrival decreased. In this context, RRP partners worked with the local authorities to facilitate refugees' access to fully integrated services within CAR. This involved equipping the hospital and local primary school to meet the needs of a larger population. Although assistance is camp-based, the camp lies close to the centre of Obo town

and refugees enjoy access to local services and the market. Conditions at the refugee site improved through 2017 due to a range of interventions including sensitization sessions aimed at addressing common behavioural risk factors such as safe and hygienic cooking practices. All refugees benefited from emergency shelter and NFI assistance, while the move from emergency to semi-permanent shelter began.

The 2018 South Sudan Regional RRP anticipates that CAR will host a total of 3,000 South Sudanese refugees by 31 December 2018. This projection is based on an expected 2,000 South Sudanese refugees registered by the end of 2017. RRP partners anticipate an increase of 1,000 new refugees across 2018. No significant returns to South Sudan from CAR are projected at this stage.

Although there is some potential for new South Sudanese arrivals to CAR in 2018, arrivals are not anticipated to be significant enough in number to require a change in the modalities of assistance provided. In 2018, RRP partners will continue to strengthen the existing response, including through support for community self-reliance. This will be ensured through the provision of agricultural tools and seeds to farm the 2,500 hectares of land provided to the refugees in 2017. Technical assistance for livelihoods will be needed to ensure sustainability.

Needs & Vulnerabilities

Continued instability in the eastern provinces of South Sudan may provoke small-scale new arrivals, however, RRP partners project no more than 1,000 new arrivals in 2018. The political situation in Obo itself is expected to remain stable, even though much of the eastern and central regions of CAR will continue to see rising displacement and ongoing conflict.

In terms of needs, some 65 per cent of the population will require additional shelter support as the strategy aims at a gradual shift from emergency tent shelters to semi-permanent shelter.

Primary education will continue to be a need, with 35 per cent of primary school-aged children not currently attending school. Any reduction in funding for child protection activities may jeopardize the incentives currently provided in support of school attendance (learning materials and school bags) and would mean that alternatives would have to be sought for the ongoing provision of specialized assistance for the 45 children identified as having specific needs.

One significant vulnerability is the prevalence of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) in the community.

During 2017, it is believed that a majority of incidents may have gone unreported and more work remains to be done to encourage survivors to come forward to report incidents and seek necessary assistance.

Stronger referral mechanisms are necessary, as SGBV survivors cannot go to the Obo District Hospital without assistance. However, partners in Obo are able to provide assistance to support survivors, including consultations, pharmaceuticals, Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kits and psychosocial rehabilitation.

The rate of global acute malnutrition (GAM) is unknown. However, given that in South Sudan the GAM is above the emergency threshold, at 17.7 per cent, the shift from direct food rations to cash assistance will require close monitoring to ensure that present standards are upheld and improved. Similarly, access to potable water and sanitary facilities is presently 100 per cent. If there are new arrivals, further investment to increase facilities will be required.

Response Strategy & Priorities

In 2018, RRP partners in CAR will work towards the following objectives:

1. Continue the existing response for South Sudanese refugees and maintain minimum humanitarian standards;
2. Advance the integration of refugees into public services in Obo through the provision of continued support to relevant sectors;
3. Strengthen refugee self-reliance and livelihood opportunities through expanded support for agricultural activities.

The enhanced integration of refugees into local services will be achieved through the provision of learning and teaching materials for the local school as well as additional classrooms to increase capacity. Continued support to the health sector by providing necessary equipment to the hospital. Self-reliance will be promoted through distributions according to the planting seasons and complemented by the completion of the semi-permanent shelter assistance programme. The combination of a move towards cash-based assistance, rather than direct food rations, and improved capacity for agriculture based livelihoods aims to increase the opportunity for trade between refugees and the host community in the local market.

Partnership & Coordination

RRP partners led by UNHCR regularly coordinate and consult with local authorities, through the Prefect of Haut-Mbomou prefecture, to maintain access to local services. It was through this channel that the 2,500 hectares of land plots for agriculture were provided in 2017. The government body responsible for refugees is the Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR). CNR maintains a constant presence in Obo, supporting the registration process, protection and child-protection activities, ensuring that refugees are provided with documentation such as travel authorizations and ensuring that their rights are upheld. CNR has been particularly vigilant in preventing and addressing cases of harassment by the FACA of those wishing to travel between Obo and Bambouti, near the border, as well as in ensuring due legal process in cases of arrest or detention.

Planned Response

Protection

Community self-management will remain the central tenet of the protection response. Support for community committees will continue, and regular sensitisation sessions will be conducted to create awareness about prevalent protection risks. Maintenance and strengthening of child protection case management and SGBV prevention and response will remain a priority. Protection staff will undertake regular focus group discussions both with women’s groups and with men to underscore the importance of reporting incidents of SGBV, which remain under reported. Psychosocial counselling and medical support will be maintained, including through effective referral services. Refugees will be provided with training on the different forms of violence against children in the community, and their consequences. Focal points (women and men in each block) will be selected to combat the worst forms of violence against children in the refugee camp. Partners will continue key activities such as individual counselling and recreational activities.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Maintain the quality of registration or profiling

2,500 refugees registered/documented on an individual basis

OBJECTIVE 2:
Reduce the risk of SGBV and improve the quality of the response

138 identified SGBV survivors assisted with appropriate support

OBJECTIVE 3:
Strengthen the services for people with specific needs

100 refugees with specific needs receiving support

Education

RRP partners will seek to increase and build upon the current school enrolment rate of 65 per cent of primary school-aged children. Material assistance will be provided to school-going children and further support will be provided to schools in the form of teaching and learning materials, along with assistance to expand the number of classrooms. This will be complemented by the provision of additional teachers to increase enrolment and attendance rates amongst both the refugee and host community populations.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Ensure refugee population has optimal access to education

84,000 primary school-aged children enrolled in school/ temporary learning spaces

30 secondary school-aged children enrolled in school/ temporary learning spaces

10 educational facilities constructed or improved

Food security

South Sudanese refugees currently receive bi-monthly food rations and, due to the support of the CAR authorities and the hospitality of the local community, also have access to land for food production. However, given the difficulties in securing the humanitarian pipeline to Obo and the presence of a fully function market in Obo town, the response will continue to move to cash-based assistance in 2018.

OBJECTIVE 1: Improve Food security of refugee population

1,686 refugees which received food vouchers on a monthly basis

1,500 refugees received food assistance on a monthly basis



Health & Nutrition

In 2017, Government and RRP partners worked to integrate refugees into local health services. These services will be expanded to cope with the demands of a larger population in 2018. In accordance with the needs expressed by the refugee committees, health services will be strengthened to include transfer services to the clinic for night-time births. Additional beds and rooms will be provided to the local hospital to facilitate higher capacity.

The initial move from bi-monthly food rations to cash assistance has been piloted with successful results. Through camp visits and data collected from the local

hospital records, health actors will continue to monitor the nutrition status of the population to ensure that present standards are maintained.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Improve the health and nutrition status of the refugee population

- 43 children admitted into MAM treatments
- 58 children admitted into SAM treatments

Livelihoods & Environment

The livelihoods response will be a main area of focus in 2018 and will include the provision of seeds and tools to each family for agricultural activities, so that they can make better use of the land provided to refugee families in 2017. Assistance will be provided to reinvigorate the local market and encourage trade between the host community and refugees. As there is a large population of IDPs also present in the town that access the market, it is hoped that economic activity will be stimulated through livelihood interventions.

Women’s livelihoods, in particular, is a critical area that needs to be strengthened as women currently have no

access to income-generating activities (IGAs). Enrolment in IGAs will begin by the end of 2017 and will be expanded in 2018. RRP partners will continue the distribution of dignity kits to women of childbearing age and soap every two months.

For 2017, just one distribution was made because of the problem of routing these kits to the field.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Improve Self-reliance and livelihoods

- 100% of female refugees (18-59 years) with own business / self-employed for more than 12 months



Shelter & NFIs

In 2017, 70 per cent of refugees were provided with adequate dwellings and a programme for the construction of semi-permanent shelters was undertaken, initially for persons with specific needs. This programme will be expanded in 2018 to ensure that 100 per cent of the population receive semi-permanent shelter assistance in the form of plastic sheeting and limited construction materials. NFIs were provided to all households in 2017, with replacements on a case-by-case basis where necessary. In cases where additional assistance is required, such as in the event of a new

influx or damage to existing dwellings, emergency shelter will be provided through family-sized tents and / or NFIs.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Ensure refugee population is living in adequate shelters

450 transitional shelter provided

1,686 households living in adequate housing

WASH

In 2018, the existing WASH response will be strengthened and the capacity of refugee hosting areas will be enhanced, with a view to creating sustainable systems. Boreholes and water points will be maintained and 18 more added. Any increase in the population will trigger the construction of additional latrines and shower blocks in the refugee site, where eight blocks of emergency latrines and two shower blocks have already been constructed. Household latrine construction will continue in 2018. Households are encouraged to build their own latrines and once they dig the pit, they are

provided with a plastic slab. To date, close to 90 family latrines are already functional. Sensitization sessions will continue to be a regular feature in the camp, ensuring awareness of the dangers of stagnant water and usage of unsafe water sources.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Ensure refugee population have access to clean and safe water

20 litres of potable water available per person per day

18 successful boreholes drilled

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
UNHCR	463,250	328,125	334,668	400,000	200,000	600,000	260,125	2,586,168
TOTAL	463,250	328,125	334,668	400,000	200,000	600,000	260,125	2,586,168

ANNEX

Regional Financial Overview

Regional Summary by Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
AAR				520,000				520,000
ACF			6,000,000			6,500,000		12,500,000
ACTED						1,300,000		1,300,000
ADRA					3,686,194	1,008,558		4,694,752
Almanar					200,000			200,000
ARC					982,725	2,977,097		3,959,822
AVSI				420,000		1,993,651		2,413,651
CARE					3,581,480	3,882,465		7,463,945
Caritas						1,589,267		1,589,267
CESVI						472,600		472,600
CIS					3,581,480			3,581,480
COOPI					646,472			646,472
CORDAID						1,200,000		1,200,000
CWW			1,532,189		2,200,000			3,732,189
DCA			2,623,334			995,000		3,618,334
DRC			3,379,750	259,000		8,814,133		12,452,883
El Ruhama					400,000			400,000
FAO		965,918	2,000,000		2,505,000	9,420,000		14,890,918
FCA						880,000		880,000
FFH				155,000		1,051,000		1,206,000
FPDO					306,838			306,838
GAH					231,035			231,035
GOAL			1,700,000					1,700,000
HAI			721,500			80,408		801,908
HI						970,000		970,000
IAS						830,604		830,604

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
IMC			2,369,000					2,369,000
IOM			10,000,000		7,500,000	1,950,000		19,450,000
IRC			2,000,000	4,526,087		5,100,000		11,626,087
IRW					1,401,248			1,401,248
IsraAid						483,495		483,495
JRS				288,532				288,532
KRCS				5,785,000				5,785,000
LWF			1,400,000	408,138		4,301,417		6,109,555
Malteser International						1,219,387		1,219,387
MCMDO			1,225,995					1,225,995
MF			657,173					657,173
MTI						1,399,278		1,399,278
NADA					300,000			300,000
NCA					1,647,305			1,647,305
NCCK				3,270,276				3,270,276
NRC			6,625,774			4,051,890		10,677,664
OXFAM			5,926,708		1,800,000	11,881,017		19,607,725
PI			4,700,000		1,988,537	5,298,948		11,987,485
PRS			499,125					499,125
PWJ				5,847,619				5,847,619
RCK				1,331,546				1,331,546
RDO			372,293					372,293
RTP						500,000		500,000
SCI			13,636,186		2,810,000	9,209,922		25,656,108
SP						856,738		856,738
Swiss Contact				1,621,729				1,621,729
TPO						800,000		800,000
TTR						132,897		132,897
UMCOR					1,194,753			1,194,753
UN WOMEN						2,300,000		2,300,000
UNDP					3,600,000	1,539,000		5,139,000
UNFPA					6,934,884	8,635,517		15,570,401
UNHCR	2,586,168	26,393,699	174,097,933	43,992,003	140,962,328	236,668,317	2,809,837	627,510,285
UNICEF		5,493,512	2,035,050	3,506,000	27,469,250	47,642,417		86,146,229

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
URCS						2,042,911		2,042,911
WCC						2,300,000		2,300,000
WCH						1,250,000		1,250,000
Welthungerhilfe						2,350,000		2,350,000
WFP		21,936,872	96,437,584	33,000,000	64,891,422	173,946,381		390,212,259
WHO					15,689,140	3,777,200		19,466,340
WMU						600,000		600,000
WTI				385,000				385,000
WVI			1,435,497		1,899,629	1,400,000		4,735,126
ZOA			734,175			1,375,000		2,109,175
Total	2,586,168	54,790,001	342,109,266	105,315,930	294,828,240	576,976,515	2,809,837	1,379,415,957

* This includes regional financial requirements of 2,809,837 USD

Regional Summary by Country, by Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
CAR	463,250	328,125	334,668	400,000	200,000	600,000	260,125	2,586,168
UNHCR	463,250	328,125	334,668	400,000	200,000	600,000	260,125	2,586,168
DRC	10,846,769	3,992,450	20,055,861	2,981,132	6,647,606	5,685,608	4,580,575	54,790,001
FAO					965,918			965,918
UNHCR	9,007,369	2,926,450		2,273,162	4,350,535	4,755,608	3,080,575	26,393,699
UNICEF	1,839,400	1,066,000		158,112		930,000	1,500,000	5,493,512
WFP			20,055,861	549,858	1,331,153			21,936,872
Ethiopia	54,357,759	31,986,679	98,433,762	42,054,317	23,952,524	52,950,546	38,373,678	342,109,266
ACF				6,000,000				6,000,000
CWW				1,532,189				1,532,189
DCA			2,040,256				583,078	2,623,334
DRC	1,025,000				347,750	2,007,000		3,379,750
FAO					2,000,000			2,000,000
GOAL				1,700,000				1,700,000
HAI	721,500							721,500
IMC	589,000			1,780,000				2,369,000
IOM	2,500,000				2,500,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
IRC							2,000,000	2,000,000
LWF	300,000				700,000		400,000	1,400,000
MCMDO				550,545	675,450			1,225,995
MF				321,816			335,357	657,173
NRC	200,000					6,425,774		6,625,774
OXFAM						1,000,000	4,926,708	5,926,708
PI	500,000	4,200,000						4,700,000
PRS	125,000	82,800	136,494		154,831			499,125
RDO	372,293							372,293
SCI	4,041,064	6,245,122			3,350,000			13,636,186
UNHCR	43,033,902	20,023,260	3,399,428	29,084,717	9,910,318	40,517,772	28,128,535	174,097,933
UNICEF	950,000			1,085,050				2,035,050
WFP			92,857,584		3,580,000			96,437,584
WVI		1,435,497						1,435,497
ZOA					734,175			734,175

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
Kenya	11,207,491	7,907,528	33,155,000	13,390,600	14,564,488	18,907,904	6,182,920	105,315,930
AAR		520,000						520,000
AVSI	420,000							420,000
DRC	259,000							259,000
FFH			155,000					155,000
IRC	258,311			4,267,776				4,526,087
JRS		288,532						288,532
KRCS				485,000	5,300,000			5,785,000
LWF		408,138						408,138
NCCK						3,270,276		3,270,276
PWJ						5,847,619		5,847,619
RCK	1,331,546							1,331,546
Swiss Contact	391,729				1,230,000			1,621,729
UNHCR	8,246,905	5,033,858		7,487,824	8,034,488	9,790,009	5,398,920	43,992,003
UNICEF	300,000	1,272,000		1,150,000			784,000	3,506,000
WFP			33,000,000					33,000,000
WTI		385,000						385,000
Sudan	24,495,270	28,175,125	57,690,814	60,327,158	32,641,042	43,482,437	48,016,394	294,828,240
Almanar				200,000				200,000
ADRA		550,000			926,194		2,210,000	3,686,194
ARC				341,685			641,040	982,725
CIS				455,000	200,000		2,926,480	3,581,480
COOPI							646,472	646,472
CWW				1,200,000			1,000,000	2,200,000
El Ruhama	400,000							400,000
FAO					2,505,000			2,505,000
FPDO							306,838	306,838
GAH	231,035							231,035
IOM						5,000,000	2,500,000	7,500,000
IRW		151,000		250,248			1,000,000	1,401,248
NADA	300,000							300,000
NCA				870,000		219,305	558,000	1,647,305
Oxfam America							1,800,000	1,800,000
Plan-IS	398,125	290,412			500,000		800,000	1,988,537
SCI	250,000			2,560,000				2,810,000
UMCOR		472,038				162,302	560,413	1,194,753

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
UNDP					3,600,000			3,600,000
UNFPA	2,316,331			4,297,940			320,613	6,934,884
UNHCR	18,115,712	17,262,301		20,001,033	24,409,848	38,100,830	23,072,604	140,962,328
UNICEF	2,284,067	9,449,374		6,713,504			9,022,305	27,469,250
WFP			57,690,814	7,200,608				64,891,422
WHO				15,539,140			150,000	15,689,140
WVI	200,000			698,000	500,000		501,629	1,899,629
WVI	200,000			698,000	500,000		501,629	1,899,629
Uganda	88,219,757	62,573,906	156,056,065	84,365,271	59,325,642	49,082,912	77,352,512	576,976,515
ACF				1,500,000	1,000,000		4,000,000	6,500,000
ACTED					1,300,000			1,300,000
ADRA	329,346				169,814		509,398	1,008,558
ARC	1,313,765				159,044		1,504,287	2,977,097
AVSI	872,447	1,121,204						1,993,651
CARE	1,330,810		1,201,655	850,000	500,000			3,882,465
Caritas Uganda	29,189				1,123,657		436,421	1,589,267
CESVI					472,600			472,600
CORDAID							1,200,000	1,200,000
DCA					995,000			995,000
DRC	566,124				2,470,386	1,683,199	4,094,424	8,814,133
FAO					9,420,000			9,420,000
FCA		880,000						880,000
FFH					1,051,000			1,051,000
HAI	67,808				12,600			80,408
HI	520,000	100,000		300,000	50,000			970,000
IAS							830,604	830,604
IOM	150,000			300,000	300,000		1,200,000	1,950,000
IRC	3,100,000			2,000,000				5,100,000
IsraAid	176,495						307,000	483,495
LWF	1,778,528				562,929	1,659,218	300,742	4,301,417
Malteser International	100,000				15,000		1,104,387	1,219,387
MTI				1,399,278				1,399,278
NRC	600,000	1,500,000			551,890	400,000	1,000,000	4,051,890
OXFAM	2,736,910				2,996,329		6,147,778	11,881,017
PI	2,468,948	1,450,000					1,380,000	5,298,948

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFIS	WASH	TOTAL
RTP		500,000						500,000
SCI	1,617,476	5,080,935		2,049,049	462,462			9,209,922
SP	128,357				222,675		505,706	856,738
TPO Uganda	320,000			280,000	200,000			800,000
Tutapona	132,897							132,897
Uganda Red Cross Society	242,600			69,444	937,195		793,672	2,042,911
UN WOMEN	1,500,000				800,000			2,300,000
UNDP					1,539,000			1,539,000
UNFPA	5,875,167			2,760,350				8,635,517
UNHCR	52,160,309	37,046,842		35,042,517	27,990,060	44,840,495	39,588,092	236,668,317
UNICEF	6,502,580	13,889,925		16,769,912			10,480,000	47,642,417
WC Canada	1,600,000	300,000			400,000			2,300,000
WC Holland	800,000	450,000						1,250,000
Welthungerhilfe					1,400,000		950,000	2,350,000
WFP			156,056,065	16,916,316	974,000			173,946,381
WHO				3,777,200				3,777,200
WMU							600,000	600,000
WVI	1,200,000	200,000						1,400,000
ZOA		55,000			900,000		420,000	1,375,000
Regional								2,809,837
UNHCR								2,809,837
Total	189,590,296	134,963,813	365,726,170	203,518,929	137,331,301	170,709,407	174,766,204	1,379,415,957

