

# SOUTH SUDAN - REGIONAL RRP

## Consequences of Underfunding and 2018 Achievements

31 May 2018



### 2.48M

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES HOSTED IN THE REGION AS OF MAY 2018

### 3.14M

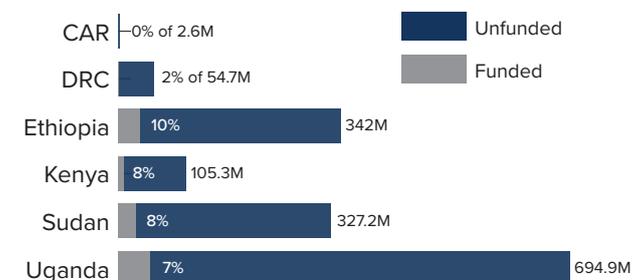
SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES PROJECTED TO BE HOSTED IN THE REGION BY THE END OF 2018

### US\$ 1.5B

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS IN 2018

### 74

PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2018



as of 12 June 2018

### MAIN CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING IN 2018

UGANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient number of caseworkers to ensure quality of child protection services and adequate follow up on children in alternative care arrangements. The current ratio of children per caseworker is 1:150.</li> <li>Additional water sources have been identified but funds are inadequate to develop the systems needed.</li> <li>Average water supply is at 14.8 litres per person per day (l/p/d) which is below the 20 l/p/ standard.</li> <li>Number of police officers is inadequate, particularly the number of female officers, limiting refugees' access to justice.</li> </ul>
SUDAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 80,000 people are still without access to latrines across all 10 camps. In some refugee camps, there are over 70 persons per communal latrine.</li> <li>Insufficient water supply to both out of camp refugees and host communities in some locations (5l/p/d), leading to increasing inter-communal tensions and refugees being attacked at water distribution points.</li> <li>Approximately 56% of school-aged children in camps remain out of school and over 90% of children outside of camp settlements are out of school. Despite efforts to integrate refugees within local school systems, national education infrastructure is weak and many hosting communities in out-of-camp refugee locations lack basic school facilities.</li> <li>No funding has been committed to support some 57,000 refugees living in informal settlements in Khartoum.</li> <li>Approximately 50% of refugee children with special needs are without access to services.</li> </ul>
KENYA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Only 35% of households have household latrines, with the majority of the refugee population currently using communal latrines.</li> <li>Limited resettlement opportunities and complementary pathways such as scholarships, labour mobility, etc.</li> <li>Despite improvements in access to education, 37% of school aged children in Kakuma remain out of school.</li> <li>Insufficient SGBV prevention and response initiatives and engagement of men and boys as agents of change to implement community based protection approaches.</li> </ul>
ETHIOPIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food ration cuts began in May 2018. From 1,770 k/p/d the ration has been reduced and currently stands at 1,438 kcal/person/day which is still below UNHCR standard (2,100 k/p/d).</li> <li>Limited provision of basic needs and essential services: gaps in shelter provision (only 37% of households provided with transitional shelters), water supply (16 litre/person/day below the standard of 20 litres), latrine coverage (1 latrine shared by 14 refugees).</li> </ul>
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Sudanese refugees in the North of Dungu territory are likely to be exposed to violence from the Lord Resistance Army and forced recruitment by the SPLM-IO due to the lack of funding for immediate relocation.</li> <li>Funding for preparatory French classes was discontinued meaning that children are going to school without understanding the language of tuition. This will likely lead to high dropout rates. Already 13% of children supported by UNHCR have dropped out of schools since the beginning of the year.</li> </ul>
CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of medicine for Obo hospital has been a challenge. The hospital is frequently out of stock, particularly for Anti-Retroviral drugs for persons with HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>Lack of funding is preventing the establishment of an adult literacy project which would support the development of basic skills to help the refugees become contributing members of the community and facilitate their integration.</li> </ul>

## 2018 HIGHLIGHTS

UGANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,412 SGBV survivors were provided with psychosocial, legal and medical assistance.</li> <li>• 8,592 unaccompanied minors and separated children were placed in alternative care arrangements and provided with regular monitoring services.</li> <li>• Reduction of the percentage of drinking water supplied through water trucking from 29% in December 2017 to 18%, due to the construction of 18 new motorised boreholes.</li> <li>• Access and delivery of assistance to refugees improved with 3.2 km of roads opened in Rhino settlement in addition to 10.4 km of upgraded and maintained in Rhino, Rhino extension and Imvepi settlement. 230 shelters completed and given to persons with specific needs in Palorinya settlement.</li> </ul>
SUDAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over 352,000 refugees received monthly food assistance, despite fuel shortages and logistical challenges linked to Sudan's ongoing economic crisis.</li> <li>• Over 27,000 newly arrived refugee households were assisted with NFI kits.</li> <li>• Over 52,000 South Sudanese refugees were biometrically registered across all states in 2018.</li> <li>• Sustained access to open areas confirmed by the Government of Sudan's Commission for Refugees (COR), with some 57,000 South Sudanese refugees living in Khartoum 'open areas' settlements. UNHCR and COR initiated biometric registration for the population to support access to protection and assistance services. Over 3,600 refugees have been already registered.</li> </ul>
KENYA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration of schools in Kalobeyei settlement as public entities as a step towards the mainstreaming of refugee education into the national system.</li> <li>• 24 hour ambulance services for Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement.</li> <li>• Facilitation of issuance of birth certificates through the civil registry to all new born South Sudanese.</li> </ul>
ETHIOPIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All 17,000 new arrivals were provided with shelter and NFIs.</li> <li>• 63% of the total registered new arrivals since January are children, including 4,553 unaccompanied and separated minors. All children under 5 underwent malnutrition screening upon arrival and were directed to appropriate supplementary feeding programmes. Vaccinations for measles and polio were also provided to the new arrivals in Pamdong.</li> <li>• In May 2018, the Gambella Regional Government launched the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) bringing together regional and national authorities, refugees, host communities, donors, and humanitarian and development partners.</li> <li>• In Nguenyiel camp, Gambella, the roll out of the Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) is underway. The advanced registration system will capture fingerprints, iris information and photographs of individual refugees, as well as information on skills, education and specific needs.</li> </ul>
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 6,083 refugee children were enrolled in primary schools.</li> <li>• 500 refugees became self-employed in the formal or informal sector.</li> <li>• Increased engagement of the refugee community through health and nutrition committees in Kaka site (Haut Uele Province) aiming to support the identification and referral of sick refugees, carrying out sensitization campaigns on disease prevention and nutritional screening.</li> </ul>
CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All new born children in Obo camp were registered and received birth certificates within 15 days of registration.</li> <li>• 550 persons were trained in income generating activities to strengthen refugee self-reliance.</li> <li>• All households received farming equipment and seeds in April through a fair organised by FAO.</li> </ul>

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

South Sudan Situation Data Portal - <https://data.unhcr.org/southsudan>

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