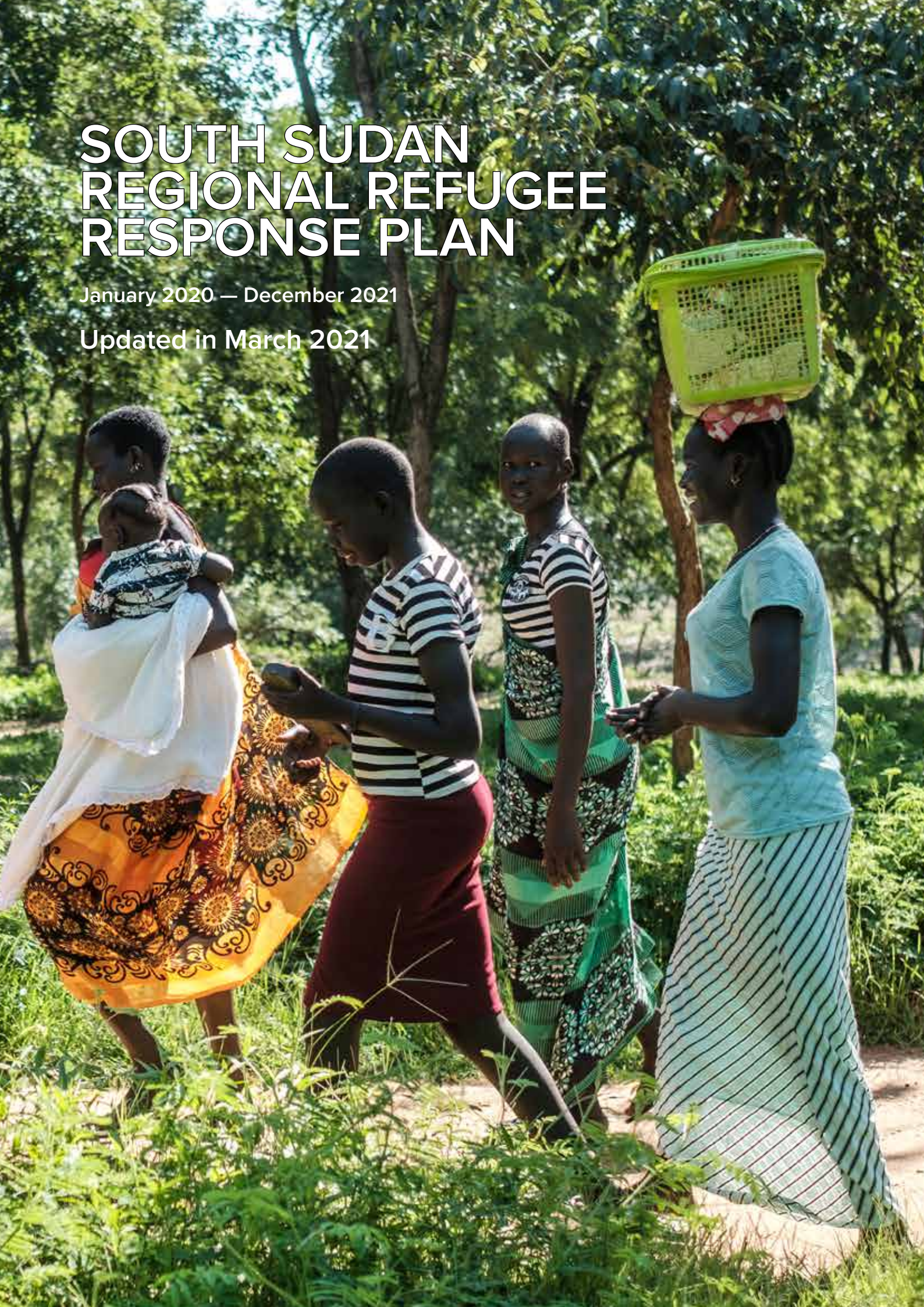
SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January 2020 — December 2021

Updated in March 2021



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For more information on the South Sudan crisis go to: South Sudan Information Sharing Portal

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:
South Sudanese refugees walk through Jewi refugee camp in Ethiopia.
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Foreword

The South Sudan situation remains the largest refugee crisis in Africa with close to 2.2 million South Sudanese refugees living in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. In South Sudan, protracted conflict, environmental disasters and outbreaks of sub-national intercommunal violence have left 1.6 million South Sudanese displaced across all 78 counties. An estimated 75 per cent of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are residing with host communities, whilst the remaining stay in camps or camp-like settings.

Seven years after the outbreak of large-scale violence in South Sudan, the conflict persists, seriously impacting the protection environment and the ability of the population to access basic services. Despite progress with the signature of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) by the warring parties in September 2018 and the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February 2020, the implementation of core provisions of the Revitalized Peace Agreement (in particular Chapter III on the situation of IDPs) remain outstanding. The formation of a national parliament, a unified armed forces and rule of law institutions remain pending. While governors have been appointed in all states and agreement was reached to establish a hybrid court, impunity in the face of grave human rights abuses, including sexual abuse, continues to be perpetrated by armed groups. The UN Human Rights Commission Chair, Yasmin Sooka, noted in her latest 2020 report on South Sudan that the period between February and November 2020 saw violent conflict between allied Dinka and Nuer militias and Murle pastoralist militias in central and southern Jonglei State and Greater Pibor Administrative Area, resulting in massive violations against civilians, including the killing and displacement of hundreds of persons. Signatories to the peace agreement agreed to extend the Transitional Period up to 2023, which means that elections are postponed by another two years, a major setback in the originally agreed calendar.

In 2020, despite COVID-19 restrictions imposed by asylum states at border entry points, some 28,000 South Sudanese refugees obtained asylum in neighbouring countries. The tremendous generosity shown by asylum states to South Sudanese needs to be urgently sustained through greater international solidarity. Meanwhile, 120,000 South Sudanese refugee returnees were verified to have spontaneously returned to South Sudan from various countries of asylum of the region. Over 70 per cent of spontaneous refugee returnees cited drastic food ration cuts in countries of asylum among the reasons that prompted their return to their country, often ending up in IDP sites or experiencing further instances of forced displacement across borders.

The situation has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, limitations on humanitarian access, and severe flooding leading to additional displacement in 2020. Rising food insecurity is pushing some 7 million people toward famine conditions in South Sudan, and likely to increase further in 2021. Moreover, the conflict has also reinforced gender roles and deepened gender inequalities which are known root causes of gender-based violence. With 65 per cent of South Sudan's refugee population below the age of 18, the refugee situation is often characterized as a children's crisis. Over 66,000 refugee children have been registered as unaccompanied or separated from their parents or usual caregivers.

The complex nature of forced displacement faced by South Sudan in 2021 will require a surge in international support to the RRRP, combined with other humanitarian, development and peace instruments to address root causes and support the longer-term goals that are required for sustainable peace and development. Despite soaring needs, the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan was among the most critically underfunded refugee situations globally in 2020, receiving only 25 per cent of the

resources required. This led to acute gaps in refugee response efforts, including severe cuts to food rations, deficient investment in WASH infrastructure, insufficient livelihoods activities and lack of access to basic medical services in refugee households during the COVID-19 pandemic. Refugees were unable to complement their livelihoods as they normally would, as the open markets were closed or heavily curtailed in an effort to contain the pandemic. In this regard, the RRRP also aims to ensure more effective social safety nets are in place in asylum countries which are imperative for South Sudanese refugees not to be left behind during the recovery and rebuilding phase of the pandemic.

A stronger investment in education and vocational skills, as well as diversified livelihoods support will contribute to the resilience of refugees at this critical juncture and allow them to participate in peacebuilding and development of their country. In recognition of the longer-term peacebuilding, resilience and early recovery needs of South Sudanese and Sudanese refugees, IDPs and returnees, the two governments have launched a Solutions Initiative under the IGAD Support Platform with the support of UNHCR. This initiative complements the RRRP by seeking to mobilize investment in longer terms development needs to make returns and other solutions sustainable.

In 2021, RRRP partners will prioritize the strengthening of national child protection systems including birth registration, family reunification and alternative care placement, as well as enhancing access to quality education. RRRP partners will also intensify GBV prevention and response, prioritize support to persons with specific needs, consolidate community-based protection mechanisms and scale up psychosocial and mental health support. The 2021 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan takes a comprehensive and solutions-oriented approach with emphasis on the inclusion of refugees in national systems and integrated service delivery with host communities to the extent possible. The goals of socio-economic inclusion and livelihood activities are to strengthen self-reliance of refugees and empower them to contribute to their host communities.

We appreciate the strong dedication of all partners to enhance the protection of South Sudanese refugees and work towards durable solutions to this long-standing refugee situation. We are also grateful to the host countries and communities for their support.

Last but not least, the donor community plays a crucial role to sustain our collective efforts and to contribute toward progressively resolving this refugee situation across the humanitarian-development nexus. We are looking forward to working together through a whole of society approach and based on the principle of responsibility-sharing in a spirit of solidarity, as envisaged by the Global Compact on Refugees to achieve comprehensive solutions for South Sudanese refugees throughout the region.

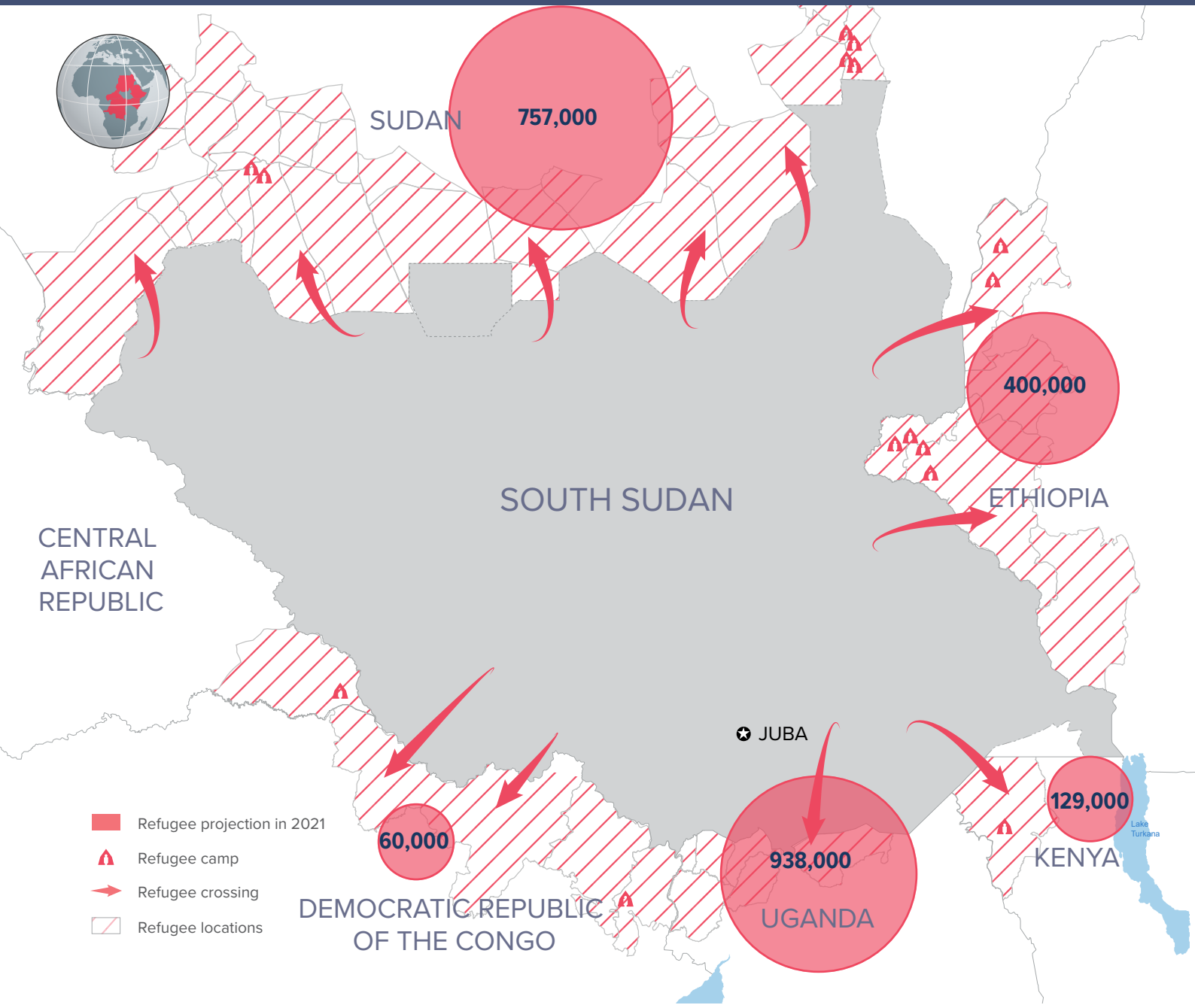
Clementine Nkweta Salami
UNHCR Regional Director, Regional Bureau for East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes

2021 PLANNED RESPONSE

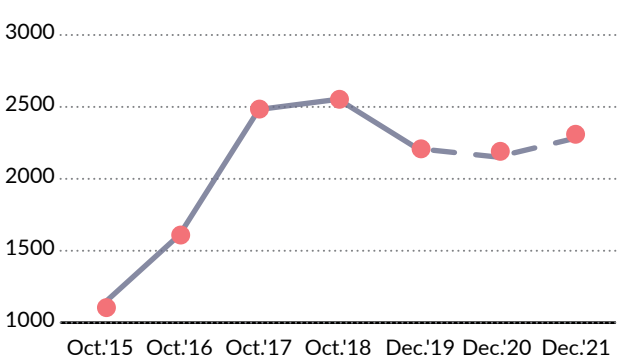
2.3 M
PROJECTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY 2021

US$ 1.2 B
REQUIREMENTS 2021

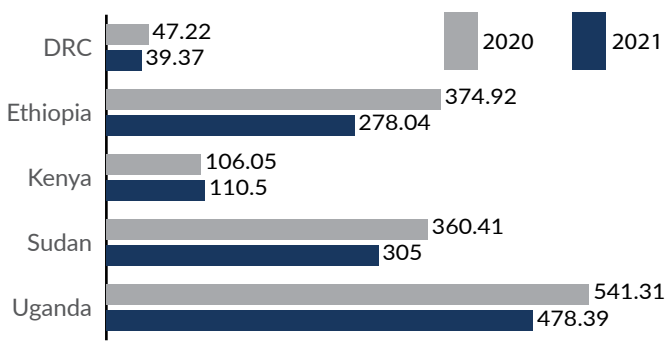
93
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2021



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2021



2020 and 2021 Requirements | in millions US$



Introduction

The 2021 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) outlines the multi-agency response strategy and financial requirements of 93 partners supporting host governments to provide protection and assistance across the five main asylum countries. The updated plan developed in accordance with the Refugee Coordination Model takes a comprehensive and solutions-oriented approach and includes the impact on host communities. Given the need to move beyond emergency assistance to enhance the resilience and self-reliance for South Sudanese refugees and to support host communities to strengthen peaceful co-existence, the 2021 RRRP for the South Sudan situation envisages stronger engagement with development and peacebuilding partners.

Conditions have not yet been conducive to promoting or facilitating voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity to South Sudan due to ongoing pockets of armed conflict and human rights violations, despite the signature of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) by the warring parties in September 2018 and the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity in February 2020. However, many South Sudanese refugees have spontaneously returned to their country since 2017, although often to situations of internal displacement while new displacement continues at a high scale within the country and new refugee flows have been registered in all asylum countries in 2020.

The situation has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, the lack of services such as civil documentation, food insecurity (which resulted directly from the destruction of infrastructures and crops), displacement of health and education professionals, limited humanitarian access, and most recently flooding leading to additional displacement. Moreover, the conflict has also deepened the gender inequalities and reinforced traditional gender roles which are known root causes of gender-based violence. Gross underreporting of GBV cases among South Sudanese women, girls, men and boys in refugee settings is a major concern.

The DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda have developed refugee responses in line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) articulating prioritized multi-stakeholder responses. The launch of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Support Platform at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019 coupled with the pledges made by and to benefit South Sudan and the five RRRP countries will contribute to an integrated protection and solutions strategy for South Sudanese refugees.

RRRP partners in all countries are working with host governments to promote the inclusion of refugees in national systems and ensure their access to basic services alongside host communities. However, there remain considerable challenges. The majority of South Sudanese refugees in the region are hosted in relatively remote, under-developed and economically under-served areas. Host communities find themselves often 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 need to be addressed to prevent tensions between refugees and host communities and negatively impact the protection and safety of refugees.

In 2021, the RRRP is expected to cater for some 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees in the five asylum

countries. Whereas over 120,000 South Sudanese refugees returned to their country in 2020, many of the returnees ended up in IDP camps in South Sudan or secondary movements due to lack of basic services, inter-communal violence and armed conflict in parts of the country. As COVID restrictions start to ease and the situation in South Sudan remains volatile, the number of new refugee arrivals in all asylum countries is projected to match or outpace returns in 2021. Based on the current projections, the overall refugee population is expected to grow (new arrivals and population growth minus returns) by over 132,000 to an estimated 2,284,000 refugees at the end of 2021. It is therefore crucial to further enhance the protection of South Sudanese refugees in the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, while at the same time reinforcing a solutions- oriented approach to resolve the protracted refugee situation.

The 2021 Regional Refugee Response Plan for the South Sudan situation seeks to provide a regionally coherent inter-agency response supported by host governments in the five countries of asylum:

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) hosts some 55,000 South Sudanese refugees. Despite border

Projected South Sudanese Refugee Population

	Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2021	Host Community
DRC	54,755	60,000	43,000
Ethiopia	365,442	400,000	35,000
Kenya	123,921	129,000	44,000
Sudan	736,685	757,000	193,000
Uganda	889,054	938,000	1,506,000
Total	**2,169,857**	**2,284,000**	**1,821,000**

Age and Sex Disaggregation

	Female	Male	Total
0-4 years	8%	8%	17%
5-11 years	13%	13%	26%
12-17 years	8%	9%	18%
18-59 years	21%	16%	36%
60+ years	2%	1%	3%
Total	**52%**	**48%**	**100%**

Persons with a disability: 15%

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closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic some 650 new refugee arrivals were registered in 2020. The South Sudanese refugee population is staying in a remote part of the DRC and receives little international support or attention despite their heightened protection needs affecting in particular children, women and older persons. The camp-based population is underserved in terms of meeting minimum standards for basic assistance. In addition, some 62 per cent of the refugee population lives outside of camps with impoverished host communities along the border, facing significant security challenges, lack of services and food insecurity.

Ethiopia hosts almost 350,000 South Sudanese refugees as of 31 December 2020, making this the largest refugee population in the country. Despite the temporary closure of its land borders to prevent the spread of the pandemic, Ethiopia recorded approximately 500 new refugee arrivals from South Sudan in addition to refugees who had spontaneously returned to South Sudan and were subsequently forced to flee again to Ethiopia. In this regard, the management of reception centres, timely registration and the transportation of refugees to settlements remains a priority. The vast majority of the refugees were accommodated in the expanded Nguenyyiel Camp in the Gambella region, where the security situation remained volatile. Increased support to host and refugee communities in Ethiopia will be key to promote community security, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

In Kenya, most of the 124,000 refugees from South Sudan are hosted in Kakuma camp and Kalobyei settlement in Turkana county. Kenya recorded some 2,250 new arrivals from South Sudan in 2020. In Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlement, RRP partners and the Government are focusing on the inclusion of refugees in the socio-economic development plans together with the host community in line with the multi-year framework under the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISEDP) in Turkana West. Gains made on self-reliance and resilience under the KISEDP should be continued as an example of the humanitarian-development nexus, that requires further investment. The prevention, response and mitigation of the impacts of COVID-19 on the health, protection and socio-economic well-being of refugees and host communities remains a key priority alongside the humanitarian response outlined in this RRRP.

Sudan is among the largest host countries of South Sudanese refugees, with over 735,000 refugees[1] recorded across the country. The Government of Sudan estimates the number of South Sudanese refugees to be over 1.3 million. Despite closure of the borders due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Sudan has maintained an open border policy, allowing safe and unrestricted access to its territory for over 18,000 South Sudanese refugees who arrived in 2020 through more than 14 different border- crossing points. In the seventh year of the response in Sudan, there is a need to move beyond emergency assistance to focus on longer-term solutions, voluntary repatriation, status regularization, resilience and self-reliance for refugees living in camps and out-of- camp, as well as continued support for host communities.

Uganda is currently home to some 889,000 refugees from South Sudan, with over 6,400 new arrivals registered in 2020. Despite Uganda's favourable protection environment, refugees are faced with numerous protection challenges due to the magnitude of forced displacement and growing vulnerabilities, compounded by diminishing resources and strained essential social services in refugee-hosting districts. Recent food cuts and COVID-19 measures have posed additional challenges for refugees in terms of their

1 *Statistics on South Sudanese refugees are as of 31 December 2020*

livelihoods and food security. Application of the Global Compact on Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in Uganda place a strong focus on self-reliance of refugees and host communities and strengthening local service delivery for both.

The South Sudanese refugee situation remains the largest in Africa and third largest globally, which urgently calls for greater responsibility-sharing in a spirit of solidarity – a key principle underpinning the Global Compact on Refugees.

Regional Protection and Solutions Analysis

South Sudanese fleeing the conflict continue to enjoy prima facie refugee status in all neighbouring states, in line with Article 1 (2) of the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugees in Africa. There have been no reported instances of refoulement or denial of access to asylum for South Sudanese in the region throughout 2020. Maintaining the civilian character of refugee settlements throughout the region is a key regional protection priority and a responsibility which is incumbent on refugee hosting states.

About 83 per cent of the refugees are women and children, who are prone to multiple protection risks, including gender-based violence due to harmful traditional practices, loss of income and livelihood opportunities, school closures, overcrowded shelters, lack of domestic energy supply and reduced humanitarian assistance.

South Sudan's refugee situation justifiably continues to be characterized as a children's crisis and refugee children (65 percent of the population) are exposed to particular risks. Over 66,000 children have been registered as unaccompanied or separated from their parents or usual caregivers. Their situation is particularly concerning, as many suffer harassment, exploitation, neglect and abuse. Large numbers of refugee children are out of school both because of the pandemic, and because high poverty levels compel some children to work instead. As a result, many children are exposed to child labour, early marriage and onward movement, including smuggling and trafficking. Effective identification, assessment and targeted support to children at-risk remains limited and is compounded by the lack of specialized child protection services, particularly in remote areas.

The need to ensure the birth of each refugee of South Sudanese origin is registered and documented, whether the birth occurred in the country of origin or in exile, will also be pivotal to the prevention of statelessness. Given the weakness of South Sudan's current civil registration system, ensuring civil status documentation is addressed prior to return will be critical.

The level of exposure of vulnerable segments of the refugee population to trauma is high. Provision of adequate mental health and psycho-social support will be an increased need in 2021 in all five refugee hosting countries. The

COVID-19 situation had dramatic impacts on the refugee population, leading to desperation and psychological distress, which is also reflected in the rise of the (attempted) suicide rates. Incidents may also go unreported due to the cultural stigma attached to reporting.

There is an urgent need to create better conditions to promote the self-reliance of refugees in asylum countries, through increased livelihood opportunities, expansion of cash-assistance and socio-economic inclusion of refugees (particularly in the areas of health, education and jobs).

Conditions inside South Sudan present a mixed picture with respect to prospects for return. In December 2020, the U.N. panel of experts submitted to the UN Security Council their interim report outlining that implementation of South Sudan's 2018 peace accord has stalled as the signatories have failed to adhere to the deadlines set in the peace agreement and backtracked on aspects of its political, security and economic provisions. Accountability measures, including the Hybrid Court for South Sudan, have not been implemented, while sub-national violence, attributed to many of the different parties, continues to affect civilians.

Nonetheless, the signature of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) by the warring parties on 12 September 2018 and the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity on 22 February 2020 have been positive steps, and have led to an overall reduction in violence in the country. Some states and counties have been peaceful and productive, and have attracted larger numbers of returnees.

Over 120,000 South Sudanese refugees were reported to have returned on their own to their country in 2020, and 360,000 in total since November 2017. The majority who spontaneously returned to South Sudan in 2020 departed from Sudan (61 per cent), while the others returned from Uganda and Ethiopia and to a lesser extent from Kenya and the DRC. The largest number of unassisted refugee returns were recorded to Eastern Equatoria and Unity States in South Sudan.

Thus, while UNHCR is not yet in a position to promote of facilitate voluntary repatriation, conditions in some areas are such that UNHCR in South Sudan works to stabilize the return and support the reintegration of those refugees who have decided to return with community-focused investment in areas of return, in line with South Sudan's National Plan on Return, Relocation and Reintegration of Displaced Persons. The 2021 RRRP for the South Sudan situation will have to maintain flexibility to adjust to changing operational dynamics of increasing spontaneous refugee returns amidst the slow implementation of the peace agreement, or a renewed influx should it backslide.

South Sudanese refugees residing in neighbouring countries should be given an opportunity to partake in South Sudan's peacebuilding process, building on steps taken in 2020 to include refuges in the National Dialogue Conference through virtual participation.

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Overarching operational imperatives for the 2021 RRRP will be to scale up the response to meet the lifesaving needs of South Sudanese refugees, whilst strengthening national protection and resilience mechanisms in asylum countries and preparing to take advantage of opportunities to promote solutions to forced displacement both in South Sudan and countries of asylum.

Regional Response Strategy and Priorities

Regional Objectives

The 2021 RRRP for the South Sudan situation remains guided by the following regional strategic objectives which were validated on an inter-agency basis:

1. Upholding 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;
2. Anchoring 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 through an age, gender and diversity-sensitive approach;
3. Enhancing biometric registration, documentation and data management in collaboration with host Governments to support implementation of durable solutions strategies;
4. Proactively exploring and, where applicable, pursuing innovative approaches based on participatory assessments with refugees, Governments, humanitarian and development actors, the private sector, and civil society, with a view to systematically expanding Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs) and other initiatives aimed at alleviating the dependency of refugees on aid;
5. Maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of camps;
6. Promoting social cohesion between refugees and host communities through implementation of targeted resilience programmes; and
7. Supporting asylum countries towards more comprehensive and sustainable solutions benefitting refugees and host communities in line with the Global Compact on Refugees.

Guided by these seven protection and solutions priorities, the 2021 response to the South Sudan situation, engaging with 93 RRRP and other humanitarian, governmental and development partners, will work to meet the protection and solutions priorities outlined above in all countries of the refugee response. These interventions will be carried out for South Sudanese refugees in the asylum countries and extended to members of the host communities in refugee hosting areas.

The size and vulnerability of the South Sudanese refugee population in each of the five countries of asylum is such that commensurate investment will be required across a number of key sectors. These priority sectoral interventions include: addressing the growing protection risks triggered by food insecurity, including efforts to mitigate the negative coping mechanisms caused by repeated ration cuts; enhancing GBV prevention and response activities and child protection resources; and scaling up the provision of permanent shelter, semi-permanent shelter and sanitation. COVID-19 prevention and response activities will be continued and critical gaps in the WASH sector prioritized throughout 2021.

Interventions are also foreseen to promote sustainable energy and prevent or reverse environmental degradation linked to refugee sites. The strengthening of registration and verification processes for all South Sudanese refugees, including through socio-economic profiling, will also be an operational regional priority.

RRRP partners will intensify GBV prevention and response, prioritize support to persons with specific needs, consolidate community-based protection mechanisms and scale up psychosocial and mental health support. RRRP partners will strengthen national child protection systems including birth registration, prioritize family reunification and alternative care placement.

RRRP partners will redouble their efforts to provide relevant education pathway options, including vocational training, for South Sudanese refugee children and youth across the region as these constitute a large segment of the refugee population. Support to refugee children and youth will also be instrumental to conflict mitigation and peacebuilding in South Sudan.

The 2021 RRRP will strengthen support to prepare refugees to partake in peacebuilding, promoting social cohesion between refugee and host communities and national reconciliation efforts in South Sudan.

RRRP partners will aim to integrate the refugee response with development plans and efforts to promote socio-economic growth.

Pursuing Solutions

A multipronged solutions approach will be pursued for the South Sudan refugee situation: advancing socio-economic empowerment (addressed in the next section), creating favorable conditions for return of refugees, and enhancing international responsibility sharing. The key solutions stakeholders for the situation include the Government of South Sudan and parties to the R-ARCSS, host Governments of the region, as well as resettlement countries and other countries outside the region offering complementary pathways, the UN, International NGOs (INGOs), Civil Society and the donor community.

The IGAD-led regional Solutions Initiative for Sudan and South Sudan launched at the end of 2020 under the aegis of the IGAD Support Platform with both governments and supported by UNHCR, seeks to advance comprehensive solutions for the forcibly displaced populations of each country and seek international solidarity to address early

THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

In 2016, all 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as part of it, to strengthen international responsibility sharing in situations of large movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations. The New York Declaration set in motion preparations for the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), informed by the practical application of comprehensive responses and a broad range of consultations, which was affirmed by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018. With the CRRF as an integral part, the GCR proposes a range of global and context-specific measures for applying comprehensive responses in a more systematic and sustainable ways, as outlined in its programme of action. The four main objectives of the GCR are to: (i) ease pressures on host countries; (ii) enhance refugee self-reliance; (iii) expand access to third country solutions; and (iv) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

RRRPs contribute to the implementation of the Global Compact by articulating prioritized multi-stakeholder responses for the benefit of refugees and host communities, as identified with governments and partners. Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, which are part of the South Sudan RRRP, continue to apply the CRRF under the leadership of their governments, and the support of UNHCR and a broad range of partners, including refugee and host community participation. The strategy outlined in this RRRP reinforces the implementation of comprehensive responses in line with the Global Compact throughout all countries of its coverage in 2021.

Countries affected by the South Sudan Situation have taken important steps in applying comprehensive responses, setting the direction for reinforced efforts in 2021. In Uganda, the CRRF continues to seek to advance refugee inclusion in national services to increase self-reliance and reduce the dependence on humanitarian aid as outlined in its National Plan of Action to Implement the GCR and CRRF 2021-2022. Uganda's National Development Plan III (2020/21-2024/25) makes explicit reference to integrate refugee planning in national, sectoral and local government plans, paving the way for further inclusion of refugees in sustainable social and economic development processes. Efforts are operationalized through Comprehensive Sector Response Plans in four areas Education, Health, Water & Environment and Jobs & Livelihoods, and will be complemented by the Sustainable Energy Response Plan, which is currently under development. These plans enable Uganda to clearly highlight where the international community may usefully channel support for a comprehensive and people-centered refugee response.

At the Global Refugee Forum, the Government of Ethiopia made four strategic pledges in the following areas: (i) livelihoods; (ii) skills/education; (iii) protection/social protection; and (iv) energy/environment. The Government has formulated a National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS), which envisages wider support to host communities, fostering peaceful coexistence, and greater inclusion of refugees in national development plans.

In Kenya, significant progress has been made in the inclusion of refugees in the County Integrated Development Plans and the UN Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022 (UNDAF) by including refugees as a target population. The Government with the support of partners has taken significant steps to include refugees in national systems, such as in education and health. Partnerships with local authorities, civil society and private sector are key in bridging the humanitarian-development gap and building the self-reliance and resilience of refugee and host communities. The Government of Kenya made a total of 10 pledges at the October 2019 High Level Segment on Statelessness and at the Global Refugee Forum, including three strategic pledges that build on ongoing GCR-related activities in the areas of protection, education and solutions.

In DRC and Sudan, the strategy outlined in the RRRP fosters the implementation of response in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. RRP partners are for instance working with the governments to promote the inclusion of refugees in the national systems and their access to basic services alongside host communities despite the scarce resources.

recovery needs. The Solutions Initiative will complement the South Sudan RRRP, including through the development of a roadmap to create conditions conducive to sustainable return and mobilizing more support for the reintegration of those who have returned.

The initiative seeks to address the needs of both refugees and IDPs in both countries through the development of a Regional Durable Solutions Strategy and multi-year Action Plan. Return of IDPs can be a litmus test for the return of refugees and the solutions strategy for the South Sudanese situation must address the continuum of forced displacement of IDPs and refugees to create the conditions for sustainable return to South Sudan.

The initiative is in line with the Nairobi Declaration, an agreement by IGAD countries to have a comprehensive regional approach to deliver durable solutions for refugees while also maintaining protection and promoting self-reliance in the countries of asylum. The national pledges made by South Sudan and the five refugee hosting countries at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum will contribute to the achievement of the strategy.

The South Sudan refugee crisis continues to suffer from a global responsibility sharing and visibility deficit. Despite being the largest refugee crisis in Africa, few initiatives are in place outside the sub-region to relieve pressure on hosting states and offer opportunities to South Sudanese refugees beyond the sub-region. The proactive use of resettlement and complementary pathways for South Sudanese refugees who are at heightened protection risk or have limited integration prospects needs to be strengthened. Alongside this effort, the importance of education and labour mobility schemes where refugees are able to access tertiary education opportunities and engage in employment and acquire vocational skills in third countries cannot be overstated for such a young refugee population.

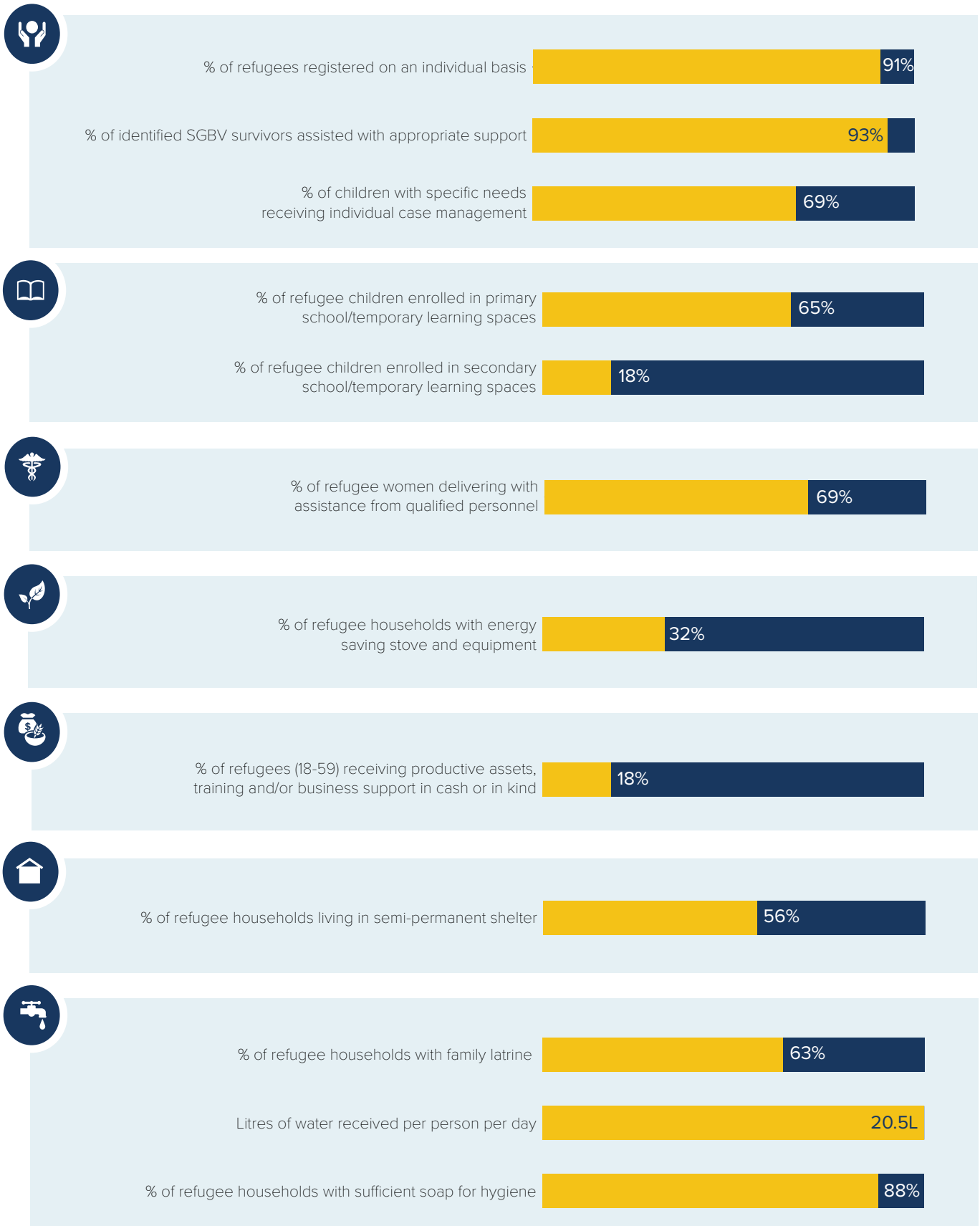
Strengthening Livelihoods and Self-Reliance

The increasing acknowledgment that forced displacement transcends the humanitarian sphere to include political and development challenges has prompted further engagement with national authorities and development actors to work through the barriers to inclusion of refugees and internally displaced people, enhance social cohesion, and advance integration schemes.

With respect to socio-economic inclusion in refugee hosting countries, key priorities will be expanding the remit of the right to work (including self-employment), supporting education and promoting livelihoods (through acquisition of residency rights, facilities to access micro-financing and opening small-scale businesses). Increasing freedom of movement and refugee access to markets including small-scale farming to address chronic food insecurity due to repeated ration cuts will be essential. In the pursuit of solutions, RRRP partners seek to equip South Sudanese refugees with the necessary skills and education to make their eventual return sustainable.

In Ethiopia, the revised refugee law provides for the inclusion of refugees in national services like health and education, rather than setting up parallel systems, and offers opportunities for refugees to become self-reliant and

2021 Regional Targets



contribute to local economies in a way that also benefits their hosts. The livelihoods response for the South Sudan situation is aligned with the objectives of the National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) particularly for livelihoods, job creation and private sector development.

In Kenya, the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program (KISEDP) is a government led inter-agency and multi-year (2016-2030) plan which takes the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan as its basis. The Kenya RRP for South Sudanese refugees will seek to enable access to quality and sustainable basic and social services, as well as promote self-reliance and resilience for the South Sudanese refugees and their host communities, aligned with the KISEDP. The Government of Kenya departments, RRP partners, World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other development partners and NGOs will facilitate access to micro-financing opportunities, credit facilities, private sector investments, entrepreneurship (training and investments), agriculture development and access to business opportunities that are the foundation of resilient livelihoods for host and refugee communities. The private sector, the World Bank and IFC, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and County of Turkana will play a key role in ensuring the sustainability of the KISEDP model.

In Uganda, the Government's Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) strategy provides the national framework for integrated and holistic support to refugees and host populations. It was incorporated into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and is aligned with the National Development Plan III and the Settlement Transformative Agenda. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Department of Refugees, key line ministries and the nine District Local Governments (DLGs) are central partners in the planning and coordination of development-oriented interventions and in basic service provisions.

In the DRC, refugees reside in the very remote North Eastern region where insecurity due to attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and other armed groups prevail making accessibility to refugees a key challenge. The influx of refugees puts pressure on available land and infrastructure, as well as on service provision. Approximately 40 per cent are currently in recognized settlements (Meri and Biringi) where few RRP partners operate and where very meagre resources and land are shared between refugees and hosts. The RRP can be a key conduit for increased operational presence and resources for the response. Success of the "Alternative to Camps" approach hinges on more robust development investment.

In Sudan the majority of refugees are women and children who arrive in highly impoverished food insecure refugee hosting areas with mixed situations of IDPs and refugees. The RRP efforts led by the Commission for Refugees (COR) include emphasis on the livelihoods response including vocational training, CBIs, micro-financing, and protection of livelihood assets such as livestock and land access.

At the regional level, RRRP partners are supporting coordination of actors through the Economic Inclusion East Africa Working Group focusing on the following areas within the overall livelihoods engagement:

- Data/Information Management: Market and evidence-based livelihoods programming for refugees is enabled in the region through the creation of a solid evidence base.

- Advocacy: Legal and de facto economic inclusion of refugees is fostered though advocacy and burden-sharing with host governments.
- Partnerships: Refugees are included in self-reliance projects across the humanitarian-development nexus.

Partnership and Coordination

The 2021 RRRP for the South Sudan situation includes 93 operational partners spanning five countries of asylum where refugees are hosted in both settlements and out-of-camp settings. The Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) is applied and regular reporting is carried out against agreed regional objectives and indicators. The Government entities entrusted with refugee management have established coordination and monitoring mechanisms at both sub-national and national levels. UNHCR and RRRP partners hold sector-level meetings to ensure RRRP interventions are complementary to district and national level planning. One important area where synergies will need to be ensured is between the CRRF steering committees and UN development coordination bodies established at the national level.

RRRP partners work in close collaboration with UN and NGO partners in the development and humanitarian realms, and with regional economic communities such as the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) to ensure a regionally coordinated response to the South Sudanese crisis.

South Sudanese refugees living in Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya are also supported through the PROSPECTS Partnership – a EUR 500 M funded multi-year partnership (2019-2023) between the Dutch MFA (donor), UNHCR, WB, IFC, UNICEF and ILO[2]. A key consideration among the partners is to find livelihood opportunities and durable solutions for refugees, IDPs and host communities by investing in (social) protection, education and livelihoods activities. An important regional UNHCR-led project in the partnership's context focuses on social cohesion and peace building activities, preparing South Sudanese youth to take up mediator roles – and able to manage conflicts in both refugee settings as well as upon their return to South Sudan. The PROSPECTS partnership aims to provide proof of concept fora the GCR and CRRF and intends to influence national and global policy to better the position of refugees, IDPs and host communities.

2 *Even though the PROSPECTS Partnership is not a formal part of the RRRP, it supports several of the key objectives of the RRRP in the areas of protection and durable solutions and contributes to the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees.*

2021 REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS

- Action Action Africa Help International
- Action Against Hunger (ACF)
- Action For The Needy In Ethiopia
- ADRA
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- AIC-K/Johanitter Internal Assistance
- Alight
- Almanar
- Alsalam Organization for Rehabiliation and Development
- Alshrooq Organization for Social and Cultural Development
- Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)
- Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC
- Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)
- Business and Professional Women Organization
- CAFOD
- Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants (CAFOMI)
- CARE International
- Caritas Uganda
- Catholic Organization for Relied and Development Aid (CORDAID)
- Catholic Relief Services
- Concern Worldwide (CWW)
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)
- COOPI
- COSMESS
- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Doctors with Africa
- Don Bosco
- Film Aid Kenya
- Finn Church Aid (FCA)
- Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Food for the Hungry (FH)
- Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Global Aid Hand
- GOAL
- HelpAge International
- Hope and Homes for Children Organization
- Hope Health Action East Africa (HHA)
- Humane Africa Mission(HAM)
- Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- IMPACT Initiatives/REACH
- Inter-church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO)
- International Aid Services (IAS)
- International Medical Corps
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Islamic Relief Worldwide
- IsraAid
- JASMAR Human Security Organization
- Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
- Johanniter
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Malteser International
- Medair
- Médecins du Monde (MDM)
- Medical Teams International (MTI)
- Mercy Corps
- NADA
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam
- Peace Winds Japan
- Plan International (PI)
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- Right to Play (RtP)
- Samaritan's Purse (SP)
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- Self Help Africa
- SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
- Sudanese Organization for Relief and Recovery
- TPO Uganda
- Trocaire
- Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Peace Organization
- UN-WOMEN
- War Child Canada (WCC)
- War Child Holland (WCH)
- Water Mission Uganda (WMU)
- Welthungerhilfe
- Windle International Kenya
- Windle International Uganda
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Vision International (WVI)
- ZOA

Financial Requirements

By Organization and Year- 2020 and 2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
AAHI	514,066	200,000	**714,066**
AAR	1,192,299	368,500	**1,560,799**
ACF	5,452,600	4,700,000	**10,152,600**
ACTED		550,000	**550,000**
ADRA	3,235,900	1,601,000	**4,836,900**
AHADA	536,000		**536,000**
AIC-K-JUH		268,348	**268,348**
Alight	10,512,780	5,679,000	**16,191,780**
AMVO	500,000	2,300,000	**2,800,000**
ANE	4,329,693	11,214,319	**15,544,012**
AORD		187,950	**187,950**
AOSCD		256,000	**256,000**
ASDEPO	200,000		**200,000**
BCSG	359,242	776,594	**1,135,836**
BPWO		227,000	**227,000**
BRAC	1,550,000	1,420,000	**2,970,000**
CAFOD	922,100	600,000	**1,522,100**
CAFOMI	1,777,290	1,779,067	**3,556,357**
CARE	3,815,312	1,128,000	**4,943,312**
CARITAS	858,965	836,115	**1,695,080**
CESVI	1,165,000	1,350,000	**2,515,000**
COOPI	625,226	914,485	**1,539,711**
CORDAID	1,103,236	2,837,635	**3,940,871**
COSMESS	65,520	185,000	**250,520**
CRS	4,147,000	3,940,000	**8,087,000**
CTEN	40,000		**40,000**
CUAMM	740,000	1,200,000	**1,940,000**
CWW	2,442,276	3,189,100	**5,631,376**

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
DB	392,611	270,550	**663,161**
DCA	800,000	261,352	**1,061,352**
DICAC	291,537		**291,537**
DRC	13,216,398	19,434,366	**32,650,764**
FAK	56,458	249,947	**306,405**
FCA	7,637,000	4,450,000	**12,087,000**
FH	1,510,000	1,120,000	**2,630,000**
FRC	485,000	460,750	**945,750**
GAH	440,000	899,151	**1,339,151**
GIZ	226,000	1,200,000	**1,426,000**
GOAL	1,275,000	1,700,000	**2,975,000**
HAM	3,170,000	3,950,000	**7,120,000**
HelpAge	993,296	1,020,000	**2,013,296**
HHA	187,837	673,660	**861,497**
HI	1,351,000	1,280,000	**2,631,000**
HIJRA	120,000	500,000	**620,000**
HOPE		699,500	**699,500**
IAS	10,669	10,669	**21,338**
ICCO	1,625,000	2,480,000	**4,105,000**
IMC	1,789,198	2,608,051	**4,397,249**
IMPACT	1,100,000	750,000	**1,850,000**
IRC	10,107,061	8,245,612	**18,352,673**
IRW	3,470,000	2,188,000	**5,658,000**
ISRAAID	743,421	466,315	**1,209,736**
JASMAR		516,938	**516,938**
JH	1,506,500	2,200,000	**3,706,500**
JRS	611,349	1,282,756	**1,894,105**
KRCS	3,637,655	3,644,536	**7,282,191**
LKAD	2,082,582		**2,082,582**
LWF	9,219,296	13,612,228	**22,831,524**
LWR	90,000		**90,000**
MC	1,855,732	555,018	**2,410,750**
MDM	2,002,553	834,375	**2,836,928**

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Medair		857,587	**857,587**
MI	3,640,939	919,038	**4,559,977**
MTI	1,550,000	1,550,000	**3,100,000**
NADA	777,820	342,770	**1,120,590**
NCA	6,355,780	4,720,000	**11,075,780**
NCCK	5,780,232	2,439,530	**8,219,762**
NRC	13,210,000	31,554,587	**44,764,587**
OXFAM	15,828,592	8,318,026	**24,146,618**
PI	19,642,136	11,643,584	**31,285,720**
PWJ	2,456,014	584,000	**3,040,014**
RaDO	1,235,000		**1,235,000**
RCK	264,597	1,491,500	**1,756,097**
RI	1,000,000		**1,000,000**
RtP	2,171,516	2,314,549	**4,486,065**
SCI	16,436,314	27,150,000	**43,586,314**
SHA	177,233	40,052	**217,285**
SNV NDO	300,600	150,000	**450,600**
SORR		550,000	**550,000**
SP	287,450	550,000	**837,450**
TPO	914,905	1,026,585	**1,941,490**
Trocaire	617,778	536,153	**1,153,931**
TTR	140,670	114,520	**255,190**
UMORD	1,026,623		**1,026,623**
UN-FAO	31,773,189	26,394,106	**58,167,295**
UN-IOM	32,969,988	17,965,700	**50,935,688**
UN-UNDP	28,239,000	18,005,500	**46,244,500**
UN-UNFPA	11,320,222	13,383,584	**24,703,806**
UN-UNHCR	581,429,457	500,276,995	**1,081,706,452**
UN-UNICEF	82,362,392	44,826,623	**127,189,015**
UN-UNOPS	6,484,370		**6,484,370**
UN-WFP	406,547,006	325,745,064	**732,292,070**
UN-WHO	12,615,888	11,286,837	**23,902,725**
UN-WOMEN	862,388	621,549	**1,483,937**

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
UPO	267,200	346,000	**613,200**
WCC	3,021,960	9,505,968	**12,527,928**
WCH	992,914	751,228	**1,744,142**
WHH	2,675,000	1,862,343	**4,537,343**
WIK	850,000	1,818,763	**2,668,763**
WIU	393,559	391,658	**785,217**
WMU	831,000	500,000	**1,331,000**
WVI	8,725,277	11,095,251	**19,820,528**
ZOA	5,645,640	4,332,611	**9,978,251**
TOTAL	**1,429,908,307**	**1,211,234,147**	**2,641,142,454**

Requirements By Sector

SECTOR	2020	2021	TOTAL
Protection	180,441,206	185,436,062	**365,877,269**
Education	146,725,561	136,628,929	**283,354,490**
Energy and Environment	49,422,088	46,181,207	**95,603,295**
Food Security	395,314,551	308,135,450	**703,450,001**
Health and Nutrition	177,599,863	136,332,179	**313,932,042**
Livelihoods and resilience	159,223,807	132,731,735	**291,955,542**
Shelter and NFIs	165,774,669	152,481,572	**318,256,240**
WASH	155,406,562	113,307,013	**268,713,575**
TOTAL	**1,429,908,307**	**1,211,234,147**	**2,641,142,454**

By Country and Year

COUNTRY	2020	2021	TOTAL
DRC	47,223,454	39,374,165	**86,597,619**
Ethiopia	374,917,926	278,042,999	**652,960,925**
Kenya	106,047,199	110,470,849	**216,518,048**
Sudan	360,406,117	304,951,814	**665,357,930**
Uganda	541,313,611	478,394,321	**1,019,707,932**
TOTAL	**1,429,908,307**	**1,211,234,147**	**2,641,142,454**

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SUMMARY OF COUNTRY CHAPTERS

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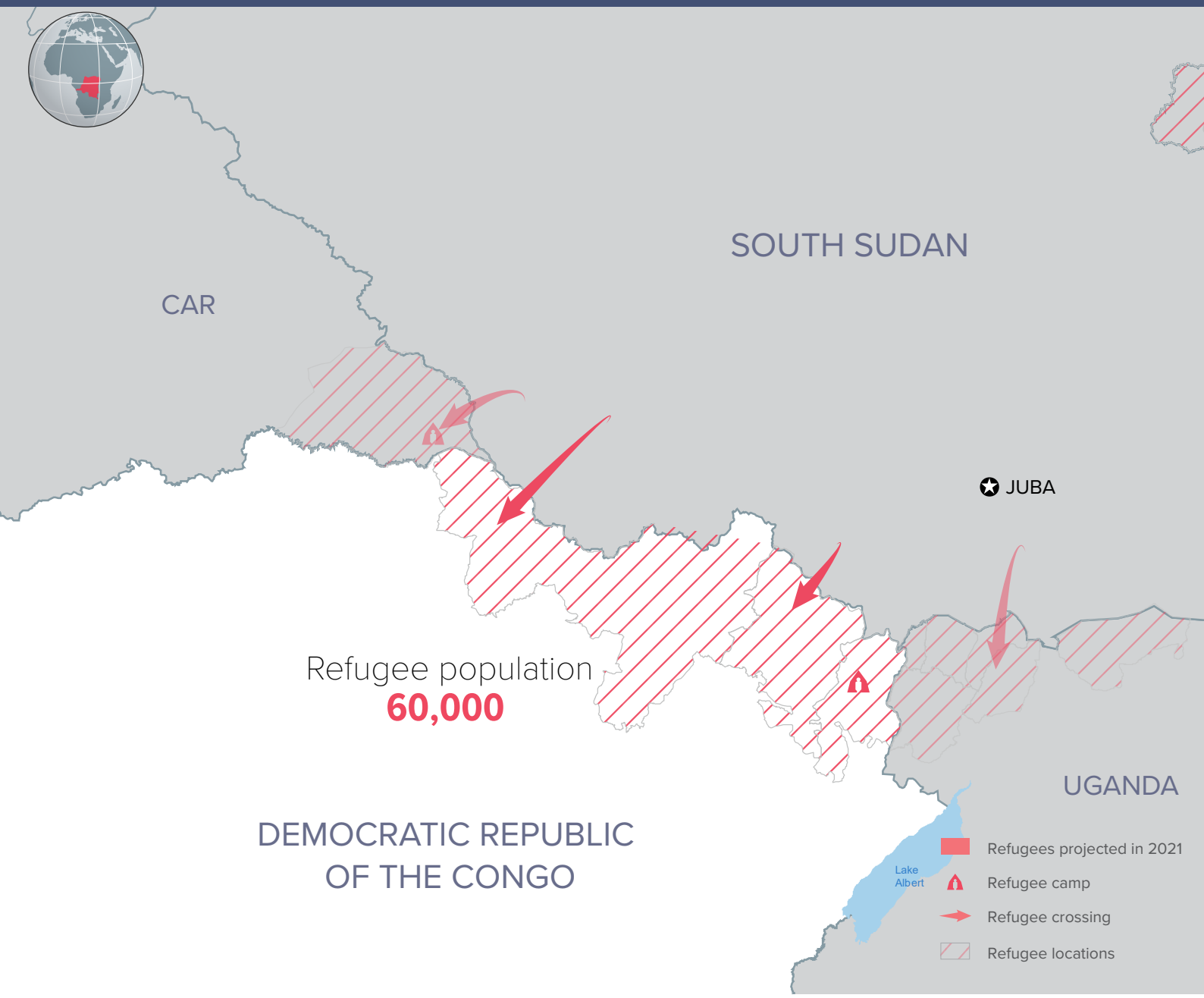
THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

2021 PLANNED RESPONSE

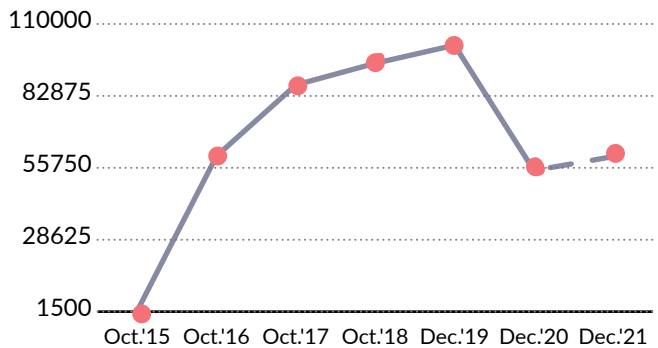
60,000
PROJECTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY 2021

US$ 39.4M
REQUIREMENTS 2021

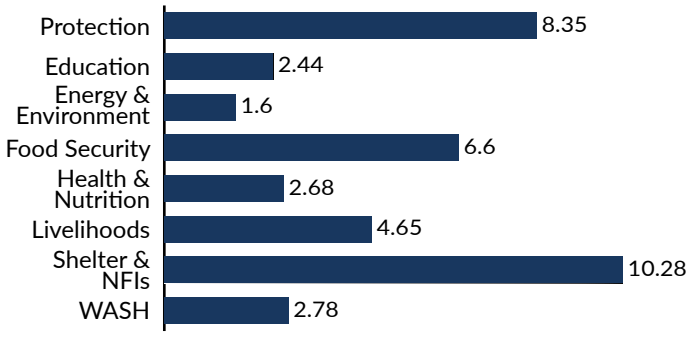
4
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2021



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2021



2021 Requirements | in millions US$



Background

As of 31 December 2020, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is home to over 54,755 refugees from South Sudan. With the refugee influxes from South Sudan likely to continue throughout 2021, the RRRP projects continued new arrivals to DRC based on UNHCR Aru Sub-Office contingency plan bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees hosted in the country to 60,000 (including 800 newborn) by the end of 2021. In terms of voluntary repatriation, spontaneous returns are not projected, given the current volatile security situation.

UNHCR's response for South Sudanese refugees in the North Eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is part of an integrated response that also includes Congolese returnees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The operation is coordinated from the UNHCR Sub Office Aru to protect South Sudanese refugees in Meri and Bele settlements in the Haut-Uélé province, as well as in the Biringi settlement of Aru territory within the Ituri Province. The two provinces are an on-site population of 34,756 individuals (10,707 households) representing 63% of the South Sudanese refugee population. The rest of the population lives outside the settlements in borders areas and surrounding host communities.

The operation is carried out in a volatile environment where there is constant presence of active armed groups operating in Haut-Uélé and Ituri provinces, hampering RRRP partners in reaching persons of concern. Since the beginning of 2020, several patrols of the South Sudanese regular army (SSPDF) as well as those of South Sudanese opposition groups have increased incursions into Congolese localities in the Kakwa chiefdom of Aru territory located near the border with South Sudan. According to reports and information provided by authorities there were at least 32 incursions in 2020 into the Kakwa chiefdom (28) and the Kaliko chiefdom (4).

Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2021
South Sudanese refugees	54,755	60,000
Host Community*	43,000	43,000

Sex	00 - 04 years	05 - 11 years	12 - 17 years	18 - 59 years	60+ years	Grand Total
Female	5,644	7,271	3,620	11,372	1,128	29,035
Male	5,458	7,375	3,621	8,468	798	25,720
Grand Total	**11,102**	**14,646**	**7,241**	**19,840**	**1,926**	**54,755**

Needs Analysis

Since the start of the incursions and following the rapid assessment done by *Terres sans Frontières* (TSF), some urgent multi-sectoral needs have been identified including: health (bringing health posts closer to the population and conducting awareness-raising on COVID-19); shelter (tools and land for the construction of shelters); Water, hygiene and sanitation (development of existing water sources and setting boreholes); access to land (cultivable spaces are difficult to access in the host localities); identification and pre-registration (establishment of a community-based protection mechanism); and response to persons with specific needs, including GBV and Child Protection (need to conduct a thorough assessment). Terres sans Frontières also established that up to 95 per cent of the refugees are impatient to return home.

COVID-19 has greatly impacted the influx of new arrivals, as government authorities imposed strict preventive measures, including the closure of borders to limit the spread of the virus. Thus, during 2020, about 816 new arrivals were relocated in the Biringi and Bele settlements. It is however expected that with the future relaxation of COVID-19

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measures, there might be a new influx of refugees at the border with South Sudan, particularly in the Kakwa and Kaliko chiefdoms of Aru Territory. In December 2020, out-of-camp verification was carried out in the Ingbokolo territory of Ituri Province and its surrounding localities.

The two provinces covered by the Aru Sub Office (Ituri and Haut Uele) received close to 2000 new arrivals from South Sudan during 2020. Their areas of origin include Yei, Amadi, Maridi and Gbudwima. By the end of December 2020, some 54,800 South Sudanese refugees were registered in the DRC (42,000 in Haut-Uele and 12,670 in Ituri province and 100 in other provinces). Most of the refugees live with host families except those staying in the settlements in Meri, Biringi, Bele and Kaka1. The planning figures for 2021 are estimated to increase to almost 60,000 refugees.

Highlights of Age, Gender and Diversity Assessment[1]

The main needs of refugees can be addressed through the strengthening of their livelihoods (agriculture, fish farming and other income-generating activities). Throughout the different settlements, cultivable lands exist and are very fertile, for instance the 2400 hectares cultivable land made available in Biringi settlement by the local authorities to refugees. However, refugees do not exploit their farmlands effectively and efficiently because of the rudimentary methods being used in the farms (traditional subsistence farming). The average area exploited by a household is less than 0.5 hectares. However, with some modest additional mechanization and technical support, refugees will be able to double their production. This is a priority for capacity development in 2021 in terms of livelihoods activities for South Sudanese refugees.

Refugees also underlined the importance of education for all school-age children, thereby reducing the risk of being exposed to juvenile delinquency, abuse, and exploitation in their living environment. In 2020, RRP Partners like UNICEF supported about 1,300 students in the nursery and 600 in the primary. Secondary school aged children were however not supported due to budget constraints. In 2021, fewer children will be supported thus leading to a high rate of dropouts and increase in juvenile delinquency in the settlement. An increase in the educational budget will go a long way to promote education for all students of schooling age.

1 *This is an annual planning exercise, the most recent having been held in September 2020. The participatory assessment is structured around a process of listening, information gathering and interactive analysis in the different areas of intervention. Reports of various evaluation missions of the Multi-Functional Teams are also used, as well as the contingency plan prepared jointly with partners and local authorities.*

2021 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN DRC

- Danish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- World Food Programme

Cases of sexual and gender-based violence are recorded at the refugee sites. Rape of underage girls and early marriage were the most common. Factors that were identified as contributing to the problem included the long-term abandonment of children without adult care, the operation of discotheques in sites where children were not prohibited from entering, low parental income, and heavy customs.

Denial of resources by men, including aid that is provided at family level, has a detrimental effect on women and children, including difficulty accessing food. In fact, polygamous men can deprive one of their wives of resources to the detriment of the others. This situation makes it difficult for victims, including dependent children, to access food rations. RRP partners have engaged in a series of sensitization activities and counselling of couples to reduce gender-based violence (GBV). In terms of response to GBV, significant gaps are noted such as the lack of PEP kits, the absence of appropriate legal and judicial support, and barriers to socioeconomic reintegration. Due to the lack of legal infrastructure in the area of the Meri and Bele settlements (absence of prosecutor and lack of competent courts) the general impunity of GBV perpetrators is a great concern. In 2021, RRP partners will recruit a law firm to follow-up on cases with the Isiro court in Faradje.

Response Strategy and Priorities

RRP partners are progressively applying the alternative to camp strategy. However, the size of the operation, the volatile situation as well as the existing gaps in all sectors require strengthened support from the international community. The RRP strategy aligns with the main objectives of the Global Compact of Refugees which are: easing the pressure on the host countries; empowering refugees; expanding access to solutions in third-world countries; and promoting conditions for return to their countries of origin in safety and dignity. RRP partners' align with this vision, as the interventions are done in close collaboration with a wide variety of actors at both the national and international levels: humanitarian agencies, development and peace building entities, Government, NGO, civil society and private sector actors to achieve greater inclusion of refugees and stateless persons in new systems and services.

The 2021 strategic planning workshop held in Aru among RRP partners, the local authorities, specialized service providers and representatives of the refugee community, targeted the following main objectives:

1. Inclusive and resilient communities, responsible for their protection and development through a community-based approach: This objective will be achieved through the strengthening of participation and accountability mechanisms, capacity-building of community leaders and empowerment of refugees in mechanized agricultural methods, as well as through integrated projects with the involvement of the FEC (Federation of Congolese Companies) and the Republic Social Fund. Signing Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with these entities as well as the African Parks for more self-reliant projects is envisaged.

2. Voluntary Repatriation, local integration through self-reliant and income-generating activities and resettlement to a third country will be pursued to promote durable solutions.
3. Reduction of protection risks, human rights violations and strengthening of response systems will be fostered.
4. The prevention and reduction of statelessness through an action plan elaborated by RRRP partners to reduce the number of undeclared children (refugees, IDPs and host population) to promote the issuance of birth certificates and above all strengthen the civil status offices will be a priority.
5. Focus on Child protection, youth empowerment through the multiplication of recreational activities/projects (skill trainings) and the involvement of young people in all activities in the settlements and within the host community will be enhanced.
6. The fight against GBV will be enhanced through the putting in place of mitigation, prevention and response mechanisms in collaboration with legal and social services to tackle impunity and encourage denunciation.
7. Continuous collaboration with the refugee and local communities to reduce the risks associated with social norms that perpetuate and reinforce violent and discriminatory behavior will be encouraged.
8. Capacity building and self-reliance activities for women and girls through income-generating activities shall be promoted.
9. Strengthening partnerships through redirection of support to national and local institutions, as outlined in the national development plan and in line with the Global Compact for Refugees will be promoted.
10. COVID-19 preventive measures need to be systematically applied and taken into consideration in establishing budgets for all respective sectors/objectives.

RRP partners will also intensify their efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. RRP partners will also step up Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and food security through WFP's P4P (Purchase for Progress) programs starting in Bele.

Partnership and Coordination

In 2021, to ensure better coordination and effective delivery of humanitarian services to persons of concern RRP partners will collaborate through quality assurance mechanisms for the management of resources including monitoring through regular field visits, weekly/monthly coordination meetings, sharing timely information, establishing a communication tree and reinforcement of capacities. Emphasis will be placed on developing partnerships with other actors in the field of local governance and community policing.

RRP partners will continue to brief and share bi-monthly updates with donors. Donors will have the possibility to have first-hand information and meet beneficiaries during field missions.

Financial Requirements

By Organization and Year - 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Danish Refugee Council	225,000	230,000	**455,000**
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,900,000	1,900,000	**3,800,000**
Malteser International	500,000	-	**500,000**
United Nations Children's Fund	6,263,469	-	**6,263,469**
United Nations Development Programme	4,150,000	-	**4,150,000**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	23,624,985	30,644,165	**54,269,150**
United Nations Population Fund	720,000	-	**720,000**
World Food Programme	9,840,000	6,600,000	**16,440,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**47,223,454**	**39,374,165**	**86,597,619**

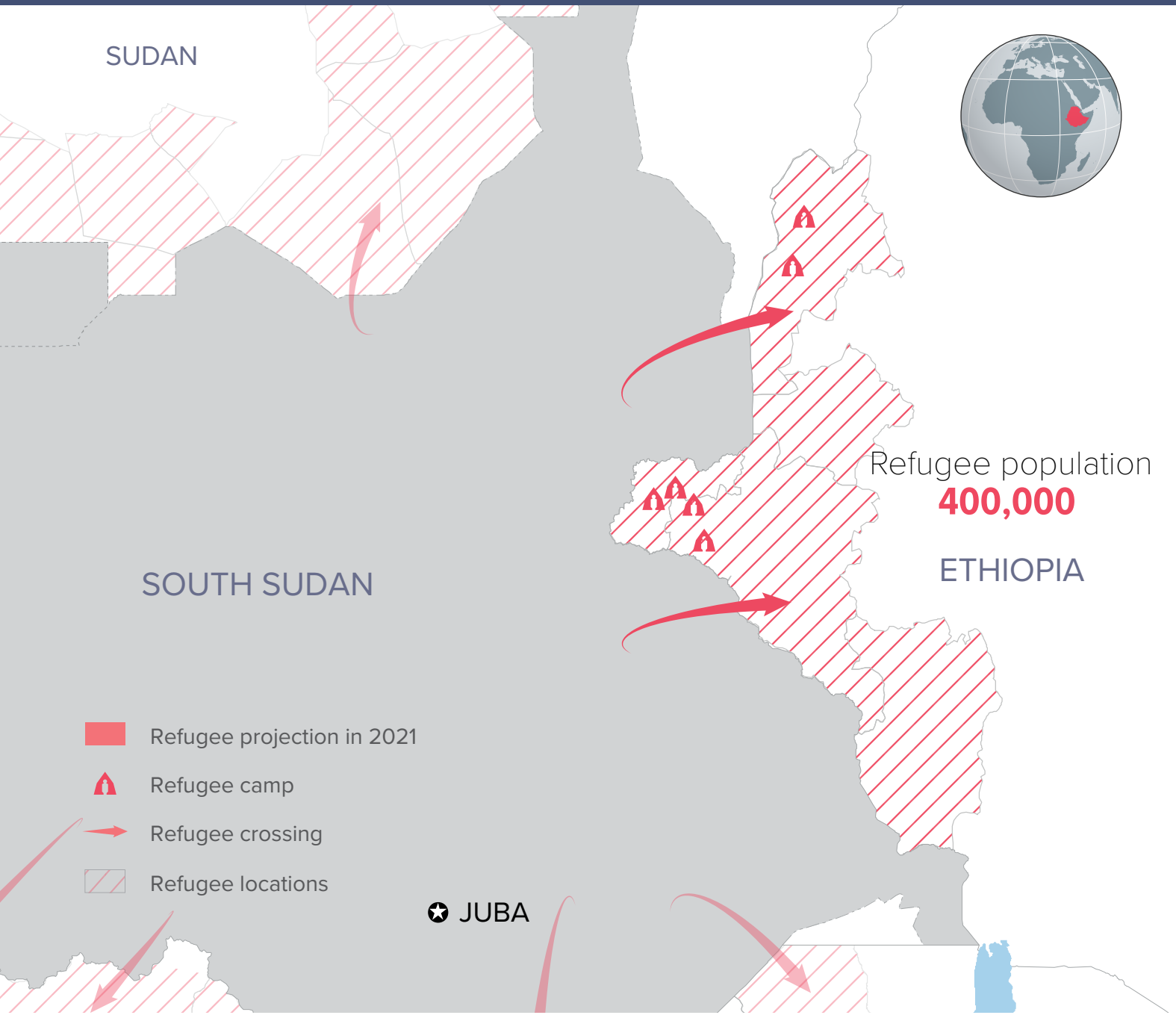
ETHIOPIA

2021 PLANNED RESPONSE

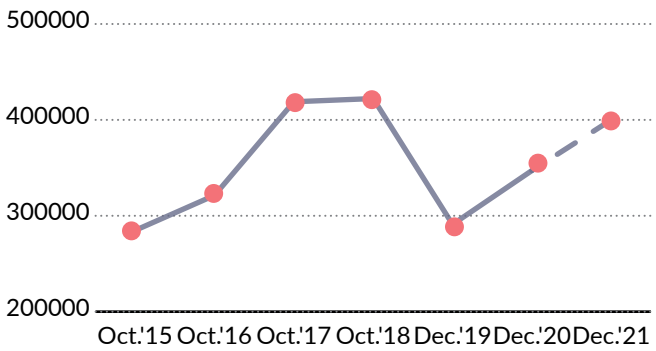
400,000
PROJECTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY 2021

US$ 278 M
REQUIREMENTS 2021

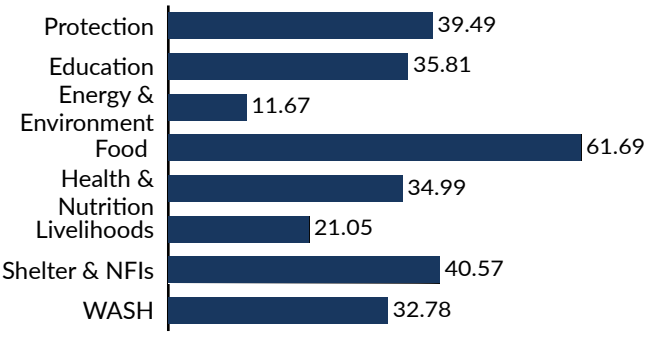
25
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2021



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2021



2021 Requirements | in millions US$



Background

Ethiopia has a long-standing history of hosting refugees. The country maintains an open-door policy for refugee inflows and allows humanitarian access and protection to those seeking asylum on its territory. The South Sudanese are the largest refugee population in Ethiopia, totaling 365,442 as of 31 December 2020. The country has continued to receive new refugee arrivals from South Sudan in addition to individuals who spontaneously returned to South Sudan and were subsequently forced to flee again to Ethiopia. While noting with cautious optimism the signing of a revitalized peace agreement in September 2018 by the South Sudanese factions, the National dialogue Peace Conference held in Juba on 3-15 November 2020, and monitoring the conditions that would enable safe and voluntary return, it is estimated that by the end of 2021 the South Sudanese refugee population will stand at 400,000, including some 32,000 new arrivals.

In this regard, the management of reception centres, timely registration and the transportation of refugees to locations collectively identified as safe and accessible for the provision of assistance remains a priority. Despite ongoing informal cross-border movements, including traditional movements in tribal areas that traverse the border, the size of the refugee population is expected to remain relatively stable.

The security situation in the Gambella Region which hosts the majority of South Sudanese refugees remains volatile, with recent security incidents affecting refugees, host communities and humanitarian workers, which have included fatalities. New arrivals are mostly of Nuer ethnicity (91 per cent based on registration profiling), while the majority of Ethiopians are drawn from both Nuer and Anuak populations. Consequently, identifying land and the expansion of camps within areas inhabited by Ethiopian Nuer is essential, as well as the promotion of community security, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence.

Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2021
South Sudanese refugees	365,442	400,000
Host Community	35,000	35,000

Sex	00 - 04 years	05 - 11 years	12 - 17 years	18 - 59 years	60+ years	Grand Total
Female	36,800	60,800	31,600	82,000	6,400	**217,600**
Male	38,400	62,000	37,200	42,400	2,400	**182,400**
Grand Total	**75,200**	**122,800**	**68,800**	**124,400**	**8,800**	**400,000**

In March 2020, Ethiopia temporarily closed its land borders in an effort to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Although a modest number of new arrivals have been relocated to the Benishangul-Gumuz Region at the request of the Gambella Regional Government, the prevailing security environment has restricted the onward relocation of additional persons of concern. However, with the COVID-19 pandemic, these restrictions have been eased and as a result, dialogue continues to ensure timely registration upon arrival and access to refugee entitlements within the existing humanitarian infrastructure in the Gambella Region.

While there remains a need to consolidate existing humanitarian service provision, the 2019 national Refugee Proclamation is facilitating refugees' enjoyment of additional rights and services over the medium term that afford economic opportunities, fosters investment within host communities to support peaceful coexistence and reduce over time aid dependency amongst the refugee population. In this regard, many development partner interventions have started up in Gambella, including substantial investments through the World Bank financed programmes of DRDIP (Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project) and BSRP (Building Self-Reliance Project), as well as direct interventions by UNHCR and humanitarian partners in the area of livelihoods.

Under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the 9 pledges of the Government of Ethiopia, one key area where considerable progress has been made is the Work pledge. For instance, the World Bank/ARRA Economic Opportunities programme and the Right to Work Programme has led to 57 residence and work permits being granted to refugees and 250 bank accounts opened for refugees. Investor farmers in the area of sorghum and millet plantations in Pugnido have employed over 600 refugee women as farm hands, enhancing economic opportunities and improving standards of living. The mapping of employment opportunities for refugees in the farming industry is also important, as it will give a clear indication of the eligible refugees who may be considered for work and residence permits under the Refugee Proclamation.

Notable progress has also been achieved in the livelihood sector with the strengthening of the Livelihoods Sector Working Group (LSWG) for the Gambella region, which now has operational partners in all the camps and settlement such as DFID/SHARPE, GIZ, WFP and the Regional Bureau of Agriculture (RBOA); the geo-mapping of vacant land in camps, which has identified approximately 1,292 acres (516.8 Ha) in the camps, mostly suitable for farming and agriculture-based projects; a largescale mechanized crop production pilot project in two camps (Nguenyyiel and Okugo); analytical studies including context analysis of livelihoods situation in camps and host community, skills and institutional mapping, and analysis of proGres socioeconomic data, that will be key to develop a multi-year livelihoods strategy for Gambella; the registration of four artisan groups in Jewi, Tierkidi, Pugnido, and Okugo camps (some of the artisan groups are Anuak women from the host community as well) with MADE51, the UNHCR global value-chain for refugee arts and craft, and identified and supported registration of an Ethiopian Local Social Enterprise (LSE) with MADE51 and WFTO. Full implementation of MADE51 in Gambella is anticipated in 2021.

Direct support to Government also increased due to the reinforced engagement and implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan (CRRF). In this respect, UNHCR Gambella facilitated the involvement and engagement of Gambella BoFED (Bureau of Finance and Economic Development) and all UN agencies to contribute to the preparation of the 10 years Regional Development Plan. This will help the regional government authorities coordinate local area response plans incorporating refugee needs.

Grounded in the spirit of the CRRF, and in support of the national-led response, the Ethiopia RRP chapter for South Sudanese refugees forms part of the Ethiopia Country Refugee Response Plan and outlines the collective response of humanitarian and development agencies in 2021. The plan aims to ensure the increased coherence and alignment of all planned interventions supporting refugees against a common set of sectorial objectives and performance targets, to improve coordination, and to promote timely and effective protection and solutions.

Needs Analysis

While Ethiopia witnessed a reduction in the overall registered South Sudanese refugee population following the conclusion of L3 registration in July 2019, resources across all sectors remained below the minimum international humanitarian standards, leading to critical gaps in the response to refugee needs in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic has adversely impacted the humanitarian response to the South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia. UNHCR and its partners have sought alternative implementation modalities in various sectors to sustain humanitarian assistance.

The enrollment rate for the 2019-2020 school year for primary school age children was 73.25 per cent and for the secondary level was 20.9 per cent. Whereas an increase up to 75 per cent was envisaged for primary education and 22 per cent for secondary education for the 2020-2021 school year, the prolonged closure of learning institutions to avert the spread of COVID-19 did not allow to reach these targets. An assessment conducted in schools within and around the refugee camps to determine the preparedness level of school re-opening post-COVID-19 revealed that more than half (57 per cent) of the schools did not have hand washing soap. 84 per cent of the schools had an uphill task to ensure classrooms can accommodate learners with >1m spacing between the desks.[1] While by the end of December 2020, according to the verified numbers of students, 85-90 per cent of the total enrolled students from

1 *Inter-agency assessment WASH Assessment in Schools conducted in July-August 2020 in Gambella.*

2021 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN ETHIOPIA

- Action contre la Faim
- Action For The Needy In Ethiopia
- Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC
- Concern WorldWide
- Danish Refugee Council
- Doctors with Africa
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- GOAL
- Help Age International
- International Medical Corps
- International Organization for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Jesuit Refugee Service
- Lutheran World Federation
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM
- Plan International
- Right to Play
- Save the Children International
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- World Food Programme
- ZOA

the pre-COVID-19 levels have returned to class, regular attendance remains an issue in all levels of education. To address this situation and attain the expected enrollment rates, partners have organized successive back to school campaigns.

The food basket currently provides 1,803 kcal per person, per day, against a minimum standard of 2,100 kcal. As at mid-2020, Acute Malnutrition levels stood at 12.02%, and anaemia levels at 38.08% among children aged 6-59 months.

A total of 19 primary health clinics in the Gambella Region support an average of 27,000 individuals, against the minimum standard of 10,000. The Regional Health Bureau capacities for isolation and treatment centres to manage critical COVID-19 cases affecting host communities and refugees are limited.

Access to safe water supply improved from 15.3 in 2019 to 17.2 litres per person per day in 2020 attributable to care and maintenance activities at water schemes. The overall household latrine coverage in the camps stands at 27%, with 57.5% of households living in adequate shelters.

Child protection and GBV prevention and response remain a priority in the delivery of essential services. Unaccompanied and separated children (19,336) constitute 9% of the registered caseload of persons aged 0-17

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years. A child protection assessment conducted in Gambella[2] indicates that protection risks exacerbated due to the COVID-19 pandemic include separation of children from their parents and caregivers due to restriction of movements; increased physical danger on children resulting from closure of school, child and youth friendly spaces as COVID-19 prevention measures; and exposure to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) owing to loss of income and livelihood opportunities for caregivers.

The natural environment in Gambella remains fragile with only limited access to alternative energy for cooking and lighting, necessitating refugees to collect firewood. Assessment findings, for instance, indicate that 100% of the refugees in Okugu refugee camp have no access to energy, with high dependence on firewood for cooking and no access to electricity. Exposure of women and girls to GBV, and refugees facing threats from host population during firewood collection are major safety concerns.[3]

Poor road infrastructure hampering access to camps (worsened during the rainy season), and insecurity in the region negatively affect timely delivery of services to persons of concern. Substantive progress toward full integration and the Out-of-Camp policy has not yet been achieved and requires more attention.

Response Strategy and Priorities

The Ethiopia operation will continue to seek innovative, cost-effective and sustainable ways to deliver basic needs and essential services, including life-saving activities.

The response strategy will focus on the following objectives:

1. Preserving and enhancing the protection environment and living conditions of refugees and promotion of peaceful coexistence with local communities;
2. Strengthening refugee protection through the expansion of improved community-based and multi-sectorial child protection and SGBV programmes;
3. Strengthening access to multi-sectoral services;
4. Supporting the implementation of the Government's pledges to expand access to rights, services, and self-reliance opportunities in the longer-term;
5. Contributing to the development of a strong linkage with local/national development related interventions; and
6. Expanding access to durable solutions including resettlement opportunities, voluntary repatriation when feasible, legal migration pathways, as well as local integration.

2 Plan International Ethiopia: Child Protection Assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on Children and Caregivers, Gambella, August 2020.
3 Danish Refugee Council: Cooking Stove Need Assessment Report for DANIDA Project, Okugu Refugee Camp, July 2020.

Partnership and 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 procedures. An interagency Refugee Coordination Group comprised of the heads of agencies and other senior staff supporting the national refugee response, meets quarterly to discuss strategic and inter-sector operational issues. Active sector working groups include Protection, Health, Education, WASH, Shelter, Energy and Environment, Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion, CBI together with a Child Protection/GBV sub-working group, which meet on a monthly basis. The Humanitarian Country Team also forms part of the broader consultation forum on the overall refugee response, together with UNDAF working groups relevant to refugees. Joint coordination efforts are being made with the Gambella Regional Health Bureau to strengthen the Public Health Emergency Operation Centre in the response to COVID-19, and to ensure that refugees are included in the Regional COVID-19 Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan aligned with WHO and Ethiopia Government guidelines.

Under the CRRF, the Government of Ethiopia has implemented a governance structure in collaboration with UNHCR, which includes a Steering Committee to facilitate engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, across government agencies and ministries, with the World Bank, development actors, UN agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. This structure, together with the ten-year National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, is intended to guide the implementation of the pledges and a transition towards an increasingly integrated approach to refugee assistance, aligned to the Government of Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan. All the 9 pledges are at various stages of implementation in the Gambella Region. Since the launch of the CRRF in Ethiopia in late 2017, and the regional launch in Gambella in May 2018, the Region continues to make progress. The Gambella Regional Government, ARRA, leaders of ethnic communities, youth leaders, the private sector, and the general populace are increasingly understanding and embracing the CRRF. Resources continue to be invested in hosting areas by the Government of Ethiopia, donors and UN agencies, NGOs and Civil Society.

A Country Refugee Response Plan was developed for Ethiopia, laying out the inter-agency 2020-2021 assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the Government.

Financial Requirements
By Organization and Year - 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	3,665,000	3,500,000	**7,165,000**
Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization	200,000		**200,000**
Action For The Needy In Ethiopia	4,329,693	11,214,319	**15,544,012**
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency	536,000		**536,000**
Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC	359,242	776,594	**1,135,836**
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	1,467,276	2,100,000	**3,567,276**
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	6,259,500	1,800,000	**8,059,500**
Doctors with Africa	740,000	1,200,000	**1,940,000**
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee Affairs Department	291,537		**291,537**
Food and Agriculture Organization	4,200,000	4,200,000	**8,400,000**
GOAL	1,275,000	1,700,000	**2,975,000**
HelpAge International	993,296	1,020,000	**2,013,296**
International Medical Corps	1,789,198	2,608,051	**4,397,249**
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	2,717,415	1,955,485	**4,672,900**
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)		650,000	**650,000**
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	655,000	1,271,045	**1,926,045**
Norwegian Church Aid	4,100,000	3,900,000	**8,000,000**
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	9,150,000	5,730,000	**14,880,000**
Oxfam	6,708,052	3,923,558	**10,631,610**
Plan International (PI)	14,504,330	6,450,000	**20,954,330**
Rehabilitation and Development Organisation	1,235,000		**1,235,000**
Right to Play (RtP)	2,000,000	2,000,000	**4,000,000**
Save the Children International (SCI)	12,074,395	22,550,000	**34,624,395**
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	19,087,984	15,662,198	**34,750,182**
United Nations Development Programme	1,700,000	345,000	**2,045,000**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	151,552,372	108,321,046	**259,873,418**
United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)	14,850,000	5,820,000	**20,670,000**
World Food Programme	106,177,636	68,095,703	**174,273,339**
ZOA	2,300,000	1,250,000	**3,550,000**
GRAND TOTAL	**374,917,926**	**278,042,999**	652,960,925

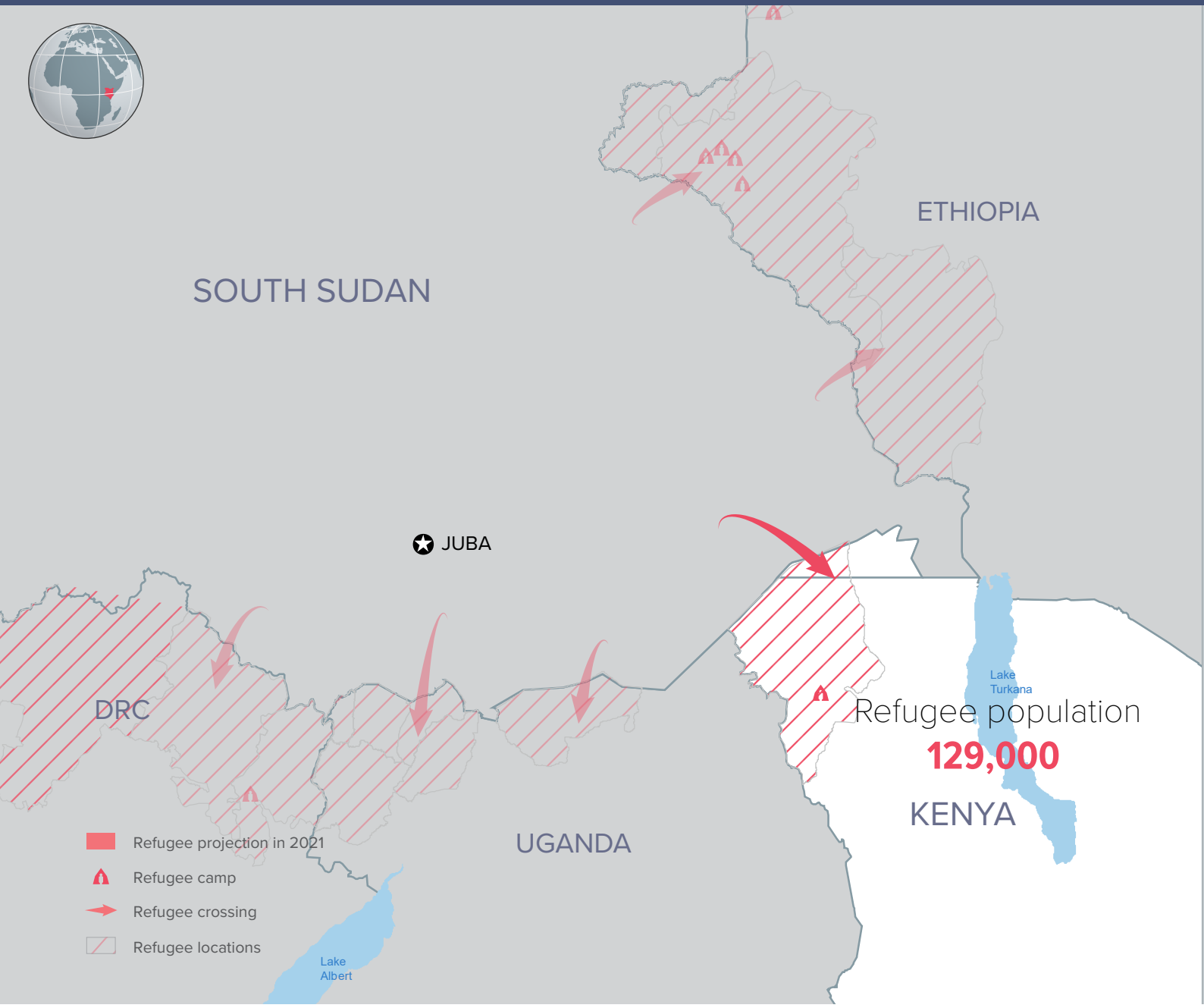
KENYA

2021 PLANNED RESPONSE

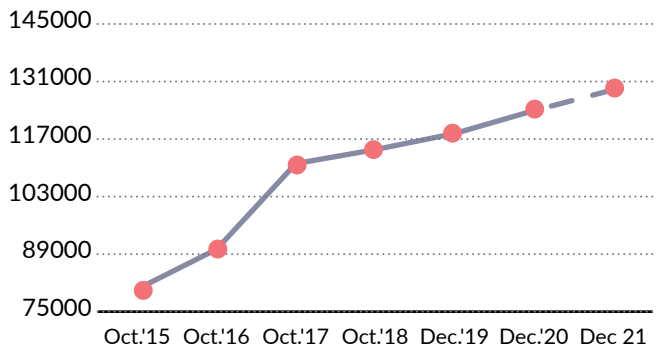
129,000
PROJECTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY 2021

US$ 110.5 M
REQUIREMENTS 2021

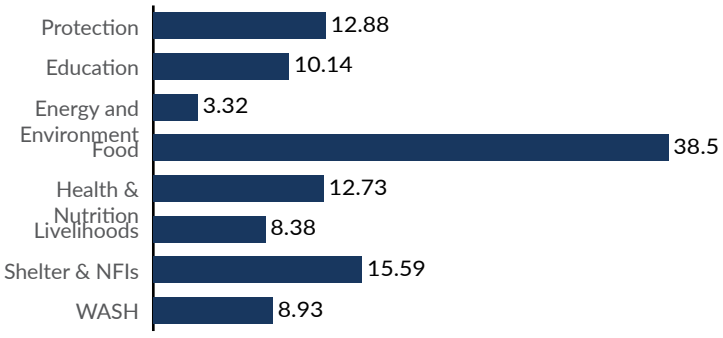
24
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2021



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2021



2021 Requirements | in millions US$



Background

Some 124,000 South Sudanese refugees are hosted in Kenya as of 31 December 2020. The majority live in the Kakuma camps and Kalobeyei settlement in Turkana County with smaller numbers in other areas. The Government of Kenya maintains an open-door asylum policy. Arrivals from South Sudan are likely to continue throughout 2021. The RRRP projects 7,000 new arrivals to Kenya in 2021, bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees hosted in the country to about 129,000 by the end of 2021. These figures also factor in about 2,000 returns to South Sudan over the same period and new births.

In Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlement, RRP partners and the Government's response are focusing on the inclusion of refugees in the socio-economic development plans together with the host community in line with the multi-year framework under the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISEDP) in Turkana West (2015). The continued success of the KISEDP requires significant advocacy for inclusion and investment in existing national services to cater for the refugees, as well as development projects and infrastructure in the refugee-hosting counties.

Despite progress on inclusion in national services and inclusion in local development plans, the Government's encampment policy remains in effect, meaning refugees must live in the camps and are required to obtain authorization to leave the camps. Failure to do so exposes them to potential legal action. From April 2019, the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) started to issue movement passes through the Kiosk Automated Services and Information (KASI) tool; as of 31 December 2019, the total number of movement passes issued amounted to 2,257. In 2020, only 535 movement passes were issued as greater restrictions on movements were imposed due to COVID-19

Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2021
South Sudanese refugees	123,921	126,000
Host Community	44,000	44,000

Sex	00 - 04 years	05 - 11 years	12 - 17 years	18 - 59 years	60+ years	Grand Total
Female	6,751	14,848	11,409	24,144	1223	58,375
Male	7,078	16,585	16,381	25,139	410	65,593
Grand Total	13,829	31,433	27,790	49,283	1,633	123,968

pandemic. The main objective of KASI is to: 1) allow refugees to have access to key information in the files with UNHCR; 2) provide flexibility to refugees to seek appointment for various services according to their own schedules; 3) remove barriers in accessing information and services by refugees 4) inform resource allocation.

The prevention, response and mitigation of the impacts of COVID-19 on the health, protection and socio-economic well-being of refugees and host communities remains a key priority within the humanitarian response outlined in the RRRP. Gains made on self-reliance and resilience under the KISEDP also need to be preserved and accelerated. In this regard, the combined implementation of the KISEDP and the RRRP are an example of the humanitarian-development nexus and both require appropriate support.

Needs Analysis

The need for efficient and effective emergency life-saving services - protection, food, water and hygiene, shelter and Core-Relief Items (CRI), stabilization of malnourished[1] or critically ill refugees and accelerated learning programmes[2] - persists. Vulnerable refugees face risks that require enhanced protection responses, with focus on GBV[3], persons with disabilities[4], alternative care systems, unaccompanied and separated children, women and youth. Progress is being made in integrating refugees into national services in the sectors of education, child protection services, health and WASH[5]. However, additional effort is required to build sustainable national capacity in the refugee hosting areas and to increase inclusion and coverage.

Community initiatives and promotion of peaceful coexistence also need to be strengthened[6].

1 The Standard Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) done in 2019 indicated a global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 8.2% and 9.5% in Kalobeyei settlement and Kakuma camp respectively. The rate of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) stood at 1.1% and 0.4% in Kalobeyei settlement and Kakuma camp. This GAM rate indicate that the situation is of medium public health concern. There is hence a need for sustained public health and nutrition interventions to avoid reaching emergency levels which is associated with high risk of increased mortality among children below five years.

2 According to the data of Education Management Information System in Kakuma and Kalobeyei in March 2020, 46% of enrolled students are over-age for their grades demonstrating the need for accelerated education programmes.

3 According to the data extracted from GBVIMS, the number of SGBV cases reported among the South Sudanese refugee population dropped in 2020 by 34% compared to 2019 (from 319 to 209). At the same time in community consultations refugee women reported increase in GBV and particularly domestic violence due to COVID-19 limitations, schools closures and loss of income. The drop in reported cases is thus likely due to underreporting that can be linked to new barriers to access to reproductive health services and in person counseling by protection actors during the COVID-19 period.

4 A survey conducted by Humanity and Inclusion in 2019 in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement indicates 31.6% of disability prevalence, which is higher than the WHO standards by at least 15% for any given population surveyed – among the 3,058-sample population surveyed. Persons with disabilities face broader challenges in access to service providers and information sharing on services. There is a need to promote full and equal access by mainstreaming services for persons with disabilities across sectors.

5 The 2019 Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei Settlement found that 99.8% of the respondents collected water from protected water sources in the entire camp at an average of 17.4 l/p/d. The survey also indicated that there was a total of 12,300 latrines in Kakuma refugee camp out of which 11,399 are Household (HH) latrines and 901 are communal latrines. This was against a population of 153,593 users yielding a 33.24% latrine coverage and a 1:12 latrine user ratio in Kakuma refugee camps. Further assessment from the households indicated that 87.6% of the households in Kakuma and Kalobeyei defecate in a latrine/toilet as most of the respondents could access a family latrine as reported by 86.7% of the households interviewed that they either had their own HH latrine or shared with other families that had HH latrines. However, 14.1% of those interviewed reported practicing Open Defecation (OD) which included defecating in the bushes especially at night. 83.78% of those interviewed reported having regular access to soap mainly from monthly distributions.

6 The 2019 participatory assessment revealed that 61% of the respondents do not feel involved in decision-making pro-

In order to promote self-reliance, the focus on youth in terms of livelihoods and resilience-building projects, promotion of business opportunities, developing individual skills of refugees and facilitating access to markets will continue.

Response Strategy and Priorities

The 2021 response in Kenya will focus on:

1. Providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to South Sudanese refugees as well as advancing the Global Compact on Refugees by the Government. RRP partners will continue working with the Government to ensure the successful implementation of the KISEDP[7];
2. Maintaining asylum space in its humanitarian and civilian character, strengthening national asylum management systems and supporting the creation of a conducive environment that promotes long-term sustainable solutions;
3. Strengthening protection services including working with national and county officials to build their capacity for response in child and youth protection, and GBV-related activities;

cesses for the community. While only 46% of the respondents are aware of the existing conflict resolutions mechanisms, 90% of those respondents who have used the conflict resolutions mechanisms find them effective, an encouraging indication to further promote social cohesion through a community-based approach. COVID-19 exacerbated the situation in 2020, delaying elections in Kakuma camp and imposing limits on community gatherings.

7 In 2015, UNHCR and the Government of Kenya agreed with the Turkana County Government to develop an integrated settlement that would help to decongest Kakuma refugee camps while simultaneously promoting the self-reliance and peaceful co-existence of refugees and host communities by providing them with better livelihood opportunities and improving socio-economic conditions; reducing dependence on humanitarian aid and preparing the refugees for durable solutions. The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISEDP) is co-led by the County Government and UNHCR, with support from the central government, the World Bank, other UN agencies and international partners.

2021 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN KENYA

- Action Africa Help International
- Association for Aid and Relief Japan
- AIC-K / Johanniter
- Danish Church Aid
- Danish Refugee Council
- Don Bosco
- Film Aid International
- Finn Church Aid
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- International Rescue Committee
- IsraAid
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- Lutheran World Federation
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Peace Winds Japan
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- Windle International Kenya
- World Food Programme
- World Vision International

4. Strengthening access to multi-sectoral services and continuing to support increased use of refugee community-based organizations for delivery of certain services, while expanding the use of cash interventions for shelter, core relief items, energy, water and sanitation;
5. Building the resilience and self-reliance of both refugees and host communities through close engagement with the Government and development actors to facilitate access to agriculture development, promoting entrepreneurship, access to financial services, business opportunities, new technologies and trainings; and
6. Advocating for complementary solutions pathways, such as education scholarships, labour mobility and community sponsorship beyond solely the traditional option of resettlement. Assistance for voluntary repatriation will be provided when feasible.

Partnership and Coordination

Within the framework of the RRRP response, the focus of the partnership structures will be on those partners that can facilitate the integration of services in the camps, as well as the socio-economic inclusion of refugees within county-led plans. With the possible enactment of a new Refugee Bill during the second half of 2021, RRP partners will work with the Government on the operationalization of the law and the development of a national refugee policy.

In line with the Global Compact for Refugees and the Refugee Coordination Model, coordination for implementation is led by the Government of Kenya with the support of UNHCR. Coordination arrangements involve the robust leadership and participation of government entities, UN sister agencies, international and national NGOs, civil society members, development actors and private sector at national and county levels. Close collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team will also continue.

Inter-agency coordination meetings will be held regularly in Nairobi and at Kakuma. Coordination for response at sub-county level will be done through the existing government led thematic groups set up at Kakuma and Lodwar (Turkana County) under the KISEDP.

In line with the GCR approach and working closely with the Government, RRP partners will align their implementation arrangements, deliver services directly through cash as feasible, and advance implementation through community-based organizations in addition to the established NGO partners.

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Financial Requirements

By Organization and Year - 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Action Africa Help International	514,066	200,000	**714,066**
AIC-K/Johanitter Internal Assistance		268,348	**268,348**
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)	580,000	368,500	**948,500**
DanChurchAid (DCA)	800,000	261,352	**1,061,352**
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	1,445,771	2,223,000	**3,668,771**
Don Bosco	392,611	270,550	**663,161**
Film Aid Kenya	56,458	249,947	**306,405**
Finn Church Aid (FCA)	70,000	450,000	**520,000**
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,500,000	1,548,103	**3,048,103**
Food for the Hungry (FH)	60,000		**60,000**
Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	226,000	1,200,000	**1,426,000**
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	1,645,000	2,274,423	**3,919,423**
IsraAid	600,000	328,537	**928,537**
Johanniter	656,500		**656,500**
Kenya Red Cross Society	3,637,655	3,644,536	**7,282,191**
LKAD	2,082,582		**2,082,582**
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	1,086,924	2,146,377	**3,233,301**
National Council of Churches of Kenya	5,780,232	2,439,530	**8,219,762**
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	820,000	1,974,587	**2,794,587**
Peace Winds Japan	1,200,000	584,000	**1,784,000**
Refugee Consortium of Kenya	264,597	1,491,500	**1,756,097**
Relief International	300,000		**300,000**
SNV Netherlands Development Organisation	300,600	150,000	**450,600**
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	2,502,000	2,445,085	**4,947,085**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	47,250,155	43,057,063	**90,307,218**
Windle International Kenya	850,000	1,818,763	**2,668,763**
World Food Programme	31,330,000	40,830,000	**72,160,000**
World Vision International (WVI)	96,048	246,648	**342,696**
GRAND TOTAL	**106,047,199**	**110,470,849**	**216,518,048**

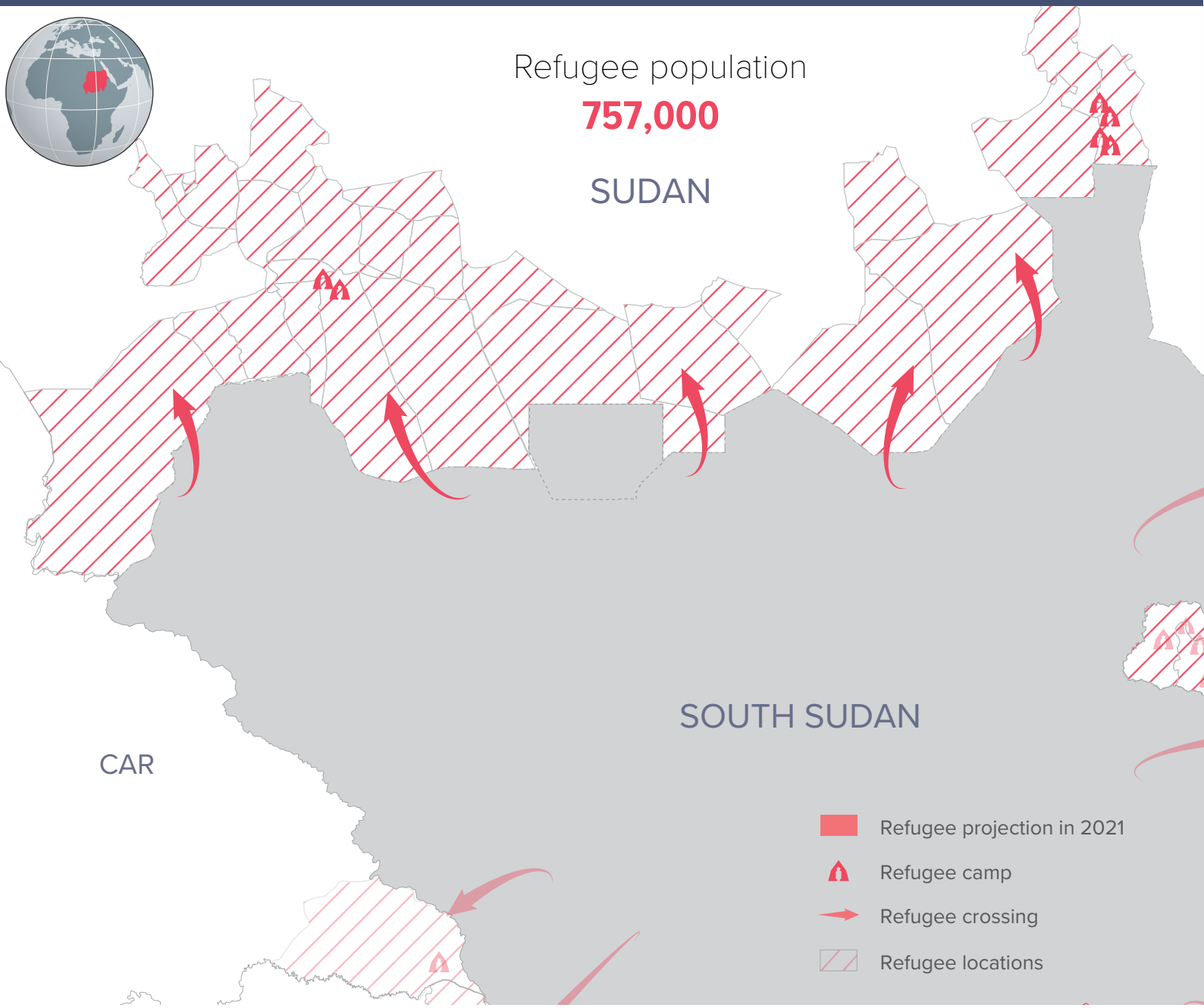
SUDAN

2021 PLANNED RESPONSE

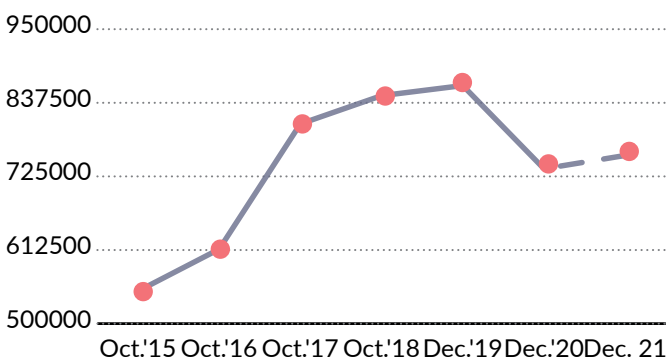
757,000
PROJECTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY 2021

US$ 305 M
REQUIREMENTS 2021

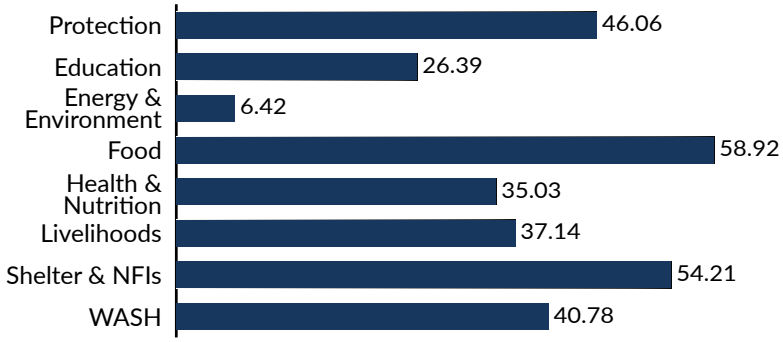
34
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2021



Refugee Population Trends 2015/2021



2021 Requirements | in millions US$



Background

Sudan is among the largest host countries of South Sudanese refugees, with over 736,000 refugees[1] reported across the country. This includes over 340,000 who fled to Sudan since the outbreak of conflict in South Sudan in 2013. An additional estimated 389,000 South Sudanese have been recorded by various government and UN sources, most of whom were living in Sudan prior to the conflict in South Sudan and are recognized by the Government as refugees, because they cannot safely return home. More than half of the reported individuals have been registered by the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) and UNHCR. The Government of Sudan estimates that the actual number of South Sudanese refugees in-country is higher; however, this requires further verification.

Despite closure of the borders due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of Sudan has maintained an open border policy, allowing safe and unrestricted access to its territory for South Sudanese refugees. The country continues to receive new refugee arrivals through more than 14 different crossing points along the 2,000 km border into White Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur and South Darfur States. North Darfur, North Kordofan and Khartoum States also receive refugees moving onward in search of livelihoods opportunities. From January to December 2020 an additional 18,905 arrived despite COVID-19 restrictions. RRP partners are planning for over 20,000 new arrivals in Sudan during 2021 (and about 7000 returns) leading to a total projected population of 763,000 by the end of the year.

Approximately 193,000 refugees reside in nine camps in White Nile and two camps in East Darfur, where overcrowding and congestion remain serious concerns, with the capacity in all camps currently overstretched. Meanwhile, over 70 per cent of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan reside in more than 100 out-of-camp settlements, mainly in Kordofan and Darfur states, as well as in Khartoum. Refugees are often living alongside host communities in remote and underdeveloped areas with limited infrastructure and basic services. In the seventh year of the response, there is a need to move beyond emergency assistance to focus on longer-term solutions, resilience and self-reliance for refugees living in camps and out-of-camp, as well as continued support for host communities to strengthen peaceful co-existence.

The Government of Sudan has undergone profound political reforms which seek to advance durable solutions for refugees as well as their host communities. UNHCR will play a catalytic role to raise awareness and mobilize financial and technical support from all relevant stakeholders. Systematized protection monitoring and high-quality protection data and analysis, will serve to inform a range of actors in their durable solutions decision-making and programming. As the economy strengthens, opportunities to form partnerships with the private sector to benefit refugees, IDPs and returnees will emerge.

1 *Statistics on South Sudanese refugees are as of 31 December 2020*

Coordination with the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in Sudan (UNITAMS) and continued progress in the peace negotiations is likely to produce opportunities to access the two states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, which are host to South Sudanese refugees.

Projected Beneficiary Population

As of 31 December 2020, Sudan hosts 736,685 refugees from South Sudan. Due to the ongoing instability in South Sudan and continuous movements across the border as well as population growth, UNHCR projects an increase of 20,627 South Sudanese refugees in 2021 reaching 757,312 by the end of 2021.

	Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020
South Sudanese refugees	736,685	757,000
Host Community	193,000	193,000

Sex	0-17 years	18 - 59 years	60+ years	Total
Female	198,905	169,437	14,734	383,076
Male	198,905	139,970	14,734	353,609
Total	**397,810**	**309,407**	**29,468**	**736,685**

Population distribution statistics are based on registered individuals only

Needs Analysis

Case management gaps, lack of documentation and birth registration are drivers of vulnerability, and only about 44 per cent of the refugee caseload[2] is biometrically registered. Without individual documentation, South Sudanese refugees run the risk of becoming stateless. Limited access to livelihoods opportunities combined with impacts of the economic situation are further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and flooding. This has affected the purchasing power of refugees, increased tensions with host communities and heightened reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

Over half of the refugee population in Sudan are under 18 years old and a significant number are unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Children's vulnerabilities have been further exacerbated by COVID-19. Children – and in particular UASC, (many of whom require family reunification support, alternative care arrangements and assistance) – continue to remain at heightened risk of harassment, exploitation, neglect and abuse. Limited livelihoods opportunities coupled with high levels of poverty are also a cause for the large number of out of school

2 *Those who are above the age of 5 years are eligible for the biometric identity management system (BIMS).*

refugee children. As a result, many children are exposed to child labour, early marriage, and onward movement, including smuggling and trafficking. Effective identification, assessment, and targeted support to at-risk children remains limited and is further compounded by the lack of specialised child protection services, particularly in remote areas. Access to birth registration continues to be a challenge in most locations, placing refugee children born in Sudan at significant risk of statelessness.

COVID-19 has particularly affected education with significant school drop-outs and low enrolment rates, prevalence of child labour, early marriage and other child protection issues, as well as risks of GBV. Just 67 per cent of school-aged children are enrolled in school, and retention rates are low. Lack of school classrooms, water and sanitation facilities remain a gap that has been exacerbated by COVID-19 measures, such as using schools as isolation centres. In addition, COVID-19 prevention measures will require the adoption of new teaching methods.

Water supply quantities average 14 litres per person per day across the response, with just seven litres per person per day in some areas, well below the global standard. From January 2020 to date, no refugee family consistently received sufficient soap, which undermines the effectiveness of hygiene promotion and prevention of waterborne diseases. Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, and the need to regularly wash hands with soap, access to soap has remained a major challenge due to funding constraints. Despite some progress, latrine coverage has been greatly affected by flooding. This has resulted in collapses of the available few latrines. Open defecation remains a serious issue, and the rate of hand washing is low due to gaps in water and soap supply.

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The health and nutrition status of many refugees is still poor, and sustainable screening services at border points and reception centres remain a challenge. The Standard Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted in White Nile, East Darfur, South and West Kordofan indicate 'critical' rates (>15 per cent) of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (>3 per cent) among children 6 to 59 months of age. The SENS also indicate high rates of anaemia (>40 per cent) among children and women (aged 15-49 years), as well as low antenatal service and measles immunization and Vitamin A supplementation coverage for refugees in all above-mentioned refugee-hosting states. Food insecurity is a key driver of poor nutrition status, exacerbated by pipeline breaks and ration cuts. Those living in camps and large out-of-camp settlements remain largely dependent on monthly food assistance. Access to fresh vegetables, fruits and animal source products remains a challenge, which negatively impacts the overall nutritional status of the refugee population.

Refugees are dependent on wood for cooking, housing and lighting. However, only few households are able to purchase firewood, mainly by selling food rations. Reliance on firewood has also led to forest degradation, increasing host community tensions. There remains an ongoing need for new and replenishment distributions of shelter and core relief items in camps and out-of-camp settlements, while construction of transitional and durable shelter has yet to be widely rolled-out.

Most refugee-hosting communities are in remote and underdeveloped parts of the country, with high levels of poverty, poor infrastructure and limited basic services. The response is further challenged by Sudan's ongoing economic crisis. Services such as health centres, water systems and schools, particularly those being shared with refugees in out-of-camp locations, need strengthening or expansion in order to support community resilience and peaceful coexistence. To this end, there is also a need for host community livelihoods opportunities alongside refugees, and interventions are needed to prevent or reverse environmental degradation linked to refugee sites.

Response Strategy and Priorities

The strategy in 2021 will focus on achieving the following objectives:

1. Providing protection and basic services assistance for new arrivals;
2. Addressing ongoing and unmet protection and basic services needs among the existing refugee caseload and improving service provision to meet sectoral standards; and
3. Contributing towards building self-reliance among refugees, resilience of host communities and sustainability of interventions across the response.

This includes continued support to strengthening Sudan's protection environment and support for civil, social and economic rights of South Sudanese refugees. The response strategy is aligned with the nine Government of Sudan pledges at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum and the Global Compact on Refugees. The nine pledges cover a

continuation of the open-door policy, integration of refugees in education and health systems, increased self-reliance and access to work for refugees. Although the formalization of the pledges into legislation is ongoing, discussions with line Ministries have started in 2020 to support education and health systems where they exist and facilitate access for refugees. Additionally, the response will increase its focus on sustainable energy and environment and move towards more durable infrastructure and sustainability of interventions

Partnership and Coordination

In close coordination with the Government of Sudan at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR coordinates the response for South Sudanese refugees, with its counterpart, the Government of Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees. In addition, the refugee response will actively seek linkages to development programmes in partnership with the World Bank Group, UN agencies and other development actors.

The Refugee Coordination Model is applied in Sudan. At federal level, the Refugee Consultation Forum is the main forum for refugee coordination, under UNHCR's leadership and in support of the Government's efforts. The Refugee Consultation Forum includes technical advisory groups for the sectors of Protection, Health and Nutrition, WASH, Livelihoods and Education. Refugee Working Groups have been established at field level in all states hosting South

2021 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTENERS IN SUDAN

- ADRA
- Alight
- Almanar
- Alsalam Organization for Rehabiliation and Development
- Alshrooq Organization for Social and Cultural Development
- Business and Professional Women Organization
- CAFOD
- CARE International
- Concern Worldwide (CWW)
- COOPI
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Global Aid Hand
- Hope and Homes for Children Organization
- Islamic Relief Worldwide
- JASMAR Human Security Organization
- Medair
- Mercy Corps
- NADA
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Plan International (PI)
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- Sudanese Organization for Relief and Recovery
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Peace Organization
- Welthungerhilfe
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Vision International (WVI)

Sudanese refugees. Overall, more than 45 UN, NGO and government partners contribute to the South Sudanese refugee response, with 38 partners having joined the 2021 Country Refugee Response Plan laying out the inter-agency assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the Government.

The Sudan chapter of the Refugee Response Plan South Sudan situation is together with the Interagency Refugee Emergency Response Plan for the influx from Ethiopia incorporated in the 2021 Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan. The 2021 Country Refugee Response Plan, on the other hand is reflected in the 2021 Sudan HRP in the Refugee Chapter and includes all refugees that are hosted by Sudan.

Financial Requirements

By Organization and Year - 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
ADRA	3,235,900	1,601,000	**4,836,900**
Alight	6,457,780	1,725,000	**8,182,780**
Almanar	500,000	2,300,000	**2,800,000**
Alsalam Organization for Rehabiliation and Development		187,950	**187,950**
Alshrooq Organization for Social and Cultural Development		256,000	**256,000**
Business and Professional Women Organization		227,000	**227,000**
CAFOD	922,100	600,000	**1,522,100**
CARE International	3,035,000	750,000	**3,785,000**
Concern Worldwide (CWW)	975,000	1,089,100	**2,064,100**
COOPI	625,226	914,485	**1,539,711**
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)		9,781,366	**9,781,366**
Food and Agriculture Organization	4,325,000	3,597,972	**7,922,972**
Global Aid Hand	440,000	899,151	**1,339,151**
Hope and Homes for Children Organization		699,500	**699,500**
Islamic Relief Worldwide	3,470,000	2,188,000	**5,658,000**
JASMAR Human Security Organization		516,938	**516,938**
Medair		857,587	**857,587**
Mercy Corps	1,150,000	550,000	**1,700,000**
NADA	777,820	342,770	**1,120,590**

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Norwegian Church Aid	2,255,780	820,000	**3,075,780**
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	140,000	19,300,000	**19,440,000**
Oxfam	4,271,540		**4,271,540**
Plan International (PI)	3,272,845	4,121,150	**7,393,995**
Relief International	1,000,000		**1,000,000**
Save the Children International (SCI)	850,000	4,400,000	**5,250,000**
Sudanese Organization for Relief and Recovery		550,000	**550,000**
UMORD	1,026,623		**1,026,623**
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	31,307,161	17,698,744	**49,005,905**
United Nations Development Programme	22,389,000	17,660,500	**40,049,500**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	141,515,083	130,941,897	**272,456,980**
United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)	3,500,000	6,050,000	**9,550,000**
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	2,488,500	3,147,173	**5,635,673**
United Peace Organization	267,200	346,000	**613,200**
Welthungerhilfe	1,475,000	862,343	**2,337,343**
World Food Programme	107,475,621	60,155,700	**167,631,321**
World Health Organization (WHO)	8,571,000	8,500,000	**17,071,000**
World Vision International (WVI)	2,686,938	1,314,488	**4,001,426**
GRAND TOTAL	**360,406,117**	**304,951,814**	**665,357,930**

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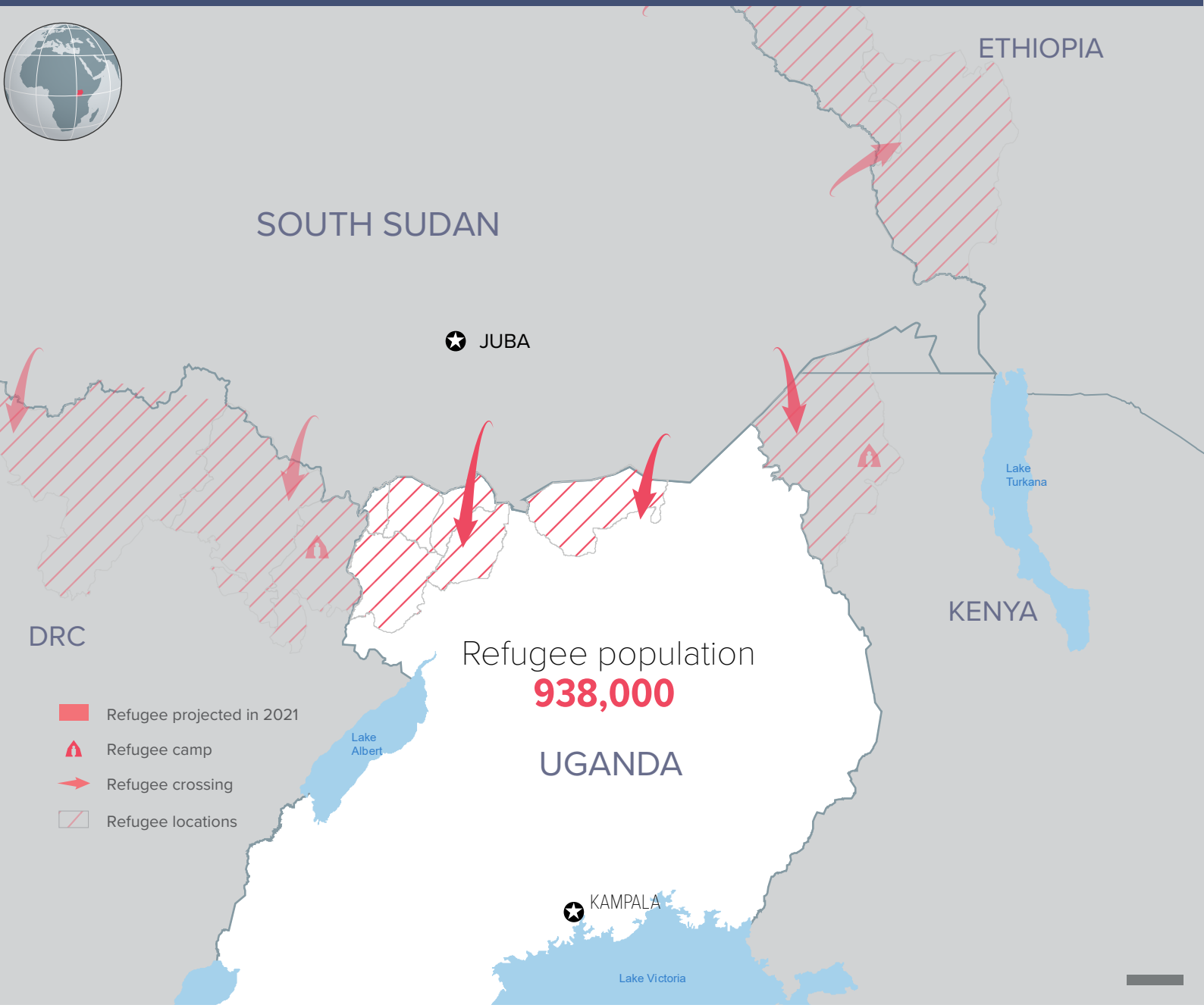
UGANDA

2021 PLANNED RESPONSE

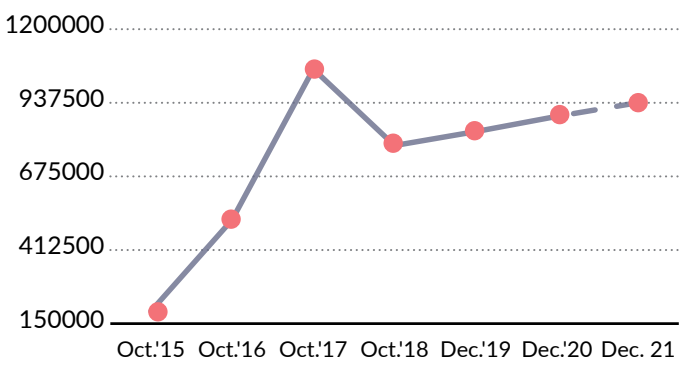
938,000
PROJECTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY 2021

US$ 478.4 M
REQUIREMENTS 2021

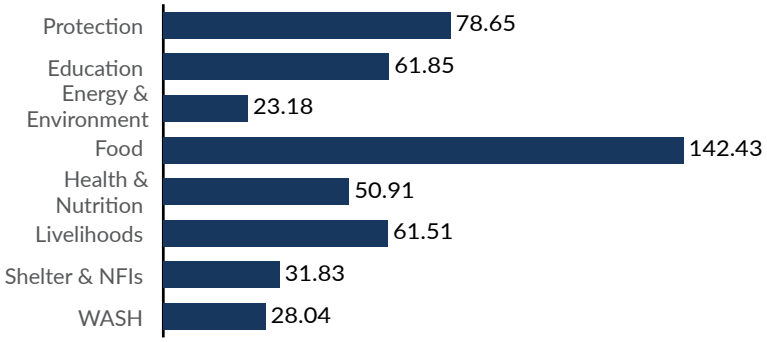
56
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2021



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2021



2021 Requirements | in millions US$



Background

Uganda is hosting the highest number of refugees in Africa with more than 1.4 million refugees. Thirteen of Uganda's 134 districts host most refugees. The vast majority (94 per cent) live in settlements alongside the local communities, including 57 per cent in northern Uganda or West Nile (Adjumani, Yumbe, Madi Okollo, Terego, Obongi, Lamwo and Koboko), 24 per cent in southwestern Uganda or South West (Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Isingiro) and 13 per cent in central Uganda or Mid-West (Kiryandongo and Kikuube). 6 per cent of the refugee population lives in Kampala. As of 31 December 2020, Uganda is home to over 889,000 refugees from South Sudan.

With the refugee influxes from South Sudan likely to continue throughout 2021, the RRRP projects some 30,000 new arrivals to Uganda in 2021, bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees hosted in the country to about 938,000 by the end of 2021. These figures also factor in about 20,000 returns to South Sudan and population growth over the same period. Host populations in refugee hosting sub counties are estimated to increase from 2,437,100 in 2020 to 2,509,400 by end of 2021.

Uganda's favorable protection environment for refugees is grounded in the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations. These legislations allow refugees freedom of movement, the right to work, establish businesses, own property and access national services, including primary and secondary education and health care. Through its Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA), Uganda pursues a non-encampment policy to refugee protection and assistance. Refugees are provided with a plot of land for housing and cultivation and can settle alongside their host communities. In the Mid-West and South-West, the lands belong to the Government while in the North and West Nile they belong to the communities.

The Government of Uganda has been implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) since March 2017 and the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) to address the needs of refugee and host

Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2021
South Sudanese refugees	889,054	938,000
Host Community*	1,506,000	1,506,000

Sex	0-4 years	5-11 years	12-17 years	18-59 years	60+ years	Grand Total
Female	65,427	121,314	84,536	176,851	17,824	465,952
Male	65,587	124,109	92,933	132,589	7,877	423,095
Grand Total	**131,014**	**245,423**	**177,469**	**309,440**	**25,701**	**889,047**

communities. Application of the CRRF in Uganda places a strong focus on self-reliance of refugees and host communities and strengthening local service delivery for both. Following the implementation of the “National Plan of Action to implement the GCR and its CRRF 2018-2020” a new two-year plan will be launched in the first quarter of 2021 to provide further direction and guidance.

Over the past 3 years, to align the humanitarian response to Government sector priorities and policies, the Government of Uganda has developed comprehensive refugee response plans. The Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP), the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (HSIRRP), the Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan (WESRRP) and the Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP) are in place, whereas the Sustainable Energy Response Plan (SERP) is under development. With its National Development Plan III (2020/21 - 2024/25), the Government of Uganda has fully included refugees in national planning and statistics.

Needs Analysis

Despite Uganda’s favorable protection environment, refugees are faced with numerous protection challenges due to the magnitude of forced displacement and growing vulnerabilities, compounded by diminishing resources and strained essential social services in refugee-hosting districts. Recent food cuts and COVID-19 measures have posed additional challenges for refugees in terms of their livelihoods and food security.

By 30 September, RRP partners provided targeted support to 77,922 South Sudanese refugees with special needs in 2020, as well as 27,543 South Sudanese children identified to be in need of case management services. Nevertheless, the needs were much higher even before COVID-19 hit Uganda.

Limited police presence, the drastic reduction of mobile court sessions and legal representation hindered access to justice for persons of concern. The limited number of case workers to conduct timely identification and monitoring of interventions for children-at-risk and survivors of GBV affected the response. Further, lack of funding for programs for adolescents and out of school youth and limited psychosocial support for the refugees remained a concern. While refugee children completed their primary education, the majority were unable to proceed with their secondary education.

Minimum standards in public health, nutrition, WASH, shelter, site planning, environment and energy were not achieved, mainly because of resource constraints given the scale of the refugee and host community population. Critical unmet needs comprise support to health service delivery, investment in infrastructure improvement and development, provision of domestic energy and overall environment conservation efforts. Despite investments for self-reliance by humanitarian and development actors, more needs to be done.

The COVID-19 crisis presented an extraordinary challenge for international protection of refugees, following the temporary suspension of admission of new asylum-seekers into the country. The movement restrictions limited availability of essential care and support to refugees and led to disruptions of existing learning systems, social networks, and support mechanisms.

With only 40 per cent of funding received for the South Sudan situation at country level in 2020, RRP partners continued to face enormous challenges in stabilizing existing programmes and meeting the minimum standards of service provision, let alone investing in long-term and more sustainable interventions. Notably, severe underfunding compromised the quality of child protection and education, and the capacity to fully provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (GBV).

Response Strategy and Priorities

The Uganda 2020-2021 Country RRP serves as the joint strategy setting, needs assessment and resource mobilization tool for all UN and NGO partners of the refugee response. It builds on the 2019-2020 RRP to include the reality of COVID-19 and related response interventions, as well as to extend the plan until the end of 2021. The Uganda RRP is consistent with the following national and international frameworks:

- The Constitution of Uganda;
- The Uganda Refugee Act and Regulations;
- The 1951 Refugee Convention, and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention;

2021 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTENERS IN UGANDA

- Action Against Hunger (ACF)
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- Alight
- Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)
- Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants (CAFOMI)
- CARE International
- Caritas Uganda
- Catholic Organization for Relied and Development Aid (CORDAID)
- Catholic Relief Services
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)
- COSMESS
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Finn Church Aid (FCA)
- Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Food for the Hungry (FH)
- Hope Health Action East Africa (HHA)
- Humane Africa Mission(HAM)
- Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- IMPACT Initiatives/REACH
- Inter-church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO)
- International Aid Services (IAS)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- IsraAid
- Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
- Johanniter
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Malteser International
- Médecins du Monde (MDM)
- Medical Teams International (MTI)
- Mercy Corps
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam
- Plan International (PI)
- Right to Play (RtP)
- Samaritan's Purse (SP)
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- Self Help Africa
- TPO Uganda
- Trocaire
- Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- UN-WOMEN
- War Child Canada (WCC)
- War Child Holland (WCH)
- Water Mission Uganda (WMU)
- Welthungerhilfe
- Windle International Uganda
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Vision International (WVI)
- ZOA

- IGAD regional declarations on refugee matters;
- The Global Compact on Refugees and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

The five main objectives are:

1. Uganda's asylum space is maintained, equal and unhindered access to territory is preserved and the Government's emergency preparedness and response capacity is progressively strengthened;
2. The Government of Uganda owns protection processes that promote the full enjoyment of rights, and international protection standards throughout the displacement cycle are efficient and fair;
3. The refugee response paradigm in Uganda has progressively shifted from care and maintenance to inclusion and self-reliance through development of individual and community capacities and the promotion of a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities;
4. Refugees progressively benefit from provision of inclusive basic social services, including health, education, child protection, water and sanitation, provided by national authorities in refugee hosting districts; and
5. Refugees are well on their path to access durable solutions. They are either able to return voluntarily to their countries of origin, or have found third country solutions, or start attaining socio-economic opportunities similar to hosting communities in Uganda, including ability to exercise their full range of rights.

In order to address the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the food ration cuts and a decreased level of humanitarian funding, Uganda's RRP partners are using innovations to create alternative livelihood opportunities, inject cash into the micro economy, and mitigate food insecurity and negative coping mechanisms. To increase their income, refugee tailors across Uganda's refugee settlements produce face masks, which RRP partners are buying for distribution in the settlements. Refugees are also involved in labour intensive activities in construction and environmental conservation activities, such as road rehabilitation and tree growing. In November 2020, RRP partners launched a commercial farm for refugees and host communities in Adjumani district in Northern Uganda, as part of its strategy to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 on Ugandans and South Sudanese refugees. This will create hundreds of new jobs for refugees and host communities and create income, increase food security and promote peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities.

Partnership and Coordination

The refugee response in Uganda is led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) which provides the over-arching policy and coordination framework with the CRRF serving as a holistic approach to pursue and achieve an all-inclusive response. The coordination is at different levels:

- Leadership level: co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM), and UNHCR;
- Inter-agency, country level (UN and development partner operational focal points, NGO country directors): co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM and Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)) and UNHCR;
- Technical sector level: co-led by Government, UN and NGO partners for each sector;

- District/settlement level (inter-agency and sector structures): OPM, District Local Governments (DLGs), and UNHCR co-chair.

A Country Refugee Response Plan was developed for Uganda, laying out the inter-agency 2020-2021 assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the Government. Under the overall leadership of OPM, the role of Line Ministries and district authorities in the coordination of the refugee response has been further strengthened in 2020 with Sector Ministries having established multi-stakeholder Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of the comprehensive sector response plans.

The multi-stakeholder and whole-of-society refugee response comes together under the leadership of the CRRF Steering Group, which is co-led by the OPM and the Ministry of Local Government as a national arrangement to implement the GCR. This high-level Steering Group is the policy and main decision-making body for CRRF implementation and is responsible for coordinating leadership amongst key line ministries, as well as mobilizing resources from non-traditional actors in the refugee response to support the transition and integration of humanitarian-based services into Uganda's national service delivery system.

Financial Requirements
By Organization and Year - 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	1,787,600	1,200,000	**2,987,600**
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development		550,000	**550,000**
Alight	4,055,000	3,954,000	**8,009,000**
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)	612,299		**612,299**
Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)	1,550,000	1,420,000	**2,970,000**
Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants (CAFOMI)	1,777,290	1,779,067	**3,556,357**
CARE International	780,312	378,000	**1,158,312**
Caritas Uganda	858,965	836,115	**1,695,080**
Catholic Organization for Relied and Development Aid	1,103,236	2,837,635	**3,940,871**
Catholic Relief Services	4,147,000	3,940,000	**8,087,000**
Community Technology Empowerment Network	40,000		**40,000**
Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)	1,165,000	1,350,000	**2,515,000**
COSMESS	65,520	185,000	**250,520**
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	5,286,127	5,400,000	**10,686,127**

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Finn Church Aid (FCA)	7,567,000	4,000,000	**11,567,000**
Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)	485,000	460,750	**945,750**
Food and Agriculture Organization	19,848,189	15,148,031	**34,996,220**
Food for the Hungry (FH)	1,450,000	1,120,000	**2,570,000**
Hope Health Action East Africa (HHA)	187,837	673,660	**861,497**
Humane Africa Mission(HAM)	3,170,000	3,950,000	**7,120,000**
Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)	120,000	500,000	**620,000**
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	1,351,000	1,280,000	**2,631,000**
IMPACT Initiatives/REACH	1,100,000	750,000	**1,850,000**
Inter-church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO)	1,625,000	2,480,000	**4,105,000**
International Aid Services (IAS)	10,669	10,669	**21,338**
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	5,744,646	4,015,704	**9,760,350**
IsraAid	143,421	137,778	**281,199**
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	611,349	632,756	**1,244,105**
Johanniter	850,000	2,200,000	**3,050,000**
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	7,477,372	10,194,806	**17,672,178**
Lutheran World Relief	90,000		**90,000**
Malteser International	3,140,939	919,038	**4,059,977**
Médecins du Monde (MDM)	2,002,553	834,375	**2,836,928**
Medical Teams International (MTI)	1,550,000	1,550,000	**3,100,000**
Mercy Corps	705,732	5,018	**710,750**
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	3,100,000	4,550,000	**7,650,000**
Oxfam	4,849,000	4,394,468	**9,243,468**
Peace Winds Japan	956,014		**956,014**
Plan International (PI)	1,864,961	1,072,434	**2,937,395**
Right to Play (RtP)	171,516	314,549	**486,065**
Samaritan's Purse (SP)	287,450	550,000	**837,450**
Save the Children International (SCI)	3,511,919	200,000	**3,711,919**
Self Help Africa	177,233	40,052	**217,285**
TPO Uganda	914,905	1,026,585	**1,941,490**
Trocaire	617,778	536,153	**1,153,931**

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)	140,670	114,520	**255,190**
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	23,201,778	9,020,596	**32,222,374**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	217,486,862	187,312,824	**404,799,686**
United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)	14,619,988	6,095,700	**20,715,688**
United Nations Office for Project Services	6,484,370		**6,484,370**
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	8,111,722	10,236,411	**18,348,133**
UN-WOMEN	862,388	621,549	**1,483,937**
War Child Canada (WCC)	3,021,960	9,505,968	**12,527,928**
War Child Holland (WCH)	992,914	751,228	**1,744,142**
Water Mission Uganda (WMU)	831,000	500,000	**1,331,000**
Welthungerhilfe	1,200,000	1,000,000	**2,200,000**
Windle International Uganda	393,559	391,658	**785,217**
World Food Programme	151,723,749	150,063,661	**301,787,410**
World Health Organization (WHO)	4,044,888	2,786,837	**6,831,725**
World Vision International (WVI)	5,942,291	9,534,115	**15,476,406**
ZOA	3,345,640	3,082,611	**6,428,251**
GRAND TOTAL	**541,313,611**	**478,394,321**	**1,019,707,932**

ANNEX

2021 Financial Requirements

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
DRC									
DRC	230,000								**230,000**
UN-FAO						1,900,000			**1,900,000**
UN-UNHCR	8,117,151	2,443,017	1,600,000		2,677,434	2,749,274	10,281,979	2,775,312	**30,644,165**
UN-WFP				6,600,000					**6,600,000**
DRC Total	8,347,151	2,443,017	1,600,000	6,600,000	2,677,434	4,649,274	10,281,979	2,775,312	**39,374,165**
Ethiopia									-
ACF				500,000	3,000,000				**3,500,000**
ANE			1,178,187				8,049,215	1,986,917	**11,214,319**
BCSG	686,414				90,180				**776,594**
CUAMM					1,200,000				**1,200,000**
CWW	100,000				1,000,000	1,000,000			**2,100,000**
DRC	800,000	200,000					500,000	300,000	**1,800,000**
GOAL					1,700,000				**1,700,000**
HelpAge	340,000				205,000	225,000	200,000	50,000	**1,020,000**
IMC	483,295				2,124,756				**2,608,051**
IRC	170,473				255,709			1,529,303	**1,955,485**
JRS	450,000					200,000			**650,000**
LWF	430,000		95,000		146,045	600,000			**1,271,045**
NCA	600,000		1,200,000		400,000	500,000		1,200,000	**3,900,000**
NRC	1,140,000	1,260,000			80,000	1,450,000	1,500,000	300,000	**5,730,000**
OXFAM	129,590			442,363		281,077		3,070,528	**3,923,558**

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
PI	3,200,000	2,500,000				250,000		500,000	**6,450,000**
RtP								2,000,000	**2,000,000**
SCI	7,892,500	10,147,500				4,510,000			**22,550,000**
UN-FAO			1,050,000			3,150,000			**4,200,000**
UN-IOM	570,000					250,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	**5,820,000**
UN-UNDP	345,000								**345,000**
UN-UNHCR	19,696,086	13,698,952	7,645,548	5,682,349	16,554,650	4,633,967	27,321,295	13,088,198	**108,321,046**
UN-UNICEF	2,207,962	4,500,000			2,203,554			6,750,682	**15,662,198**
UN-WFP		3,506,576	500,000	55,062,199	6,026,928	3,000,000			**68,095,703**
ZOA	250,000					1,000,000			**1,250,000**
Ethiopia Total	39,491,320	35,813,028	11,668,735	61,686,911	34,986,822	21,050,044	40,570,510	32,775,628	**278,042,999**
Kenya									-
AAHI						200,000			**200,000**
AAR		368,500							**368,500**
AIC-K-JUH					268,348				**268,348**
DB						270,550			**270,550**
DCA						261,352			**261,352**
DRC	1,290,000					933,000			**2,223,000**
FAK	89,412		37,432		72,118	50,985			**249,947**
FCA		450,000							**450,000**
GIZ						1,200,000			**1,200,000**
IRC					2,274,423				**2,274,423**
ISRAAID	328,537								**328,537**
KRCS					3,044,536			600,000	**3,644,536**
LWF	837,562	1,110,500				198,315			**2,146,377**

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
NCCK	842,000		32,510			65,020	1,500,000		**2,439,530**
NRC	354,194	500,000				250,000		870,393	**1,974,587**
PWJ							130,000	454,000	**584,000**
RCK	1,491,500								**1,491,500**
SNV NDO						150,000			**150,000**
UN-FAO						1,548,103			**1,548,103**
UN-UNHCR	6,772,033	4,342,526	3,246,866		4,949,826	2,927,651	13,963,710	6,854,451	**43,057,063**
UN-UNICEF	875,000	1,300,000			120,000			150,085	**2,445,085**
UN-WFP				38,500,000	2,000,000	330,000			**40,830,000**
WIK		1,818,763							**1,818,763**
WVI		246,648							**246,648**
Kenya Total	12,880,238	10,136,937	3,316,808	38,500,000	12,729,251	8,384,976	15,593,710	8,928,929	**110,470,849**
Sudan									-
ADRA			151,000			1,000,000		450,000	**1,601,000**
Alight	225,000				375,000	500,000	225,000	400,000	**1,725,000**
AMVO	300,000				2,000,000				**2,300,000**
AORD		187,950							**187,950**
AOSCD						256,000			**256,000**
BPWO						227,000			**227,000**
CAFOD						300,000		300,000	**600,000**
CARE					350,000			400,000	**750,000**
COOPI		121,800				206,867	285,818	300,000	**914,485**
CWW					630,000	186,300	72,800	200,000	**1,089,100**
DRC	1,451,366		1,000,000			2,000,000	4,130,000	1,200,000	**9,781,366**
GAH	500,000						399,151		**899,151**

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
HOPE						499,500		200,000	**699,500**
IRW	153,000	540,000			300,000	475,000	120,000	600,000	**2,188,000**
JASMAR						516,938			**516,938**
MC					190,000	200,000		160,000	**550,000**
Medair					400,000		232,456	225,131	**857,587**
NADA	342,770								**342,770**
NCA					200,000	150,000	220,000	250,000	**820,000**
NRC	2,000,000	1,800,000	1,000,000			8,000,000	3,500,000	3,000,000	**19,300,000**
PI	800,000	821,150	400,000		200,000	800,000	500,000	600,000	**4,121,150**
SCI	1,500,000	1,500,000			600,000			800,000	**4,400,000**
SORR	300,000					250,000			**550,000**
UN-FAO						3,597,972			**3,597,972**
UN-IOM						350,000	2,700,000	3,000,000	**6,050,000**
UN-UNDP			883,025			16,777,475			**17,660,500**
UN-UNFPA	944,152				2,203,021				**3,147,173**
UN-UNHCR	34,101,440	16,319,043	2,818,996		14,292,408		41,472,132	21,937,878	**130,941,897**
UN-UNICEF	3,362,004	5,100,740			3,150,000			6,086,000	**17,698,744**
UN-WFP				58,923,458	1,232,242				**60,155,700**
UN-WHO					8,500,000				**8,500,000**
UPO						196,000		150,000	**346,000**
WHH	20,000		165,000			159,000	292,900	225,443	**862,343**
WVI	63,300				403,412	489,696	58,080	300,000	**1,314,488**
Sudan Total	46,063,032	26,390,683	6,418,021	58,923,458	35,026,083	37,137,748	54,208,337	40,784,452	**304,951,814**
Uganda									**-**
ACF						1,200,000			**1,200,000**

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
ACTED						550,000			**550,000**
Alight	3,906,000					48,000			**3,954,000**
BRAC		20,000				1,400,000			**1,420,000**
CAFOMI	259,549		259,545			1,021,361		238,612	**1,779,067**
CARE	180,000		78,000			120,000			**378,000**
CARITAS	32,877		35,616			285,479		482,143	**836,115**
CESVI				1,000,000		350,000			**1,350,000**
CORDAID	500,000		900,000			900,000		537,635	**2,837,635**
COSMESS	35,000					150,000			**185,000**
CRS		1,230,000				550,000	1,560,000	600,000	**3,940,000**
DRC	3,500,000					50,000	1,800,000	50,000	**5,400,000**
FCA		4,000,000							**4,000,000**
FH		420,000			500,000	200,000			**1,120,000**
FRC		380,000				80,750			**460,750**
HAM			600,000		3,350,000				**3,950,000**
HHA	29,274				644,386				**673,660**
HI	300,000	710,000			270,000				**1,280,000**
HIJRA	300,000							200,000	**500,000**
IAS							10,669		**10,669**
ICCO						2,480,000			**2,480,000**
IMPACT							750,000		**750,000**
IRC	576,513	2,174,948			764,243	500,000			**4,015,704**
ISRAAID	137,778								**137,778**
JH					1,450,000			750,000	**2,200,000**
JRS	50,000	582,756							**632,756**

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
LWF	4,780,070		1,532,790			3,242,550	360,000	279,396	**10,194,806**
MC						5,018			**5,018**
MDM					834,375				**834,375**
MI		467,557	310,748					140,733	**919,038**
MTI					1,550,000				**1,550,000**
NRC	600,000	700,000	500,000	400,000		1,500,000	150,000	700,000	**4,550,000**
OXFAM	419,094	650,000	452,790			895,050		1,977,534	**4,394,468**
PI	236,148	801,286			35,000				**1,072,434**
RtP		314,549							**314,549**
SCI					200,000				**200,000**
SHA						40,052			**40,052**
SP	200,000					150,000		200,000	**550,000**
TPO	1,026,585								**1,026,585**
Trocaire	213,863					322,290			**536,153**
TTR	114,520								**114,520**
UN-FAO						15,148,031			**15,148,031**
UN-IOM	500,000		750,000		1,000,000	1,250,000	645,700	1,950,000	**6,095,700**
UN-UNFPA	6,251,178				3,985,233				**10,236,411**
UN-UNHCR	48,701,334	35,589,437	16,858,154		22,477,539	22,477,539	24,350,667	16,858,154	**187,312,824**
UN-UNICEF	1,556,713	2,654,215			2,965,298			1,844,370	**9,020,596**
UN-WFP				141,025,081	7,932,678	1,105,902			**150,063,661**
UN-WHO					2,786,837				**2,786,837**
UN-WOMEN	213,819				167,000	240,730			**621,549**
WCC	1,611,355	7,894,613							**9,505,968**

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
WCH	222,652	528,576							**751,228**
WHH						1,000,000			**1,000,000**
WIU		391,658							**391,658**
WMU								500,000	**500,000**
WVI	2,200,000		900,000			3,500,000	2,200,000	734,115	**9,534,115**
ZOA		2,335,670				746,941			**3,082,611**
Uganda Total	78,654,322	61,845,265	23,177,643	142,425,081	50,912,589	61,509,693	31,827,036	28,042,692	**478,394,321**
TOTAL	**185,436,062**	**136,628,929**	**46,181,207**	**308,135,450**	**136,332,179**	**132,731,735**	**152,481,572**	**113,307,013**	**1,211,234,147**

Protection | Education | Energy & Environment | Food security | Health & Nutrition | Livelihood & Resilience | Shelter & NFIs | WASH