

Central African Republic: 2017 End of Year Report SOUTH SUDAN - REGIONAL RRP

December 2017



2,058

SOUTH SUDAN
REFUGEES IN CAR (DEC
2017)

US \$13.8 M

REQUIRED IN CAR IN 2017

3%

FUNDING RECEIVED
(DEC 2017)

2

RRRP PARTNERS
IN CAR

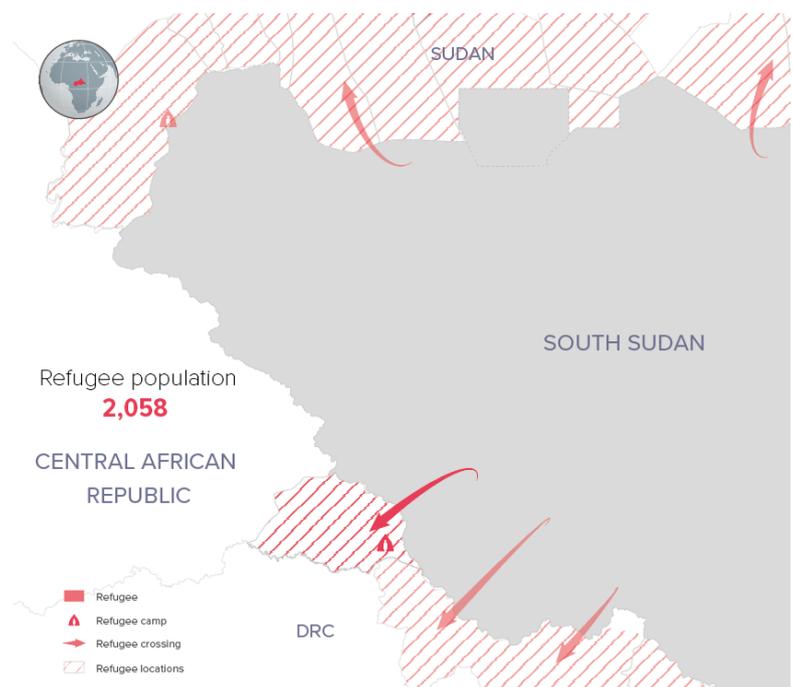
SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 31 December 2017, the Central African Republic (CAR) hosted 2,058 South Sudanese refugees, the majority in Obo, Haut Mbomou prefecture.

During 2017, the operational environment in Obo evolved significantly. The withdrawal of US Special Forces and the Ugandan People's Defence Force (UPDF) in May placed greater responsibility on the Central African Armed Forces (FACA). Whilst security within the town remained largely stable, the situation across Haut-Mbomou prefecture, and the east of the country in general, rapidly deteriorated.

These developments have had negative consequences for the protection and delivery of assistance to the South Sudanese refugees, as security incidents such as ambushes became a regular occurrence on the supply route. It also drew internally displaced persons (IDPs) to Obo from other towns that were more directly affected by the conflict between armed groups, including Mboki, Rafai, Zemio, and Bangassou. Insecurity on the supply routes led to difficulties in the distribution of food. RRP partners addressed this challenge by utilizing cash based interventions (CBIs).

The South Sudanese refugee population in Obo stabilized during the year as the rate of arrival decreased. In this context, RRP partners worked with the local authorities to facilitate refugees' access to fully integrated services within CAR. This involved equipping the hospital and local primary school to meet the needs of a larger population. Although assistance is camp-based, the camp lies close to the centre of Obo town and refugees enjoy access to local services and the market. Conditions at the refugee site improved through 2017 due to a range of interventions including sensitization sessions aimed at addressing common behavioural risk factors such as safe and hygienic cooking practices. All refugees benefited from emergency shelter and NFI assistance, while the move from emergency to semi-permanent shelter began.



RRP PARTNERS IN CAR IN 2017

- **UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**
- **WFP - World Food Programme**

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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South Sudan Situation Data Portal: data.unhcr.org/southsudan

SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

Central African Republic: 2017 Key Response Figures

1 January - 31 December 2017

PROTECTION



Successful relocation of the South Sudanese refugees from Bambouti, on the border, **100km west to safety in Obo**



100% of South Sudanese refugees over 12 years of age received an **officially recognised refugee ID card**, valid for five years

EDUCATION



57 school kids were distributed to refugee children in 2017



An additional **emergency school** was established in Obo in 2017

FOOD

2 cash distributions  **10** in-kind food distributions in 2017

The food supply for the South Sudanese refugees in Obo was **regularly hampered by security issues** along the supply route



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

5,708 cases of malaria were **identified and treated** in 2017 

LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT



While refugees received access to land, the provision of **tool kits and seeds** remained an urgent need

SHELTER AND NFIs

 **197** South Sudanese refugee families (22%) received **semi-permanent shelter** in 2017, including **75 families** who received kits & **122 families** who received direct construction support

100% of South Sudanese refugees in CAR had **emergency shelter** in 2017 

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



100% of South Sudanese refugees in CAR had access to **20 L water per person per day**

There were **3 water points**

operational in Obo in 2017



5 public latrines operational for refugees in Obo