

Central African Republic: 2018 Mid Year Report SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP

January - June 2018



2,477

SOUTH SUDANESE
REFUGEES HOSTED IN
CAR (30 JUNE 2018)

US\$ 2.6 M

REQUIRED IN CAR IN 2018

0%

FUNDING RECEIVED
(17 JULY 2018)

1

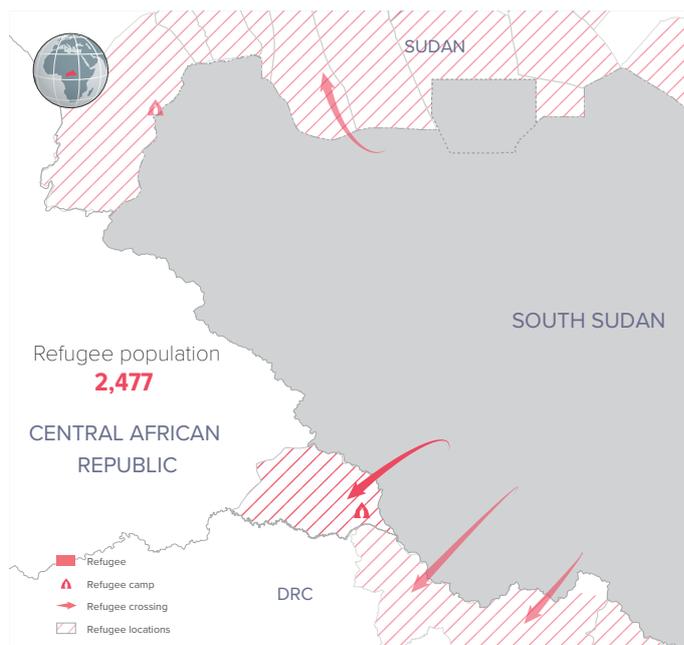
RRP PARTNER IN CAR
IN 2018

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The beginning of the year was marked by an escalation of violence in villages of Haut-Mbomou and Mbomou prefectures. However, Obo was calm and the refugee population remained stable. As of 30 June 2018, the South Sudanese refugee population is 2,477 persons. Since the end of 2017, around 17,000 new internally displaced persons arrived in Obo in need of protection and assistance.

In 2018 the response is focused on the empowerment of the South Sudanese refugees by providing them with land and means to engage in agriculture, as well as funds and materials to develop income-generating activities. Providing adequate health care in the remote towns of Obo remains challenging due to the inaccessibility of Obo and lack of funds.

As of 30 June, the South Sudan RRP remains severely underfunded for the South Sudanese response in Central African Republic (CAR).



Protection

97 new births were registered
100% new borns received birth certificates

100% of identified SGBV survivors received appropriate support

Every new asylum seeker is registered within **30 days**

The main focus of the protection response is the provision of documentation, and prevention and response to the sexual and gender based violence (SGBV). Documentation is timely and effectively provided to refugees in collaboration with the Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR) and local authorities. In the first half of 2018, there were seven identified SGBV cases involving registered refugees (out of a total of 36 in area, which includes host community members). All survivors received adequate assistance ranging from social support to referral to medical or judicial structures.

The security situation in the area impacted the protection of refugees, with elements of the Lord's Resistance Army present in the region. In June, one South Sudanese refugee was abducted by an armed group and released a few days after.

Education



396

pupils preparing for exams
received school materials



48%

South Sudanese refugee children are
**out of primary school due to long distances
to the school**

As local integration is considered as a solution for the South Sudanese refugee population, RRP partners encourage refugees to attend public schools in the town. In collaboration with CNR and local school managers, RRP partners ensured that the refugees are able to be enrolled in public schools and receive the needed support. However the primary school is located 4km from the camp and this distance has prevented many parents from sending their children to school. RRP partners have conducted a number of sensitisation sessions as a result. Out of 27 secondary school aged refugees, only seven percent go to the Obo public school, with others preferring to go to other English speaking countries or wait for their potential repatriation to South Sudan before continuing school. The lack of funding has prevented the construction of a professional school for refugees or the implementation of an adult literacy project.



Food



1,887

refugees received
monthly in-kind
food assistance



Salt and **corn flour**
are frequently missing
from the ration



76%

refugees in Obo camp
received full ration
food assistance

In 2018, UNHCR in partnership with WFP have been able to provide the full ration of in kind food assistance to 76 percent refugees in need of food assistance in Obo camp. However, some products were regularly missing such as salt and corn flour.



Health & Nutrition



3,049 consultations
in 2018 for refugees,
IDPs and local population



42%

refugee women
delivering assisted
by qualified personnel



**Procurement of
medicines** for Obo

hospital was a challenge
throughout the first semester

RRP partners have worked on the reinforcement of the Obo hospital by providing qualified nurses and adequate medication. However it has been very challenging to transport medicine to Obo. The hospital is frequently out of stock, especially of Anti-Retroviral drugs for persons living with HIV/AIDS. A rise in HIV cases has been observed (117 new cases registered during January-March 2018) and RRP partners are striving to reduce this trend.



Livelihoods & Environment



100% of refugees have access to **arable land**,
farming equipment and **seeds** in 2018



550

heads of households
trained on
income generation

RRP partners together with CNR supported the reconstruction of a bridge located 3km from Obo airport at the request of local community and refugees. The bridge serves as vital link between different neighborhoods, allowing to access the land allocated for refugees' agricultural activities and was damaged when river levels rose after recent rainfall. The products and materials needed to launch income generating activities in the camp are being transferred to Obo from Bangui by road, though it is challenging. Refugees have been waiting for those products for two months already. Some land conflicts between South Sudanese and CAR citizens remain but RRP partners are increasing mediation sessions which have been successful so far. There have been a reduction in the number of conflicts observed since the beginning of these mediation sessions.

Shelter & NFIs



Every refugee received non food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter since their transfer from Bambouti to Obo. Thirteen households received new plots of land and materials to build new shelters after being relocated away from their previous settlements, which were too close to the airport. 100 percent of households in the camp received solar lamps, contributing to the security and wellbeing of refugees.

WASH



The WASH response has been a priority for RRP partners in Obo camp. However, refugees need to go to the neighbouring internally displaced persons camp to get enough water as some of their boreholes are not working. Apart from providing water, many sensitisation sessions have been organised with refugees to encourage them to keep their camp clean and prevent water-borne diseases. Latrine coverage reached the standard of 20 persons per latrine but ongoing maintenance remains a challenge.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

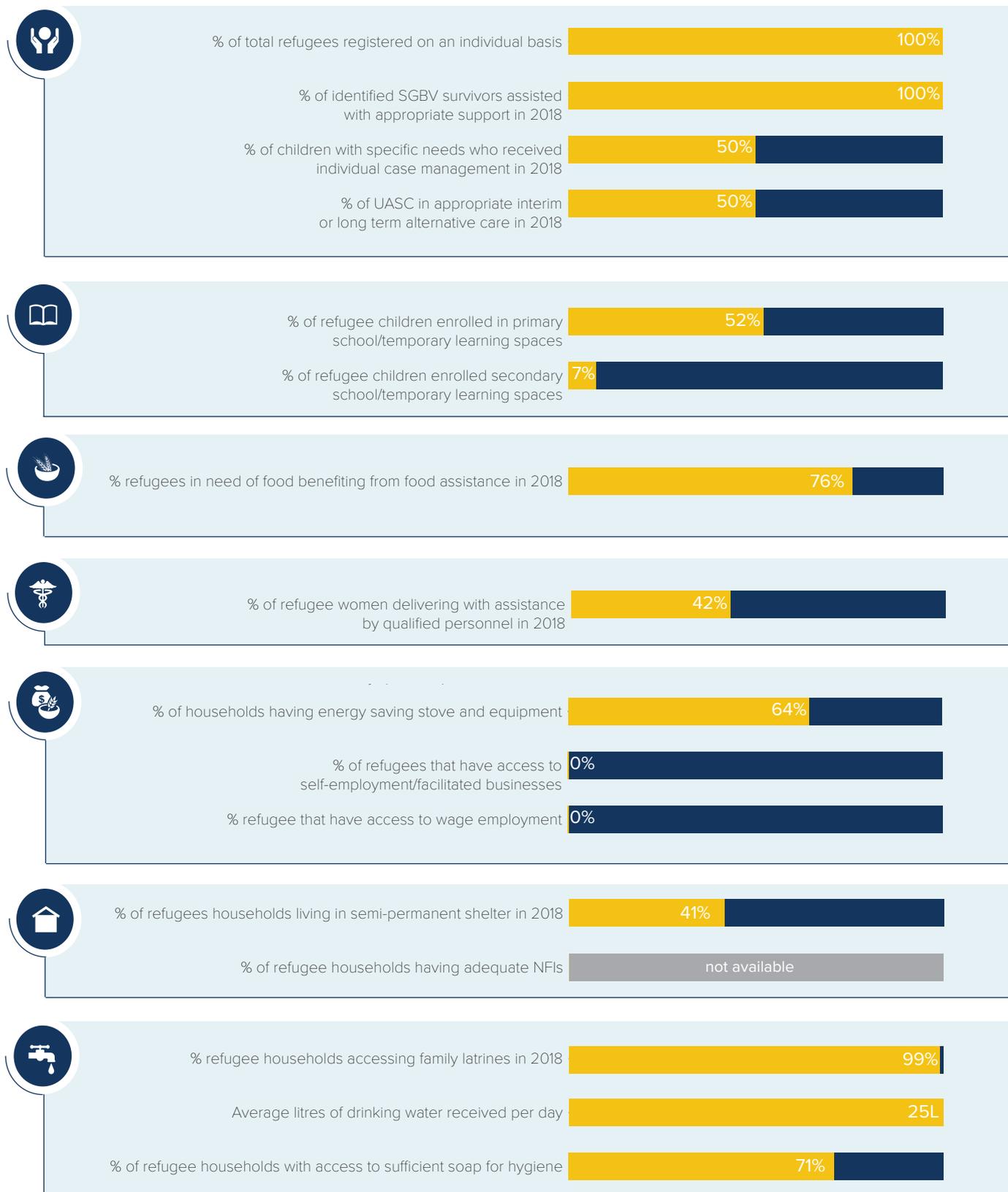
South Sudan Data Portal - <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan>

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