

**SOUTH SUDAN**

**REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN**

**JANUARY – DECEMBER 2023**



**CREDITS:**

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All statistics are provisional and subject to change.

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

**FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:**

*South Sudanese refugee girls in Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei settlement in Kenya.* © UNHCR/Pauline Omagwa

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## Foreword

As we embark on implementing this refugee response plan in 2023, we recognize the immense challenges but also opportunities that lie ahead. The conflict in South Sudan overlaid with a growing climate crisis, continues to be the source of the continent's largest displacement and humanitarian situation. It has left millions of people in need of assistance and solutions. The South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan indicates that an estimated 9.4 million of the most vulnerable people in South Sudan will need urgent life-saving assistance and protection. The magnitude and prolonged nature of the refugee crisis places a tremendous strain on the neighbouring countries, which have generously opened their borders to refugees. The asylum countries still suffer from the long-term economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of the Ukraine crisis and some of the countries have ongoing delicate transitional political processes. Furthermore, Kenya and Ethiopia are suffering a drought and severe food insecurity.



Despite the challenges, the generosity of these countries continues and needs to be supported. As the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) partners, we are committed to working together to provide the necessary assistance to refugees and the communities that host them, and to invest in durable solutions. The IGAD-led South Sudan and Sudan Solutions Initiative continues to make inroads at the national and regional levels and to mobilize political support for solutions and is a critical complement to the regional response.

Since 2014, the South Sudan Regional RRP has been a critical mechanism in addressing the needs of refugees and host communities, and we are committed to its full implementation. However, the Regional RRP was only 31 per cent funded in 2022, albeit an uptick after a record low of 20 per cent in 2021. On behalf of all the partners of the response, I express deep appreciation for the support of humanitarian, development, governments, and donors through 2022. We look forward to a positive trend to grow your contributions that go to the critical assistance that saves lives and protects the dignity of South Sudanese refugee women, men, girls and boys.

In 2023, we count on your commitment to contributing resources, advocating, and helping broaden the support base for the work that promotes and protects the rights and dignity of South Sudanese refugees.

Together, we continue to save lives, and promote the rights and dignity of South Sudanese refugees. Your contributions to assistance and investment in durable solutions is critical for a better future for refugees from South Sudan in this region.

**Clementine Nkweta Salami**

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



Region	Financial requirements in USD	Partners involved <sup>1</sup>
DRC	28,732,891	3
Ethiopia	317,997,698	30
Kenya	107,214,587	25
Sudan	348,304,293	34
Uganda	525,022,499	64

## Regional Overview

### Executive Summary

The South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) is an annual comprehensive multi-agency response that outlines the strategies and actions needed to respond to the ongoing South Sudan refugee crisis in the five main countries of asylum: the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. In 2023, it includes the financial requirements of 108 partners, involving a range of UN and NGO/ civil society humanitarian and development actors, to meet the critical needs of over 2.2 million refugees and asylum-seekers and 1.89 million members of their hosting communities. The interagency response plan is developed according to the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) and draws from the response plans developed in each country.

It reflects the regional protection needs, vulnerabilities and risks of the population with over 50 per cent being children (0-17 years) and 33 per cent of the population being youth (between 15-24 years<sup>2</sup>). Some of the vulnerabilities and risk stem from exposure to endemic violence and the impact of climate shocks in the country of origin and others are magnified by prolonged displacement in situations where the needs outstrip the available resources for assistance. The risks and vulnerabilities are relatively common across the five countries, with a few contextual differences such as armed groups impacting the security situation in asylum countries. Other risks include abuse, discrimination, exploitation, lack of documentation and income opportunities.

The RRP strategy builds on key national and regional policies and commitments that impact the refugee in the five asylum countries. The main objectives are to: maintain asylum space in which quality, efficient and timely protection and life-saving multisectoral assistance can be provided for South Sudanese refugees and their host communities; enhance inclusion into national systems; and pursue durable solutions; All RRP partners will aim to enhance accountability and to protect refugees from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and risks.

The Regional RRP covers nine sectors: protection (which include the sub-sectors of gender-based violence (GBV) and Child Protection), education, food, health and nutrition, livelihoods, resilience, economic and social inclusion, WASH, shelter and NFI, energy and environment and logistics and operational support. The regional chapter outlines the summary of sector response interventions which may vary according to the context in each country as well as provides a regional overview of the partnerships and coordination efforts as well as financial requirements. Each country-specific response is outlined in more detail under dedicated country chapters.

<sup>1</sup> UN agencies and some INGOs are operational in more than one country and are therefore counted only once as a member of the Regional Refugee Response Plan as opposed to an aggregate total across countries which reflects 156 partners.

<sup>2</sup> Applying the UNHCR age, gender, and diversity policy to Youth <https://www.unhcr.org/60db21c64.pdf>

## Part 1: Current Situation

### Situation Overview

As of 31 December 2022,<sup>3</sup> South Sudan was the largest displacement crisis in Africa, with 4 million forcibly displaced, of which 2.3 million are refugees and asylum-seekers in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. Uganda hosted the largest number of South Sudanese refugees (854,268) in 7 refugees settlements of Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Kiryandongo, Rhino, Palorinya and Palabek. Sudan hosted 796,831 in White Nile, East Darfur and in the outskirts of Khartoum. Ethiopia hosted 409,621, mainly in the Gambella and Assosa regions, and Kenya hosted 153,384 in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement in Turkana County. As of 30 November, the DRC hosted 57,127 refugees in Ituri and Haut-Uele provinces.

Peace and security in the region remain fragile with delicate security and peace processes and South Sudan, the DRC, Ethiopia and Sudan. In South Sudan, there are concerns with the slow security sector, constitutional and electoral reform, and transitional justice and the continued sub-national violence. South Sudan will have its first ever national election in December 2024, after more than a decade of independence. Across the asylum countries, the long-term economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ripple effects of the war in Ukraine include increased unemployment, poverty, inflation, rising fuel and food commodities prices and fertilizer shortages. The accelerating climate crisis combining drought and floods impacting South Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya affects the economic situation and has also induced displacement. These multiple challenges have contributed to the pendular movements of South Sudanese between countries of origin and asylum in the past year. Since the signing of the revitalized peace agreement in October 2018 to 31 December 2022, at least 627,028 South Sudanese refugees have returned home. In the same period, October 2018 to December 2022, an additional 347,198 South Sudanese refugees fled into the neighbouring countries; of these, 99,107 fled in 2022.

South Sudanese refugees enjoy prima facie status in the five RRP countries and benefit from increasingly progressive refugee policies. The region is also making strides through the IGAD-led Initiatives to ensure the integration of refugees into the national economic, education and health systems and to find solutions to the forced displacement of South Sudanese. However, most South Sudanese refugees and their host communities live in remote areas with limited infrastructure and inadequate access to and inclusion in national services. Some countries of asylum still apply encampment and movement restrictions on refugees.

### Population Planning Figures

Country	Population as of September 2022	Population as of end of 2022	Planned Population as of end of 2023
<b>Targeted Refugee Population</b>			
DRC	56,972	57,157 <sup>4</sup>	58,800
Ethiopia	406,001	409,621	426,000
Kenya	149,899	153,384	175,100
Sudan	811,445	796,831	625,000
Uganda	898,299	854,268	915,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,322,564</b>	<b>2,271,231</b>	<b>2,199,800</b>

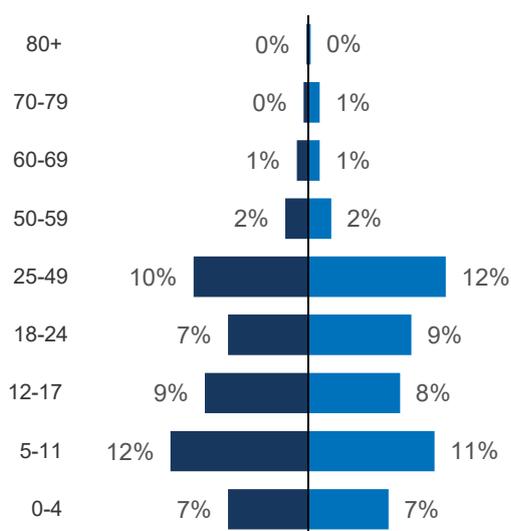
<sup>3</sup> [Document - South Sudan Situation: Population Dashboard - 31 December 2022 \(unhcr.org\)](#)

<sup>4</sup> [Data on DRC is as of 30 November 2022](#)

Targeted Host Population			
DRC	11,680	11,680	11,760
Ethiopia	203,019	190,273	169,000
Kenya	44,000	44,000	44,000
Sudan	151,051	151,051	151,000
Uganda	1,021,600	1,021,600	1,516,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,431,430</b>	<b>1,052,513</b>	<b>1,891,760</b>

### Age and gender breakdown

■ Female ■ Male



**15% of total 2.21 M**

Persons with disabilities



**52%**

Women and girls



**48%**

Men and boys

### Regional Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

RRP Partners in the region have made remarkable strides in protection and assistance delivery for South Sudanese refugees in the five countries of asylum as documented in the [2022 mid-year report](#)<sup>5</sup>. However, the needs of the refugees outweigh the response capacity, as the Regional RRP was only 31 per cent funded in 2022<sup>6</sup>. Refugees continue to face a wide range of protection needs, vulnerabilities and risks. These are dominated by inadequate access to basic services and assistance, driven by a lack of resources and other infringements, including rights abuses, discrimination and exploitation.

Refugee registration is critical to ensure that refugees are known to the host government and that humanitarian assistance reaches the right people.

Risk mitigation and response to gender-based violence (GBV) are crucially needed. South Sudanese refugees are exposed to conflict-related sexual violence and other forms of GBV during conflict, flight and asylum. The challenges of underreporting, stigma, shame, and harmful practices and the limited resources for interventions affect survivors' access to and the quality of services. Refugees also face barriers to accessing justice, and impunity of perpetrators is prevalent.

<sup>5</sup> All data referencing mid-year 2022 is drawn from the [South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan -2022 Mid-year report](#)

<sup>6</sup> <https://refugee-funding-tracker.org/>

Refugee children represent over 50 per cent of the total South Sudanese refugee population<sup>7</sup>, and together with women, they make up 80 per cent of the population. These population demographics illustrate the inordinate care burden on refugee women in these largely patriarchal communities. Over 10 per cent of South Sudanese refugee children are Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), with the highest proportion in Sudan. UASC are at a heightened risk of violence, neglect, child labour and other forms of exploitation. Across the refugee-hosting countries, partners need to deploy the full range of child protection and youth programming.

The RRP partners will plan interventions to meet the needs of South Sudanese refugees with specific needs, including older refugees (3 per cent) and persons with disabilities (15 per cent<sup>8</sup>). In addition, psychosocial well-being and mental health needs must be addressed. In Uganda, for example, since 2018, suicide has been reported as a growing concern among South Sudanese refugees linked to family disputes, domestic violence, poor mental health and other factors.

While the focus is on integrating refugees into national systems, the educational infrastructure, staffing, and supplies are inadequate, and many school-aged refugee children are out of school. By mid-2022, only 53 per cent of South Sudanese refugee children were enrolled in primary school, and only 12 per cent were in secondary school in the five refugee-hosting countries.

Food insecurity is increasing in the region due to climate shocks and supply chain challenges. Furthermore, cuts in food assistance due to underfunding have characterized humanitarian assistance. In mid-2022, only 21 per cent of refugees in the region were receiving the [Sphere Standard](#) 2100 kcal per person per day. This food insecurity has direct health and nutrition implications for the refugees. Refugees try to supplement their food assistance, but in environments with few livelihood prospects, the risk of child labour, illegal work and others exploitation is rife.

Refugees also face health risks, including disease and malnutrition. Access to quality healthcare is hindered in some instances by security or the lack of adequate resources and in most countries, they have limited access to national health insurance schemes in countries of asylum. By mid-2022, the average water supply was 17.6 litres against a standard of 20 litres of clean water per person per day, failing to meet the standard due to funding challenges. Inadequate access to water is a risk for disease and malnutrition.

South Sudanese refugees also lack access to employment opportunities, contributing in some instances to premature returns<sup>9</sup>. The lack of access is exacerbated by restricted movement and most jobs being limited to the informal sector. Agriculture tends to be the predominant sector in which the refugees are engaged, but access to land is limited. These challenges have left South Sudanese refugees largely dependent on humanitarian aid.

Semi-permanent and transitional shelters are the predominant types of shelters used by refugees in most locations in the region. Newly arriving refugees need new construction and other refugees need regular repairs of their shelters, replenishment of non-food items like blankets, pots, and pans for cooking and jerrycans to fetch water. However, because of a lack of financial resources, the needs outweigh the pace and capacity of the response. The gaps in shelter and NFI provision compromise the refugees' safety, privacy, security and dignity.

Environmental issues such as climate change, deforestation, drought, and floods also threaten the safety and health of South Sudanese refugees. The road networks in the refugee camps are easily damaged during the floods, and access is difficult. Refugees continue to rely on firewood for cooking and contribute to deforestation. Because of the lack of

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<sup>7</sup> The population data referenced is based on the projected planning figures for 2023.

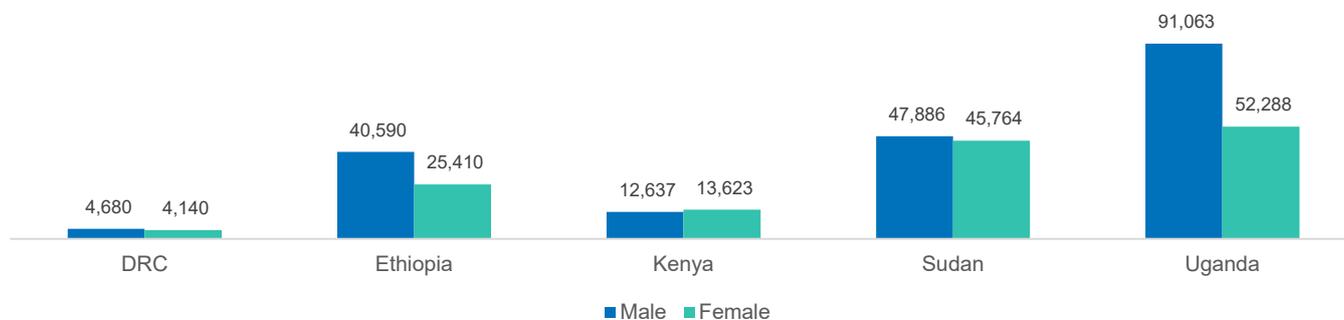
<sup>8</sup> This number is based on the global estimate that 15 per cent of the population are expected to have a disability.

<sup>9</sup> 14 per cent of returnees responding to a survey in November 2022 indicated lack of employment and livelihood opportunities in their country of asylum as the reason for return.

financial resources, RRP partners can only deliver a small proportion of the cooking fuel required. By mid-year 2022, only 5 per cent of refugees had received an energy-saving stove against a target of 16 per cent.

The various needs and gaps in protection and assistance make the refugees vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) is a critical programming element in all countries.

### Persons with Disabilities<sup>10</sup>



## Part 2: Regional Protection and Solutions Strategy

The regional and protection solutions strategy for the region focuses on these areas:

- Maintaining asylum space and enhancing prospects for solutions to ensure the protection and realization of the rights of South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers. RRP partners will advocate for issues such as freedom of movement and an out-of-camp approach/ settlement for refugee populations in the region;
- Aligning regional and situational approaches to international and regional commitments, policies and legislation that contribute to protection and solutions for displaced populations. These include the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledges, the IGAD-led Declarations and the solutions processes, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), among others;
- Working with IGAD on a regional climate adaptation strategy with a view to having a strong element for the forcibly displaced and providing guidance on the importance of inclusion of displaced populations in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as well as consideration in National Determined Contribution (NDC) plans;
- Enhancing inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers into national systems, including child protection, education, health, jobs, and livelihoods;
- Leveraging advocacy, information-sharing, and coordination with governments, Regional Economic Communities and development actors to support asylum countries to preserve asylum space, build national asylum capacity, progress on all forms of inclusion, and realize durable solutions;
- Strengthening integrity and accountability in delivering protection and solutions, including strong systems to prevent, mitigate, and respond to GBV and mechanisms on PSEA;
- Strengthening protection information on South Sudanese refugees, including collecting, analysing and disseminating the data to inform the ongoing response. This includes efforts to coordinate joint sector assessments; and

<sup>10</sup> Based on the global estimate that 15 per cent of the population are expected to have a disability, the gender breakdown is derived from the available data of registered persons with disabilities in the respective countries.

- Aligning the RRP with the UNHCR Multi-Year Strategies in the respective countries and the South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023.

## Regional Strategic Objectives

### SO1: Maintaining asylum space and enhancing protection and realization of the rights of South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers

It is paramount to maintain asylum space according to international protection standards and ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance. RRP partners will continue to work with governments to improve the protection environment for asylum-seekers and refugees through improved identity management, strengthened national asylum systems, and regional approaches to ensure that access to asylum and documentation is maintained, including ensuring that systems and procedures consider the specific age, gender and diversity characteristics of refugees.

### SO2: Including South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers into national systems

Promoting the inclusion of South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers into the national systems for child protection, education, health, economy and other sectors through strategic engagement with governments, the private sector, regional bodies and development actors.

### SO3: Enhancing sustainable and durable solutions for South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers

To achieve durable solutions for South Sudanese refugees, RRP partners will strengthen coordination with national and regional structures to mobilize international support for solutions from the outset of displacement and through a strengthened humanitarian-peace-development nexus.

### SO4: Providing quality, efficient and timely protection and life-saving multisectoral assistance to South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers and their host communities

The needs of refugees cut across a range of sectors, and to protect the rights of refugees, these needs must be addressed promptly and efficiently with quality services. Otherwise, refugees who were already vulnerable due to the impact of the conflict suffer assistance-related risks and reduced resilience.

### SO5: Enhancing accountability and addressing core protection risks

Strengthening Accountability to Affected People, prevention, response and risk mitigation to GBV, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and child protection, including birth registration.

## Sectoral Responses



### PROTECTION

Each country's response retains a contextualized uniqueness in the package of interventions. However, there are commonalities in key protection principles and approaches. Below is a summary of interventions that partners will implement as part of the RRP for South Sudanese refugees in the five countries of asylum:

- Reception and registration of South Sudanese refugees and issuance and renewal of documentation for new and existing caseloads. Where necessary, mobile registration for refugees living within host communities will be undertaken to ensure that all refugees are registered;

- In collaboration with national civil registration authorities, support the registration and provision of birth certificates and other civil status documents to reduce the risk of statelessness; and
- The use of a community-based protection approach, including strengthening community structures.

### Sub-Sector: Child Protection

South Sudanese refugee children will continue to be a large proportion of the population. On average, 25 per cent of the region's protection budget for the regional response is allocated to child protection interventions. The interventions include the following:

- Enhance Child Protection sub-sector coordination for coordinated child protection advocacy, service delivery and monitoring;
- For children at risk, implement the Best Interests Procedure. Support alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children aligned to national frameworks for alternative care;
- Advocate and provide technical support for the inclusion of refugee children into national child protection policies and systems;
- Mainstream child protection considerations in all sectors; and
- Conduct parenting programmes and psychosocial support for children.

### Sub-sector: GBV

The prevention, risk mitigation and response to gender-based violence (GBV) will be achieved through alignment with GBV sector working strategies. On average, 19 per cent of the 2023 regional RRP budget is allocated to GBV. The interventions include:

- Empowering women and girls through a variety of methods, including targeted income-generating activities, vocational and skills trainings;
- Promoting survivor-centric approaches to improve access to services;
- Using coordinated and harmonized GBV data management systems;
- Raising awareness on GBV for both refugee and host communities and capacity-building for community-based structures. Men and boys will also be engaged in the prevention of GBV;
- Implementing risk mitigation mechanisms in all programmes and advocacy for including persons with specific needs in all programmes; and
- Collaborating with legal and social services.

### Growing a network of youth changemakers and peacebuilders in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda

Ethnic tension and conflict from South Sudan have, from time to time, spilled over into countries of asylum, leading to violence and discrimination among refugees and sometimes even affecting the host community. Youth have

often been instrumentalized in such violence. A multi-year project has been running since 2020, to promote peacebuilding through youth change makers. It had the following key elements;

- Youth training in conflict management and mentored as youth peacebuilders (so far, 275 youth have been trained);
- The youth become trainers for their peers and the community;
- They then graduated to training community leaders on conflict resolution and peaceful co-existence;
- The youth are now able to undertake conflict incidence mapping and share information with community leaders, police and other youth in their communities to improve protection services and referral pathways; and
- The youth are now regularly mobilizing their communities through dialogue sessions, radio, sports, music and drama.

The programme has improved social cohesion between refugee communities and refugees and their hosting communities in the three countries.



## EDUCATION

In Education, the RRP is guided by [UNHCR's Education Strategy](#) and the [Djibouti Declaration on Education for refugees, returnees and host communities](#), which promotes quality and inclusive education and aims at promoting refugee self-sufficiency. RRP interventions are also aligned to the Ministries' of Education policies and plans. Examples include the [Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities \(ERP\) 2018 in Uganda](#) and Kenya's Education Act 2013. In 2023, RRP partners' interventions include:

- Promoting access to education for refugees as a protection tool - Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), primary and secondary education, and vocational training opportunities;
- Integrating refugee children into national systems e.g. through mapping of existing primary and secondary schools to support refugee children and youth's progressive inclusion in Ethiopia;
- Capacity-building for ECCE facilitators and primary and secondary schoolteachers on new curricula, education information management and codes of conduct;
- Enrolling out-of-school South Sudanese refugee children; and
- Improving school environments, including WASH infrastructure;



## FOOD SECURITY

Food assistance is a priority because most refugees living in camps rely on food assistance and have limited opportunities to generate income. The aim is to provide food assistance to eligible South Sudanese refugees in quantity and quality, meeting the standards with an increased move to cash where possible. Specific interventions include:

- Providing general food assistance on schedule;

- Working with the Livelihoods and Resilience sector to increase market facilitation initiatives between refugees, market actors and regulators;
- Promoting digital financial inclusion based on assessed household needs;
- Using hybrid transfer modalities consisting of mobile money-based electronic vouchers and in-kind food ration. For example, refugees residing in the Kalobeyei settlement will receive 100 per cent of their monthly food assistance through cash transfers processed through a bank;
- Where possible, transitioning refugees to unrestricted cash; and
- Undertaking Joint Assessment Missions (JAM) and implementing the recommendations.



### HEALTH & NUTRITION

Health and nutrition interventions aim to provide access to preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services including comprehensive, quality primary health care services, secondary and tertiary care, mental health and psychosocial support and nutrition. Partners will work on:

- Integrating refugees into the national health plans and policies, including for outbreak preparedness and response;
- Upgrading and rehabilitating existing health facilities, providing of medical equipment, essential medicines including antiretroviral therapy (ART), recruiting qualified staff, and developing skills of health personnel as may be necessary in specific operations;
- Promoting comprehensive primary health care services for refugees including management of communicable and non-communicable diseases and childhood vaccination;
- Providing mental health and psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive health including access to safe delivery, clinical management of rape, prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections and HIV in the response; and
- Building capacity of community outreach workforce and fostering community engagement in health;
- Implementing community-based nutrition for the prevention of malnutrition; and
- Providing nutrition services to meet targets for improving maternal, infant and young child nutrition.



### LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

Where possible, livelihood interventions will be aligned to regional and national strategies. For example, the [Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods & Self-reliance for Refugees, Returnees & Host Communities in IGAD Region](#) and specifically for Uganda, the [National Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan for Refugees \(JLIRPR\)](#). Partner focus will include:

- Advocating for the right to work, residence permits and business licenses for South Sudanese refugees;
- Capacity-building and development of market-driven skills to enhance resilience;

- Advocating for access to arable land and providing inputs and productive assets for agricultural and livestock;
- Supporting surplus agricultural production for income generation and employment generation;
- Promoting access to finance, productive assets, training, and cash/kind business support;
- Promoting women's empowerment and disability inclusion. GBV survivors and at-risk women will be referred to livelihoods and vocational training as needed and possible;
- Building relationships with financial service providers, development actors and the private sector to leverage their investments and participation in refugee-hosting areas. This will include facilitating humanitarian and development coordination and improving the use of data utility; and
- Promoting farming techniques that minimize the environmental impact and promote peaceful coexistence.



#### LOGISTICS, TELECOMS & OPERATION SUPPORT

Logistics, telecoms and operational support and foundational in the response. The activities will include:

- Purchasing goods and equipment for operations;
- Maintaining and repairing vehicles, motorcycles and machinery;
- Overseeing fuel management, warehouse maintenance, and transport of goods and people in complete safety and security; and
- Maintaining internet connectivity, VSAT, VHF radios and satellite phones.



#### SHELTER AND NFIS

The RRP focus will be to provide adequate transitional housing through:

- Construction of quality semi-permanent and emergency shelters and institutional infrastructure;
- Mapping camps to identify suitable spaces for new shelters to accommodate refugees;
- Relocating refugees from border locations to camps;
- Distributing NFIs to new arrivals and to targeted groups on a needs basis; and
- Engaging with government and other UN Agencies to promote integration into national planning.



#### WASH

In line with the [WASH guidance for refugee settings](#), the RRP partners aim to create a healthier environment for refugees and host communities during emergencies, and to stabilize the situation during protracted displacement. The activities in 2023 will ensure water supply, sanitation and hygiene in collaboration with the physical planning, public health and environment sectors. Specific activities will include;

- Collaborating with government entities such as the Ministries of Water and Environment and District Local Governments to ensure alignment with national plans;
- Providing access to soap for all persons we work with, hand-washing stations, hygiene kits;
- Improving solid waste management in communities and medical waste management in health centres
- Improving water supply system with the drilling, construction, repair and solarization of wells in refugee camps and settlements;
- Improving water quality monitoring and treatment and safe water storage;
- Constructing and rehabilitating household latrines; and
- Training for behaviour change for improved hygiene practices and sanitation facility maintenance pursued and improved gender-segregated sanitation facilities in institutions.



## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

The RRP response includes transitioning to clean, affordable, reliable, and sustainable cooking energy. This involves interventions tailored to the needs and resources of specific locations:

- Providing access to cooking fuel and fuel-efficient stoves;
- Diversifying from traditional biomass, where available and possible, e.g. in Sudan, where it is possible to provide ethanol and liquefied natural gas to refugees;
- Using market-based approaches for clean cooking and creating energy hubs and innovative finance mechanisms;
- Promoting energy efficiency through awareness-raising among the population; and
- Solarization of key infrastructure points to enhance the sustainability of interventions.

## Regional Cross-Cutting Response Priorities



- Engaging refugees and host community representatives in coordination meetings and training to increase their participation in the decision-making process;
- Strengthening complaint and feedback mechanisms with the refugee community;
- Using participatory, Age, Gender, and Diversity methodologies in assessments and programming to promote the role of women, men, girls, and boys of all ages and backgrounds as agents of change;
- Instituting gender equality principles to promote the empowerment and protection of women and girls; and
- Ensuring participation of marginalised groups such as older persons and sexual and gender minorities.



- Strengthening community-based structures with training on PSEA and the Code of Conduct;
- Ensuring functional PSEA coordination, focal-point networks, reporting and referral mechanisms;
- Promoting zero-tolerance to SEA, mainstreaming PSEA throughout all sectors and supporting PSEA assessments; and
- Conducting awareness-raising and orientation to promote the implementation of Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) core principles related to sexual exploitation and abuse by all personnel, community workers and volunteers, contractors, and others involved in the delivery of assistance and services.

## Partnership and Coordination

Partnerships and coordination are indispensable in the RRP, and in line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the five countries in the 2023 RRP for South Sudanese refugees aim for a multisectoral response supported by a diverse range of actors. The RRP has 108 partners of which 65 per cent are International NGOs, 24 per cent National NGOs and 10 per cent of the partners are UN Agencies. Many of the RRP partners were also partners in the 2022 Regional RRP for South Sudanese and work across different countries included in this response. This diversity enables the RRP partners to approach the 2023 response with the wealth of lessons learnt and relationships with the persons we work with and governments.

The partnerships are geared towards moving beyond emergency assistance to an increased focus on strengthening South Sudanese refugees' resilience and self-reliance and supporting host communities to enhance peaceful coexistence. The 2023 RRP continues the focus on deepening engagement with development and peacebuilding partners and leveraging the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)-led processes to seek solutions for South Sudanese refugees.

In each country, there is an interagency coordination mechanism. The partnerships and coordination vary from those that specifically engage refugees at the camp and settlement level to those at the national and regional level involving national and international NGOs, and UN agencies. Coordination also includes specific sector coordination forums, which are critical in providing technical support, guidance and monitoring of the response in each country. At the regional level, there are also sectoral coordination mechanisms, including the Regional Child Protection Network, which will be harnessed to provide support to the RRP. These coordination mechanisms will support monitoring the targets of the RRP, joint assessments and will also contribute to joint advocacy and resource mobilization.



*Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.*

## HIGHLIGHTS

**Uganda: The Refugee Engagement Forum (REF)** is a national refugee platform comprised of refugee leaders from all settlements. It has been noted as a good practice in facilitating the meaningful participation of refugees in decision-making processes. The REF meets quarterly and prepares the contributions of the refugees before every Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) Steering Group meeting. This ensures that issues and decisions affecting refugees are brought promptly to the attention of the CRRF Steering Group. The REF has been documented as a good practice<sup>11</sup>.

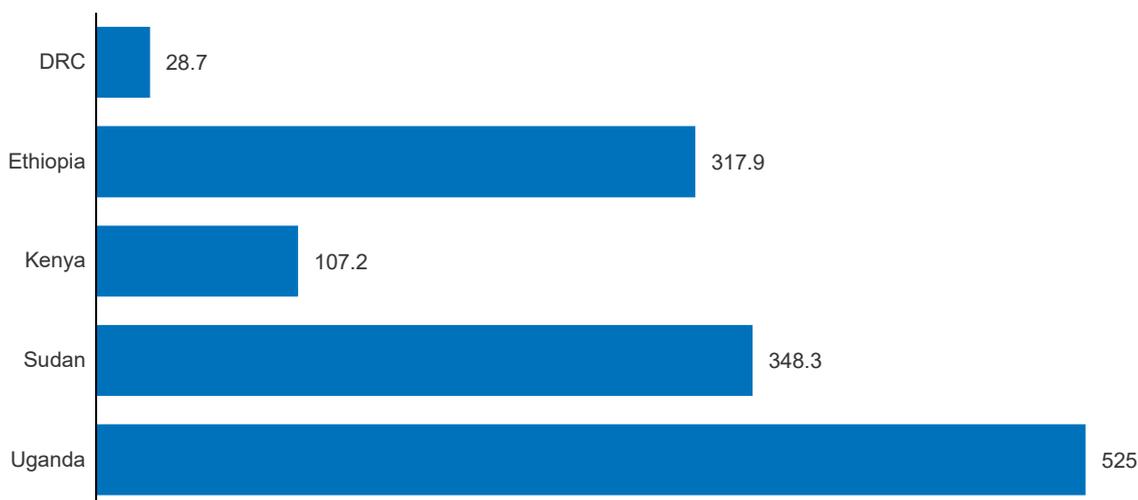
**Kenya: Under the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED)** framework, coordination is done through eight thematic working groups, which the County Government leads. These working groups meet every quarter. The thematic working groups cover Health, Education; WASH; Protection; Spatial Planning & Infrastructure Development; Agriculture, Livestock & NRM; Sustainable Energy Solutions and; Private Sector & Entrepreneurship<sup>12</sup>.

## Regional Inter-Agency Financial Requirements



### Budget summary by country

In millions USD

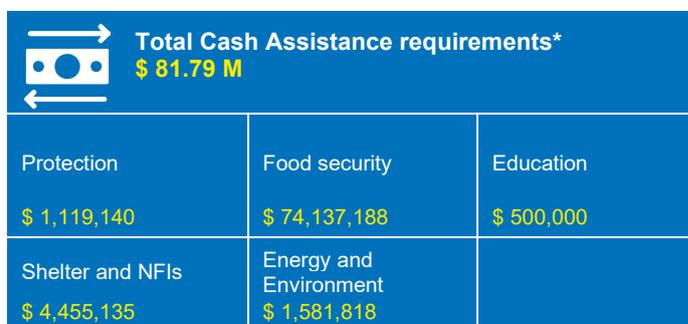
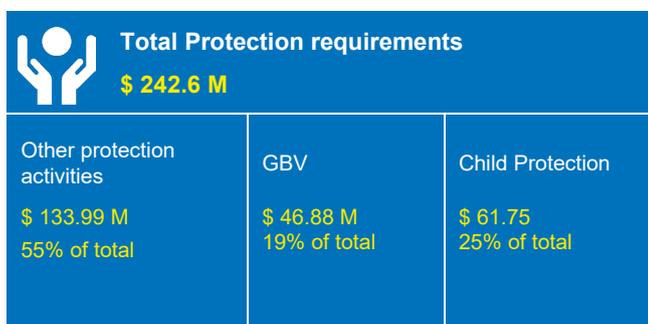
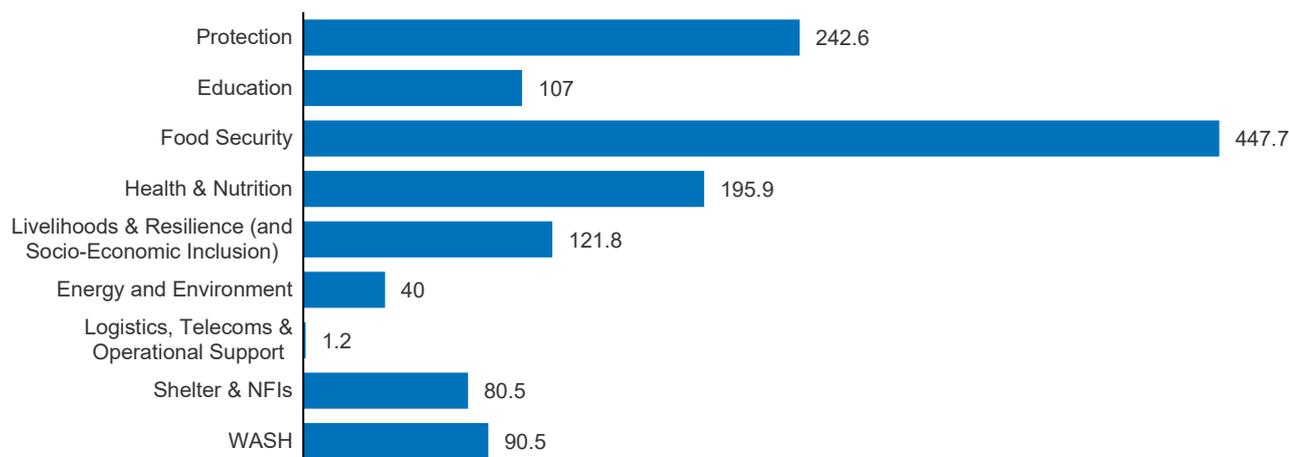


<sup>11</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/refugee-engagement-forum-uganda-good-practice-study>

<sup>12</sup> [https://www.unhcr.org/ke/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2018/12/KISED\\_Kalobeyei-Integrated-Socio-Econ-Dev-Programme.pdf](https://www.unhcr.org/ke/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2018/12/KISED_Kalobeyei-Integrated-Socio-Econ-Dev-Programme.pdf)

## Budget summary by sector at regional level

Million in USD



\* This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the persons we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.

## Budget summary by partner type



## Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	Requirements in US\$
<b>UN Agencies</b>			<b>1,060,746,868</b>
Food and Agriculture Organization	UN-FAO	UN	3,523,702
International Labour Organisation	UN-ILO	UN	500,000
International Organization for Migration	UN-IOM	UN	17,795,700
United Nations Children's Fund	UN-UNICEF	UN	53,792,901
United Nations Development Programme	UN-UNDP	UN	12,500,000
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN-UN Women	UN	5,400,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN-UNHCR	UN	463,382,273

## SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

United Nations Human Settlements Programme	UN-Habitat	UN	2,200,000
United Nations Population Fund	UN-UNFPA	UN	22,483,208
World Food Programme	UN-WFP	UN	451,491,270
World Health Organization	UN-WHO	UN	26,744,314
<b>INGOs</b>			<b>240,373,250</b>
Action Against Hunger	ACF	INGO	7,100,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA	INGO	1,504,000
Africa Humanitarian Action	AHA	INGO	52,074
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency	AHADA	INGO	500,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	INGO	1,225,000
ALIGHT	ALIGHT	INGO	2,609,819
ARC/ALIGHT	ARC/ALIGHT	INGO	744,000
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan	AAR	INGO	800,416
AVSI Foundation	AVSI	INGO	15,897,273
Bethany Christian Service Global	BCSG	INGO	100,180
BfA	BfA	INGO	440,714
Building Resources Across Communities	BRAC	INGO	400,000
CARE International	CARE	INGO	4,750,000
Caritas	Caritas	INGO	1,533,158
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	CAFOD	INGO	1,557,041
Catholic Relief Services	CRS	INGO	3,095,000
Center for Victims of Torture	CVT	INGO	2,000,000
CFI	CFI	INGO	270,000
Concern Worldwide	Concern	INGO	1,656,000
Cooperazione e Sviluppo	CESVI	INGO	490,000
Cooperazione Internazionale	COOPI	INGO	3,917,000
DanChurchAid	DCA	INGO	1,465,000
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO	3,742,402
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	CUAMM	INGO	1,669,000
FIDA/FMU	FIDA/FMU	INGO	311,793
Finn Church Aid	FCA	INGO	5,300,000
Finnish Refugee Council	FRC	INGO	1,462,000
Food for the Hungry	FH	INGO	1,440,000
Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	GIZ	INGO	3,410,000
GOAL	GOAL	INGO	2,000,000
Health and Rights Initiative Uganda	HRI	INGO	500,000
HEKS/EPER	HEKS/EPER (SCA)	INGO	1,950,000
HelpAge International, UK	HelpAge	INGO	900,000
Hope Health Action East Africa	HHA	INGO	494,000
Human Appeal	HA	INGO	405,221
Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid	HIJRA	INGO	470,000
Humanity & Inclusion	HI	INGO	2,250,000
International Aid Services	IAS	INGO	450,000
International Committee for the Development of Peoples	CISP	INGO	1,200,000
International Medical Corps	IMC	INGO	43,988,492
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	13,547,562
Islamic Relief Worldwide	IRW	INGO	1,876,000
IsraAID	IsraAID	INGO	801,840

## SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

Jesuit Refugee Service	JRS	INGO	4,311,435
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO	5,811,940
Malteser International	MI	INGO	3,000,000
Medair	Medair	INGO	750,000
Medical Teams International	MTI	INGO	4,958,500
Mercy Corps	MC	INGO	1,800,000
Norwegian Church Aid	NCA	INGO	1,153,583
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	11,939,424
Oxfam	Oxfam	INGO	8,235,739
Peace Winds Japan	PWJ	INGO	1,691,207
Plan International	PI	INGO	16,569,364
Practical Action	PA	INGO	881,900
Relief International	RI	INGO	1,500,000
Right to Play	RTP	INGO	45,000
Save the Children International	SCI	INGO	8,346,000
Self Help Africa	SHA	INGO	1,000,000
Street Child	Street Child	INGO	1,050,000
Terre-Des-Hommes	Tdh	INGO	152,300
Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation	TTR	INGO	300,000
VE	VE	INGO	95,000
War Child Canada	WCC	INGO	150,000
War Child Holland	WCH	INGO	1,050,000
Welthungerhilfe	WHH	INGO	2,755,000
Windle International	WI	INGO	3,329,792
World Vision International	WVI	INGO	12,700,030
ZOA International	ZOA	INGO	6,522,052
<b>National NGOs</b>			<b>23,726,269</b>
Action for the Needy in Ethiopia	ANE	NNGO	5,554,291
AIC-K/Johanitter Internal Assistance	AIC-K-JUH	NNGO	103,391
Al Manar Voluntary Organization	Almanar	NNGO	1,295,238
Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	AORD	NNGO	999,400
Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants	CAFOMI	NNGO	1,171,350
Community Technology Empowerment Network	CTEN	NNGO	550,000
Don Bosco	DB	NNGO	783,026
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee and Returnee Affairs Department	EOC-DICAC/RRAD	NNGO	2,499,733
Film Aid Kenya	FAK	NNGO	277,463
Friends of Peace and Development Organization	FPDO	NNGO	322,567
Global Aid Hand	GAH	NNGO	489,215
Haileybury Youth Trust	HYT	NNGO	54,562
Healthcare Foundation Organization	HFO	NNGO	200,000
Hope and Friendship for Development Organization	HOPE	NNGO	930,000
Humane Africa Mission	HAM	NNGO	500,000
Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services	HADS	NNGO	270,000
Hunger Fighters Uganda	HFU	NNGO	200,000
JASMAR	JASMAR	NNGO	311,660
KadAfrica	KadAfrica	NNGO	50,000
Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization	LOKADO	NNGO	1,521,111

Mutawinat	Mutawinat	NNGO	525,415
National Council of Churches of Kenya	NCKK	NNGO	166,847
Refugee Consortium of Kenya	RCK	NNGO	1,750,000
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	TPO	NNGO	2,300,000
United Peace Organization	UPO	NNGO	290,000
URDMC	URDMC	NNGO	611,000
<b>IFRC &amp; Red Cross/ Crescent Societies</b>			<b>2,425,580</b>
Kenya Red Cross Society	KRCS		2,425,580

**Total: \$ 1,327,271,967**



South Sudanese refugee and climate activist *Opira Bosco Okot* teaches school students about environmental protection and how to plant trees at Palabek Refugee Settlement, Lamwo District, Northern Uganda. *Opira* is calling on leaders at COP27 to support climate adaptation and mitigation measures. © UNHCR/Francis Mukasa

# The Democratic Republic of Congo Planned Response

January-December 2023



**58,800**

Projected refugee population



**11,760**

Assisted host-community members



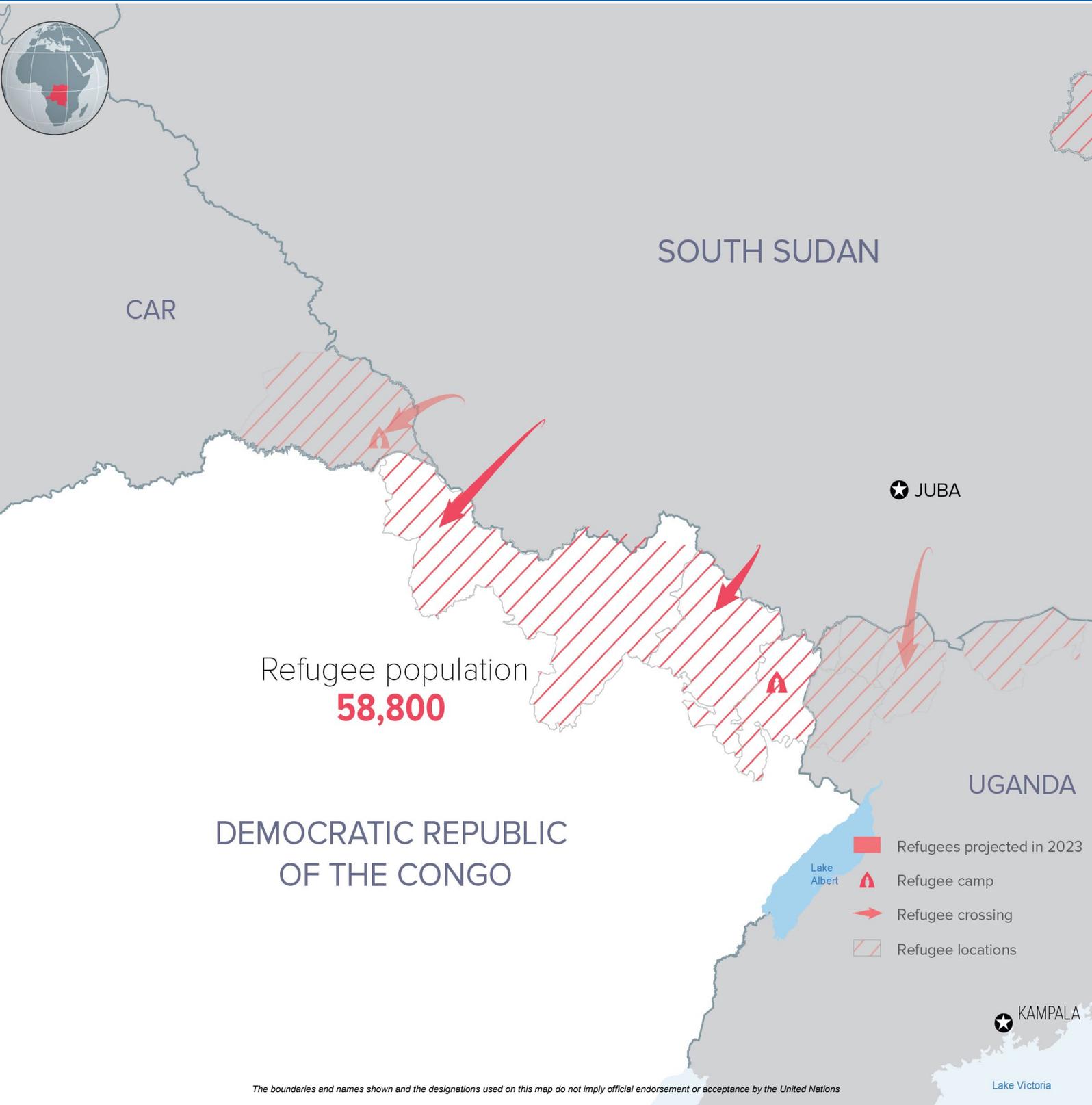
**28.73 M**

Total financial requirements



**3**

Partners involved



## Part 1: Current Situation

### Situation Overview

There were 57,127 refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan hosted in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) as of 30 November 2022. The South Sudanese refugee population is 53 per cent female and 47 per cent male. They are living in the Ituri and Haut-Uele provinces with 67 percent living in camps (Biringi, Meri, and Bele) and holding identity documents issued by the Government.

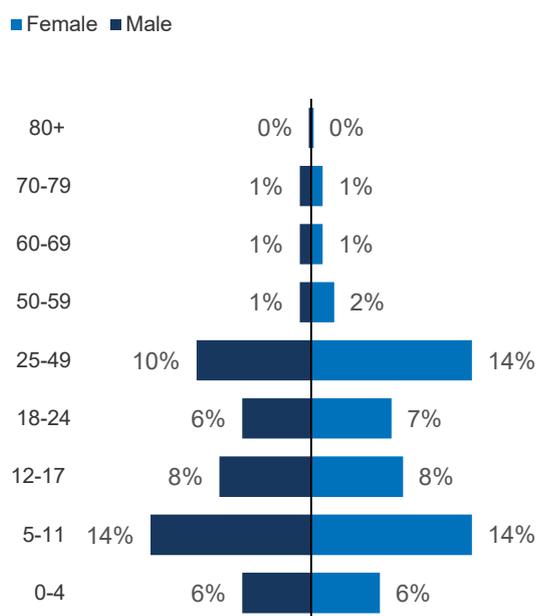
The security situation in both provinces is challenging, with risks to the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum and disruptions to the provision of assistance to refugees. Since May 2021, the Government imposed a "State of Siege", which includes movement restrictions and public administration and justice functions being carried out by military and police authorities. New refugee arrivals at the border and refugees currently settled in the Meri site (at less than 50 km from the border with South Sudan) are being relocated to the Bele and Biringi sites to protect them from possible incursions and sporadic attacks by armed groups, given that the borders are porous. With the presidential and legislative elections scheduled in the DRC in 2023, the protection monitoring will be even more crucial.

Due to the dire lack of development and basic infrastructure in settlement areas, refugees and local populations face enormous difficulties in meeting their basic needs. Refugees are affected by the scarcity of resources and depend on the support of RRP partners to access basic social services such as health, education, water, sanitation, shelter, food, and income-generating activities. The socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the already precarious conditions for refugees as well as the capacity to provide humanitarian support. In 2022, the situation of the Ebola virus in Uganda was of particular concern for partners, given that the Biringi site is just 90 kilometres from the Ugandan border. While the outbreak has ended, the DRC operation will monitor the situation in 2023 given that there is no proven vaccine against that specific viral strain at this time.

### Population Planning Figures

Country	Population as of 30 Sept 2022	Population as of end of 2022	Planned Population as of end of 2023
<b>Targeted Refugee Population</b>			
Refugee Population	56,972	58,400	58,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,972</b>	<b>58,400</b>	<b>58,800</b>
<b>Targeted Host Population</b>			
Country	11,680	11,680	11,760
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>11,760</b>

### Age and gender breakdown



**15% of total 58.8k**  
Persons with disabilities



**53%**  
Women and girls



**47%**  
Men and boys

### Country Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

Both local populations and refugees struggle to cover their basic needs. South Sudanese refugees in the DRC face numerous protection, socio-economic and financial constraints. There are cross-cutting threats such as high levels of violence, including gender-based violence (GBV), inter-communal conflict, and the precarious situation for refugees with specific needs, particularly unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), older persons, women heads of households, and people with disabilities.

In terms of GBV, 246 cases were recorded as of 30 November 2022 but there are many other cases which go unreported. The reported cases included rape (22 per cent), of which the majority were girls, physical aggression (33 per cent), denial of resources (16 per cent), sexual aggression (5 per cent) and child marriage (1 per cent). All survivors received some form of support, including medical, psychosocial, socio-economic and legal assistance, depending on their needs and availability. The aggravating factors for children include long-term abandonment, low parental income, and harmful traditional practices. Significant gaps include limited resources for socio-economic reintegration, weak legal infrastructure, inadequate legal and judicial support due to the distance of the courts from refugee sites, impunity of perpetrators and lack of PEP (post-exposure prophylaxis) kits, among others. In 2023, RRP partners will need to address the existing gaps, continue awareness-raising, counselling, and strengthen networks to support the identification, referral and care for survivors.

Early identification and verification of people with specific needs, including those at risk of GBV, survivors and children at risk, require strengthening.

Opportunities to foster refugees' self-reliance and autonomy are limited. However, South Sudanese refugees do have good potential for livelihood opportunities through agriculture and fish farming. Arable and fertile land is readily available, and between 2021 and 2022, 2,600 hectares were made available by local authorities to sustain livelihood activities for refugees and host communities. However, the land is underutilized due limited inputs in the forms of agriculture materials and seeds. As a result of limited resources, it has been a challenge to maintain the momentum and increase the number of beneficiaries supported with technical training and agricultural inputs.

During the 2022 participatory assessments, refugees re-emphasized the importance of education. However, low school enrollment rates persist. The concerns for refugees include low household incomes, lack of school infrastructure, school supplies and equipment, and low school enrollment, which contribute to many children being out of school. Most out-of-school children are exposed to juvenile delinquency, abuse, and/or exploitation. Recreational activities for refugee children are almost non-existent in refugee sites.

With respect to water, hygiene and sanitation, a borehole with solar pumps was installed in ANIA referral hospital in Biringi and a borehole was solarized in Bele to benefit the refugees and the local community. However, on average by the end of 2022 refugees only had access to 12 litres of water per person per day (l/p/d), which is lower than the emergency standard of 15l/p/d and the post-emergency standard of water of 20l/p/d. At a minimum, partners will need to construct four solar-powered boreholes to reduce the gap in the water supply.



A South Sudanese refugee at his plot in Ngota camp, near Aru in the Democratic Republic of the Congo © UNHCR/Guerchom Ndebo

## Part 2: Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

The RRP is aligned to the DRC's National Strategic Development Plan 2019-2023 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Country Framework (UNSDCF) 2020-2024). The RRP strategy is also aligned to the main objectives of the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) and operationalizes interventions through a whole-of-society approach, including a wide variety of actors at the national and international levels: humanitarian agencies, development and peacebuilding entities, government, NGOs, civil society, and private sector actors to achieve greater inclusion of refugees and stateless persons in systems and services. As such, RRP partners are carrying out the out-of-camp approach in the areas of settlement of South Sudanese refugees in DRC. Given the volatile security situation, the vastness of the operation, and the existing gaps in all sectors, RRP partners require additional support from the international community, especially donors.

RRP partners will focus their efforts on: reducing protection risks and human rights violations by facilitating access to justice, given the long distance between refugee sites and the courts; intensifying income-generating activities (IGA) and food security through WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) programmes; providing essential drugs, specialized drugs, medical equipment, and medical personnel to maintain access to primary health care and reproductive health services; maintaining good hygiene and sanitation conditions, which will include the construction of latrines and showers for new arrivals and refugees relocated in settlement sites and rehabilitation of other infrastructure; systematically applying COVID-19 preventive measures and taken into consideration in all sectors/initiatives; increasing access to drinking water in refugee camps to the standard of 20 liters/person/day; and strengthening peaceful coexistence between communities and caring for refugees with special needs, including persons with disabilities and survivors of GBV.

This approach will enable RRP partners to enhance their comparative advantages, contribute towards more inclusive service provision, and reduce vulnerabilities and poverty in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Leave-No-One-Behind agenda and the Government National Strategic Development Plan (2019 – 2023).

The response strategy will be adjusted as the socio-political and security situation in South Sudan stabilizes and eventually provides opportunities for the voluntary return of refugees in safety and dignity.

### Country Strategic Objectives

**SO1: Improve the legal environment and protection mechanisms for South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers through accession to and ratification and domestication of international instruments and working with the State to ensure refugee inclusion and improve the asylum system and processes to prevent statelessness.**

In partnership with the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), UNHCR will work to improve the protective environment for asylum-seekers and refugees by ensuring that access to territory/asylum and documentation is maintained. To this end, particular emphasis will be placed on capacity-building and the active involvement of political and administrative authorities and specialized services in managing the asylum system in Ituri and Haut Uélé provinces. In addition, UNHCR and CNR will conduct physical verification of refugees and replace refugee identity documents (according to the law in DRC, refugee identity documents have a 2-year validity). This physical verification exercise, coupled with return intention surveys, will contribute to the collection of refugee statistics necessary for good planning and implementation of activities aiming at durable solutions, resilience and empowerment of the people we work with.

**SO2: Advance the inclusion of South Sudanese refugees in the national systems. This includes systems designed to address civil, social, cultural and economic rights, community response and planning structures, local, provincial and national accountability systems and all processes designed to address protection, including GBV.**

RRP partners will continue to promote the integration of refugees and asylum-seekers into the national protection system. Strengthening strategic partnerships with the technical services of the State remains central, particularly concerning access to civil status documentation. In addition, activities aimed at reducing risks of and increasing the response to GBV will be maintained, as well as activities aimed at strengthening child protection.

**SO3: Strengthen e systems for response, self-reliance and solutions to consider the specific needs and the presence of South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers. This includes improved community-based emergency response, inclusion in local development plans, more inclusive and protective economies and support to national, provincial and local structures so they can better protect rights in an environment conducive to solutions.**

This objective will be achieved by strengthening participation and accountability mechanisms, capacity-building of existing community structures and empowerment through livelihoods and integrated projects in partnership with other UN Agencies and with the participation of the FEC (Federation of Congolese Enterprises), the Social Fund of the Republic and others will be strengthened as well as Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) established with these entities. The improvement of food security through technical support for beneficiaries of agro-pastoral production activities (food crops, fish farming, poultry farming); the maintenance of the agricultural value chain (support for beneficiaries of storage complexes, small processing and marketing units); and the strengthening of solidarity-based financing through village savings and credit associations (VSCA) will also be core focuses.

## Sectoral Responses



### PROTECTION

Protection partners will focus on ensuring high-quality registration, refugee profiling, and access to refugee status determination procedures to mitigate risks of refoulement, arbitrary arrest and detention. Partners have also developed a comprehensive action plan to prevent and reduce statelessness, which includes reducing the number of unregistered children (refugees and host populations) and promoting the issuance of birth certificates. This will require strengthening civil registration offices. To ensure sustainability and ownership of interventions, RRP partners will work to strengthen community-based protection mechanisms in the various refugee-hosting areas.

#### Sub-Sector: Child Protection

The RRP partners will strengthen child protection through the support to community-based protection mechanisms. These mechanisms provide alternative care arrangements for up to 185 UASC. In addition, emphasis will be placed on supporting about 485 children at risk through the Best Interests Procedure and facilitating solutions in their best interests. Access to education will be bolstered as a tool for protection and empowerment, especially for girls and as such, Child Protection Partners will collaborate closely with Education partners.

**Sub-sector: GBV**

The prevention of and response to GBV by empowering women and involving communities and men in the fight against GBV will continue to be a key element of the response. Protection from GBV will be strengthened by establishing mitigation, prevention and response mechanisms in collaboration with legal and social services to combat impunity and encourage reporting. Continued collaboration with refugees and local communities is essential to reduce the risks associated with social norms that perpetuate and reinforce violent and discriminatory behaviour. Partners will also focus on capacity-building and empowerment activities for women and girls through income-generating activities.

**EDUCATION**

RRP partners will continue to promote access to education for refugees as a protection tool but also as an empowerment tool, especially for girls. Emphasis will also be placed on introducing vocational training for out-of-school refugee youth. RRP partners will also continue to support basic education for refugees.

**FOOD SECURITY**

RRP partners will ensure that the provision of food assistance to eligible South Sudanese refugees in the Bele, Biringi and Meri sites is sufficient in quantity and quality in 2023. Refugees continue to prefer cash to food, as cash allows them to purchase their choice of products. In 2023, where market conditions allow, the focus will be to increase the proportion of cash as opposed to food in-kind.

**HEALTH & NUTRITION**

RRP partners will continue to ensure access to primary, secondary and tertiary health care and provide drugs and access to ARVs, mental health and psychosocial support and nutrition. Emphasis will be placed on implementing community-based nutrition and on preparedness and response measures to epidemic outbreaks.

**LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)**

To enhance resilience, RRP partners will build refugee communities and host communities capacity to increase their ability to sustain themselves while maintaining a strong focus on environmental protection and peaceful coexistence. In 2023, RRP partners will continue advocacy for more cultivable spaces and will consolidate their efforts on the agro-forestry, fish farming and other income-generating activities implemented since 2020 to ensure empowerment and socio-economic inclusion.



*The acacia mangium nursery in the Ngota camp, near Aru in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The UNHCR project, whereby some 250,000 seedlings have been planted in cleared land, aims to promote reforestation so as to reduce the impact of global warming and enable farmers to cultivate their land and produce yield. © UNHCR/Guerchom Ndebo*



#### LOGISTICS, TELECOMS & OPERATION SUPPORT

The RRP partners will ensure that goods and equipment are purchased and made available for the proper functioning of operations as well as provide adequate logistical support.

Logistical support will take the form of garage capacity (maintenance and repair of vehicles, motorcycles and machinery); fuel management; warehouse maintenance; and transport of goods and people in complete safety and security.



#### SHELTER AND NFI

The RRP partners will continue to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers receive the necessary shelter support, especially persons with specific needs who require retrofitted shelters. Investments in shelter, latrine and hygiene infrastructure, and NFI provision will be a key element of the response.



A construction site where a school is being built in Ngota refugee camp, near Aru in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Due to severe underfunding, just 16 per cent of South Sudanese refugee children are able to attend school in the DRC. © UNHCR/Guerchom Ndebo



#### WASH

The RRP partners aim to meet the Sphere standard of 20 litres of water per person per day, support the construction of sanitary infrastructures and management of medical waste in hospitals and health centres (hand-washing stations, provision of hygiene kits and soap, bins, etc.) to improve the well-being of refugees and host communities to prevent water-borne/related diseases and save lives.

#### HIGHLIGHT

As of October 2022, RRP partners were able to conduct at least 48 awareness-raising sessions targeting refugees and host populations on good hygiene practices, including proper handwashing, coupled with the COVID-19 vaccination campaign. As a result, no death related to COVID-19 was recorded in the settlements of Meri, Bele and Biringi. This achievement will be further reinforced in 2023.

## Country Cross-Cutting Response Priorities



In the refugee settlements, refugee committees are established to serve as liaison focal points between the population and RRP partners. The committees include women, youth, persons with specific needs, and block leaders. Refugees and host community populations participate in coordination meetings, and in monitoring activities. In 2023, RRP partners will strengthen coordination and participation through trainings of refugee and host community representatives.



An inter-agency coordination on PSEA, will support the complaint and feedback mechanisms and the referral mechanism. This group will also support capacity-building of community structures. The community-based structures in Meri, Bele and Biringi are made up of 106 members (on 34 per cent females and 66 per cent males and this needs to be more balanced). They generally include 70 per cent refugees and 30 per cent Congolese nationals. Members of these structures have been trained on PSEA and the Code of Conduct. This reinforces their capacity to improve both populations' awareness on sexual exploitation and abuse and how to report misconduct. There are regular meetings between members of community-based structures and RRP partners and help raise awareness to improve reporting on misconduct. Members of community-based structures are involved in the management of complaints raised by refugees and/or members of host communities. In 2023 RRP partners will pursue PSEA-related activities with the established community-based structures and encourage active participation and presence of women with attention to gender balance.

### HIGHLIGHT

#### **Working with community-based structures on PSEA in Meri, Bele and Biringi.**

In 2022, the community structures had 106 members (37 females and 69 males), with 70 per cent refugees and 30 per cent nationals from the host community. Regular training of the members on PSEA and the Code of Conduct is a premise for the prevention activities. The training also extends to other community members and to personnel working with RRP partners. In 2022, 375 RRP partner personnel, police officers and security guards (291 Men and 84 Women) were trained in Aru, Biringi, Meri, Bele and Faradje. The training will continue in 2023 to strengthen the PSEA community structures. In addition, RRP partners will support the group in achieving gender parity.

## Partnership and Coordination

In line with Refugee Coordination Model and the GCR, the 2023 RRP for South Sudanese refugees in the DRC aims to ensure a multisectoral response supported by various actors. To ensure a better-coordinated approach and effective delivery of services to affected persons, RRP partners will scale up quality assurance mechanisms for managing resources, including monitoring through regular field visits, weekly/monthly coordination meetings, and sharing timely information establishing a communication tree and reinforcement of capacities.

Given the need to move beyond emergency assistance and to focus on strengthening the resilience and self-reliance for South Sudanese refugees, and to support host communities to enhance peaceful coexistence, the 2023 RRP envisages stronger engagement with development and peacebuilding partners. As such, RRP partners will redirect support to national and local institutions. Emphasis will be placed on developing partnerships with other actors in the field of local governance, access to justice, community policing, prevention of GBV, and food security, in the Biringi, Meri and Bele sites in Ituri and Haut-Uele provinces. RRP partners will continue to brief and share bi-monthly updates with donors.



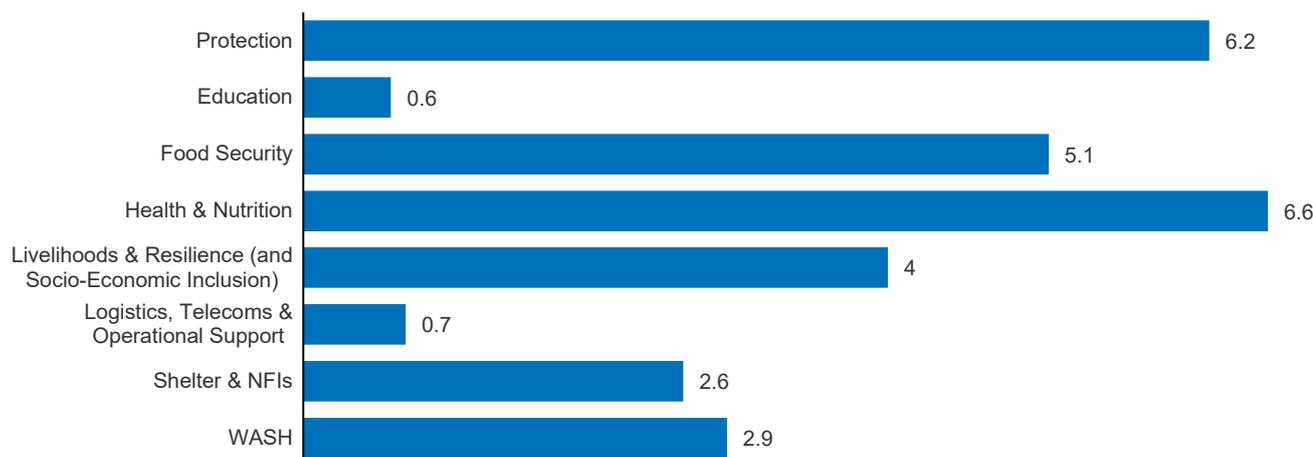
Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

### Inter-Agency Financial Requirements



### Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



\* This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of people we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.

### Budget summary by partner type



### Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	Requirements in US\$
<b>UN Agencies</b>			<b>28,732,891</b>
United Nations Children's Fund	UN-UNICEF	UN	446,751
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee	UN-UNHCR	UN	23,231,596
World Food Programme	UN-WFP	UN	5,054,544

**Total: \$ 28,732,891**



A South Sudanese refugee woman, the mother-of-five provides for her children by selling produce that she grows on her plot of land, in Ngota camp, near Aru in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. © UNHCR/Guerchom Ndebo

# Ethiopia Planned Response

January-December 2023



**426,000**

Projected refugee population



**169,000**

Assisted host-community members



USD

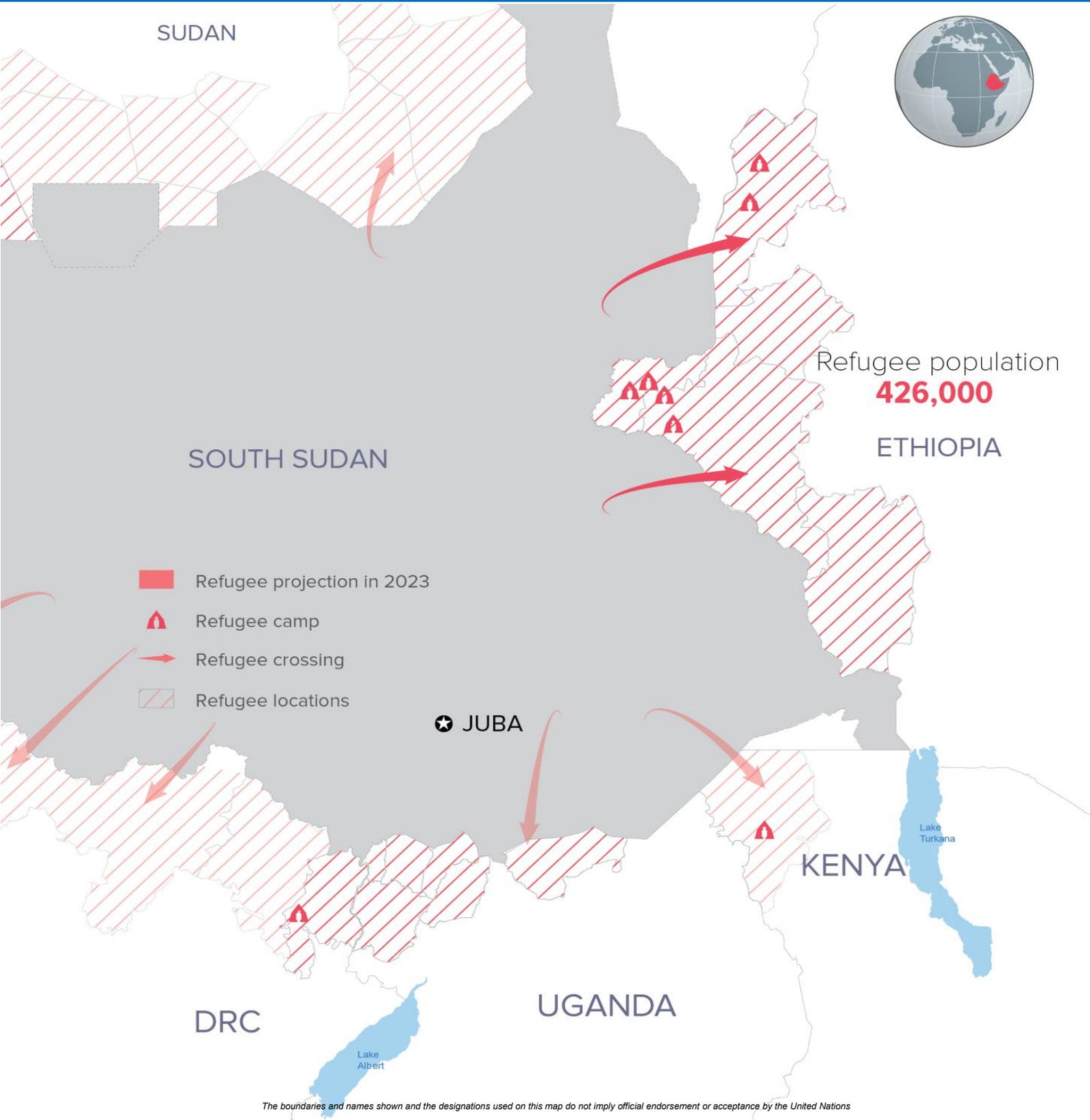
**317.99 M**

Total financial requirements



**30**

Partners involved



## Part 1: Current Situation

### Situation Overview

The South Sudanese population is the largest refugee population in Ethiopia, totalling 409,621 as of December 2022. Close to 43 per cent of South Sudanese refugees are hosted in seven camps in the Gambella regional state while over 38 per cent are hosted in three camps in Assosa's Benishangul-Gumuz region. Considering the endemic violence in South Sudan, the South Sudanese refugee population is expected to increase to 426,000 by the end of 2023.

The security situation in Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz is characterized by chronic ethnic-based conflict, which impacts peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities, especially in Pinyudo and Okugo camps.

While the Government of Ethiopia maintains an open-door policy and the Federal Government continues to provide protection and law enforcement in the camps, refugee movement out of the camps remains restricted. This presents an obstacle for refugees to access employment opportunities. Humanitarian partners are jointly working on scaling up opportunities for livelihoods for refugees, including allocating additional capacity to issue work permits and seeking partnerships with the private sector. Education, food insecurity, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health and shelter remain among the main urgent priorities of the refugees. Quality enhancement of these services is needed to meet basic standards. Protection risks include GBV (Gender-based violence), Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), and the lack of inclusion of persons with disabilities, older persons, and others with specific needs, in the design and implementation of solutions.

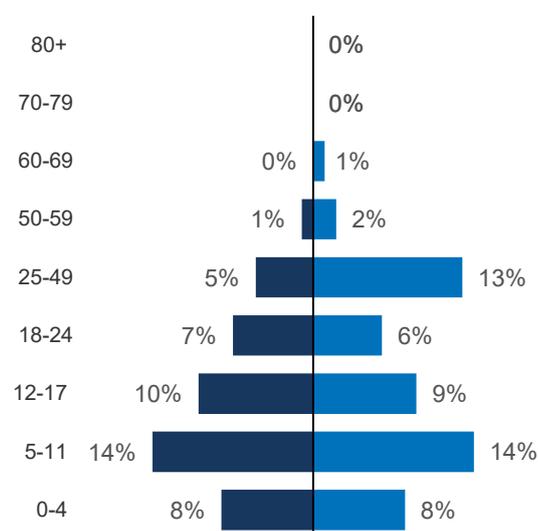
Refugees are included in the National Strategy and Action Plan on Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC), as well as the [National Civil Registration and Vital Statistics \(CRVS\) Improvement Framework](#). However, the birth registration backlog is still high and additional resources are required to carry out systematic registration of refugee and host community children. The lack of documentation prevents and delays refugees from being issued exit permits for resettlement, family reunification, studies and work opportunities abroad.

### Population Planning Figures

Country	Population as of 30 Sept 2022	Population as of end of 2022	Planned Population as of end of 2023
<b>Targeted Refugee Population</b>			
Refugee Population	406,000	409,621	426,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>406,000</b>	<b>409,621</b>	<b>426,000</b>
<b>Targeted Host Population</b>			
Country	203,019	190,273	169,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,019</b>	<b>190,273</b>	<b>169,000</b>

## Age and gender breakdown

■ Female ■ Male



**15% of total 426k**

Persons with disabilities



**54%**

Women and girls



**46%**

Men and boys

## Country Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

The refugee population is resilient, but over 58 per cent of the population are children which increases vulnerability and risk. Additionally, 32 per cent of refugees are youth, yet programming targeting them is limited. By the end of 2022, 14,586 of these refugee children had been identified as being at risk, including 1,137 unaccompanied children, 12,749 separated children as well as 700 other vulnerable children such as children engaged in (worst forms of) child labor, child survivors of GBV, children with disabilities, children in conflict with the law and child mothers. South Sudanese refugee children also face risks in the forests, farm areas and gold mines. They are also exposed to corporal punishment, sexual violence, psychological/emotional violence, and neglect. Girls and children with disabilities appear to be more at risk of physical and emotional maltreatment, including by being denied going to school, prohibited from playing and socializing with peers and getting stigmatized. Unaccompanied and separated children appear for their part at higher risk to face GBV incidents and other protection issues as well as to be more vulnerable to school dropout. Community-based protection is critical to mitigating the risks for children and youth.

A participatory assessment was conducted in Gambella in 2022, covering various age, gender, and other diversity groups among the South Sudanese refugees and the host community to understand their needs, challenges, vulnerabilities and risks. The results of this exercise reflect that the most pressing concerns related to this population as follows:

- **Jobs and livelihood:** Livelihood opportunities are still limited in Gambella's refugee camps. Most refugees are not involved in any income-generating projects, have no access to land for crop production, and do not own livestock or have another source of income. Refugees ranked employment among the most important services needed by refugees.
- **Durable solutions:** Refugees needed durable solutions such as local integration, voluntary repatriation and resettlement/complementary pathways. Refugees underscored that facilitating naturalization or longer-term legal status for refugees who have been in the country for more than 20 years is aligned the Government of Ethiopia's commitment made at the 2016 Leaders' Summit and the [2019 Refugee Proclamation](#).

- **Food and Nutrition:** South Sudanese refugees in Gambella ranked food as the most important commodity and a major concern. The reduction of the food ration to 50 per cent since June 2022 has been challenging, especially for older refugees and those living with disabilities as they are unable to look for alternative ways to supplement the reduced ration. Food insecurity has contributed to increased child labour, including in the mines near refugee camps. Refugees also raised concerns about the lack of cooking fuel in the camps.
- **Access to justice:** Access to justice is limited and mobile courts only bridge a small gap in the service.
- **Health Services:** The health systems are overstretched, and the infrastructure in primary, secondary and tertiary facilities is dilapidated. WASH facilities are also inadequate and affect health. Reduced access due to conflict and recurrent epidemics also puts pressure on the already weak system, which also suffers high staff turnover. Refugees also raised the need for hygiene support, including clothing and soap.

Refugee women and girls are exposed to GBV risks such as child and forced marriage and sexual violence. GBV services are generally accessible to all, but there is concern that some groups, such as older persons and people with disabilities, struggle with access barriers. Shame, discrimination, fear and lack of information may also prevent GBV survivors from accessing GBV services. The risks are higher at home when women and girls travel to fetch firewood and water, go to the market, and during casual employment, including gold mining sites. Refugee women and girls also highlighted the high-risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). In the 2022 GBV Assessment, South Sudanese refugees also identified harmful cultural norms and poverty as risk factors for GBV.

As of September 2022, only 53 per cent of the camp-based South Sudan refugees had adequate shelter, while the rest were in emergency shelters, sub-standard or shared shelters. The priority is to provide transitional shelter for refugees relocated to Tsore camp from Gure Shembola camp and those who are relocated from Pagak to Nguenyiel. In addition, due to the short lifespan (3-5 years) of the type of shelters available, there is a huge need for maintenance and reconstruction of shelters constructed before 2017. Construction material has seen an unprecedented rise in prices due to the high inflation in the country. Shelter partners had to revise budgets in relation to market value, reducing the number of transitional shelters they were able to construct.

In 2021 and 2022, surveys of 2,164 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia (Gambella, Benishangul-Gumuz and Addis Ababa) using an Age Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach found that 67 per cent indicated that the main reason for flight from South Sudan was generalized violence and that 62 per cent did not intend to return to South Sudan within the next 12 months. The main reason for not returning is the fear of conflict renewal in South Sudan, followed by a lack of education in the country of origin for themselves or their children, and the fact that their leaders have not yet recommended return. 78 per cent wanted more information on access to services and rights, including food security, health, and education, as well as information on the security and political situation in the country of origin. 53 per cent of the respondents had not acquired any education, and 65 per cent had no job-related skills. The main occupation of 32 per cent of respondents in their country of origin was agriculture and farming, while more than half reported no current occupation in Ethiopia (54%). Only 3 per cent of respondents had a work permit or a business license, while 62 per cent indicated they did not hold any of the two. Understanding the needs, concerns, and expectations of South Sudanese refugees is essential to develop a durable solutions strategy and vital to ensuring that refugees can take an active role in shaping their futures. Along with initiatives to restore housing and determine livelihood opportunities, state-building and peacebuilding efforts are also important to consider in longer-term planning.

In 2022, insecurity and fuel shortages affected the transportation of NFIs, medical supplies, health services and other humanitarian assistance. The fuel shortages also negatively affected medical referrals using ambulances, storage of heat-sensitive drugs and the sterilization of medical equipment. The poor state of the roads in some refugee-hosting areas also contribute to the huge challenges of providing timely and quality services.

## Part 2: Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

The strategy in the 2023 Refugee Response will take into consideration the four pledges made by the Government of Ethiopia at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2019. The pledges are as follows;

- i. **Jobs and livelihoods:** creating economic opportunities through agricultural and livestock value chains that benefit both refugees and host communities in an equitable manner.
- ii. **Education:** expanding the Government's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) system and facilities to provide quality and accredited skills training for both host-community members and refugees.
- iii. **Protection/capacity:** strengthening asylum system and social protection. Improve quality national child protection systems and services, including child friendly procedures, Best Interests Procedure and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Services (MHPSS)
- iv. **Energy and environment:** provide market-based sustainable, reliable, affordable, culturally acceptable, environmentally friendly, clean and renewable energy solutions for 3 million people.

### Country Strategic Objectives

#### SO1: Empowering South Sudanese refugees to better protect and support themselves through livelihood interventions and capacity-building

In 2023, humanitarian actors will increase their engagement and work with the refugee community to develop and strengthen refugees' capacities through livelihood interventions including through agricultural and livestock value chains that are sustainable and environmentally friendly, as well as through skills training. Refugees depend largely on humanitarian assistance, which in recent years has seen a significant reduction. Interventions will be aligned to the government's pledge on jobs and livelihoods.

#### SO2: Improving the inclusion of South Sudanese refugees into national systems including improving access to justice

This objective will seek to preserve equal and unhindered access to asylum, justice and protection, promote the full enjoyment of rights, and maintain the civilian character of asylum. The right to education is aligned with the Government's investment in integrating refugees into the national systems of education, child protection and health.

#### SO3: Foster harmonious coexistence between refugees and their hosting communities

Through well-coordinated approaches, the humanitarian and development actors in will implement complementary and coherent actions to address the most pressing needs of the South Sudanese refugees and their hosting communities. This will include addressing the energy and environment needs in a sustainable way and creating economic opportunities through agricultural and livestock value chains that benefit both refugees and host communities in an equitable manner.

### Mobile courts

The **UN Community Safety and Access to Justice Project** supports mobile courts in refugee camps. In 2022, at least 2000 refugees accessed the formal justice system in Gambella camps exceeding the target of 1300 refugees.

### Improving waste management

The **Waste for Value (W4V)** project is focused on addressing the problem of solid waste management in the camps. It engages both host community members and refugees in an initiative to “reduce, reuse and recycle” plastic waste. It started in Jewi camp in 2019 in the Gambella region. In 2022, the project hit a record with the collection of 20,494.50kg of plastic waste, which they recycled and generated 559,584 Ethiopian Bir (approximately USD 10,000) in two-and-a-half months. The project has shown a positive impact with the visible reduction of waste in the community and as an income project earner. It will be replicated in other camps in 2023. The project is supported by Norwegian Church Aid under the WASH program.

## Sectoral Responses



### PROTECTION

Protection Partners will support and strengthen continuous registration procedures at all refugee locations to ensure issuance and renewal of documentation, biometric enrolment for new arrivals and existing caseloads, and mobile registration for refugees living within the host communities. Access to documentation reduces vulnerability for refugees. The One-Stop-Shop (OSS)<sup>13</sup> hosts all activities of the Refugees Returnees Service (RRS) and the other RRP partners and will continue to operate in camps and settlements. Protection mainstreaming across all sectors, including education, livelihoods, shelter, NFIs and energy, will be reinforced to address protection comprehensively.



South Sudanese mothers participate in a registration exercise to clear the backlog of children who had not received birth certificates in Gambella, Ethiopia. © UNICEF/Fasika Hailu

<sup>13</sup> One-Stop Shop is a physical space that provide multisectoral services for survivors of GBV, including health, psychosocial support and legal services in one location.

### Sub-Sector: Child Protection

RRP Partners will work with the Government to strengthen a comprehensive child protection programme which includes Best Interests Procedure, alternative care arrangements, and psychosocial support. Additional refugee volunteers will be trained to enhance community-based child protection. Child Protection Partners will continue to work with the Regional Vital Events Registration Agency (RVERA), INS, RRS, the Ministry of Health, and the Central Statistics Agency (CSA), to reduce the backlog in birth registration of refugee children. Other key priorities for 2022 include targeted support for children at risk, community-based child protection mechanisms, child participation, enhancement of the protection and empowerment of refugee youth, and refugee children's access to quality and protective education. Collaboration Child Protection Committees (CPC) and other community-based structures, including those led by children and youth, will be enhanced to prevent abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence against children.

### Sub-Sector: GBV

In 2023, awareness-raising on GBV will continue for refugees and host communities and capacity-building for members of community-based structures to strengthen access to services for persons with specific needs, particularly older persons and people with disabilities. Advocacy for women and girls' empowerment, including persons with specific needs, will be improved through income-generating activities, education as well as vocational and skills training. The business skill training and delivery of start-up capital started in 2022 for groups of women to run businesses will be expanded to promote women's empowerment and resilience. Leadership and coordination will be strengthened on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) to enhance the accountability of all humanitarian and development actors in the response. The GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) will be used to safely and effectively collect, store, analyse and share data on GBV incidents and to inform appropriate GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response programming. The Health Sector will continue to provide adequate clinical management of rape and sexual reproductive health services. The sub-sector will strengthen prevention approaches such as Start Awareness and Support Action Now! (SASA!) and Engaging Men through Accountable Practice (EMAP) to tackle cultural norms and promote behaviour change. GBV Partners will also continue to use the Girl Shine Model to engage the women and adolescent girls at the OSS.



### EDUCATION

Mapping of existing primary and secondary schools will be conducted to support the progressive inclusion of refugee children and youth in the national education system. Capacity-building will be provided for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) facilitators and primary and secondary schoolteachers on new curricula, education information management and code of conduct. Additional WASH facilities, classrooms and accommodation for teachers in Okugo camp and Akula settlement will be constructed, and a baby care centre will be attached. Communities will be encouraged to participate in the back-to-school campaigns for the academic year 2023/2024. The priority is to increase GER from 41 per cent to 69 per cent for ECCE, from 69 per cent to 72 per cent for primary and from 18 per cent to 44 per cent for secondary education. This will be achieved by maintaining a high level of integration at the secondary level, streamlining funding with a focus on improved investment in learning environments, teacher training, and support for curricula adaptation/language translation. Partners will support the progressive transfer of refugee secondary schools under the Regional Education Bureau, starting with Jewi camp's secondary school. These priorities will be supplemented by improving teacher management, advocating for a review of incentive rates, piloting targeted support to girls, including improving service referral, tutorial and remedial classes, and improving intersectoral coordination for protection mainstreaming with a focus on child safeguarding and PSEA.



## FOOD SECURITY

According to the recommendations of Joint Assessment Missions (JAM) 2022, the Food Security Sector Partners will improve the size and quality of nutrition activities through nutrition-sensitive agriculture and cash voucher services. Expansion of livelihoods, including animal husbandry and crop production, will continue to be prioritized for refugees and host communities in line with Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). Small-holder agricultural production and markets were adversely affected due to the impact of the high inflation. Food security and nutrition levels will be improved with investment in farming activities that can generate fresh foods and by-products sold within the camp. Regular humanitarian assistance will continue through the general food distribution complemented by small and large-scale livelihood food security-centric actions such as cash and agriculture. Advocacy with donors and key stakeholders will be prioritized to promote food security.



## HEALTH & NUTRITION

RRP partners will continue to provide comprehensive primary health care services including referral to secondary health care and to upgrade and maintain health facilities. The community outreach workforce will be strengthened to enhance preventive and promotive health care. Outbreak preparedness and response plans including surveillance will be maintained. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, sexual and reproductive health, including access to safe delivery, clinical management of rape, and prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections and HIV will be prioritized. Nutrition will focus on community engagement and advocacy with WASH, health, food security, child protection, livelihood and shelter sectors targeting children under five years and pregnant and lactating women. Stabilization centres, outpatient therapeutic, targeted and blanket supplementary feeding services will continue as necessary. Initiatives such as Baby-friendly spaces, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) rooms, Mother to Mother Support Groups and Father to Father Support Groups will be promoted. To enable wide active screening and early detection of malnutrition, mothers and caretakers will be trained in innovative services such as family Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC).



## LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)



*A plentiful harvest brings together refugee and host community farmers in Gambela, Ethiopia.*

© UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

RRP Partners will support the participation of refugees and their hosts in agriculture to ensure improved food security and generate income. Large-scale commercial farmers will be engaged to aggregate production of crops from over 600 ha through mechanized farming, and 5,000 refugees, and 10,000 host community members will be targeted to provide labour opportunities. Local enterprises will be supported to access to financial services, including Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCO) and multipurpose cooperatives. Cluster farming, vocational training, skills development and enterprise

start-ups will be supported. Partners will advocate for access to arable land and the design of economic opportunities, provide data, and facilitate humanitarian and development coordination. Advocacy for the right to work, residency permits and business licenses will be critical. Partnerships with financial service providers, development actors, and the private sector will be leveraged to promote investment in refugee hosting areas.



#### LOGISTICS, TELECOMS & OPERATION SUPPORT

Transportation of Core Relief Items (CRIs) from warehouses to camps frequently faces security challenges in some areas of Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz. Security permitting, in 2023, partners will ensure the distribution of CRIs to new arrivals and dignity kits for women and girls of reproductive age. To ensure that humanitarian workers have a functioning primary means of communication, the Information and Communications Technology (ICT) will maintain the internet connectivity, VSAT, VHF radios, satellite phones and other equipment.



#### SHELTER AND NFI

To address some of the most urgent needs, Partners upgrade at least 1,200 emergency shelters to transitional shelters in Tsore camp and construct 129 new transitional shelters through cash-based interventions (CBIs) in Assosa. 350 new transitional shelters will be built in Gambella, and 400 existing shelters will be maintained. RRP Partners will continue to provide immediate emergency shelter and distribution of CRIs to new arrivals and relocation to the camps. A mapping exercise will be conducted to identify spaces within the camps to allocate shelter plots. Shelter Partners will strengthen the participation of refugees to promote ownership of shelter programming from the onset of emergencies to transitional shelters. NFI provision for new arrivals is a priority. More than 20km of new access road rehabilitation is needed in the seven refugee camps under Gambella while also maintaining the existing roads.



#### WASH

One of the priorities is improving the water supply system through the construction of on-spot gravity spring developments and digging wells in low-lying areas in and around the refugee camps. The solar systems will be commissioned with at least four boreholes solarized and the solar power system in Okugo camp rehabilitated. The ongoing efforts to maximise efficiency of the Itang integrated water supply system that supplies water to the three camps in the Gambella region (Kule, Terekidi and



South Sudanese refugee children fetching water (the Itang Water System in Gambella, Ethiopia). © UNHCR

Nguenyiel) will be finalized. Coordination efforts among partners will continue to mobilize resources for the critical water supply, sanitation, and hygiene promotion needs for refugees and host communities. To improve latrine coverage, access and maintenance, the community will be engaged to provide an in-kind contribution of labour. WASH facilities and infrastructures will be reinforced to accommodate the needs of older persons and persons with disability.

## HIGHLIGHTS

**The Itang water system**, in the Gambella region of Ethiopia was one of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) projects. It is supported by multiple partners and currently provides water for over 260,000 refugees and host community members. The system is being upgraded with additional boreholes, installation of solar power systems and construction of new water storage reservoirs.

## Country Cross-Cutting Response Priorities



The GBV-AAP and participatory assessment in 2022 collected feedback indicating that most respondents reported barriers to participation in the refugee community (52% in Assosa and 69% in Gambella), such as cultural norms. Respondents indicated that their participation would increase if responders used household consultation and focus group discussions during which they could provide and receive feedback. Most refugees confirmed having adequate knowledge of their rights, responsibilities and duties through focus group discussions or community events. The findings of the assessments are being incorporated into 2023 planning to improve Communication with Communities (CwC) and the quality of feedback and response mechanisms and to ensure the effective participation of women and girls. In addition, mainstreaming of disability concerns in all programmes will be promoted, and organizations of persons with disabilities will be supported. Capacity-building will target awareness and understanding among RRP partners, government departments, and the population about the needs and capabilities of persons with disabilities.

## HIGHLIGHT

A country-wide assessment on the inclusion of persons with disability was conducted using the Disability Inclusion Self-Assessment Tool (DISAT) in 23 refugee camps/sites.

**73 per cent** of respondents are in touch with partners who can include persons with disabilities in their programme.

**60 per cent** of Partners collaborate with community-based organizations and/or persons with disabilities associations to improve practices.

**70 per cent** of respondents include family members and caregivers in communication initiatives and in planning support they are providing.

In 2023, RRP partners will build on these findings to strengthen the inclusion of persons with disabilities in programming and to improve identification methods and data collection.



In 2023, the Response Partners will strengthen measures to prevent, mitigate risks of, and respond to SEA. This will include strengthening coordination on PSEA, supporting a strong PSEA Network and promoting accountability among RRP. The Network will provide training on PSEA for UN and NGO staff, refugee volunteers, contractors, and government authorities. The engagement of non-protection actors will be strengthened. Other activities will include community awareness activities, reinforcing the complaints and feedback mechanisms and referral of survivors through the GBV mechanisms. Specific attention will be paid to improving access for groups with specific needs. The 2022 PSEA capacity assessment for all partners in Assosa and Gambella highlighted that most PSEA awareness-raising focused on women, girls and refugee leaders. There will be addressed to ensure that men and boys are also included.

## Partnership and Coordination

Ethiopia has established a solid refugee response and well-coordinated inter-agency processes based on the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) and integrated it into the refugee law framework. An inter-agency Refugee Coordination Group composed of the Heads of Agencies, NGOs, INGOs and donors supporting the national refugee response meets quarterly to discuss strategic and inter-sector operational issues, while field-level coordination structures ensure that progress and challenges are shared and managed efficiently between partners. The Government's Refugees and Returnees Service (RRS), UNHCR coordinate activities aimed at protecting and assisting refugees and asylum-seekers. In line with the Ten-year National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan and the Global Compact for Refugees, RRP partners will assist the Government in implementing the response. It will involve support for government pledges towards an integrated approach to refugee assistance, strengthening self-reliance, and reinforcing solutions strategies. In 2023, there are 30 partners in the response. They will promote quality assurance mechanisms, including monitoring through regular field visits, weekly/monthly coordination meetings at sub-office and camp levels, sharing timely information, reinforcing partners' capacities, and coordinating sectoral interventions to avoid duplication. UN Agencies participate in and support the four Action Working Groups under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF): Social Service Delivery; Governance & Peacebuilding; Economic Recovery & Inclusive Growth; and Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters.



*Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.*

## HIGHLIGHTS

In partnership with the Refugees Returnees Service, the UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children supported an exercise to clear the backlog of children who had not been issued birth certificates. Refugees Returnees Service and the Immigration and Citizenship Service conducted the exercise over four months, from December 2021 to March 2022. By the end of the exercise, 15,387 children below the age of three were registered in Gambella. In 2023, RRP partners will work with the respective Government entities to maintain the momentum and achieve full birth certification.

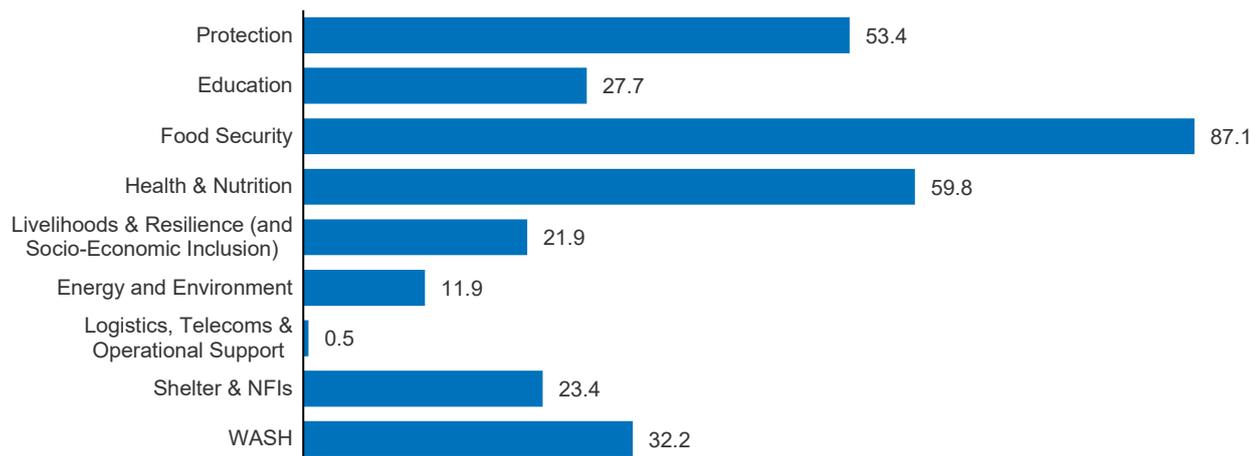
## Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

Total Financial Requirements  
In USD

\$ 317.99 M

### Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



**Total Protection requirements**

**\$ 53,433,334**

Other protection activities	GBV	Child Protection
\$ 9,174,665	\$ 33,171,403	\$ 11,087,267
17% of total	62% of total	21% of total

**Total Cash Assistance requirements\***

**\$ 114,041.09**

Protection	Food security	Livelihoods & Resilience
\$ 0	\$ 6,800	\$85,791.09

\* This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the people we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.

### Budget summary by partner type

Partners	UN Agencies	International NGOs	National NGOs	IFRC&RC
30	 \$222.3 M	 \$ 87.7 M	 \$ 8.1 M	 \$ 0

## Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	Requirements in US\$
<b>UN Agencies</b>			<b>222,276,114</b>
Food and Agriculture Organization	UN-FAO	UN	333,000
International Organization for Migration	UN-IOM	UN	2,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund	UN-UNICEF	UN	14,429,874
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN-UNHCR	UN	97,354,899
United Nations Population Fund	UN-UNFPA	UN	975,000
World Food Programme	UN-WFP	UN	93,983,340
World Health Organization	UN-WHO	UN	13,200,000
<b>INGOs</b>			<b>87,667,560</b>
Action Against Hunger	ACF	INGO	3,200,000
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency	AHADA	INGO	500,000
Bethany Christian Service Global	BCSG	INGO	100,180
Center for Victims of Torture	CVT	INGO	2,000,000
DanChurchAid	DCA	INGO	500,000
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO	150,000
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	CUAMM	INGO	1,369,000
Finnish Refugee Council	FRC	INGO	812,000
GOAL	GOAL	INGO	2,000,000
HelpAge International, UK	HelpAge	INGO	900,000
International Committee for the Development of Peoples	CISP	INGO	1,200,000
International Medical Corps	IMC	INGO	43,988,492
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	1,625,000
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO	750,000
Mercy Corps	MC	INGO	1,800,000
Norwegian Church Aid	NCA	INGO	758,464
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	383,424
Oxfam	OXFAM	INGO	5,586,000
Plan International	PI	INGO	14,700,000
Right to Play	RTP	INGO	45,000
ZOA International	ZOA	INGO	5,300,000
<b>National NGOs</b>			<b>8,054,024</b>
Action for the Needy in Ethiopia	ANE	NNGO	5,554,291
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee and Returnee Affairs Department	EOC-DICAC/RRAD	NNGO	2,499,733
			<b>Total: \$ 317,997,698</b>

## Country Monitoring Results

Inter-agency partners within the Refugee Response Plan (RRP) have developed a monitoring framework based on agreed indicators to measure progress and gaps per sectoral response activities. The framework will be implemented to ensure priority attention to persons with specific needs. The monitoring framework of the RRP also establishes coordinated and common reporting tools determines methods of obtaining indicators, assigns responsibility for information gathering, determines the time frame and frequency of data collection and establishes clear mechanisms for knowledge and information sharing. To ensure the Accountability of Affected People (AAP), Refugee-led organizations (RLOs) will be engaged in relevant planning, coordination, and decision-making. RLOs will also be supported to identify, design and implement project ideas that address the challenges refugees face, including strengthening the capacity of RLOs for project management, accountability and transparency. (Please see the annex).

*UNHCR and its partners moved refugees from the camps of Gure-Shembola and Tongo to safety in a new temporary site made available by the local authorities in Tsore, and providing for their immediate needs including food, water and shelter in Ethiopia's Benishangul Gumuz region. © UNHCR/Adelina Gomez Monteagudo*



*A refugee from South Sudan, poses with maize she harvested from her farm in Nguenyiyel refugee camp, Gambela, Ethiopia.*

© UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

# Kenya Planned Response

January-December 2023



**175,000**

Projected refugee population



**44,000**

Assisted host-community members



**107.21 M**

Total financial requirements



**25**

Partners involved



## Part 1: Current Situation

### Situation Overview

Kenya remains Africa's fifth largest refugee-hosting country and the thirteenth largest asylum country globally. The Dadaab refugee complex in Garissa County and the Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei integrated settlement in Turkana County host 84 per cent of the refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya and have done so for decades. Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement, which mainly host Kenya's South Sudanese refugee population, are located in the poorest, most economically disadvantaged areas and among the most sparsely populated regions of the country.

Kenya is impacted by the ongoing volatile political and security situations in the neighbouring countries and continues to receive new arrivals seeking asylum, mainly from South Sudan and Somalia. The Government of Kenya has taken steps towards strengthening the institutions that serve refugees, including taking over responsibility for registration, documentation and refugee status determination (RSD) and expanding the inclusion of refugees in national programmes covering education and healthcare. During the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2019, Kenya made pledges relating to:

1. the inclusion of refugees in the national education system;
2. the integration of refugees in county development plans and area-based approaches; and
3. support for the strengthening of institutions and structures that manage asylum, deliver services and provide security in refugee-hosting areas.

In October 2020, the Government of Kenya approved the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and developed the Support for Host Community and Refugee Empowerment (SHARE) initiative. However, on 23 March 2021, the Government announced its decision to close the refugee camps in Dadaab and Kakuma by the end of June 2022. Following intensive advocacy, the Government adopted a Roadmap for Solutions developed jointly with UNHCR, which shifted the narrative from the closure of the camps to facilitating comprehensive and sustainable solutions for refugees in Kenya.

In April 2022, the Government suspended the plans for camp closure and announced the intention to transition from camps to integrated settlements under a plan to be developed, referred to as the "Marshal Plan". A working group chaired by the Commissioner for Refugee Affairs and involving relevant ministries and departments and officials from the two refugee-hosting counties, UNHCR, UN Agencies, NGOs, the World Bank and other development partners, and representatives of the Refugee Donor Group is working on the drafting of the Plan and the elaboration of implementation modalities.

Having proposed the intention to grant Kakuma-Kalobeyei municipality status, the Turkana County Government undertook a study to ascertain the minimum requirements as provided under the Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011. This was followed by public participation exercises in the Kakuma, Kalobeyei and Lopur Wards in April 2022, involving members of host communities, refugees and partners. The Turkana County Assembly Committee on Lands and Urban Areas Management is to write a report of the exercises to inform the drafting of the municipality charter, which will provide for the institutional management of the municipality, its functions, and public finance, among other issues. Once completed, the report will be tabled in the County Assembly for debate and eventual adoption.

The Government of Kenya's Refugees Act 2021 came into effect in February 2022. The Act provides more opportunities, rights, protection and solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in line with Kenya's commitments under the CRRF, the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), and other international and regional instruments. The Act also complements the objectives of the Roadmap for Solutions developed jointly by the Government of Kenya and UNHCR. It recognizes the rights of refugees to participate in economic and social development and obliges the national and county governments to include refugees in development planning. The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED P)

is the guiding framework of the operation, with Phase I ending in 2022 and plans for Phase II (2023-2027) now underway. The framework is a multi-year, multi-partner, and multisectoral response led by the Government and aligned to the GCR, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and policy frameworks developed by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the East African Community (EAC). It aims to create an enabling environment that will improve inclusive service delivery; local capacities; legal frameworks and policies; investment climate and job creation; and communities' resilience.

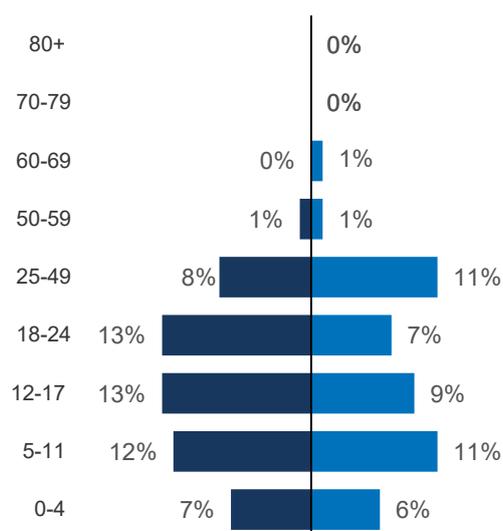
Despite a range of challenges and potential risks, Kenya provides an opportunity to shift assistance from an aid-based model to one of greater self-reliance, providing refugees with a possibility for greater inclusion in national systems, engagement in the local economy, and integration with host communities. The focus of the operation will be on facilitating a shift to an area-based and integrated development model that addresses longer-term prospects for both refugees and host communities and maximizes their potential in an enabling environment.

### Population Planning Figures

Country	Population as of 30 Sept 2022	Population as of end of 2022	Planned Population as of end of 2023
<b>Targeted Refugee Population</b>			
Refugee Population	153,384	153,384	175,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,384</b>	<b>153,384</b>	<b>175,000</b>
<b>Targeted Host Population</b>			
Country	44,000	44,000	44,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>

### Age and gender breakdown

■ Female ■ Male



**15% of total 175k**  
Persons with disabilities



**46%**  
Women and girls



**54%**  
Men and boys

## Country Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

The right to freedom of movement is restricted in Kenya by the Government's encampment policy, which is reaffirmed in the Refugees Act 2021. The Government issues movement passes to refugees who have valid reasons for leaving the camps, including for education and medical referrals. Refugees found outside designated areas without passes are subject to arrest, detention and prosecution.

Refugee children are at risk of violence, child abduction, blood revenge, child labour, neglect, psychosocial distress, female genital mutilation (FGM), sexual violence and other forms of GBV, teenage pregnancy, child marriage, and access to justice are also a concern. This includes more than 9,700 unaccompanied and separated children. They require family-based care, family tracing and reunification, psychosocial counselling and Best Interests Procedure. The of the new Competency-Based Curriculum in camp schools requires significant investment in infrastructure, additional staffing, capacity development, regular assessments, and other related needs to address congestion, enhance transition rates, and improve the quality of learning for refugee children. Adolescents and young people lack opportunities for meaningful participation, and many are engaged in harmful coping strategies, including alcohol and substance abuse. Many young people are at risk of dropping out of school as they feel the need to work to support their families. Those who complete secondary school have limited access to tertiary studies. Opportunities for youth to engage in livelihoods are also inadequate.

The drought in the Horn of Africa region has impacted Kenya with parts of the population facing high levels of acute food insecurity. Kenya is also receiving refugees are arriving from drought affected Somalia. Food security has been an ongoing challenge for the South Sudanese refugees. The reduced level of food assistance provided by WFP – which was at 50 per cent of the standard distribution during the first half of 2022 but later increased to 80 per cent – has contributed to increased rates of malnutrition and stunting. This has the potential to overwhelm the healthcare system and contribute to negative coping mechanisms to supplement food shortages. RRP partners recently undertook a Joint Assessment Monitoring (JAM) exercise to improve vulnerability targeting and help assess needs.

Refugees living in the camps and the host communities have access to quality healthcare through hospitals and clinics funded by UNHCR. The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) currently covers all households in the Kalobeyei settlement and the surrounding host community, and there are plans to expand coverage to Kakuma in 2023. Recurrent disease outbreaks remain a concern due to overcrowding, poor hygiene and sanitation.

The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure is increasingly under pressure as more refugees arrive. On average, the refugees access 19 litres per person per day against the UNHCR standard of at least 20 litres per person per day. However, the water supply is unequally distributed across the settlements due to technical, operational and management factors which reduce water production. Only 51 per cent of refugees in Kakuma and 67 per cent in Kalobeyei are estimated to have access to household latrines.

The operation has provided transitional shelters to new arrivals, but with almost 40,000 new arrivals in 2021 and 2022, the shelter needs have surpassed capacity. Shelter assessments carried out in 2022 found that at least 28 per cent of households in Kalobeyei need permanent shelters, while more than 6,000 shelters were dilapidated and required repair. The operation has been unable to provide permanent shelters due to funding gaps. With the increased population congestion, competition for water and sanitation services are a serious risk to recurring outbreaks of communicable diseases, malnutrition and high under-five child mortality. UNHCR is currently exploring options to expand land for settlement areas to accommodate new arrivals, including expanding the Kalobeyei settlement, which would come with an estimated cost of USD 12.3 million, or setting up a new settlement near Letea for an estimated USD 30.4 million.

Most refugees depend on humanitarian assistance, and access to financial services and local markets is challenging, preventing more than a limited number of refugees from establishing small businesses. Cash-based interventions (CBIs) are used to provide basic needs, but with reduced funding, it is challenging to meet these needs consistently.

Climate change continues to be a risk multiplier, driving displacement and exacerbating protection needs, and recurring floods and erosion threaten the infrastructure of several schools, hospitals, and training centres. Currently, only 1 per cent of refugees in Kakuma camp and 6 per cent of refugees in Kalobeyei settlement have access to clean, affordable and sustainable electricity.

## Part 2: Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

In line with Kenya's Multi-Year Strategy for 2023-2026, the operation will realize the transition from refugee camps to integrated settlements. Refugees and members of host communities live together peacefully and in safety and dignity and will be included in national education, social protection, and healthcare service delivery. Refugees will have access to land for permanent housing, agriculture, and pastoralism and be supported to become self-reliant. Refugees will access durable and lasting solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement and complementary pathways, and local solutions in Kenya. This is in line with county and national policies that affect the development of refugee hosting areas within the broader remit of devolution and urbanisation of Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) areas. The plan seeks to balance growth and development, and to facilitate enabling efficient service delivery, protection, and improved government engagement.

All RRP partners are working closely to design and implement KISED Phase II, which will continue to be the guiding framework for the operation for the coming five years. The Turkana County Government, World Bank, International Finance Corporation, the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce, and private sector actors will play a key role in ensuring the sustainability of the KISED model. Support to the county government will be extended in preparation for the planned establishment of a Kakuma-Kalobeyei municipality and integrated urban planning projects. RRP partners will work towards formalizing the local economy to position Kakuma as a dynamic marketplace through KISED initiatives aligned to the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan to support resilience, self-reliance and integration of refugees in national programmes.

### Country Strategic Objectives

The RRP strategic objectives are aligned with Kenya's Multi-Year Strategy and are described below.

#### SO1: Maintaining Asylum Space through the promotion of protection-sensitive programming

This objective entails maintaining asylum space through promoting the protection-sensitive implementation of the Refugees Act, 2021 and updated refugee regulations; ensuring timely and efficient registration and documentation; strengthening RSD in line with Kenya's GRF pledge and the Danish project through the Asylum Capacity Support Group; providing timely support to vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers; promoting international standards on child protection; addressing and preventing GBV and SEA; promoting peaceful coexistence and strengthening security structures; ensuring communication with communities, accountability to affected populations and mainstreaming AGD; and continuing to implement the Corporate Risk Register including PSEA and prevention of fraud and corruption.

#### SO2: Expanding inclusion and mainstreaming refugees in national and country systems

Expanding inclusion in national systems by mainstreaming refugees in national and county healthcare systems, including through NHIF; supporting the implementation of SHARE, Kenya's CRRF initiative; aligning school governance, teacher management, and curriculum delivery with national protocols and progressively advancing the inclusion of refugees in the national education system; promoting the inclusion of refugees in national social protection and safety net programmes; ensuring continued advocacy for inclusion of persons of concern in the Huduma Bill; and supporting expanded access to civil registration services, including through improved interoperability of refugee and national databases.

### SO3: Facilitating economic inclusion and self-reliance of refugees and host communities

Facilitating economic inclusion and self-reliance by expanding access to financial institutions, including microfinance programmes; promoting the KISED model as a good practice countrywide; advocating for refugees to be included in national and country development plans in line with the Refugees Act, 2021; strengthening vocational and technical training and professional development programmes based on market surveys; enhancing livelihoods and employment opportunities, including through improved access to work permits; supporting increased investment and an enhanced business environment to create economic opportunities for refugees and host communities; engaging donors and development partners to invest in self-reliance programmes; ensuring all programmes benefit refugees and host communities; and engaging more closely with line ministries, including the Ministry of Finance.

## Sectoral Responses



### PROTECTION

Key priorities to enhance protection will include: 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; strengthening access to multisectoral services and continuing to support increased use of refugee community-based organizations for delivery of specific services while expanding the use of cash interventions for shelter, core relief items, energy, water and sanitation; advocating for complementary solutions pathways such as education scholarships, labour mobility and community sponsorship beyond solely the traditional resettlement option; facilitating voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration where conditions are conducive to return in safety and dignity; within the framework of the RRP response, focusing partnership structures to facilitate the integration of services in the camps and the socio-economic inclusion of refugees within county-led plans; ensuring reception and registration activities continue to be provided as stipulated under the law; considering the ongoing rate of new arrivals, expanding reception capacity, including re-opening the Nadapal transit centre on the Kenya-South Sudan border and maintaining the Kitale transit centre and Kakuma and Kalobeyei reception centres; and ensuring that RRP partners align their implementation arrangements and deliver services directly through cash as and when feasible while advancing implementation through community-based organizations to the extent possible



A South Sudanese mother participated in Birth registration exercise in Kakuma, Kenya. © UNHCR/Charity Nzomo

### Sub-Sector: Child Protection

Some 55 per cent of South Sudanese new arrivals over the past two years have been children. Given the risks they face, there is need to enhance Best Interests Procedure, formalize and support of alternative care arrangements, prevent and end child marriage, FGM and other forms of GBV, and enhance response to SEA. Community-based child protection mechanisms will be strengthened including by working with schools and learning centres to address SEA and violence against children. Parents will be supported through family livelihood strengthening, social protection and capacity-building in parental skills. The child protection conditions at Kakuma and Kalobeyei reception centres will be strengthened by establishing and rehabilitating child friendly spaces and ensuring timely identification and registration of UASCs and other children at risk children. Partners will continue to focus on prevention and response to violence,

abuse, neglect and exploitation of refugee children and will work with the Directorate of Children Services to strengthen the capacity of the social service workforce for enhanced child protection case management.

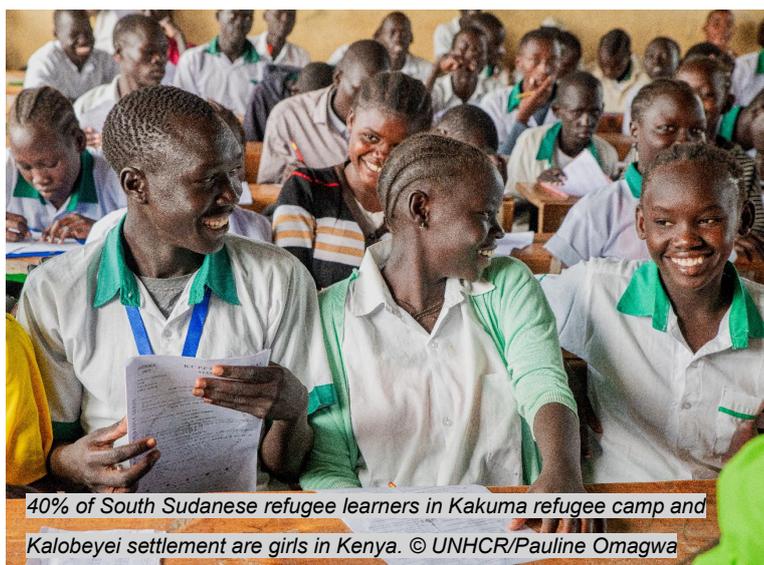
### Sub-sector: GBV

RRP Partners will consolidate ongoing GBV prevention and response services especially by addressing negative social norms which are major drivers of GBV. Prevention activities are at the core of this commitment and revolve around mass awareness on addressing GBV, and through projects dedicated specifically to men and boys as well as women and girls to address early signs of GBV, building capacity as actors of change in the prevention of GBV. Women's representation will be strengthened in community security meetings and humanitarian agencies' GBV programming. GBV mitigation and specialized services will be enhanced to support women, girls, men, boys, and marginalized groups (notably Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons) including the provision of safe spaces, psychosocial counselling and livelihood support. Criminal justice will be strengthened for GBV survivors through capacity development of police officers and the judiciary, and through provision of pro bono legal aid to survivors.



### EDUCATION

Access to quality and inclusive education will remain a key priority as it is fundamentally protective, both in the medium term after displacement and in the longer term and providing refugee children and youth with safe spaces for personal and academic development also significantly reduces young refugees' vulnerability to exploitation. In line with Kenya's Education Act, 2013, which provides rights for every child to access basic education, and the provisions of the 1951 Refugee Convention, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and SGD-4, which aims to "ensure inclusive, equitable quality education for all". The Education Strategy will be implemented to improve service delivery, including by facilitating the transition to the Competency-



40% of South Sudanese refugee learners in Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei settlement are girls in Kenya. © UNHCR/Pauline Omagwa

Based Curriculum that entails developing infrastructure, implementing changes in curriculum, establishing junior secondary schools in line with new Ministry of Education regulations, supporting school-based assessments, engaging sufficient numbers of teachers and enhancing their qualifications, addressing inequities, and improving WASH facilities in schools. Additionally, educational opportunities and the learning environment will be improved to meet specific needs for over-aged children, girls, children with disabilities and other groups encountering barriers. Obstacles to retention and transition from primary to secondary and from secondary to tertiary education will be addressed.



### FOOD SECURITY

WFP will provide food and nutrition assistance to refugees to meet their basic requirements. In Kakuma camp, food assistance will be provided monthly through a hybrid transfer modality consisting of a combination of mobile money-

based electronic vouchers and distribution of in-kind food rations. Refugees residing in the Kalobeyei settlement will receive 100 per cent of their monthly food assistance through cash transfers processed through a bank. Resources allowing, WFP will seek to transition refugees in Kakuma to unrestricted cash as this approach positively contributes to infusion of much needed cash resources into the local economy and is thus a much-needed contribution to efforts to improve livelihoods opportunities for both refugees and host communities. The food assistance package will include treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and supplementary support to pregnant and lactating women, while daily hot lunches will be provided for learners in UNHCR-supported primary schools. Structured monitoring, evaluation and oversight activities will go hand in hand with implementation to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of delivery. Apart from food assistance, WFP will also contribute to self-reliance and integration of refugees and host communities through agriculture infrastructure development in Kalobeyei, and through market and supply chain support in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, with a focus on enhancing food systems for improved food security. Social and behavioural change communication activities will continue to augment food security and nutrition outcomes.



## HEALTH & NUTRITION

In 2023 the RRP for Kakuma aims to provide comprehensive primary healthcare and nutrition services to a population of over 143,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, along with an estimated 23,000 from the host community, and to facilitate inclusion into national programmes. Partners will ensure that all eight healthcare facilities are well equipped, stocked with medicines and medical supplies, and have adequate qualified and auxiliary staff to provide quality healthcare services in line with WHO, Ministry of Health and UNHCR standards, ensuring proper screening for communicable diseases and serious illnesses at the two reception



centres, including early identification and treatment, vaccinations for all new arrivals (with emphasis on polio and measles), screening of all children below five years for moderate or severe malnutrition, and commencing immediate treatment for those identified. Community management of acute malnutrition will be supported through outpatient therapeutic programmes for severe malnutrition, supplementary feeding programmes for moderate malnutrition, and blanket supplementary feeding programmes for pregnant and lactating women. Refugees in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei settlement will be enrolled into the NHIF, providing a pathway for more sustainable healthcare financing. The response will also ensure coordination with the WASH sector in implementing integrated vector control and interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases associated with inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene standards.



### LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

The Sector will build on the KISED P blueprint 2018-2022. The KISED P Phase II aims to improve people's skills and ability to function in the new environment while boosting the local economy. As the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic persist, cash-for-work and graduation approach models are needed to increase refugee and host community household earning in Turkana West and sustain local market ecosystems. RRP partners will give refugees productive assets, training, cash, and in-kind business support. Through the [Kakuma-Kalobeyei Challenge Fund](#), private sector, social enterprise, and local enterprise recipients will employ refugees and members of host communities or facilitate their self-employment. New financial service providers, especially microfinance institutions, will be encouraged to expand their presence in Turkana West with reliable and responsive products that will ensure financial inclusion for both refugees and the host community. All livelihoods' interventions will emphasize women's and girls' empowerment and disability inclusion. GBV survivors and at-risk women will be linked to livelihoods and vocational training, and hard-to-reach clients will be accessed through community-based organizations embedded in the KISED P component on service delivery. Livelihoods programming will also be guided by the Presidential Directive on Recognition of Prior Learning issued on 1 June 2021, and any national policy and implementation guidelines. In collaboration with the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) and the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA), livelihoods partners will continue to collect evidence of non-formal and informal learning to facilitate the issuance of recognised certification in line with the policy, which will be critical to developing a responsive and equitable education and training system that facilitates access, mobility, progression, and fair chances to disadvantaged and marginalized groups, including refugees and members of host communities. The policy mandates the Kenya National Qualifications Authority (KNQA) to recognize and support certification of competencies, including prior learning and previous experience, irrespective of which learning settings or in which country the learning took place. The Kenya Analytical Program on Forced Displacement (KAP-FD), supported by the World Bank, will produce a socioeconomic survey on the socioeconomic characteristics of refugees and host communities and it will inform programming to improve access to self-reliance.



*"I saved enough money to open a little coffee shop because I want to have a business that would help me sustain my children," says Christine, a South Sudanese refugee living in Kenya's Kakuma Refugee Camp. © UNHCR/ Pauline Omagwa*



### LOGISTICS, TELECOMS & OPERATION SUPPORT

Institutions and partners engaged in the operation will be supported in the following areas:

- Enhancing the reliability and stability of internet connectivity;
- Strengthening and maintaining radio communications as an independent, reliable and secure means of communication in vehicles and offices; and
- Replacing and/or upgrading obsolete ICT equipment.

These efforts will strengthen the operation's overall capacity to assess, plan, implement, deliver and monitor essential interagency protection and assistance activities and will enhance interagency coordination and collaboration.

Digitalization projects will be implemented to enhance digital trust and security and to improve government asylum systems and the management of asylum applications and including appeals).



### SHELTER AND NFIS

Access to shelter and core relief items (CRIs) will remain a key priority, including the construction of 500 permanent shelters through CBIs, the construction of 2,640 semi-permanent shelters for new arrivals, and the construction of 300 emergency shelters for flood-affected populations. CRIs will be provided to both the new arrivals and others based on needs. The settlement areas are congested and with the increasing rate of new arrivals, it is urgent to develop the land identified for expanding Kalobeyei settlement. Spatial planning recommendations for the Kalobeyei settlement (including densification and reallocation of additional land) may need to be considered urgently in consultation with Turkana County Government and DRS. Support will be provided for developing plans to establish a Kakuma-Kalobeyei municipality, and all RRP partners will work with UNHCR and UN-Habitat to engage the county government in outlining an integrated urban development plan that includes refugee settlements and focuses on infrastructure development projects.



### WASH

By the end of 2023, partners aim to increase the coverage of household latrines to at least 70 per cent and will continue providing access to soap for all refugee households. The lack of sustainable solid waste management remains one of the key challenges posing public health risks. WASH partners will continue to build on WASH systems to ensure improved service delivery to beneficiaries and also act as an enabler in the transition towards reliable and sustainable WASH outcomes. This will be achieved through coordinating WASH actors and other stakeholders in assessments, research, analysis and action. Climate change and broader environmental issues will be considered in disaster risk reduction strategies. Protection will be mainstreamed through do-no-harm analysis and assessments. Efforts to enhance rainwater harvesting by constructing water pans and mega-dams will be made, while real-time monitoring of the aquifer and boreholes will be implemented. RRP partners will enhance solar technology, improve water system efficiency, and engage utility companies for the management of water services. The operation is also in the process of finalizing a 5-year WASH strategy that will guide interventions.



## ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

RRP partners are making concerted efforts to transition to clean and alternative cooking energy through diversification from traditional biomass, market-based approaches for clean cooking, creation of energy hubs and innovative finance mechanisms. Under the “Greening the Blue” initiative, the operation is planning to provide access to modern, affordable, reliable and sustainable energy through market-based approaches for clean lighting, technology and knowledge transfer, and promoting energy efficiency through awareness-raising among the population. The Clean Energy Transition Action Plan (2022-2026) will guide the implementation of energy projects. Mitigating the impact of climate change and environmental degradation will be prioritized, as will supporting resilience by conserving and rehabilitating the natural environment and minimizing the environmental footprint. UNHCR’s Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy 2019-2024 and the Operational Strategy for Climate Action, and the Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability 2022-2025 will guide the partners energy and environmental interventions. Planned responses for 2023 include: scaling-up access to sustainable, modern, safe, and affordable household cooking energy; creating a conducive environment that attracts investment from development partners, private sector and financial service providers to promote the adoption of clean and sustainable energy; expanding sustainable household electricity access and electrification of community and support facilities; preserving and rehabilitating the natural environment and mitigating environmental degradation, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and minimizing negative impacts on the environment; strengthening preparedness, anticipatory action and response to support protection and solutions for people displaced and their hosts in disaster situations; enhancing the resilience of refugees and their hosts to climate-related and other environmental risks; and scaling-up community sensitization and mobilization on sustainable use and management of existing natural resources. It is important to note that Turkana County is prone to both drought and recurring floods that often cause devastating damage to camp infrastructure, including roads, and put refugees at risk of being swept away by flash floods brought about by heavy rains, and this will need to be taken into consideration in the development of the operation’s energy and environment interventions. Mirroring the key outcomes of the sustainable energy strategy and the UN’s Clean Energy Transition Action Plan (2022-2026), some of the key objectives under KISEDIP include: promoting private sector partnerships on sustainable delivery models of energy services and products; improving access to clean, modern, affordable, and sustainable cooking energy services for households, small and medium enterprises, and social institutions; promoting energy efficiency and conservation as well as prudent environmental, health and safety practices for healthcare and education facilities; promoting the productive use of energy for improved livelihoods; and managing electronic waste.

### Aims of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan

- ✓ Create a conducive environment that attracts investment from the private sector and financial service providers to promote the local economy;
- ✓ Invest in basic socio-economic infrastructure, introduce sustainable models, and strengthen capacities for enhanced and inclusive national service delivery;
- ✓ Enhance innovative aid delivery and increase financial inclusion for refugees and host communities to increase self-reliance and reduce poverty; and
- ✓ Increase access to quality, cost-effective education, healthcare, WASH, and energy services and support market-driven solutions for refugees and host communities to participate in the local economy.

## Country Cross-Cutting Response Priorities



Accountability to affected populations is considered one of the most important elements of the RRP. This is a cross-cutting response priority ensuring all plans and implementation modalities focus on accountability to affected populations, and to this end partners have developed complaints and feedback mechanisms through which refugee communities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei have access to confidential reporting of concerns and can obtain information about programmes and initiatives and provide input into their development and implementation.



Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), including risk mitigation, prevention of and response to SEA, is a key cross-cutting theme for RRRP partners. UNHCR in Kakuma acts as coordinator for PSEA interventions and PSEA focal points from the partners are fully engaged in the PSEA Network. Specific SOPs have been elaborated, and the majority of partners are signatories to the document and follow uniform procedures for the reporting and handling of SEA cases. RRP partners will continue capacitating their staff as well as the refugee community in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. PSEA will remain a core part of the GBV programme, and as part of case management will facilitate survivors' access to psychosocial support, safe shelter and relocation, medical and legal support, dignity kits and other CRIs, education, and livelihoods.



### Protection and Gender Mainstreaming

In addition to specific protection interventions, protection mainstreaming is a key cross-cutting element of the programme, including strengthening institutional and technical capacities of government, partners, and private sector actors and introducing innovative delivery models focused on ensuring an AGD approach and promoting gender equality, women's empowerment and disability inclusion.

### Protection and Gender Mainstreaming

RRP partners have mainstreamed gender across all programmes, and an AGD lens is applied in all aspects of the programming and planning stages, from ensuring a more efficient allocation of resources when it comes to the specific needs of women and girls, to consultation with women and girls in the implementation of activities. Livelihoods projects employ and prioritize women and girls with specific needs, including GBV survivors, female heads of household, single mothers, and Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, in their interventions to guarantee independence, empower survivors, and work towards closing the gender pay gap. Leadership opportunities for women and girls are guaranteed in the design of community structures, which require 50 per cent female representation in elected leadership committees, which is important to ensure communities recognize the roles women can play in decision-making within their communities. RRP partners also works closely with Kenyan authorities and partners to ensure that an AGD lens supports interventions not only regarding women, girls, boys and men but also other groups with specific needs such as persons living with disability and Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, recognizing their protection concerns and making sure they are involved in decision-making at all levels.

## Partnership and Coordination

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model, coordination is led by the Government of Kenya with the support of UNHCR. Coordination arrangements involve the robust leadership and participation of government entities, relevant UN Agencies, international and national NGOs, civil society organizations, development actors and the private sector at both the national and county levels. Close collaboration with the Resident Coordinator's Office and the UN Country Team will continue. Working closely with the Government, RRP partners will align their implementation arrangements to deliver services directly through cash where feasible and advance implementation through community-based organizations. Inter-agency coordination meetings are held regularly in Nairobi and Kakuma. Coordination for response at the county level is done through existing government-led thematic working groups coordinated by the County Executive Committee and through technical groups led at the sub-county level under the KISED P framework.

The Department of Refugee Services (DRS) under the Ministry of Interior and National Administration is the government entity responsible for refugee management in Kenya. DRS works closely with UNHCR and other partners in protecting and improving the lives of refugees living in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, and participates in inter-agency platforms, including KISED P. The Turkana County Commissioner also provides support and guidance on the legislative and policy framework, delivering quality services to people of Turkana, and coordinating with humanitarian, private sector and development actors. The support of security agencies under the leadership of the Deputy County Commissioner and Sub-County Police Commander will sustain peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The County Government at the sub-county level, represented by the Sub-County Administrator, will play a critical role in coordination the engagement of various government line ministries across the eight thematic KISED P components.



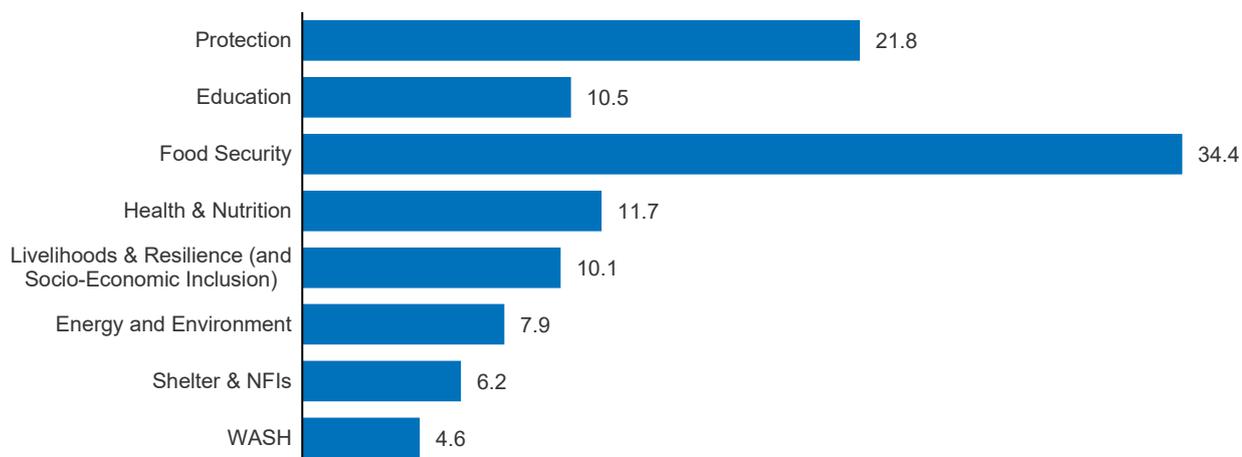
*Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.*

## Inter-Agency Financial Requirements



### Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



 <b>Total Protection requirements</b> <b>\$ 21,762,690</b>		
<b>Other protection activities</b> \$ 14,686,558 67% of total	<b>GBV</b> \$ 3,007,138 14% of total	<b>Child Protection</b> \$ 4,068,994 19% of total

 <b>Total Cash Assistance requirements*</b> <b>\$ 21,172,755</b>				
<b>Protection</b> \$ 1,119,140	<b>Food security</b> \$ 14,291,084	<b>Education</b> \$ 500,000	<b>Energy and Environment</b> \$ 1,581,818	<b>Shelter and NFIs</b> \$ 3,680,713

\* This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the people we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.

### Budget summary by partner type

<b>25</b>  Partners involved	 UN Agencies \$ 82.9 M	 International NGOs \$ 17.3 M	 National NGOs \$ 4.6 M	 IFRC&RC \$ 2.4 M
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## Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	Requirements in US\$
<b>UN Agencies</b>			<b>82,905,980</b>
Food and Agriculture Organization	UN-FAO	UN	1,633,202
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN-UN Women	UN	933,500
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN-UNHCR	UN	44,341,567
United Nations Human Settlements Programme	UN-Habitat	UN	2,200,000
World Food Programme	UN-WFP	UN	33,797,712
<b>INGOs</b>			<b>17,281,188</b>
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan	AAR	INGO	800,416
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO	1,792,465
Finn Church Aid	FCA	INGO	650,000
Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	GIZ	INGO	3,410,000
Humanity & Inclusion	HI	INGO	150,000
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	2,972,562
IsraAid	IsraAid	INGO	481,840
Jesuit Refugee Service	JRS	INGO	2,066,542
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO	849,156
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	1,750,000
Peace Winds Japan	PWJ	INGO	1,268,116
Terre-Des-Hommes	Tdh	INGO	152,300
Windle International Kenya	WIK	INGO	937,792
<b>National NGOs</b>			<b>4,601,838</b>
AIC-K/Johanniter Internal Assistance	AIC-K-JUH	NNGO	103,391
Don Bosco	DB	NNGO	783,026
Film Aid Kenya	FAK	NNGO	277,463
Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization	LOKADO	NNGO	1,521,111
National Council of Churches of Kenya	NCKK	NNGO	166,847
Refugee Consortium of Kenya	RCK	NNGO	1,750,000
<b>IFRC &amp; Red Cross/ Crescent Societies</b>			<b>2,425,580</b>
Kenya Red Cross Society			2,425,580
			<b>Total: \$ 107,214,587</b>



*South Sudanese Refugee Children in Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement in Kenya. © UNHCR/Pauline Omagwa*

# Sudan Planned Response

January-December 2023



**0.62 M**

Projected refugee population



**0.19 M**

Assisted host-community members



USD

**348.3 M**

Total financial requirements



**34**

Partners involved



Refugee population

**625,000**

SUDAN

CAR

SOUTH SUDAN

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UGANDA

JUBA

- Refugee projection in 2023
- Refugee camp
- Refugee crossing
- Refugee locations

## Part 1: Current Situation

### Situation Overview

Sudan hosts the second largest refugee population in Africa, with 796,831 refugees<sup>14</sup> from South Sudan, the largest group of refugees in the country as at 31 December 2022. 35 per cent live in camps in White Nile and East Darfur, while more than 120,000 live in the “open areas” outside Khartoum. 51 per cent of the population are women and 42 per cent are children below 18 years old, with 37 per cent of school-going age. 17.74 per cent of the South Sudanese refugees in Sudan are individually registered, with an additional 3 per cent registered at the household level.

The Government of Sudan (GoS) has maintained an open border policy, allowing safe and unrestricted access to its territory for those fleeing tribal conflict and conflict-related food insecurity in South Sudan. New arrivals are granted refugee status on a group basis, as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between UNHCR and the GoS’s Commission for Refugees (COR) in September 2016. White Nile and East Darfur received the highest numbers of South Sudanese in 2022, with over 30,000 in the first eight months of 2022.

Over the past years, Sudan has witnessed a continuous low-level influx of South Sudanese refugees who are facing overcrowded camps, low levels of public service provision and an increasingly deteriorating economic situation with 125 per cent inflation rates (July 2022). In addition to the economic situation, Sudan faces reoccurring natural hazards, including floods and droughts that are further compounded by the effects of global climate change. Sudan’s rainy season (June to September) makes access to many refugee sites extremely difficult, with many camp and out-of-camp areas completely inaccessible for weeks and months. The COVID-19 pandemic impact and other disease outbreaks threaten the health of Sudanese citizens and refugees. Recurrent intercommunal conflicts often close to refugee-hosting areas cause widespread internal displacement and restrict access for humanitarian actors.

As the economic downturn is affecting host communities and refugees, support to those communities needs additional resources and intervention. As the cost of living is increasing and basic goods become unaffordable and scarce, social tension between host communities and refugees is rising.

While Sudan is not officially implementing the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the out-of-camp assistance model in Sudan follows the same principles in supporting national service providers in refugee-hosting areas. Partners in the Refugee Response are also active participants in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Sudan. Partners will continue to strategically engage through UNSDCF to ensure that the development needs of refugees and host communities can be addressed in alignment with national development priorities recognizing that development funding has been put on hold.

In addition, under the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) sponsorship, the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan are leading a comprehensive solutions initiative for displacement-affected populations, including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities in the two countries. It provides a roadmap outlining the next steps toward short, medium, and sustainable solutions for seven million forcibly displaced persons, including IDPs and refugees originating from and hosted by the two host countries and returnees.

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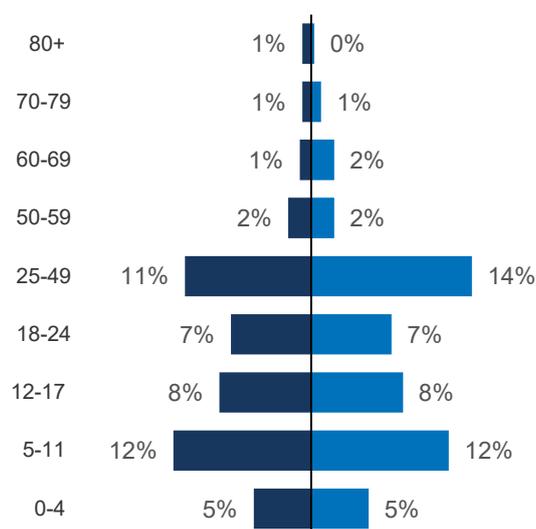
<sup>14</sup> [Document - South Sudan Situation: Population Dashboard - 31 December 2022 \(unhcr.org\)](#)

### Population Planning Figures

Country	Population as of 30 Sept 2022	Population as of end of 2022	Planned Population as of end of 2023
<b>Targeted Refugee Population</b>			
Refugee Population	807,411	796,831	625,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>807,411</b>	<b>796,831</b>	<b>625,000</b>
<b>Targeted Host Population</b>			
Country	151,000	151,000	190,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,000</b>	<b>151,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>

### Age and gender breakdown

■ Female ■ Male



**15% of total 624k**

Persons with disabilities



**51%**

Women and girls



**49%**

Men and boys

### Country Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

The humanitarian context in Sudan is characterized by protection needs that are aggravated by a deteriorating economic context, recurrent environmental shocks, and gaps in the implementation of legal mechanisms to facilitate refugee access to basic rights and services. The gaps in access to registration and civil documentation remain core drivers for protracted protection risks, effectively rendering some refugees and asylum-seekers without access to basic services, formal livelihoods, and legal protections. Within this context, South Sudanese refugee women, girls, boys, and persons with specific needs, remain among the most vulnerable.

52 per cent of the South Sudanese refugees in Sudan are under 18 years of age, with a significant number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). With the deteriorating economic situation, UASCs and out-of-school children are at risk of exploitation, child labour, child marriage and onward movement, including through trafficking and smuggling. Effective identification, assessment and targeted support for children at-risk are limited. Remote and hard-to-reach locations are significantly affected by gaps in service availability.

Gender-based violence (GBV) risks continue to affect forcibly displaced communities, with refugee women and girls among those most vulnerable. Inadequate camp and settlement conditions like poor lighting in public spaces, lack of sex-disaggregated communal latrines, and long travel distances to fetch water and firewood contribute to a heightened risk of GBV. Negative coping mechanisms to meet basic needs further contribute to the likelihood of GBV.

Access to education for South Sudanese refugee children is of stark concern in Sudan. About 70 per cent of basic-school-aged refugee children are out-of-school, and in more remote refugee-hosting areas – where most South Sudanese refugees live – it is estimated at 90 per cent. Refugee families are increasingly unable to cover schooling costs due to high inflation rates and low purchasing power. Refugees gradually require more assistance from partners to ensure access to education.

Furthermore, overall deteriorating humanitarian conditions are compounding to create growth of protection concerns and risks refugee communities face. 50 per cent of refugee communities do not have access to household latrines, 98 per cent of households do not have access to energy-efficient stoves, and water monitoring in South Sudanese settlements consistently indicates below 20 litres per person per day averages. Within this context, community members with specific needs are forced to travel greater distances to access basic services, heightening exposure to protection risks. 62 per cent of refugees live in sub-standard shelter situations that do not meet basic humanitarian standards of privacy, dignity, and safety. The nutrition status of South Sudanese refugees is also concerning. The Standardized Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) conducted in White Nile in September 2022, confirmed Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates above 15 per cent in the refugee camps and SAM rates at above 2 per cent. National health systems suffer from chronic underfunding and shortages of medical supplies and equipment. Although over 90 per cent of refugees in camps have access to health services, long-term prospects for sustainable access to national services remain elusive.

The humanitarian context in Sudan underpins the scope and multitude of protection risks faced by South Sudanese refugees and requires a comprehensive and coordinated response to meet basic needs.

## Part 2: Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

This chapter of the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) is an updated extract from the [Sudan Country Refugee Response Plan \(CRP\)](#), covering the period of 2023 and presenting detailed planning for 2023. Under the Sudan CRP, the response for refugees from the South Sudan, alongside other refugee populations hosted in the country, is articulated in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

The South Sudanese Refugee Country Protection and Solutions Strategy in Sudan is guided by pledges made by the Sudanese Government during the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the five-year national strategy on solutions for Internally Displaced Persons, Returnees, Refugee and Host Communities. Further, the RRP at the Sudan country level is harmonized with the UNHCR Multiyear Strategy (2023-2025) and the [Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\) 2023](#).

### Country Strategic Objectives

#### SO1: Strengthen the protection environment for refugees

All the assistance to South Sudanese refugees is linked to international protection principles, and the 2023 Refugee Response seeks to ensure that international standards of protection are met, upheld, and applied for all refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan. To strengthen the protection environment for refugees and, subsequently, their integration in Sudan, enhanced efforts will be made to advocate with GoS through different forums and channels to amend the current policy and legislative framework, particularly in relation to the GoS's encampment policy, which imposes restrictions on refugees for their movements outside of the designated areas of residence within the country, including when they wish to seek employment/livelihoods and other opportunities and services such as education and health. Advocacy will also encompass recommendations on the legislative and administrative steps which need to be taken by GoS to ensure that

refugees can fully enjoy the rights enshrined in the [Asylum \(Organization\) Act 2014](#) and other relevant laws, including the right to work and the right to housing, land and properties. A focus will also be placed on enhancing individual registration and documentation of all refugees and asylum-seekers across the country. This would be of particular importance for new arrivals to prevent refoulement and other protection risks and to ensure access to the national asylum procedures upon arrival in Sudan. Awareness and sensitization initiatives on the basic and existing refugee rights and obligations with local authorities, host communities and service providers will reduce social tension and promote social cohesion.

### **SO2: Enable access to timely protection and life-saving assistance for refugees and host communities**

The response will focus on multisectoral life-saving assistance targeting refugees in camps, camp-like settlements or reception points, and urban areas. It is foreseen that refugees will continue to arrive from South Sudan and require assistance. Refugees often arrive in Sudan with minimal belongings and in conditions requiring urgent life-saving assistance. The Refugee Response needs to maintain sufficient preparedness capacities to respond to sudden influxes. Although refugees are receiving protection and basic assistance in camps, gaps in services remain across all sectors. The refugees remain highly dependent on the continuation of the assistance, which includes providing adequate shelter and core relief items, access to water and sanitation and food assistance. The provision of education in emergency settings and health and nutrition services are also required. Assistance to refugees also supports host communities by strengthening existing services and upgrading infrastructure to reduce social tensions. Protection monitoring will be strengthened to proactively identify individuals with specific needs and ensure that day-to-day or regular care is available through an effective case management system. Furthermore, community-based structures and networks will be enhanced through capacity-building to support community-based solutions.

### **SO3: Provide equitable access to basic services for refugees and strengthen opportunities for resilience and self-reliance while finding lasting solutions for refugees**

Most South Sudanese refugees in Sudan have no immediate prospects for, or intention of voluntary return due to continued instability, and third-country resettlement options remain extremely limited. Cognizant of the challenging economic situation in Sudan, the Refugee Response aims to increase access to basic services and self-reliance that focus on income-generating opportunities and capacity development. This work will involve linking development projects to refugee-hosting areas. This is especially relevant for Sudan, given the protracted situation of many refugees and a deteriorating economic situation and chronic underfunding. Although funding for development assistance has been reduced after the events of 25 October 2021, Refugee Response partners continue to look for solutions with development actors to support long-term solutions for refugees. The interventions are guided by the GoS's nine pledges at the GRF.

#### **The nine pledges of the Government of Sudan at the GRF**

1. Continue to maintain and implement an open-door policy for refugees.
2. Develop solutions for the root causes of forced displacement.
3. Create and enhance an enabling environment for return of refugees and IDPs and facilitate their reintegration,
4. Integrate refugee education in the national education system in a gradual manner.
5. Integrate health services for refugees in National Health System in a gradual manner.
6. Adopt a self-reliance policy for refugees and host communities.

7. Facilitate humanitarian access to affected people.
8. Facilitate movement for refugees.
9. Facilitate work for refugees.

### Providing Legal Aid to South Sudanese Refugees

**Mutawinat** is a Sudanese NGO providing legal aid to South Sudanese refugees. Mutawinat works through refugee paralegals to ensure refugees access justice, prioritizing GBV survivors, victims of trafficking, and women and girls with other legal aid needs. In 2022 Mutawinat provided legal advice and /or represented 640 refugees and asylum-seekers in Khartoum State. In 2023, Mutawinat will continue to train refugee paralegals and to expand outreach and awareness of its services to ensure that refugees have access to legal recourse.



*Newly rehabilitated ferry sails in White Nile River connecting refugees and host communities living in the eastern and western riverbank  
©UNHCR/Isadora Schuler Zoni*

## Sectoral Responses



### PROTECTION

The Protection response in 2023 will retain a key strategic focus on access on registration, refugee status determination, and civil documentation as fundamental components of accessing basic rights and services. Registration efforts will target new arrivals and the unregistered caseload that have been present in Sudan for some time. UNHCR will work closely with the Government counterpart COR to strengthen personnel capacities and provide technical guidance on RSD processing. In parallel, it is expected that UNHCR-led verification exercises will be completed. The provision of up-to-date accounts of population groups and demographic makeup will better inform the humanitarian and protection response targeting South Sudanese refugees in Sudan, including protracted and new caseloads.

Partners will continue to provide and facilitate access to legal assistance for refugees in need, including legal counselling where needed. Advocacy targeting central government bodies will be conducted for integrating refugees within national protection structures and services, also extended for enhanced socio-economic inclusion.

Partners will conduct advocacy with the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking, continue awareness-raising empowerment projects targeting youth, and facilitate capacity-building of duty bearers and key stakeholders in efforts to tackle trafficking and smuggling. These efforts aim to address pronounced risks that vulnerable young refugees face in light of the humanitarian context faced in Sudan, along key migrant routes and established smuggling networks in the country.

### **Sub-Sector: Child Protection**

Priority will be given to strengthening the effective identification of children at risk by improving the Best Interests Procedure. In parallel, appropriate alternative care arrangements for UASCs, family tracing and reunification, and other child protection mechanisms in line with the new Best Interest Principles (BIP) will be enhanced. Partners will collaborate to improve child-friendly/accessible communication channels and improve child access to information on child protection risks, mitigation, and services.

Community-based child protection approaches, including community-based child protection networks, will be strengthened to support the dissemination of information at the grass-roots, improve the uptake of community responses and heighten access to services. Initiatives for and led by youth will also be expanded to position South Sudanese refugee youth to engage in community activities.

RRP partners will seek technical cooperation to develop the child protection case management and information management system for enhanced data collection, and information management in line with best practices and standards will be prioritized.

### **Sub-sector: GBV**

To strengthen GBV prevention and response, Partners will prioritize community engagement processes. Capacity-building for Community-Based Protection Networks, community sensitization, the inclusion of men and boys in GBV prevention activities, and expansion of women's and girl's empowerment programmes will support meaningful community participation in GBV prevention. For improved access to services for survivors, partners will support the development and strengthening of partners' technical capacities in case management to ensure a survivor-centric approach, safe and ethical referral pathways, timely assistance, and reinforcement of health, MHPSS and legal assistance. Through collaboration with other humanitarian actors and government stakeholders, referral, follow-up, and feedback mechanisms to GBV incidents will be strengthened.

Closer collaboration between strategic partners will be pursued to improve GBV programming for all refugees, including South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan, in addition to advocacy for their inclusion in national systems. Partnerships between all Protection agencies responding in camp, settlement and Khartoum open area settings will be utilized to establish effective prevention, risk mitigation and response programming. Efforts will be made explicitly for continued mainstreaming of Protection and GBV and strengthening feedback mechanisms to ensure access to effective and accountable reporting mechanisms.



## EDUCATION

The aim of the Education response targeting South Sudanese refugees in Sudan is to support the Government of Sudan in achieving the GRF pledge of integrating refugees into the national education system for access to quality basic, secondary, and tertiary education.



More than 2,000 South Sudanese refugees, aged 6 to 19, studying at Khor Alwaral Primary School in Sudan. © UNHCR/Mohamed Rached Cherif

The response will focus on enrolling out-of-school South Sudanese refugee children; integrating SSR children into national systems; building the capacity of education providers; and improving school environments (physical and soft components). Critically low WASH infrastructure availability in school settings will be addressed by improving school infrastructure and providing basic services for schools attended by urban, rural, and camp-based refugee children. In camp settings, partners will continue to focus on primary and secondary school education and in parallel, seek opportunities to establish sustainable education services through community contributions.

Other priority areas include continued advocacy for recruitment and absorption of volunteer teachers serving refugee children into the Ministry of Education payroll for sustainable teacher availability. As most of these teachers have been assessed and graded as per Ministry of Education guidelines, they provide an avenue to overcome teacher shortages. Finally, increased access to tertiary education and vocational training will be pursued via the promotion of education grants and improved access for SSR students to public universities.



## FOOD SECURITY

The response aims to provide the full food assistance package, including to new arrivals. In 2022, partners explored different modalities to provide food assistance according to the local context. Increasingly, cash modalities are used considering market conditions, availability of food products and preferences of vulnerable populations. Further cultural and gender dynamics, safety and security of cash-receiving populations and potential effects on social cohesion will be assessed before transitioning to cash-based interventions. Food assistance in camps is a high priority, as refugees are highly reliant on food assistance and few opportunities to generate income in the camps. Partners will be ready to scale up food assistance and provide cooked meals at the outset of an emergency with large-scale refugee influxes if required.



## HEALTH & NUTRITION

Health interventions targeting refugee communities aim to ensure access to life-saving health care by providing primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services. Partners will deliver direct support to health facilities and services in the camps, including medical equipment, small-scale refurbishments, essential medicines, recruitment, and skills development of health personnel. Health interventions in out-of-camp settings will strengthen local health infrastructure for improved coverage and quality of services in support of the gradual integration of refugees into local systems in line with GRF pledges. Partners will strengthen access to health services including mental health and psychosocial support, build capacities of personnel, and support the standardization and harmonization of health packages to align with Ministry of Health policies.

Nutrition services will be implemented to improve the nutrition of refugees and their host communities. Nutrition programming integrated with other sectoral interventions influencing positive nutrition outcomes will be encouraged, including WASH and Food Security. Partners will systematize nutritional screenings at entry points, in camps, and other locations to ensure early identification of new and recurrent malnutrition cases. The National Community-based management of acute malnutrition treatment guidelines and protocols will guide the response.



## LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

Livelihood interventions will include agricultural and livestock support through the provision of inputs and productive assets to facilitate either seasonal labour or small-scale income opportunities. Support of agricultural extension services and capacity development will provide refugee farmers with technical advice and inputs to support their agricultural production. Farming interventions will incorporate climate considerations and promote farming techniques that minimize the environmental impact. As refugees in Sudan continue to face challenges in accessing work permits, support to refugees to obtain those permits remains a key priority.

Vocational, language training, financial literacy and entrepreneurship will be implemented and followed up with coaching and mentoring to equip refugees to apply their existing skills and build on them to increase their income. Small-scale business grants will be provided to promote entrepreneurship among refugees, especially for the youth. Given the

increasing economic pressure on refugees and host communities, all livelihood interventions need to include host communities.



## SHELTER AND NFI

Emergency shelter and provision of non-food items will be critical in responding to gaps in basic needs within the deteriorating context faced in Sudan, especially for new arrivals, protracted caseloads, those secondarily displaced, and those affected by natural disasters. Advocacy for the mobilization of resources to support durable shelter and settlement interventions will be carried out in parallel, aiming to provide long-term solutions and build resilience against recurrent shocks.

Protection will be mainstreamed in the shelter and settlement response for improved protective environments, specifically for women, girls, and persons with specific needs. Adequate shelter capable of providing protection and promoting well-being requires minimum standards also in living conditions around shelters to be met. Partners will work to holistically address settlement conditions, including the accessibility of public facilities and promoting protective environments. Sustainable interventions, including Disaster Risk Reduction will be piloted and promoted within the Shelter NFI response where possible. Communities will engage in shelter activities, providing income-generating opportunities for affected population groups and reducing required resources. In tandem, durable shelter solutions requiring fewer repairs and with longer lifespans will be sought, as well as natural and renewable materials to support offsetting environmental impacts.



*UNHCR and partner, Norwegian Church Aid, distribute shelter materials to refugees at El Radoum camp in South Darfur, Sudan. © UNHCR/Behrooz Taleb*



## WASH

The three core objectives of the WASH response in Sudan are securing access to improved safe and sufficient water sources; improving access to safe, dignified, and segregated sanitation facilities; and improving hygiene practices through hygiene promotion.

Partners will develop new water sources, rehabilitate water sources requiring operational upgrades and maintenance, and expand water networks to meet the needs. Water quality monitoring and treatment will form a core tenet of the proposed strategy and ensure refugee households have capacities for safe water storage. To conserve scarce natural resources and to promote peaceful coexistence, an integrated supply model will be employed to serve the refugees and host communities.

Initiatives for behaviour change to improve hygiene practices and to maintain sanitation facility will be pursued. The approach aims to reduce open defecation practices and reduce disease outbreaks significantly. Soap and personal hygiene kits will also be distributed. Assistance will primarily be in-kind, however, cash-based alternatives will be explored. The gender segregation of sanitation facilities will be improved during the construction and rehabilitation of household latrines.



## ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Partners delivering the energy and environment response will promote access to critical energy sources for basic household activities and basic service provision. Partners will support refugee households to access cooking fuel and fuel-efficient stoves (FES) which also promote clean energy use and food security. The priority will be to distribute ethanol and liquefied natural gas, and to make available storage tanks to ensure cooking gas on-site, thereby replacing traditional firewood and charcoal cooking practices. Alternative cooking fuel also contributes to mitigating protection risks faced by women and girls travelling great distances to fetch firewood.

Solarization of key infrastructure points will be conducted to enhance the sustainability of interventions, to reduce costs associated with fuel consumption, and to promote the functionality of key infrastructure also in cases where access is temporarily obstructed for responding agencies. Moreover, reforestation and afforestation initiatives will be pursued in partnership with refugee and host communities, providing income-generating opportunities.

The energy and environment response provides vital assistance to address individual, household and community-level needs. Solarization initiatives further improve the sustainability of interventions delivering healthcare, education, and other services. Moreover, the provision of a strong energy and environment response can improve settlement living conditions, increase natural landscape resilience against cyclical and natural shocks, as well as promote peaceful coexistence between communities.

## Country Cross-Cutting Response Priorities



The Refugee Response in Sudan is prepared based on observed needs and through consultation with all stakeholders including government authorities, NGO partners, and refugees. All partners are committed to ensuring that the response engages beneficiaries throughout the project cycle and that feedback is used to improve the quality of programming and services. In addition, agencies inform beneficiaries on how their feedback has been utilized through community networks.

The refugee response will follow an Age, Gender, and Diversity approach by using participatory methodologies to promote the role of women, men, girls, and boys of all ages and backgrounds as agents of change in their families and communities. This will include the collection and analysis of disaggregated data to monitor progress. Gender equity principles will be at the core of the response to promote the empowerment and protection of women and girls, children, older persons, as well as sexual and gender minorities. Communication with Communities will be strengthened through hotlines, suggestion boxes, SMS systems and teams of community feedback assistants and other methods of improving two-way communication.



The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) engages with the Sudan PSEA Network and started to establish field-level PSEA Working Groups led by UNHCR in line with the Joint PSEA Action Plan.. The 2023 Response aims to strengthen specialized mechanisms to address PSEA to handle sensitive complaints around staff behaviour and to fortify coordination on referral services in line with the endorsed National GBV SOP. Additional training is planned throughout 2023 to sensitize affected communities on their rights and entitlements, for personnel and volunteers of all RRP Partners and relevant government counterparts will be trained on PSEA and to adhere to a zero-tolerance approach, to strengthen standards of conduct and accountability. In addition, the focus will be on strengthening the confidential feedback and complaint mechanisms and ensuring that the referral mechanism for survivors' support is operational. Partners are currently undergoing PSEA capacity assessments to adhere to the Minimum Operating Standards for PSEA. SEA risk assessments will also be undertaken within the population.

### Cash-based interventions

To increase refugee autonomy in decision-making regarding household needs and how to best meet these needs, partners aim to provide cash-based assistance valued up to 29.5M USD. Surveys have shown that some refugee households have been forced to sell aid items to gain the purchasing power needed to address other immediate needs. The delivery of cash and cash-based assistance will contribute to empowering refugees with specific needs to address the greatest gaps faced at the household level. In addition, CBI can provide access to more flexible aid delivery mechanisms, reduced risk, and more principled responses in alignment with “Do No Harm”.

### Partnership and Coordination

The UNHCR Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) is implemented in Sudan alongside the coordination of the response to IDPs and other vulnerable populations under the Humanitarian Coordinator according to the [Joint UNHCR-OCHA Note on mixed situations](#). At the country level, the Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) provides a coordination platform that brings together national and international non-governmental organizations, and UN Agencies. Chaired by COR and UNHCR, the RCF leads the refugee response on a strategic level and seeks complementarities among the expertise of all members. The RCF is supported by the Protection Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to ensure that the protection concerns of refugees in Sudan are adequately integrated in the national refugee response strategy as laid out in the CRRP.

The State level Refugee Working Groups (RWG) are established in Khartoum, Kassala, Gedaref, Blue Nile, White Nile, South and West Kordofan and Central, East, South and North Darfur. RRP partners work in seven sectors: Protection, Education, Health & Nutrition, Shelter and Non-Food Items, Food Security & Livelihoods, Energy & Environment, and WASH.

The Sudan Refugee Response engages development actors and donors to support the implementation of the GRF pledges made by the Government of Sudan.



*Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.*

### Providing health care through mobile clinics

Through **AI Manar Voluntary Organization**, mobile clinics were opened in nine camp-like “Open Areas” for South Sudanese refugees in Khartoum and served 5,728 refugees with primary health care, referral to higher level treatment, and support for surgical interventions. 59 per cent of patients served were women or girls, and over 1,000 children received medical treatment.

### Engaging with Refugees

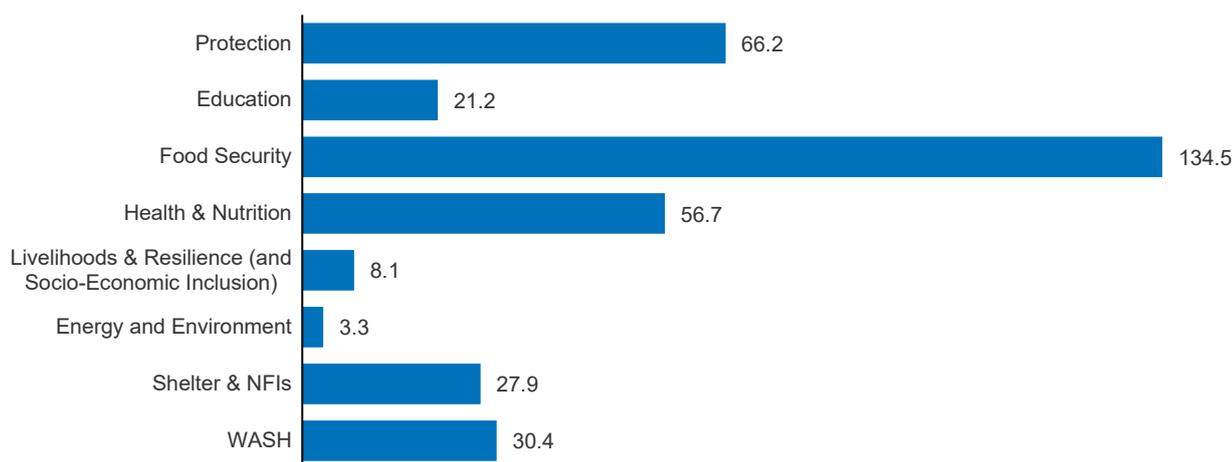
The **Refugee Consultation Forum** will ensure gender-mainstreamed interventions targeting refugees in Sudan by working through participatory methodologies that promote the role of women and girls of all ages and backgrounds as agents of change in their families and communities. Response partners will ensure that voices of women and girls are heard and embedded within response planning and execution. This is done through community-based protection approaches that place refugees at the centre of decision-making. Structured dialogues such as the annual Participatory Assessment promote participation of all groups.

## Inter-Agency Financial Requirements



### Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



Total Protection requirements \$ 66,203,912		
Other protection activities \$ 44,982,566 68% of total	GBV \$ 9,555,286 14% of total	Child Protection \$ 11,666,060 18% of total

Total Cash Assistance requirements* \$ xxxxxx		
Protection \$ 0	Food security \$ 0	Livelihoods & Resilience \$ 0

\* This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the people we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.

## Budget summary by partner type



## Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	Requirements in US\$
<b>UN Agencies</b>			<b>312,025,623</b>
International Organization for Migration	UN-IOM	UN	9,700,000
United Nations Children's Fund	UN-UNICEF	UN	34,809,200
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN-UNHCR	UN	109,584,891
United Nations Population Fund	UN-UNFPA	UN	12,723,574
World Food Programme	UN-WFP	UN	136,557,958
World Health Organization	UN-WHO	UN	8,650,000
<b>INGOs</b>			<b>30,915,175</b>
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA	INGO	1,504,000
ARC/ALIGHT	ARC/ALIGHT	INGO	744,000
CARE International	CARE	INGO	2,200,000
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	CAFOD	INGO	1,557,041
Concern Worldwide	Concern	INGO	1,656,000
Cooperazione Internazionale	COOPI	INGO	3,917,000
Human Appeal	HA	INGO	405,221
Islamic Relief Worldwide	IRW	INGO	1,876,000
Medair	Medair	INGO	750,000
Medical Teams International	MTI	INGO	958,500
Norwegian Church Aid	NCA	INGO	395,119
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	NRC	INGO	7,300,000
Plan International	PI	INGO	1,869,364
Practical Action	PA	INGO	881,900
Relief International	RI	INGO	1,500,000
Save the Children International (SCI)	SCI	INGO	146,000
Welthungerhilfe	WHH	INGO	1,005,000
World Vision International (WVI)	WVI	INGO	1,450,030
ZOA International	ZOA	INGO	800,000
<b>National NGOs</b>			
Al Manar Voluntary Organization	Almanar	NNGO	1,295,238
Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	AORD	NNGO	999,400
Friends of Peace and Development Organization	FPDO	NNGO	322,567
Global Aid Hand	GAH	NNGO	489,215

## SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

Healthcare Foundation Organization	HFO	NNGO	200,000
Hope and Friendship for Development Organization	HOPE	NNGO	930,000
JASMAR	JASMAR	NNGO	311,660
Mutawinat	Mutawinat	NNGO	525,415
United Peace Organization	UPO	NNGO	290,000

**Total: \$ 348,304,293**

# Uganda Planned Response

January-December 2023



**915,000**

Projected refugee population



**1.5 M**

Assisted host-community members



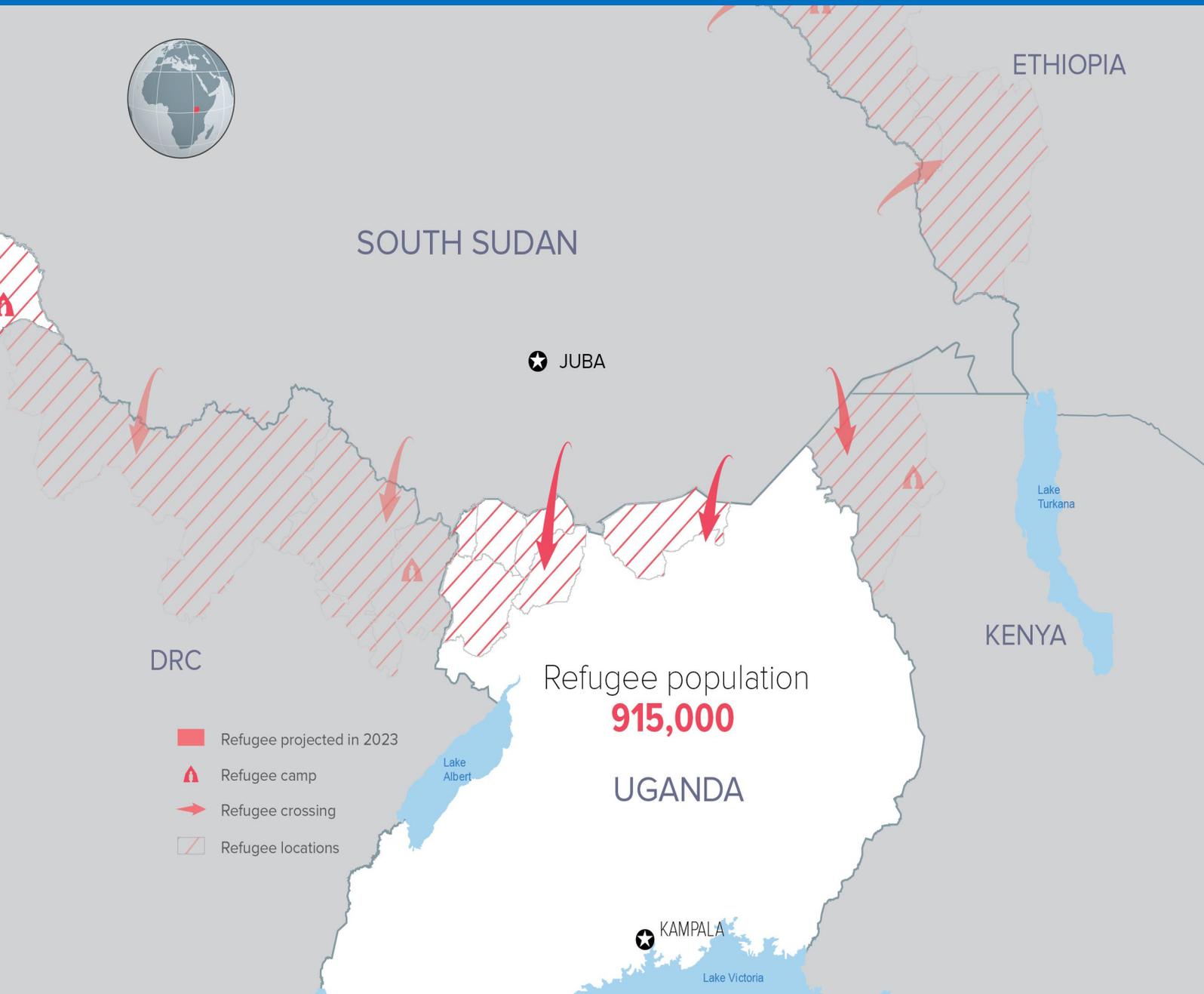
**525 M**

Total financial requirements



**64**

Partners involved



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

## Part 1: Current Situation

### Situation Overview

Uganda continues to be Africa's largest refugee-hosting country, with nearly 1.5 million refugees located across thirteen districts. South Sudanese are the largest refugee population in Uganda, numbering 854,268 as of 31 December 2022, with over 48,000 new arrivals received in 2022. Women and girls make up 51 per cent of the registered population, women and children comprise 81 per cent, and children are 57 per cent. 41 per cent are under 12 years, youth are 23 per cent and older persons (60+) are 3 per cent.

The high number of refugees has exacerbated underlying economic, environmental and development challenges faced by the Ugandan population in the hosting districts. Funding against the Uganda Country RRP has been dwindling, and Uganda is one of the most underfunded refugee emergencies globally. The capacity to provide support to refugees, including food, health, WASH, and education to refugees in settlements, has diminished. Partners continue to use humanitarian funds to prioritize the delivery of public services, despite various entry points for development partners to engage through the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR).

Uganda is considered to have one of the most progressive asylum regimes globally by having refugees live in settlements alongside nationals. It is anchored in the 2006 Refugee Act and 2010 Refugee Regulations. This legal framework allows refugees freedom of movement, the right to work, establish a business, own property, and access national services, including education and health care. Asylum-seekers from South Sudan are granted refugee status on a prima facie basis. In dedicated settlements, refugees are provided with plots of land for housing and cultivation, thus, placing a significant focus on refugee self-reliance and resilience.

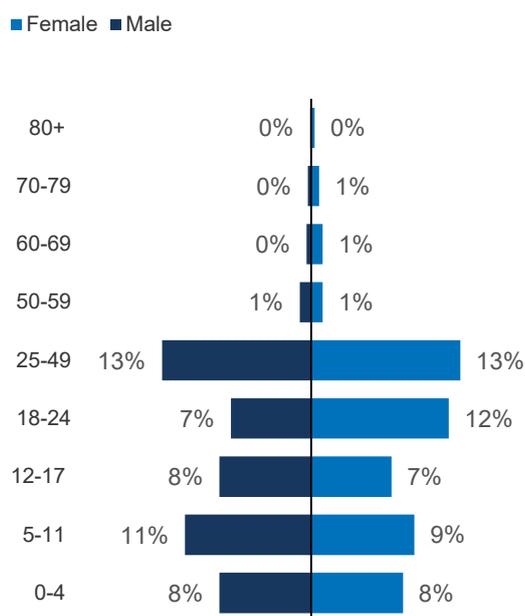
Poverty levels are high in the refugee and host communities, with 91 per cent of refugees considered highly economically vulnerable. Although refugee households have access to some land, productivity is low and impacted by drought and flooding. Only 13 per cent of refugees aged 15 years and above are classified as self-employed. The main source of income for 54 per cent of refugee households is food and cash assistance. However, refugee households that arrived more than five years ago are less reliant on aid. Refugees also face increasingly high levels of food insecurity because of extreme poverty, limited household food production, limited livelihood alternatives, and reduced general food assistance due to funding shortfalls.

In 2022, Uganda suffered an Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in nine districts of the country, some of which host refugees. The Refugee Health Working Group developed The Uganda Refugee Ebola Preparedness and Response Plan (UREPRP) to guide critical preparedness and response activities in refugee hosting districts. The outbreak ended in January 2023, and the settlement hosting most South Sudan refugees was intact. In 2023, it is anticipated that refugees from South Sudan will continue crossing to Uganda through official and unofficial entry points due to the national elections in 2024 and poor social services in the country of origin.

### Population Planning Figures

Country	Population as of 30 Sept 2022	Population as of end of 2022	Planned Population as of end of 2023
<b>Targeted Refugee Population</b>			
Refugee Population	898,299	854,268	915,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>898,299</b>	<b>854,268</b>	<b>915,000</b>
<b>Targeted Host Population</b>			
Country	1,021,600	1,021,600	1,516,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,021,600</b>	<b>1,021,600</b>	<b>1,516,000</b>

### Age and gender breakdown



**16% of total 915k**

Persons with disabilities



**52%**

Women and girls



**48%**

Men and boys

### Country Protection Needs, Vulnerabilities and Risks

Gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread among refugees and nationals in Uganda. Underreporting of GBV cases remains a primary concern due to fear of stigma, shame, family reaction and dissolution, perception of GBV as a private matter, or lack of confidence in reporting channels. Children are at heightened risk of neglect, separation from caregivers, violence, child labour, exploitation, GBV, child marriage and psychological distress. There is also an increase in mental health issues for all refugees and host communities across Uganda, where they exhibit poor psychosocial well-being and untreated mental health disorders.

The global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and extended periods of school closures in 2020 and 2021 resulted in learning loss and a reversal of educational gains previously made. Aside from the impact of COVID-19, other education challenges relate to teacher availability and quality, inadequate infrastructure, financial resource gaps, affecting the national education system, and few scholarships.

The capacity and available resources for primary healthcare institutions is overstretched, with an average of 56 consultations per clinician per day. The leading causes of death are malaria, lower respiratory tract infections, neonatal deaths and anaemia. The main reasons for not accessing healthcare were a lack of medicine, long waiting times and failure to get referrals. For HIV/AIDS, poor knowledge and awareness about HIV, sociocultural factors of stigma, inadequate provision and low uptake of prevention and treatment services hinder service delivery. In 2022, partners reprogrammed the limited resources to increase the capacity to respond to Ebola since funding for refugees and surrounding host communities is very limited.

The June 2022 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) found that 49 per cent of South Sudan refugee households were food insecure, an increase from 35.5 per cent and 36.3 per cent in January 2020 and December 2020 respectively. 45 per cent of the refugee households had poor and borderline food consumption scores, 30 per cent employed crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies such as borrowing, begging, engaging in illegal activities, and selling of productive assets, while the majority of the refugee households limited their portion sizes as a reduced coping strategy to food shortage. The FSNA also found that 35 percent of refugee households had debt to pay and 37 per cent of that debt had been taken to buy food. The food security outcomes are linked to refugee socio-economic

factors, severe general food assistance (GFA) food ration cuts, food price inflation, limited own food production, and limited livelihoods, which threaten household food security, limit the ability to cope and affect long-term recovery.

Despite high levels of poverty and diminishing external funding, the Government of Uganda has made farmland available for refugees and they have the right to work. Indeed, the FSNA found that 39 per cent of refugee households had used their land to produce food crops in the previous season, 66 per cent had a kitchen garden to produce vegetables, 46 per cent owned livestock, 27 per cent had access to financial services (access to savings or credit, financial training), and 23 per cent used cash assistance as a source of income.

In terms of WASH, on average, there has been a reduction in the level of services. This is attributed to the increased number of new arrivals and the recent floods that plunged latrine coverage amongst South Sudanese refugees from 76 to 71 per cent. Close to 50 per cent of households in Palabek, Adjumani, and Palorinya settlements are at risk of sanitation-related disease outbreaks. The transition to national utility is ongoing, with 23 systems planned for handover to the umbrella authority in the Northern settlements.

Many refugees lack access to adequate housing, with three out of five refugee households nationwide have reported damage to their primary shelters. 62 per cent of refugee households nationwide were categorized as having high shelter vulnerability because they do not meet the crowding index sphere standard. In Kampala, refugees rent houses instead of constructing and owning houses.

The lack of an adequate supply of electricity impacts the ability to operate health facilities, schools, water pumps, reception centres, and street lighting. Increased environmental degradation will exacerbate tensions, protection risks, and socio-economic vulnerability and compromise basic shelter. The major drivers of environmental degradation both within and around refugee settlements include the continuous arrival and settling of asylum-seekers and the constant search for fuelwood, construction material and farming land.

## Part 2: Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

This chapter of the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) is an updated extract from the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP), a joint plan between the Office of the Prime Minister, UNHCR, and international and national Partners covering the period of 2022-2025 and presenting detailed planning for 2022-2023. Under the UCRRP, the response for refugees from the South Sudan, alongside other refugee populations hosted in the country, is articulated in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

The 2022-2023 Uganda Country RRP promotes the strategic priorities identified by the Government of Uganda and partners, with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies, responding to evolving needs and seeking to complement and build on other international assistance programs in the country. The response plan focuses on humanitarian assistance to refugees and host communities and seeks to expand investments, partnerships, and delivery models towards longer-term development strategies.

### Country Strategic Objectives

- SO1:** Uganda's asylum space is maintained and unhindered; access to territory is preserved; and international protection standards are adhered to.
- SO2:** Life-saving humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met, with attention to any specific needs.

- SO3:** All people we work with in refugee hosting districts benefit from a healthy natural environment and improved social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and social welfare, provided through national systems where possible.
- SO4:** All people we work with in refugee hosting districts live peacefully with each other, and progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihood opportunities.
- SO5:** Refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions, including voluntary return or third-country solutions.

The RRP priorities are to maintain the current asylum policy; increase self-reliance through access to livelihood activities (in particular in sustainable agriculture and whenever possible through joint ventures between refugee and host communities); increase the focus on environment-related initiatives (notably tree planting and reforestation); ensure quality education by putting sufficient infrastructure in place (including temporary structures), and a double-shift school system where required; continue to integrate basic services for refugees into government systems and enhance the capacity of the Government to ensure successful integration (including through development actors); enhance preparedness in case of a large influx from neighboring countries; ensure refugee-impacted districts benefit from investments by development actors; continue to support strong coordination with/between Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and line ministries, notably Local Government; ensure all activities benefit primarily the most vulnerable, through targeted assistance (including cash-based); and improve community outreach activities (particularly in the education and health sectors). The Response is anchored within national and regional multi-year protection frameworks, policies, laws and standards which comprehensively address the legal and physical protection needs of South Sudanese refugees, with a particular emphasis on children, women, and youth through age, gender and diversity-sensitive approach.

Support for Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Accountability to Affected Persons (AAP), peaceful coexistence, Child Protection (CP) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) is mainstreamed into the objectives and response across the sectors. To realize the vision of a coordinated, accountable and sustainable response, accountability to all Persons of Concern will be strengthened across the refugee response through meaningful participation of communities, with due attention to age, gender, and diversity considerations. Aiding and providing support to PSNs is a priority for all sectors. Sectors will ensure that GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response is effectively mainstreamed throughout all activities. Conflict sensitivity is being enhanced across the response by building the capacity of actors in the refugee response to mainstream conflict sensitivity throughout the sector plans and programmes.

Refugee-led organizations are engaged in relevant planning, coordination, and decision-making fora to ensure meaningful participation of refugees and strengthen localized approaches.

Many RRP partners' projects also integrate the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the principle of Leaving No One Behind as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

In 2022, UNHCR and the Government of Uganda concluded a joint verification and individual profiling exercise (IPE) that seeks to validate and update the biodata of refugees and asylum-seekers while gathering socio-economic data for planning purposes. Individuals over the age of 16 are receive new-generation identity cards with advanced security features and Quick Response (QR) codes easily verifiable by service providers. The IPE will facilitate the targeting of assistance to the most at-risk refugee households and, if possible, to phase out blanket assistance. The IPE will also inform development-oriented interventions for unlocking economic self-reliance and resilience of other households.

## Mental Health

Since 2018, the refugees reported increasing attempted suicides and suicides in higher proportions than what was reported by nationals. **Transcultural Psychological Organisation (TPO)** is an NGO providing community-based mental health interventions among South Sudanese refugees and it has taken up the issue of suicides. Their interventions aim to reduce symptoms of depression, anxiety, stress, and trauma and improve the lives of refugees and host communities in Uganda's Bidibidi and Palabek refugee settlements. Refugees who participated in TPO activities testified to improved mental well-being, reduced use of alcohol, being able to manage depression, improved community awareness of mental health and reduced suicides.



*Transcultural Psychological Organisation (TPO) holds psychological intervention meetings to refugees and host communities in Uganda. ©TPO Uganda*

## Sectoral Responses



### PROTECTION

As envisioned under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), ensuring equitable social-economic access and improved basic service delivery for both local communities and refugees remains central to preserving the asylum space. With the vision of a coordinated, accountable, and sustainable refugee response for the socio-economic transformation of refugee and host communities, the protection sector will focus on these impact areas:

- Uganda's asylum space is maintained and unhindered; access to territory is preserved, and international protection standards are adhered to.
- All people we work with in refugee hosting districts live peacefully with each other and progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihood opportunities.
- Refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions, including voluntary return or third-country solutions.

#### Sub-Sector: Child Protection

There are over 800,000 South Sudanese children registered as refugees and asylum-seekers in Uganda. During displacement, children are often exposed to risks, including violence, abuse, neglect, child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and child labour. To generate longer-term change and prevent child rights violations, child protection actors work to empower community members, enabling them to protect children. The Ugandan context stands out in the disproportionate number of unaccompanied or separated children living far from family members. The Child Protection Sector Working Group (CPSWG) applies a comprehensive approach prioritizing; the provision of Best Interests Procedure for children at risk; ensure placement into adequate alternative care for unaccompanied children through community-based foster care, in line with the National Framework for Alternative Care (NFAC), led by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD); access of children to psychosocial support and recreation; targeted programs to address the needs of adolescent girls and boys and integrate capacity development aspects for UN/ NGO staff and community-level workers. All activities are geared towards gradually integrating into national child protection systems benefitting host and refugee children and families.

#### Sub-sector: GBV

GBV is a significant and concerning protection risk for refugees fleeing from South Sudan, disproportionately affecting women and children. The main types of GBV incidents disclosed to service providers include emotional abuse, physical violence, and rape, mainly perpetrated by intimate partners. Exposure to GBV remained under-reported due to the fear of stigma and social exclusion. To decrease the occurrence of GBV, sector members implement prevention activities, aimed at changing root causes including social norms, attitudes, behaviour of communities, as well as quality response services. In line with the [GBV Sector Working Group Strategy \(2021-25\)](#), incidents will be reduced by integrating risk mitigation measures, review sectoral strategies and activities. In addition, ensure accountability standards of all agencies working in the Uganda refugee response are in place, to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse by UN and partner staff. A wide range of activities to increase awareness of women's rights, foster male engagement and promote community-led awareness are undertaken in the different settlements and urban locations. GBV response actors developed comprehensive referral pathways ensuring timely access to services. In 2023, the sector will enhance the integration of the refugee response into the existing national coordination platforms with OPM and the MGLSD.



## EDUCATION

To improve learning outcomes for about 690,000 children, adolescents and youth in refugee-hosting areas, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) developed the Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP) I and II. The ERP II covers the period 2022-2025. Based on the current refugee school-going age population (3-18 years old), about 511,985 children are from South Sudan, against a total number of 758,746 in the response.

The Uganda Country RRP is aligned with the aspirations of the ERP. In its third Impact Statement, the RRP specifies that all refugees benefit from a healthy natural environment and improved access to social services, including education, provided through national systems where possible. Currently, 36 per cent of education services are provided through the national system. Advocacy from all education sector partners will continue to ensure that additional schools will be transferred to the national system. Throughout the Uganda Country RRP period 2022 – 2025, education sector partners will contribute to the aspirations of the ERP and UCRRP through increased access to services (including formal and informal learning and skilling opportunities), quality (including teacher supply and training), and more robust systems, (including monitoring systems and community engagement).

The sector will focus on the inclusion of refugee data into the national Education Management Information System (EMIS).



## FOOD SECURITY

In 2023, the Uganda refugee operation will implement a progressive shift to needs-based targeting of all relief food and cash assistance to refugees in Uganda. The new model results from consultations and will draw extensively on UNHCR's 2022 Individual Profiling Exercise data in defining refugee vulnerability. The sector will also increasingly provide humanitarian food assistance in a way that can also contribute to the self-reliance of refugee communities. Food assistance will be in the form of in-kind food, cash-based transfer, or a commodity voucher. The sector will also promote unrestricted cash assistance and digital financial inclusion wherever feasible. The sector will work with the Livelihoods and Resilience sector to increase market facilitation initiatives to influence decisions, interaction, and norms, towards improved market systems. The food insecurity and nutrition status across the different settlements will be monitored and evaluated through systems like the FSNA.



## HEALTH & NUTRITION

The Health and Nutrition sector aims to strengthen the provision of equitable, safe, quality, and sustainable health services for new arrivals, refugees, and host communities. Comprehensive primary health care services for refugees are to be integrated into the national health system. Emphasis will be laid on strengthening disease prevention through health promotion, the use of Village Health Teams and Refugee Welfare Councils, and the provision of curative, palliative and rehabilitative services, as guided by the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan 2019- 2024 ([HSIRRP](https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/97297)). The key objectives will be to reduce maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality, reduce morbidity and mortality associated with HIV/TB; reduce mortality and disability

from communicable and non-communicable diseases; enhance well-being through mental health and psychosocial support services; and reduce mortality and the impact of undernutrition.



#### LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

The response will be guided by Uganda's Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan for Refugees (JLIRPR). All refugees will be supported to live peacefully coexistence and to progressively attain self-reliance. The Sector promotes surplus agricultural production for income-generation and facilitating employment and small enterprises. The development of market-driven skills and access to finance contribute to realizing the two outcome areas of surplus agricultural production and job creation. Implementation of the strategy requires close collaboration with the Government to integrate refugees into district development plans and facilitate refugee access to technical services and key factors of production, such as farmland and capital, in line with the CRRF agenda.

With some RRP partner support, the enabling conditions and economic opportunities accorded by the Government of Uganda (access to farmland and the right to work) provide increased capacity for refugees to meet their basic needs, including food security, shelter, health, and education.



#### SHELTER AND NFIS

The Sector will provide emergency shelter materials and NFIs, in line with the minimum standards for Uganda. The sector will prioritize cash-based shelter/NFI assistance instead of in-kind kits to empower refugees and contribute to local economic growth.



#### WASH

The Water Environment Refugee Response Plan (WERRP) will inform the response which aims to improve equitable and sustainable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services for refugees and host populations. People's needs and the environment will remain at the centre of all interventions. The Sector is focusing on the inclusion of WASH service delivery into government-mandated institutions such as the Ministry of Water and Environment, Catchment Management Committees, and District Local Governments. WASH service improvements are expected at the household level and in institutions such as schools and health facilities. Improvement in coverage and quality of water supply and sanitation infrastructure is key to ensuring that minimal thresholds of WASH services are met.

Consistent with the objectives of the Energy and Environment Sector, the use of renewable energy for pumping water will be promoted.

Finally, community engagement in managing facilities and services will be strengthened to improve participation and ownership. Opportunities to engage with the private sector will be explored. The various needs of refugees, including persons with special needs and women, will be addressed.



## ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

The Environment and Energy (E&E) will work with the Shelter Settlement and Non-Food Items (SSNFI) Sector towards ensuring that all refugees in the hosting districts benefit from a healthy and resilient natural environment and improved social services provided through national systems. Achieving a healthy and resilient natural environment supports the community's needs for shelter, water, and livelihoods and facilitates a sustainable, integrated, area-based approach to settlement planning. It considers land capacity, sustainability of natural resources, and community priorities. Prior to the relocation of new arrivals to new areas, the land is systematically allocated and demarcated for specific uses such as shelter, livelihoods, woodlots, protected areas, roads and other physical infrastructure. Refugees and the host communities will be mobilized to grow trees at household and institutional levels.



A refugee mother cooks using firewood at Palabek Refugee Settlement, Lamwo District, Northern Uganda. South Sudanese refugee and climate activist Opira Bosco Okot promotes tree planting at the camp and teaches residents how to make efficient mud stoves that use less charcoal. Opira is calling on leaders at COP27 to support climate adaptation and mitigation measures. © UNHCR/Francis Mukasa

## Country Cross-Cutting Response Priorities



Accountability to all persons we work with will be strengthened across the refugee response through meaningful engagement and participation of communities, with attention to age, gender, and diversity (AGD) considerations. The key will be to ensure that refugee representatives can effectively represent their communities in discussions with

authorities and that there is meaningful and effective communication with refugees and communities about their rights, obligations and services provision. The aim is to achieve women representing 50 per cent in leadership structures.

Refugee-led organizations (RLOs) will also be involved in relevant planning, coordination, and decision-making fora, to ensure meaningful participation of refugees' community structures and strengthen localized approaches.



PSEA will be mainstreamed throughout all sectors and partners will be supported to adhere to a zero-tolerance approach. The Network will promote awareness and implementation of Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) core principles related to sexual exploitation and abuse for all personnel, contractors, and others involved in delivery of services and assistance. Prevention and reporting mechanisms will be maintained, including the network of Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) focal points at country, regional and settlement levels. Sectors and partners will mainstream PSEA by assessing and mitigating the potential SEA risks of planned actions, and make the concerns and experiences of women, girls, men and boys integral to the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of their programmes.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Sectors will ensure that quality Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) disaggregated data is collected, and analysed for programming and monitoring purposes; that barriers to PSNs' participation and access to services are systematically identified and addressed; and that PSNs and their representatives in the community participate in decision-making processes.

### MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT (MHPSS)

Partners will provide support through coordinated, harmonized, and standardized services according to international requirements, enabling the refugees to receive quality care. Partners will support the populations and humanitarian workers to identify mental health issues and to make referrals to service providers.

### PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

Peaceful coexistence between refugees and with the host communities will be strengthened through conflict sensitivity programs. These include early identification, analysis and mapping of tensions, mainstreaming conflict sensitivity throughout the sector interventions, community dialogues, training in peacebuilding, and community-led initiatives to address drivers of conflict.

### HARMONIZING CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

The partners will prioritize investing in financial literacy training for refugees and using basic banking services, mobile money, and other financial services to support livelihoods. Gender-related issues in banking, phone access and other financial services will be addressed. Any scaling-up of cash assistance remains contingent on required market functionality, accessibility, availability, affordability, and liquidity within local agents.

## Partnership and Coordination

The RRP promotes the strategic priorities identified by the Government of Uganda and its partners, with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies and seeking to complement other international assistance in the country. The multi-stakeholder refugee response is under the leadership of the CRRF Steering Group, co-led by 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. The CRRF Steering Group includes government departments, development and humanitarian donors, representatives of UN Agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and international financial institutions. The CRRF Steering Group also has the participation of affected communities, with five host population representatives and two from the refugee community.

The Refugee Engagement Forum (REF) is a national refugee platform that brings together refugee leaders from all settlements and Kampala and represents the refugee voice in Uganda, ensuring that they play a central role in the refugee response. The REF is held quarterly before every CRRF Steering Group meeting. This ensures that issues and decisions affecting refugees are brought promptly to the attention of the CRRF Steering Group.



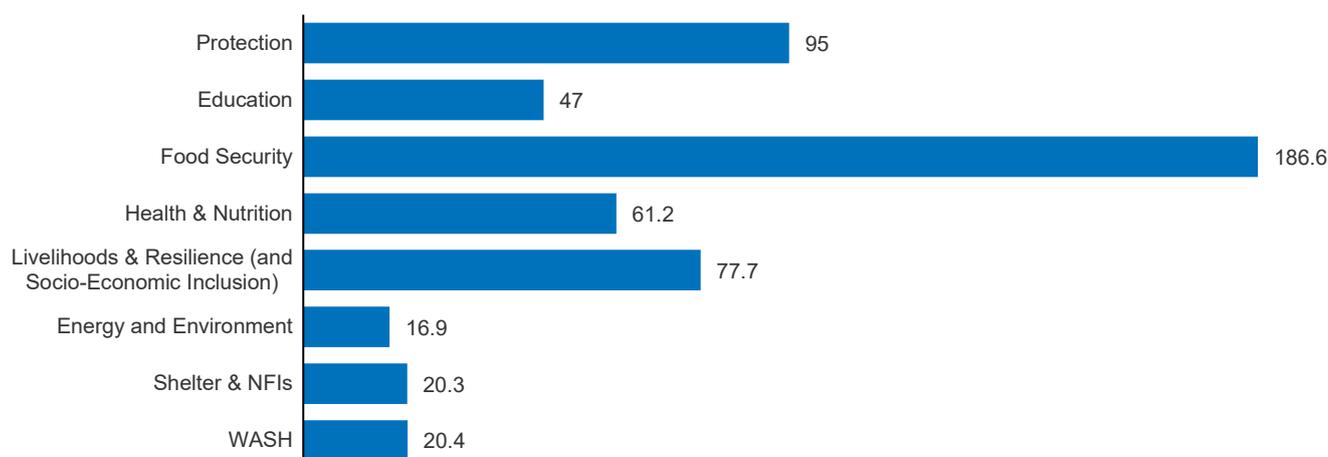
Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

## Inter-Agency Financial Requirements



### Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD





\* This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the people we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.

### Budget summary by partner type



### Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	Requirements in US\$
<b>UN Agencies</b>			<b>414,806,260</b>
Food and Agriculture Organization	UN-FAO	UN	1,557,500
International Labour Organisation	UN-ILO	UN	500,000
International Organization for Migration	UN-IOM	UN	6,095,700
UN Women	UN-UN Women	UN	5,400,000
United Nations Children's Fund	UN-UNICEF	UN	4,107,076
United Nations Development Programme	UN-UNDP	UN	12,500,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN-UNHCR	UN	188,869,320
United Nations Population Fund	UN-UNFPA	UN	8,784,634
World Food Programme	UN-WFP	UN	182,097,716
World Health Organization	UN-WHO	UN	4,894,314
<b>INGOs</b>			
Action Against Hunger (ACF)	ACF	INGO	3,900,000
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	AHA	INGO	52,074
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	ACTED	INGO	1,225,000
ALIGHT	ALIGHT	INGO	2,609,819
AVSI Foundation	AVSI	INGO	15,897,273
BfA	BfA	INGO	440,714
Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)	BRAC	INGO	400,000
CARE International	CARE	INGO	2,550,000
Caritas	Caritas	INGO	1,533,158
Catholic Relief Services	CRS	INGO	3,095,000
CFI	CFI	INGO	270,000
Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)	CESVI		490,000
DanChurchAid (DCA)	DCA	INGO	965,000

## SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	DRC	INGO	1,799,937
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	CUAMM	INGO	300,000
FIDA/FMU	FIDA/FMU	INGO	311,793
Finn Church Aid (FCA)	FCA	INGO	4,650,000
Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)	FRC	INGO	650,000
Food for the Hungry (FH)	FH	INGO	1,440,000
Health and Rights Initiative Uganda	HRI	INGO	500,000
HEKS/EPER (SCA)	HEKS/EPER (SCA)	INGO	1,950,000
Hope Health Action East Africa (HHA)	HHA	INGO	494,000
Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)	HIJRA	INGO	470,000
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	HI	INGO	2,100,000
International Aid Services (IAS)	IAS	INGO	450,000
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	IRC	INGO	8,950,000
IsraAid	IsraAid	INGO	320,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	JRS	INGO	2,244,893
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)	LWF	INGO	4,212,784
Malteser International	MI	INGO	3,000,000
Medical Teams International	MTI	INGO	4,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	NRC	INGO	2,506,000
Oxfam	OXFAM	INGO	2,649,739
Peace Winds Japan	PWJ	INGO	423,091
Save the Children International (SCI)	SCI	INGO	8,200,000
Self Help Africa	SHA	INGO	1,000,000
Street Child	Street Child	INGO	1,050,000
Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)	TTR	INGO	300,000
VE	VE	INGO	95,000
War Child Canada (WCC)	WCC	INGO	150,000
War Child Holland (WCH)	WCH	INGO	1,050,000
Welthungerhilfe	WHH	INGO	1,750,000
Windle International	WIU	INGO	2,392,000
World Vision International (WVI)	WVI	INGO	11,250,000
ZOA International	ZOA	INGO	422,052
<b>National NGOs</b>			<b>5,706,912</b>
Care and Assistance fFor Forced Migrants	CAFOMI	NNGO	1,171,350
Community Technology Empowerment Network	CTEN	NNGO	550,000
Haileybury Youth Trust	HYT	NNGO	54,562
Humane Africa Mission	HAM	NNGO	500,000
Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services	HADS	NNGO	270,000
Hunger Fighters Uganda	HFU	NNGO	200,000
KadAfrica	KadAfrica	NNGO	50,000
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	TPO	NNGO	2,300,000
URDMC	URDMC	NNGO	611,000
<b>Total: \$ 525,022,499</b>			

## Annex

## Regional and Countries Monitoring Targets

Sector	Indicator	Regional	DRC	Ethiopia	Kenya	Sudan	Uganda	
	Protection	% of refugees registered on an individual basis	98%	100%	94%	100%	100%	
	Child Protection	% of children at risk supported through Best Interests Procedure	85%	100%	100%	100%	80%	45%
		% of unaccompanied and separated children placed in alternative care	74.2%	100%	100%	24%	100%	47%
		Ratio of refugee children to caseworker	1:39	1:80	1:25	1:40	1:25	1:25
GBV	% of GBV survivors assisted with appropriate support	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Education	% of refugee children enrolled in ECD	63.25%	83%	42%	72%	-	56%
		% of refugee children enrolled in primary school/temporary learning spaces	79.2%	100%	61%	104%	41%	90%
		% of refugee children enrolled in secondary school/temporary learning spaces	20.8%	4%	29%	50%	6%	15%
		% of refugee children enrolled in national schooling systems	22.2%	31%	2.36%	3%	31%	44%
		% of refugees enrolled in tertiary education (higher education, connected learning programmes, scholarships)	2.65%	5%	3%	4%	0.26%	1%
	Food security	% of refugees benefitting from food assistance (in kind/CBI)	94.6%	89%	100%	100%	85%	99%

	Health & Nutrition	% of refugee women delivering with assistance from qualified personnel	95%	99%	96%	93%	90%	98%
		% SAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	<3%	<1%	<1%	<2%	<2%	<1%
		% GAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	<20%	<5%	<10%	<10%	<10%	<5%
		% Stunting prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	<53%	<35%	<10%	<20%	<20%	<8%
		% Anaemia prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	<39.2%	<51%	<40%	<45%	<20%	<40%
		% Anaemia prevalence among women of reproductive age 15-49 years (non-pregnant or lactating)	<32.8%	<41%	<30%	<40%	<20%	<33%
	Livelihoods & Resilience (and Socio-Economic Inclusion)	% of refugees (18-59) receiving productive assets, training and/or business support in cash or in kind	31.4%	12%	11%	88%	20%	26%
		% refugees employed/self employed	15%	7%	2.22%	12%	-	30%
	Shelter & NFIs	% of refugee households living in permanent shelter	28%	4%	51%	16%	8%	-
		% of refugee households living in semi-permanent shelter	27%	97%	53%	74%	35%	0.22%
		% refugee households living in emergency shelter	11%	-	6%	1%	48%	4%
		% of refugee households whose shelter was upgraded/repared	24%	5%	20%	8%	32%	-
		% of refugee households who received adequate non-food items	61%	100%	3%	28%	74%	100%

		% of refugee households who have adequate non-food items	44.75%	100%	11%	40%	28%	-
	WASH	% of refugee households with family latrine	63.2%	89%	27%	70%	52%	78%
		Litres of water received per person per day	20L	20L	20L	19L	20L	20L
		% of refugee households with sufficient soap for hygiene	81%	35%	100%	100%	70%	100%
	Energy and Environment	% of refugee households with energy saving stove and equipment	18.32%	28%	1.61%	30%	17%	15%

## 2023 South Sudan Regional RRP Partners

Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Hunger Fighters Uganda
Action for the Needy in Ethiopia	International Aid Services (IAS)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	International Committee for the Development of Peoples
Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)	International Labour Organisation
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency	International Medical Corps
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	International Organization for Migration
AIC-K/Johanitter Internal Assistance	International Rescue Committee (IRC)
Al Manar Voluntary Organization	Islamic Relief Worldwide
ALIGHT	IsraAid
Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	JASMAR
ARC/ALIGHT	Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)	KadAfrica
AVSI Foundation	Kenya Red Cross Society
Bethany Christian Service Global	Lotus kenya action for development organization
BfA	Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)	Malteser International
Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants (CAFOMI)	Medair
CARE International	Medical Teams International
Caritas	Mercy Corps
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	Mutawinat
Catholic Relief Services	National Council of Churches of Kenya
Center for Victims of Torture	Norwegian Church Aid
CFI	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Community Technology Empowerment Network (CTEN)	Oxfam
Concern Worldwide	Peace Winds Japan
Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)	Plan International
Cooperazione Internazionale	Practical Action
DanChurchAid (DCA)	Refugee Consortium of Kenya
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Relief International
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	Right to Play
Don Bosco	Save the Children International (SCI)
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee Affairs Department	Self Help Africa
FIDA/FMU	Street Child
Film Aid Kenya	Terre-Des-Hommes
Finn Church Aid (FCA)	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)	Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	UN Women
Food for the Hungry (FH)	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Friends of Peace and Development Organization	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
Global Aid Hand	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
GOAL	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Haileybury Youth Trust	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
Health and Rights Initiative Uganda	United Peace Organization
Healthcare Foundation Organization	URDMC
HEKS/EPER (SCA)	VE

HelpAge International, UK	War Child Canada (WCC)
Hope and Friendship for Development Organization	War Child Holland (WCH)
Hope Health Action East Africa (HHA)	Welthungerhilfe
Human Appeal	Windle International
Humane Africa Mission(HAM)	Windle International Kenya
Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services	World Food Programme (WFP)
Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)	World Health Organization (WHO)
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	World Vision International (WVI)
	ZOA International

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

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