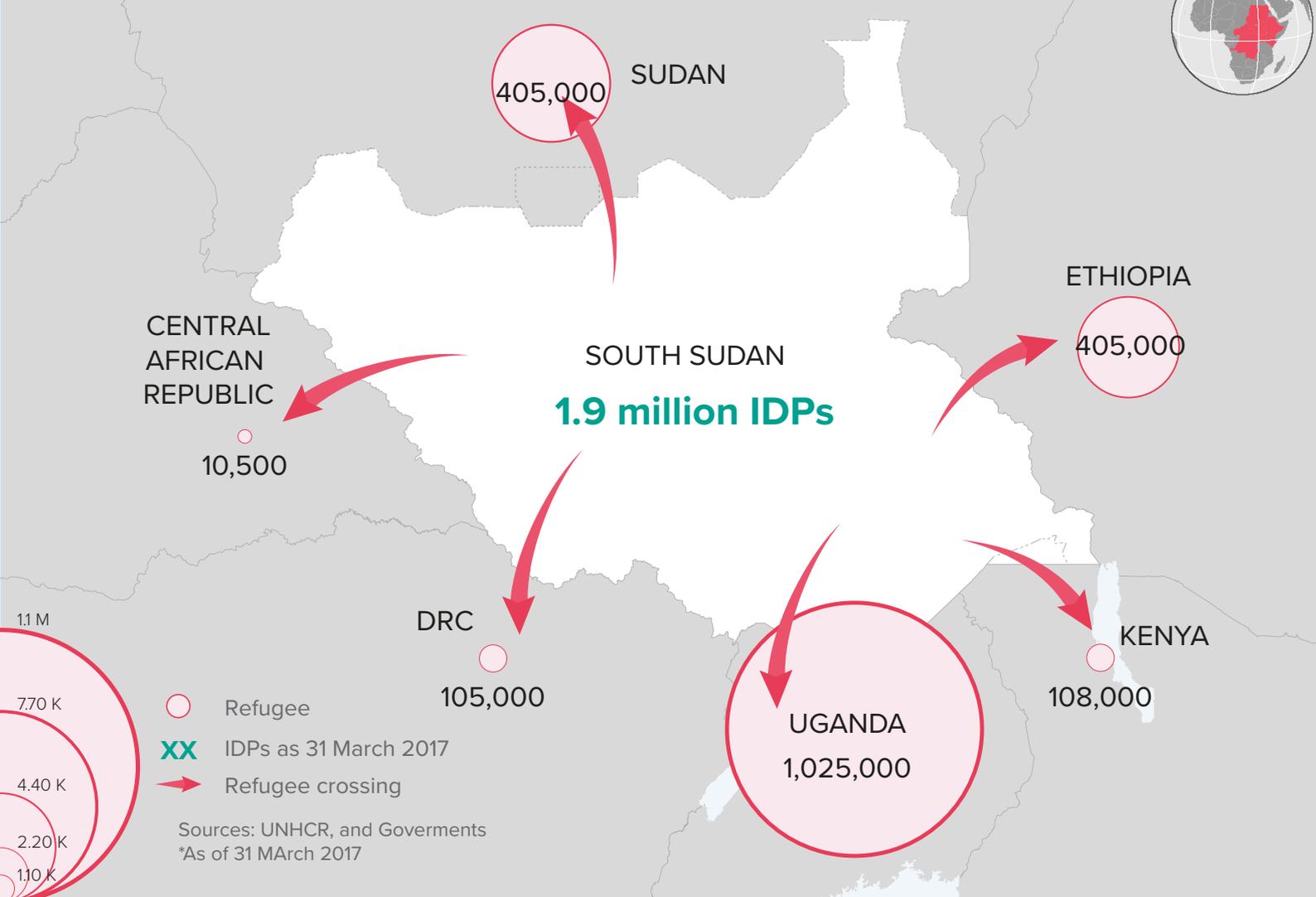


SOUTH SUDAN

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN at a glance

January - December 2017

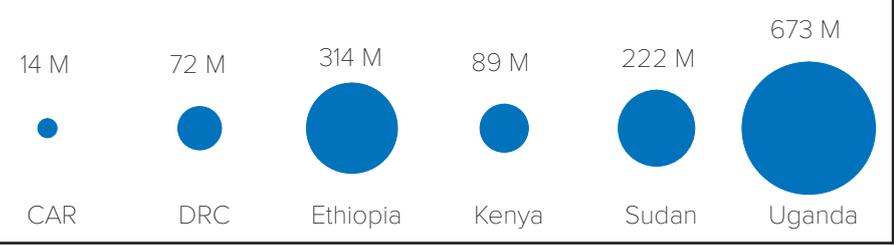
Projected number of refugees from South Sudan by 31 December 2017



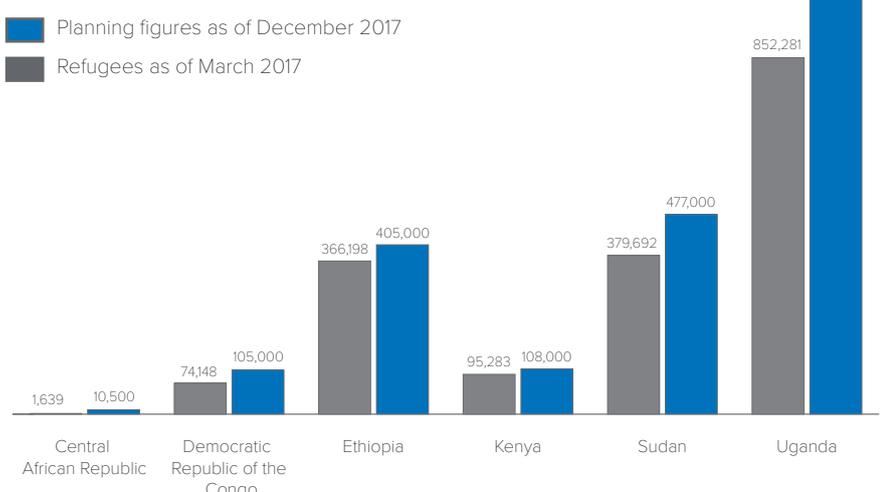
Regional Strategic Objectives

1. Uphold the quality of asylum for South Sudanese refugees in the region by meeting their lifesaving needs according to applicable minimum standards.
2. Anchor the response within national and regional multi-year protection frameworks, policies, laws, and standards which address legal and physical protection needs of South Sudanese refugees.
3. Enhance biometric registration, documentation and data management in collaboration with host Governments to support implementation of durable solutions strategies.
4. Proactively explore and, where applicable, pursue innovative approaches stemming from participatory assessments with refugees, Governments, humanitarian and development actors, private sector, and civil society, to alleviate the increasing dependency of refugees on aid.

Financial Requirements



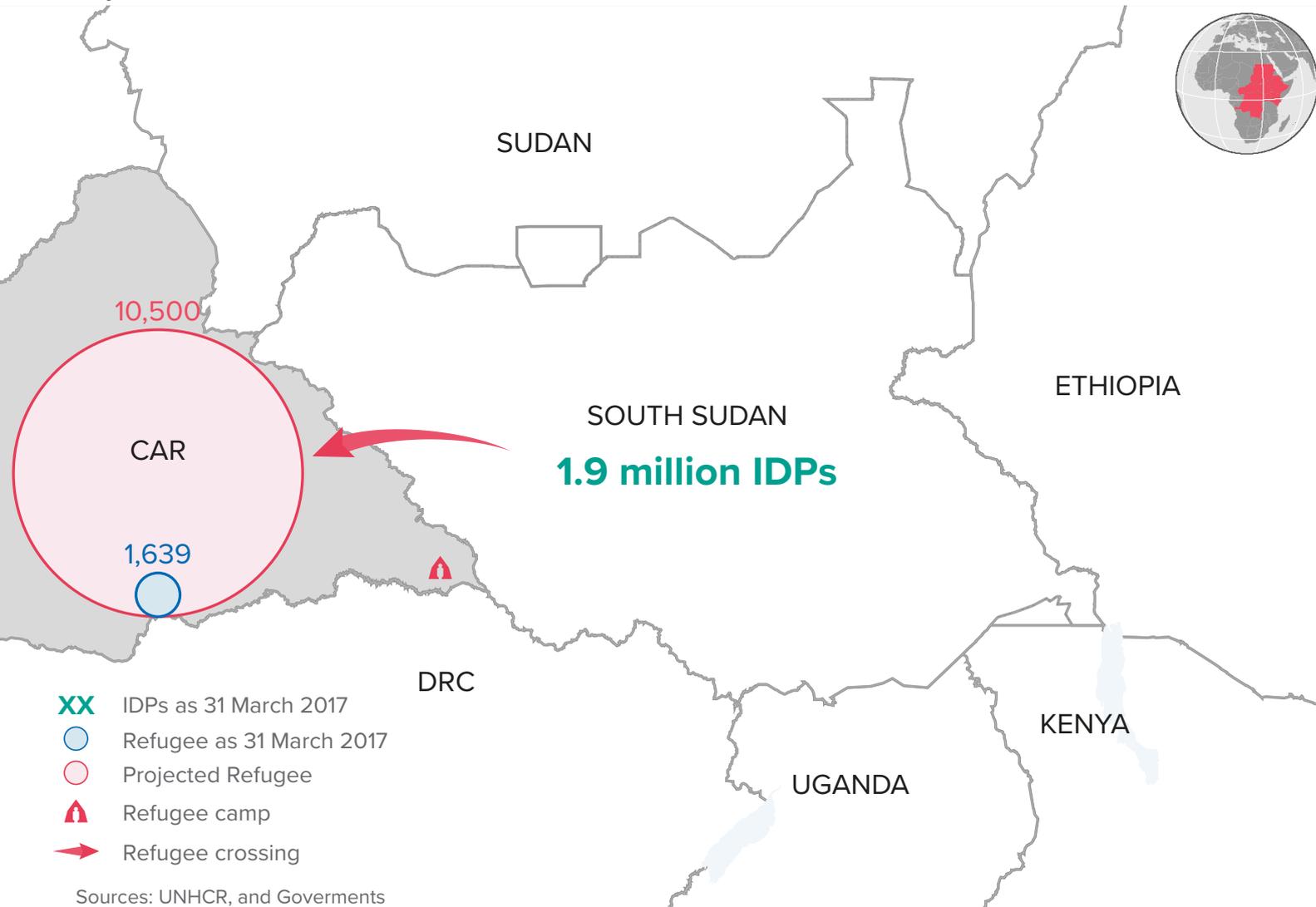
Population Trends



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

CAR REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN at a glance

January - December 2017



Financial Requirements



Humanitarian Needs and Vulnerabilities

With nearly **70% of the refugee population under 18 and more than 50% female**, SGBV and child protection risks are key priority areas for intervention. Lack of adequate shelter, food and presence of military personnel and especially armed rebel groups are factors that will contribute to an insecure protection environment and need close monitoring, advocacy and identification of persons at risk. The initial registration allowed the identification of unaccompanied minors without proper foster arrangements. With Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and SGBV being widespread issues in CAR, prevention mechanisms have to be put in place.

While some **basic services** are available in Obo, they are insufficient and sub-standard. School, health and water infrastructure are largely inadequate to cater for both the refugee and host population. Refugees have no access to accommodation or a reception centre for the screening and registration of new arrivals.

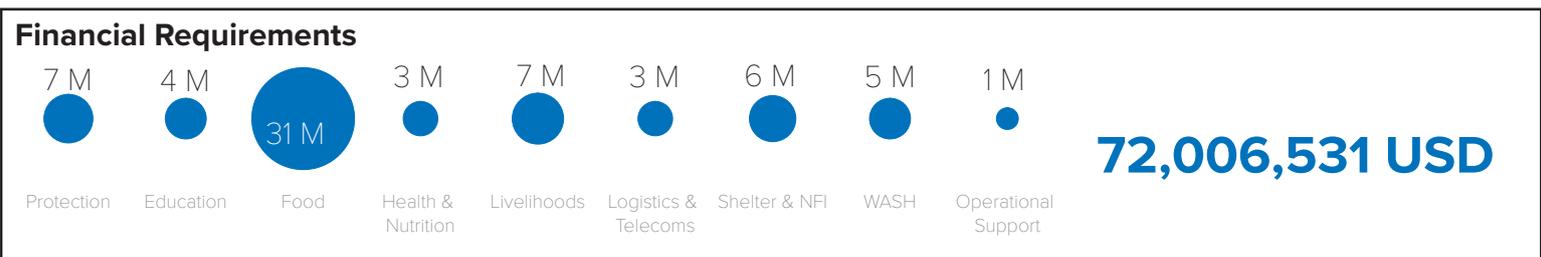
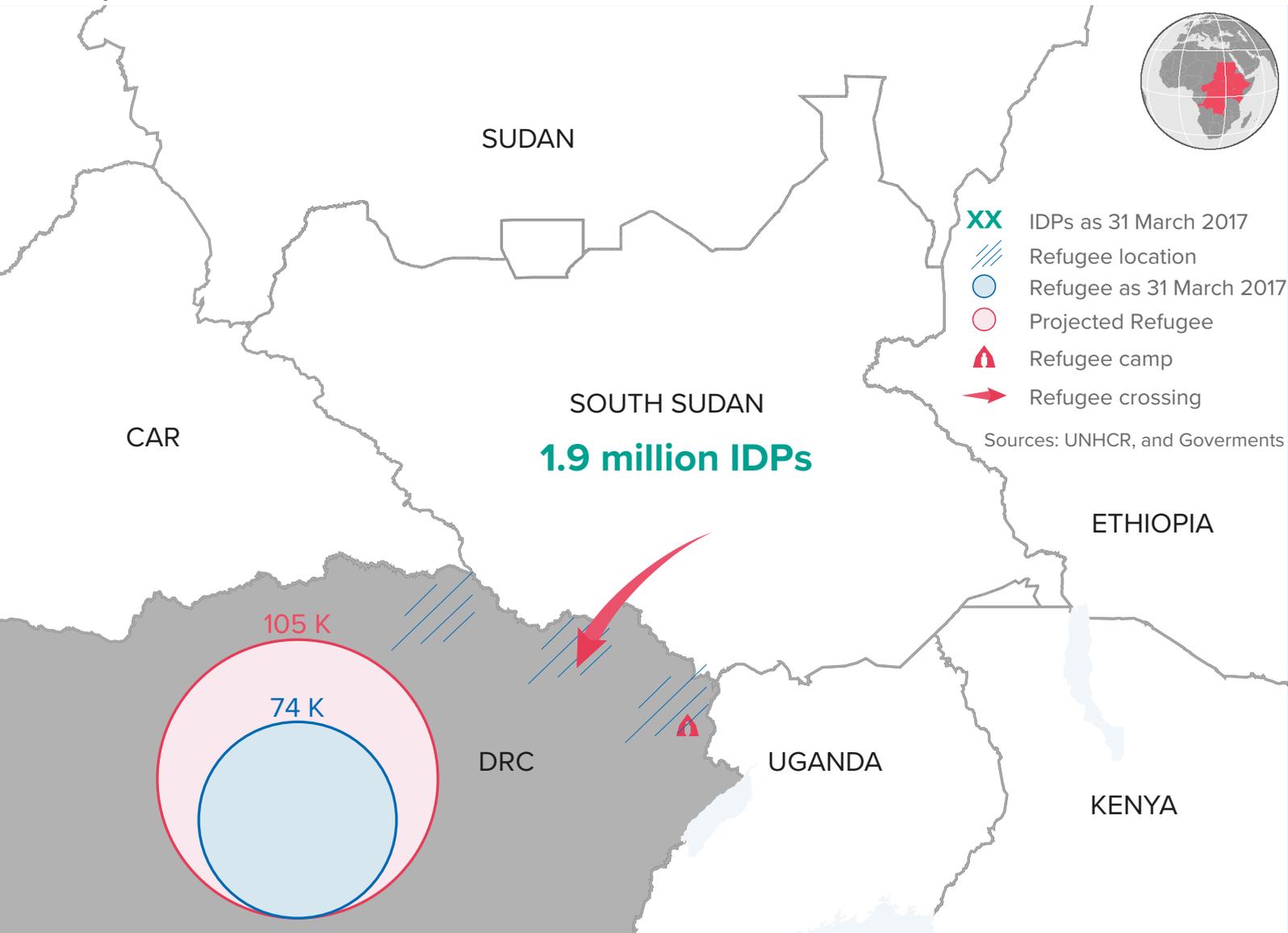
Key protection needs include registration, case identification and establishment of case management systems and referral pathways, prioritization of most critical cases for case management based on Best Interest procedures, community based approaches, support for unaccompanied and separated children (including tracing and foster care arrangements), and improved physical protection through deployment of national police.

Protection and border monitoring activities will be required in Bambouti ensuring that new arrivals are recorded and if need be, provided with transport to relocate from the border to Obo where multi-sectoral assistance will be provided to refugees and vulnerable persons among the host population. Support for the rehabilitation of the health centre and school in Obo will be provided ensuring that basic services are in place to serve both the refugees and the host population. A reception center will be established to facilitate appropriate screening of new arrivals for the purpose of identification of needs and the appropriate response. In addition, refugees will be provided with Core Relief Items (CRIs) and basic shelter material in an attempt to improve their extremely difficult living conditions.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

DRC REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN at a glance

January - December 2017



Humanitarian needs and Vulnerabilities

Based on the present arrival rate in north-eastern DRC which almost doubled in September 2016, it is anticipated that the South Sudanese refugees in DRC will reach 105,000 people.

Among the 60,000 refugees currently in DRC, nearly 39,600 or **66% are under the age of 18**. The high percentage of school aged children and youth requires specific attention in terms of protection from forced recruitment, sexual exploitation and abuse, and to ensure access to quality education and positive coping mechanisms. It is projected that by the end of 2017, 68,000 refugees will be under 18 years of age. **Women and children will represent 84% of the refugee population.**

Inter-agency assessments identified critical protection and assistance gaps among the South Sudanese refugees and revealed that the host population is already extremely vulnerable and lacks most basic and essential services.

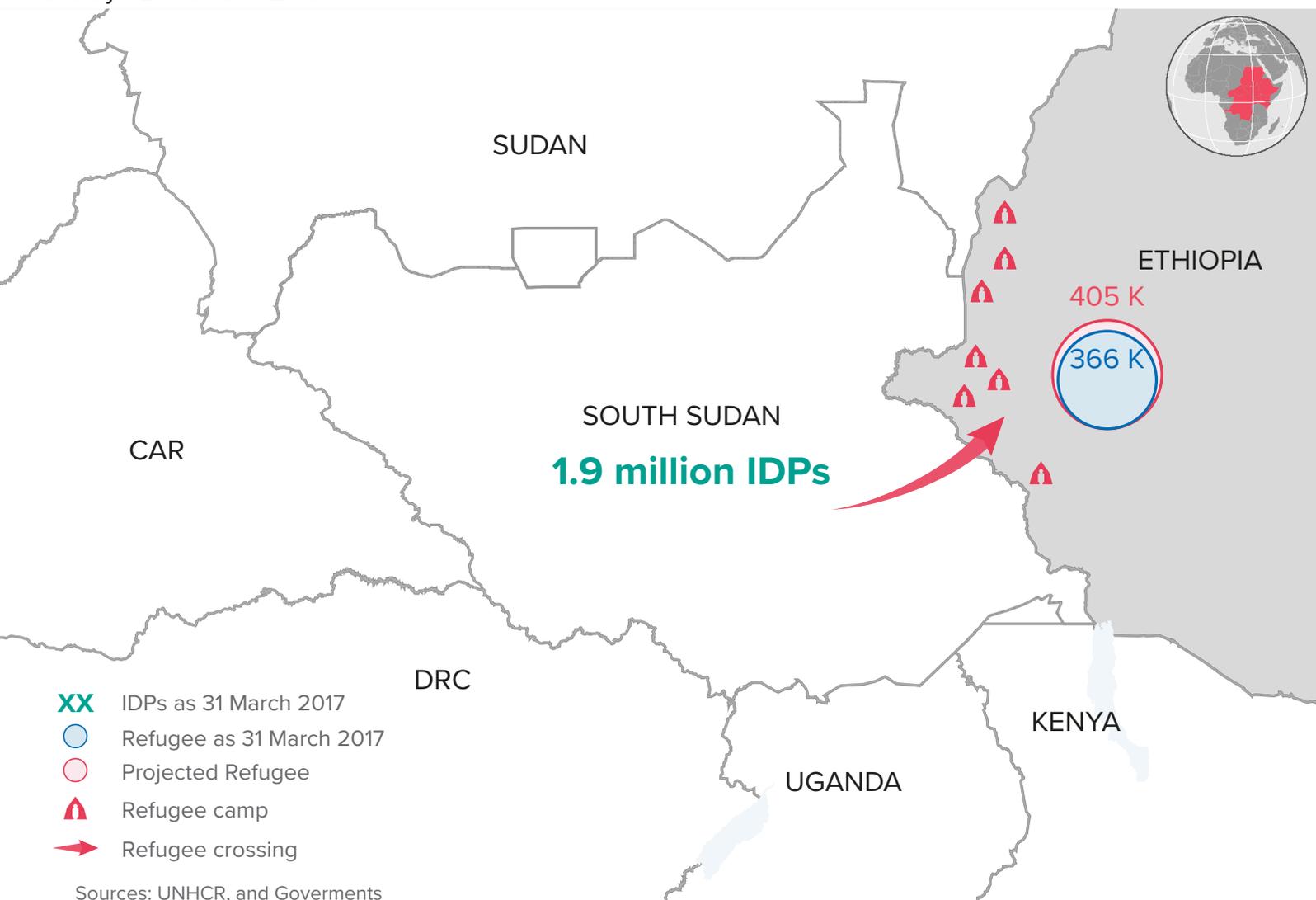
The major challenges remain security and critical logistical constraints. **Security remains highly volatile** with some incidents leading to the temporary suspension of assistance in September. Impassable roads, the long distances covered to reach designated sites, challenges in the supply of humanitarian assistance and items needed to run the operation, often coupled with lack of communications coverage make the response extremely difficult.

The living conditions of host communities are poor in terms of communal infrastructure. The health care system is plagued by lack of qualified staff, equipment and medicines coupled with a non-functioning medical referral system and non-existent medevac capacity for emergency cases. The nutritional status of refugees revealed a Global Acute Malnutrition of 10.9%, of which 3% severe malnutrition and 7.9% moderate malnutrition. **Protection, including registration, documentation and SGBV prevention and response, as well as access to food, health, WASH, shelter, nutrition and education** reflect the key areas where interventions are needed.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

ETHIOPIA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN at a glance

January - December 2017



Financial Requirements



Humanitarian Needs and Vulnerabilities

A considerable number of refugees are further anticipated to seek asylum in Ethiopia. Under the best case scenario, the planning figure for 2017 will be limited to a **total of 75,000 new refugees to reach an overall total of 405,000 South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia**. With the approaching dry season, the arrival rate from South Sudan could further increase and the new Nguenyiel camp would receive more than 50,000 refugees by the end of 2016 with a maximum capacity of 80,000.

The new camp is likely to be filled quickly, and an additional camp would need to be established in early 2017. Identifying land within the Nuer zone which is not prone to flooding poses a particular challenge. RRRP partners will initiate the negotiations with the local authority as early as possible to prevent new congestion at the Pagak Transit Centre by vulnerable refugees, largely children and women awaiting relocation to a camp for an extended period – especially in the current insecure conditions.

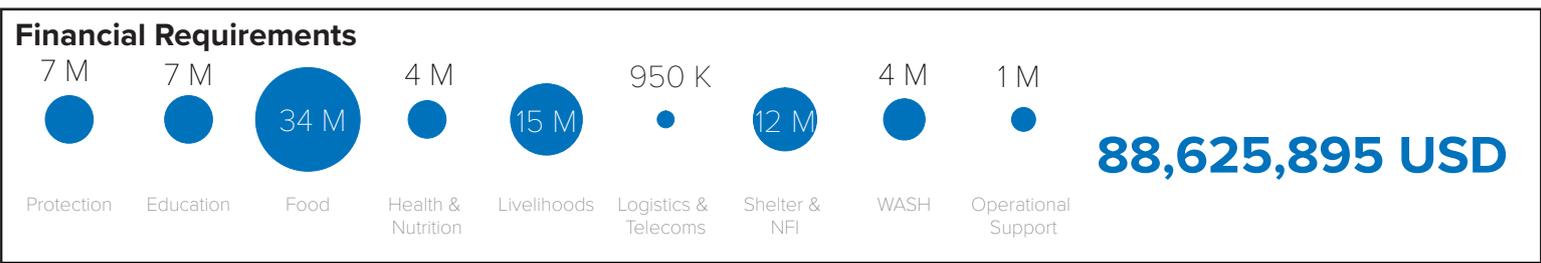
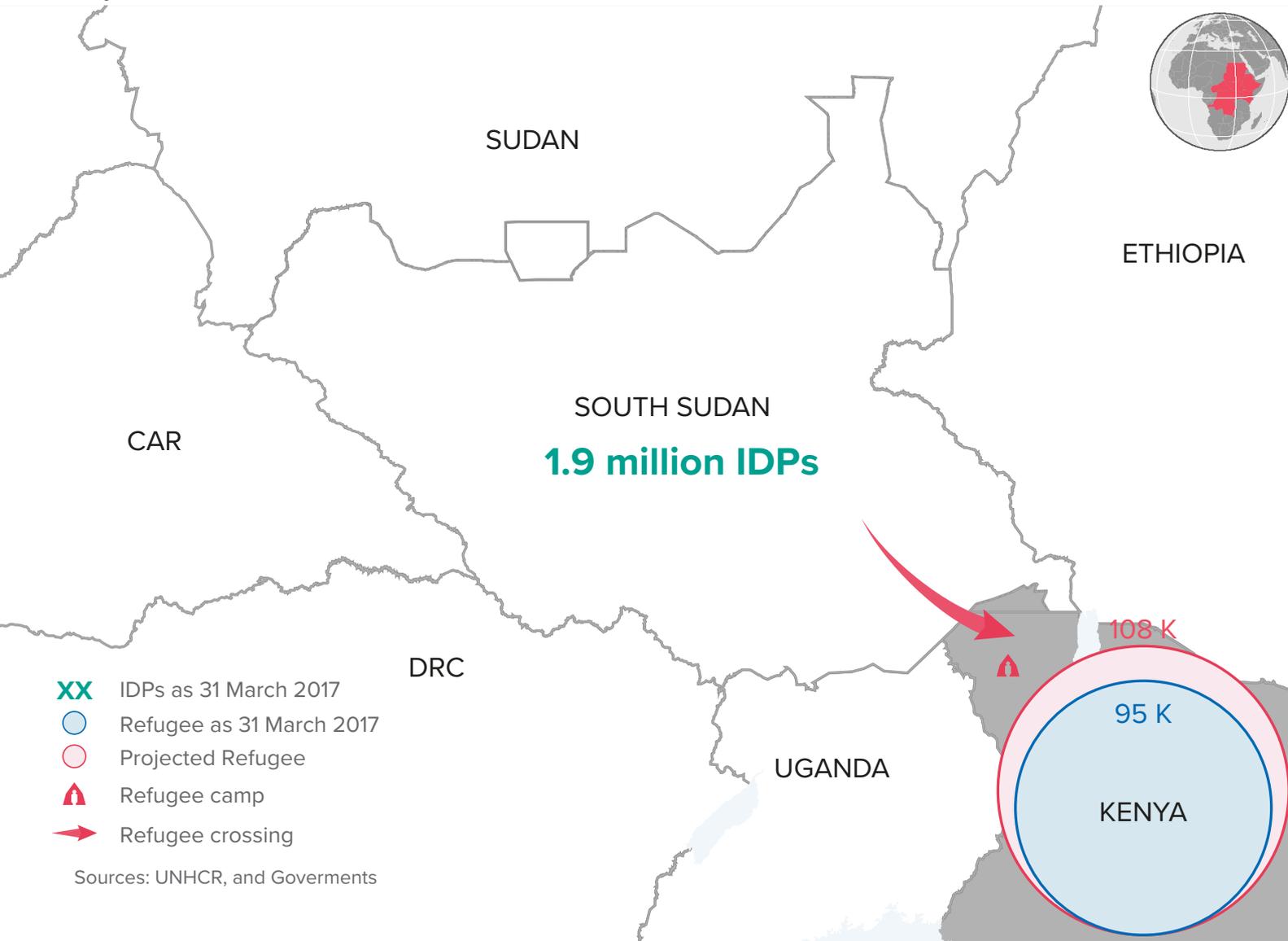
Of the new arrivals, **86% are women and children with women accounting for 62% of the adult population**. Many of the households are headed by single women. **23% of the new arrivals are youth with specific needs** to be addressed. Protection assessments utilised individual interviews and focus group discussions to detect specific needs of new arrivals. Women reported rape, killing of their husbands and abduction of children during the flight. Amongst the large number of children (64% of new arrivals), there are **many unaccompanied and separated children**, some with traumatic experiences causing flight or during their journey, including the death of parents or recruitment by armed actors. The girls, boys, women and men arrive with very specific protection needs to be addressed.

The security situation in Gambella is tense and rather unpredictable; past security incidents affected refugees, host communities and humanitarian workers, including fatalities. The **natural environment in the area is fragile** and access to alternative energy for cooking and light is mostly not available, forcing refugees to collect firewood. The new arrivals are mostly of Nuer ethnicity, whilst the majority of the Ethiopians in the Gambella region are Anuak; identifying land for a camp within the areas inhabited by Ethiopian Nuer as well as **implementing peaceful coexistence and security programmes is vital**.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

KENYA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN at a glance

January - December 2017



Humanitarian needs and Vulnerabilities

At the end of October 2016, Kakuma hosted over 90,000 South Sudanese refugees, of whom over 60,000 arrived since conflict started in December 2013. Since the beginning of October, Kakuma has witnessed a significant increase in the number of new arrivals.

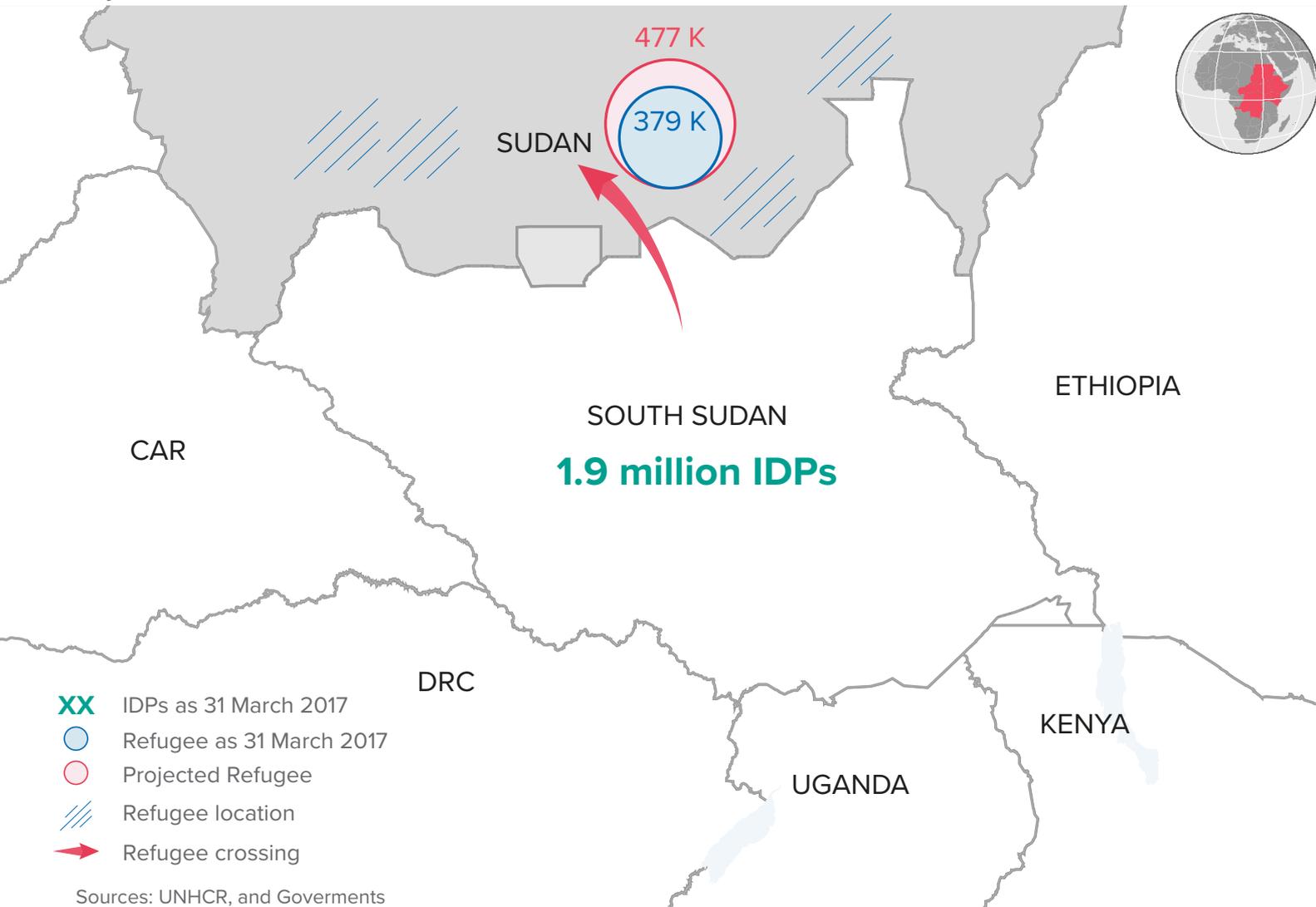
A total of 46% of new arrivals are female, while 60% are children (including 9,108 separated children and 1,568 unaccompanied minors). Most of the refugees originate from Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Upper Nile States and fled due to insecurity, scarcity of food, lack of health and other social services.

- The RRRP's partners have identified the following strategic objectives to respond to the humanitarian emergency:
1. Refugees have **access to territory, enjoy access to asylum and are protected from refoulement**; Kenya and South Sudan maintain an open-borders policy; Kenya ensures that the humanitarian and civilian character of asylum is preserved.
 2. Refugees from South Sudan are provided with **international protection and granted unhindered access to lifesaving** and other forms humanitarian assistance and services in accordance with minimum standards.
 3. Refugees are **consulted and participate in the design and delivery of assistance** interventions. The needs of boys, girls, women, elderly and other persons with specific needs are addressed in all sector responses, guided by primary protection considerations.
 4. Refugees from South Sudan **enjoy peace and security in the countries of asylum** and humanitarian response operation contributes to peaceful coexistence among different ethnic groups and with host communities promoting self-reliance and integrated services.
 5. Refugees from South Sudan benefit from **early identification and facilitation of possible durable solutions** from the onset of the emergency.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

SUDAN REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN at a glance

January - December 2017



Financial Requirements



Humanitarian Needs and Vulnerabilities

The new arrivals are **mostly women and children** in poor health as a result of lack of food and exhaustion from the journey and are in urgent need of protection, nutrition, shelter and health support. This remains a **children's emergency** with children making up over 65% of the refugee population and the majority of new arrivals (approximately 88%) are women and children. The refugees have settled in areas not previously covered by a response, where partners and resources are extremely limited. **In some areas of East Darfur, South Kordofan and West Kordofan, access is further constrained by insecurity** and geographic isolation. Refugee populations living in North Darfur are also remote and difficult to access.

The situation remains critical with a **lack of livelihood opportunities compounding protection issues**, particularly for women, and the ability of South Sudanese refugees to become **self-reliant remains challenging**, with most households unable to find work or engaged in casual labour on low wages, as compared to the region's high cost of living.

In South Kordofan, there has been a significant increase of new arrivals in 2017 which has contributed to **tension in the area as host communities** have experienced their already limited services stretched beyond capacity. There are **chronic water shortages** with no immediate solutions due to water supply/groundwater in the area and competition over natural resources needed for fuel and generation of income.

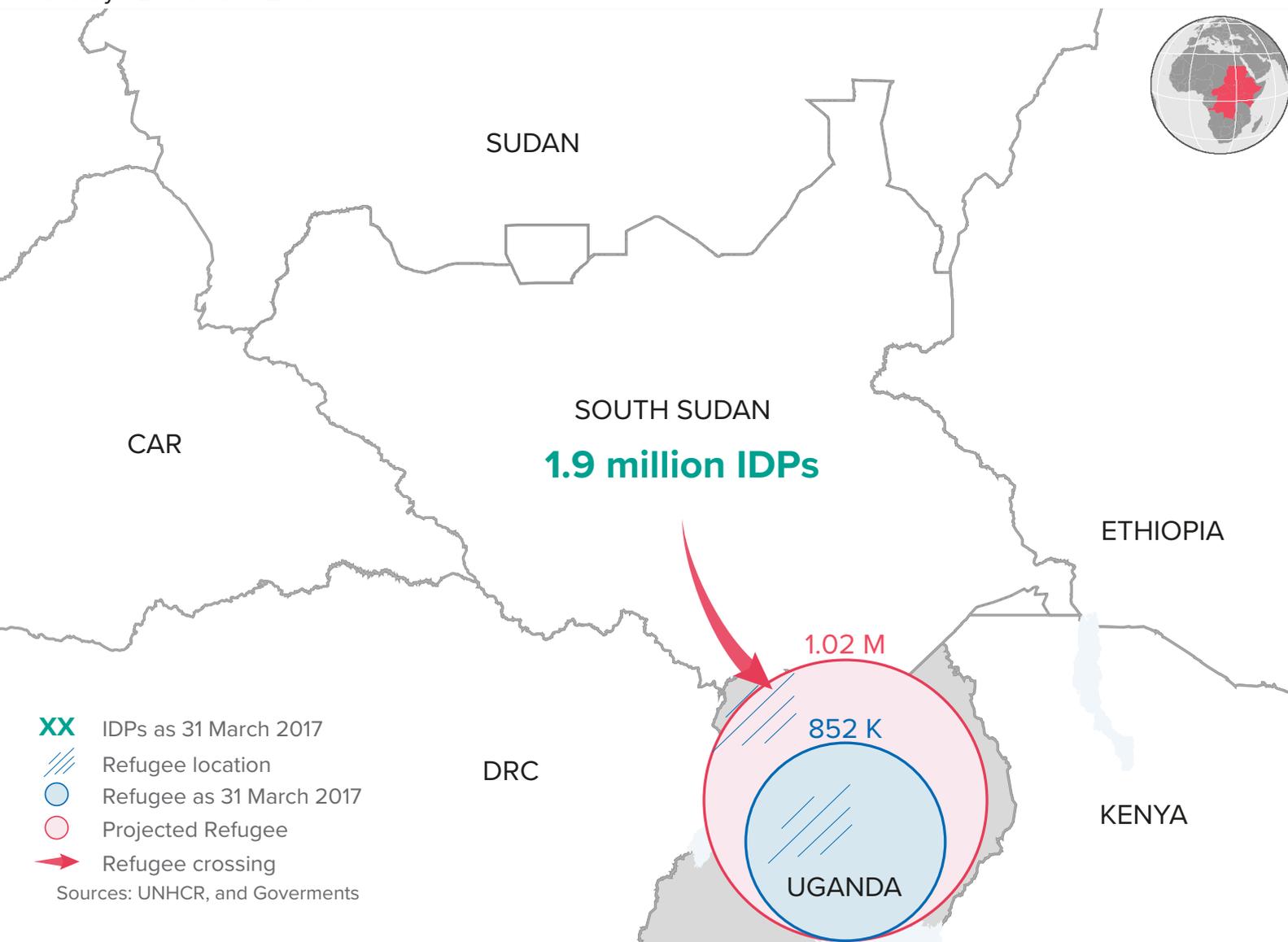
In West Kordofan registration remains one of the main protection gaps, with **thousands of refugees not yet verified** and scattered across vast urban and rural areas. The resistance of the host community to food assistance being provided exclusively for the refugees, particularly in Kharasana, has been a major challenge.

As the refugee situation is in its fourth year, there is also a need to move beyond the emergency phase and focus on **longer-term solutions that strengthen the resilience of refugees** and allow them to become more self-reliant.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN at a glance

January - December 2017



Financial Requirements



Humanitarian needs and Vulnerabilities

Since July 2016, the Uganda Operation has opened six new refugee settlements (Maaji II/III, Agojo, Pagirinja, Bidibidi, Palorinya, Imvepi) and expanded one new settlement (Rhino Camp). Among the largest are Bidibidi settlement (Yumbe district, approx. 272,000 refugees) and Palorinya (Moyo district approx. 147,000 refugees). An additional new settlement with host capacity of approximately 50,000 is being established in Lamwo. Other possible sites have been identified and are being assessed for suitability.

In view of the **continued mass influx and the existing vast settlements** opened under emergency conditions, the main priorities of the refugee response in Uganda are:

- Life-saving protection and multi-sector humanitarian response** for newly arriving refugees, including the urgent opening of at least three to four additional refugee settlement areas;
- Stabilisation of the seven new settlement areas** opened over the past nine months, in particular with regard to water and sanitation, as well as health and education facilities; establishment of child protection and SGBV prevention and response mechanisms
- Livelihood support to reduce aid dependency** and to fulfil the potential of Uganda's good practice refugee policy;
- Environmental protection and mitigation measures in refugee hosting areas;
- Increased **host community support in refugee hosting areas to reduce the burden on the host community**, in particular through the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) approach advocating for greater engagement of development actors in the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) approach, the Government Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA) and District Development Plans.