

SOUTH SUDAN - REGIONAL RRP

Consequences of Underfunding and 2017 Achievements

March 2018

2.47M

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES
HOSTED IN THE REGION
(MAR 2018)

3.14M

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES
EXPECTED TO BE HOSTED IN
THE REGION BY THE END OF
2018

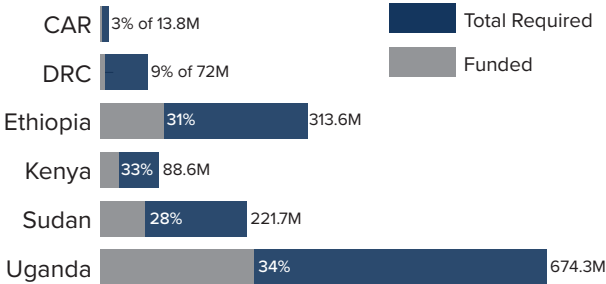
US\$ 1.5B

REQUIREMENTS IN 2018

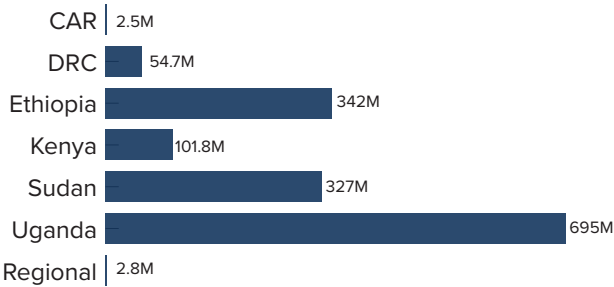
74

PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2018

2017 FUNDING SNAPSHOT - 25 JAN 2018



NEW 2018 REQUIREMENTS



MAIN CONSEQUENCES OF UNDERFUNDING IN 2017

CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Limited capacity to supply monthly food rations, with reliance on cash as replacement for food on multiple occasions.Unable to reinforce the early warning mechanisms to prepare for any further refugee influxes or movements from Bambouti.Inability to provide agricultural tool kits and seeds to enable refugees to work on the land allocated to them.
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enrollment rate in primary school remained extremely low at 58%.Only 13% of the latrines needed have been constructed leaving a gap of some 9,200 latrines at the three sitesOnly 11 litres of water are available per refugee/day.Merely 39% of the families in Meri and 61% in Biringi have an appropriate shelter.Inaccessibility of South Sudanese residing in precarious border areas (Dungu territory) for biometric registration and relocation.
ETHIOPIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Only 39% of households provided with transitional shelters.Low household latrine coverage, 10% in some cases.40% of school aged children not attending primary and 92% not attending secondary educationProvision of food ration fell below the 2,100 kcal/ day minimum standard.96% of households not engaged in livelihoods activities.
KENYA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Insufficient capacity to diagnose adequately and lack of interventional medical equipmentLow latrine coverage in Kakuma, at only 41.5%Despite improvements in access to education, the overall out-of-school percentage is over 35%
SUDAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Limited physical access and registration of refugees due to security constraints, road infrastructure and heavy rains and absence of network connectivity.Lack of systems for child protection case management/referral pathways in majority of locationsLack of provision of energy sources for cooking and lighting to the remote refugees sites.Increasing usage of limited latrines following the continued influx of refugees, particularly in East Darfur and White Nile (White Nile: 96p/latrine; Dabat Bosin camp 84p/latrine).
UGANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Unable to solicit or respond to more reporting on SGBV incidents40% of primary age school children remain out of school and 86.5% of secondary age school children remain out of school64% of refugees remain without access to family latrines in the settlementsOnly 70% of nutrition supplies were available for treating severe acute malnutrition

2017 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

CAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of conditions for delivery of assistance and security of refugees with the relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Bambouti to Obo. UNHCR conducted a full biometric verification exercise, resulting in provision of a refugee card recognized by the authorities and valid for a period of five years every refugee above 12 years. All refugees were provided with adequate shelter (emergency or semi-permanent shelter).
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to primary health care services was significantly strengthened due to the construction and equipment of two brand new health centers at the Meri and Biringi refugee sites Promotion of campaigns on SGBV risks, prevention and response and at Meri site, 131 SGBV cases (out of 267 reported) received medical and/or psychosocial support Inauguration of new refugee site "Kaka" and a first batch of newly constructed emergency shelters were handed over to refugees. Some 600 of the most vulnerable refugees settled in 200 new emergency shelters built in Kaka.
ETHIOPIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewed violence in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Unity States that increasingly impacted border areas, has resulted in 75,447 new arrivals, which were successfully registered and provided with shelter and core relief items, kitchen sets and sanitary packages. All children under 5 underwent malnutrition screening upon arrival and were directed to appropriate supplementary feeding programmes as a measure to prevent the excess morbidity and mortality among refugees. Furthermore, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate was above the minimum standard at 22.9%.
KENYA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24-hour coverage of the maternity ward at the main and the general hospitals in Kakuma to enhance safe delivery. Solarisation of 5 of boreholes in Kakuma Camp has led to a reduction in fuel consumption by up to 40%. Installation of 15Km water pipeline from Kakuma camp to Kalobeyei settlement which supplies clean water to nearly 40,000 individuals. Registration of schools in Kakuma camp as public entities, being a step towards the mainstreaming of refugee education into the national system. Topographical survey carried out to inform the spatial planning and settlement development.
SUDAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47% of the South Sudanese new arrivals have been biometrically registered and refugee children from South Sudan have access to birth registration and documentation. Improvement on availability of schools, with 59 new permanent and 13 new temporary classrooms in 2017. Oral Cholera Vaccination (OCV) campaign was conducted in two phases covering about 140,000 South Sudanese refugees as a part of Sudan's emergency preparedness. Absorption of qualified personnel from the refugee communities, with some 60-70% of health and nutrition personnel working in refugee camps. Some 45% of new arrived or newly accessed refugee households have received life-saving NFI items after level one registration. 52% increase in people with access to sanitary facilities 1,295 South Sudanese refugees households in White Nile and East Darfur have been provided with Fuel Efficient Stoves in order to reduce firewood consumption, protection and health risks..
UGANDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biometric registration backlog reduced to 51,772 112 child friendly spaces equipped to provide psychosocial support to children in the settlements Water supply through sustainable water system increased to 70 per cent Three new settlements opened: Imvepi in February (127,926 refugees as of 31 December 2017), Palabek in April (27,313 refugees as of 31 December 2017) and Rhino Camp's extension in August (20,411 refugees as of 31 December 2017) Crude mortality rate below the non-emergency threshold of 1 death every 1,000 people per month (0.1 every 1,000 people per month) and prevalence of GAM stood at 10.1 per cent 15,997 refugees enrolled in supplementary feeding programmes, with a recovery rate of 73.8 per cent Some 905,000 refugees in settlements provided with monthly food rations in 2017, with 75 per cent of their expected food ration through the year round

FOR MORE INFORMATION

South Sudan Situation Data Portal - <https://data.unhcr.org/southsudan>

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