

SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January - December 2022



CREDITS:

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

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

South Sudanese refugee children play at Jewi refugee camp in Ethiopia.

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Foreword

2021 marked the 10th anniversary of the independence of South Sudan which has also entered its eighth year of persistent armed conflict. The Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) brokered by IGAD and signed by the parties in 2018 remains to be fully implemented. While notable progress has been made in establishing transitional justice mechanisms stipulated by Chapter 5 of the Revitalized Agreement and a permanent constitution-making process was initiated, renewed sub-national violence in Upper Nile and other parts of the country is causing loss of civilian life and property and is generating renewed forced displacement. The conflict-driven humanitarian situation was exacerbated by floods due to unusually heavy rains throughout 2021. An estimated 835,000 people in South Sudan were adversely impacted, heightening their food insecurity and subjecting them to waves of multiple displacement. According to the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview, 8.3 million people in South Sudan, over two thirds of the total population, were estimated to need humanitarian assistance in 2021. This represented an increase of 800,000 people from the recorded 7.5 million in need in 2020.



The security and protection of civilian situation in the country remains precarious in a complex political environment. While the ceasefire at the national level largely held, sub-national violence and impunity in the face of egregious human rights abuses by armed groups remained too commonplace. The UN Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict attested to sexual violence being used as a tactic to displace and terrorize rival communities in South Sudan¹. Forced displacement continued at a high scale with 2 million IDPs across South Sudan and continued new refugee influxes into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda. As of today, this protracted situation remains the largest refugee crisis in Africa with close to 2.3 million South Sudanese refugees living in the five main neighbouring host countries.

Despite partial border closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021, over 88,000 new South Sudanese arrivals have joined refugees from previous waves of forced displacement, in the five asylum countries within the region. While refugees were generously hosted, with South Sudanese fleeing the conflict continuing to enjoy prima facie refugee status in all neighbouring states, new arrivals have overstretched reception capacities and mounted pressures in the main refugee settlements. The increasingly complex regional context due to the COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing violence in the DRC and Ethiopia, the difficult political and economic situation in Sudan, as well as the 2021 announcement from the Kenyan Government on the closure of refugee camps in Kenya, posed new challenges for the protection of South Sudanese refugees throughout the region. Notwithstanding these difficult realities, the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda developed strategic refugee response plans in line with the Global Compact on Refugees articulating prioritized multi-stakeholder responses.

Since the signing of the Revitalized Agreement, some 505,000 refugees have returned to South Sudan in a self-organized manner from Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya. Over 70 per cent of self-organized refugee returnees in 2021 cited drastic food ration cuts in countries of asylum among the reasons that prompted their return to their country, often ending up in situations of internal displacement and sometimes experiencing further instances of forced displacement across borders. Access to essential services remains woefully insufficient and conditions are not yet conducive to facilitating voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity to South Sudan.

¹ [UN SRSG for Sexual Violence in Conflict condemns use of rape as a tactic of war in South Sudan | United Nations Peacekeeping](#)

Key benchmarks, including prospects for sustainable reintegration, must be considered before UNHCR can facilitate voluntary return, including access to rule of law institutions, civil registration, as well as to minimum health, livelihoods, and education services. The findings from protection monitoring conducted by RRRP partners in South Sudan have consistently shown that these services are sorely lacking. A combination of dwindling assistance levels and recurrent food ration cuts in refugee camp and out of camp settings in countries of asylum, compounded by the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, expose South Sudanese refugees to risky pendular movements and to a heightened risk of exploitation and human trafficking throughout the region. This is particularly the case for South Sudanese women, youth and separated and unaccompanied children, who constitute some 65 per cent of the South Sudanese refugee population. South Sudan's forced displacement situation can accurately be characterized as a women, children and youth refugee protection crisis.

The complex nature of forced displacement faced by South Sudanese and the tremendous generosity shown by asylum states urgently require greater international support and responsibility-sharing in a spirit of solidarity. These efforts must be complemented by other interventions to address root causes and support goals towards achieving sustainable peace and development with a longer-term lens, while acknowledging ongoing volatility and multiple layers of vulnerability affecting forcibly displaced and local populations. In a context of continued high demands for humanitarian and lifesaving assistance, institutional capacity development across multiple sectors at national, regional and global levels is key for an effective refugee protection response and solutions strategy.

Despite soaring needs, the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan was among the most critically underfunded refugee situations globally in 2021, receiving only 21 per cent of the resources required. As a result, RRRP partners faced enormous challenges in stabilizing existing programmes and meeting the minimum standards of service provision, let alone investing in long-term and more sustainable interventions.

These serious resource constraints also led to acute gaps even in prioritized areas of the refugee response, compromising the quality of child protection and the capacity to fully provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and GBV prevention and response, and resulting in deficient investment in WASH infrastructure and insufficient livelihoods activities. The low funding for Environment and Energy Activities had serious implications on the ability to address the climate vulnerability of refugee and host communities, exposing women and children to GBV risks during firewood collection, reducing food and nutrition security and depleting sources of cooking fuel and poles for shelter. The situation was compounded by severe cuts to food rations in almost all host countries. Increasing challenges that have emerged in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic include the rise in GBV and violence against children with refugee mental health being a key concern. The long disruption of education activities and learning is affecting hundreds of thousands of South Sudanese refugee children. Their development, safety and well-being are affected with heightened protection risks.

In light of the above, RRRP partners will promote an inclusive protection and solutions approach by advocating for refugee integration into national systems, such as education, health, environment, livelihoods, child protection and birth registration. In this regard, the RRRP also aims to support collective efforts to strengthen social safety nets in areas hosting South Sudanese refugees, which are imperative for refugees not to be left behind during the recovery and rebuilding phase of the pandemic. A stronger investment in education and vocational skills, as well as diversified livelihoods support will contribute to the resilience of refugees at this critical juncture and allow them to participate in peacebuilding and development of their country.

The 2022 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan takes a comprehensive approach towards preparing refugees for solutions by placing an emphasis on strengthening the inclusion of refugees in national systems and integrated service delivery with host communities to the extent possible, while supporting the capacity of national and local institutions, including with longer-term sustainability considerations. The goals of socio-economic inclusion and livelihoods activities are to strengthen self-reliance of refugees and empower them to contribute to their host communities. Socio-economic inclusion and skills development also help prepare refugees in the process towards durable solutions.

We appreciate the strong engagement of all partners aimed at enhancing the protection of South Sudanese refugees, as well as assisting impacted members of their host communities. We are also very grateful to the host countries for providing asylum and granting refugees access to their national services. We also want to highlight the critical role the donor community plays in upholding international responsibility-sharing in a spirit of solidarity through sustained resources dedicated to meet the lifesaving needs of millions of South Sudanese refugees and operationalizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

We look forward to continuing and intensifying our collaboration with all humanitarian and development partners and other stakeholders in the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees, and to jointly achieving comprehensive solutions for South Sudanese refugees throughout the region.



Clementine Nkweta Salami

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

PLANNED RESPONSE

2.33 M

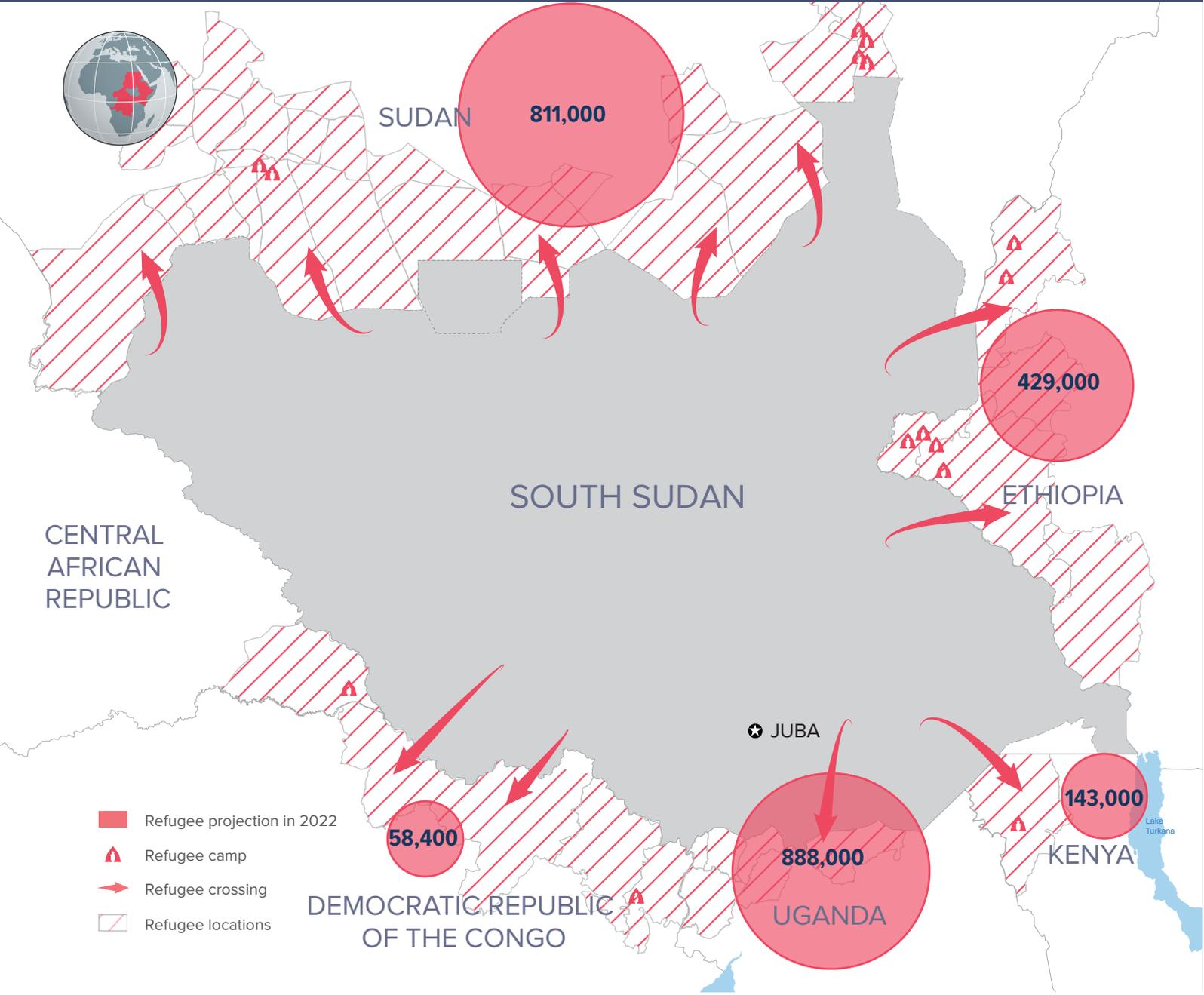
PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION BY END 2022

US\$ 1.2 B

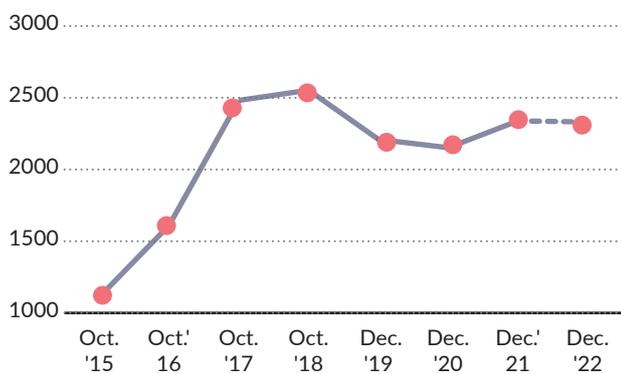
REQUIREMENTS FOR
2022

102

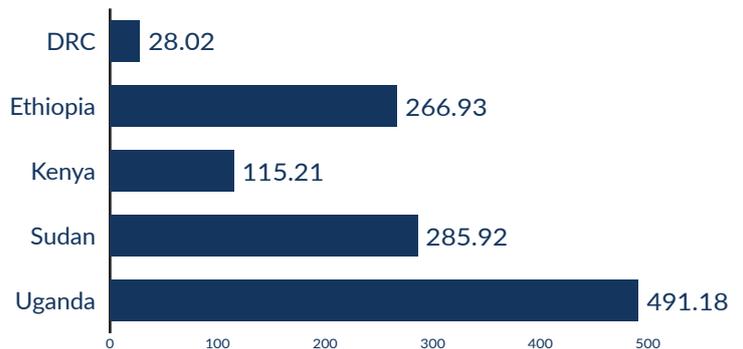
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2022



2022 Requirements | in millions US\$



Introduction

The 2022 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the South Sudan situation outlines the multi-agency response strategy and financial requirements of 102 partners, including humanitarian and development actors as well as civil society, supporting host governments to meet the critical needs of over 2.33 million South Sudanese refugees living across the five main asylum countries. In addition, the plan aims at assisting over 1.3 million impacted members of host communities.

The interagency response plan, developed in accordance with the [Refugee Coordination Model](#) (RCM), takes a comprehensive and solutions-oriented approach. RRRP partners will reinforce the response to meet the lifesaving needs of South Sudanese refugees whilst strengthening national protection and resilience mechanisms in asylum countries. Given the need to move beyond emergency assistance to overcome the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, strengthen the resilience and self-reliance for South Sudanese refugees and support host communities to enhance peaceful coexistence, the 2022 RRRP envisages stronger engagement with development and peacebuilding partners. The [IGAD Support Platform](#) provides a strategic mechanism for mobilizing political, financial, material and technical support for the implementation of the policy commitments made.

In line with the [Global Compact on Refugees](#), RRRP partners plan to advance refugee integration into national systems, such as education, health, environment, livelihoods, child protection and community-based protection mechanisms, and birth registration. A key priority in 2022 will be promoting socio-economic inclusion and access to livelihoods opportunities for urban and camp-based refugees and mitigating chronic food insecurity and its impact on refugees, including by increased agro-pastoral production. RRRP partners will prioritize innovative approaches, expand cash-based interventions (CBIs) to increase refugees' self-reliance, integrate the refugee response into local and national development plans, and support initiatives to promote socio-economic growth which benefits both refugee and host communities in a sustainable manner. Interventions are also foreseen to further promote climate action including by ensuring sustainable energy and preventing/reversing environmental degradation in refugee settings to the benefit of the larger community. The response aims to empower refugees and to increase society's resilience to climate change. Climate change has severe and lasting impacts on the environment, economic and social development, particularly for women and girls, the most vulnerable and marginalized. Addressing gender equality in the context of climate crisis and disaster risk reduction is therefore a global challenge.

RRRP partners will continue to support national child protection systems, including birth registration, Best Interests Procedure, family reunification and alternative care placement, as well as enhance access to quality education. RRRP partners will also intensify Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) measures, such as its prevention and response, community and partner engagement, coordination as well as mainstreaming PSEA in the Core Humanitarian Standards, stipulated in the IASC Minimum Operating Standards¹. The UNHCR Policy on the Prevention of, Risk Mitigation and Response to Gender-Based Violence (2020)²; Core Outcome areas, leadership and

1 <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/2020-03/Minimum%20operating%20standards-psea%20by%20own%20personnel%202012.pdf>

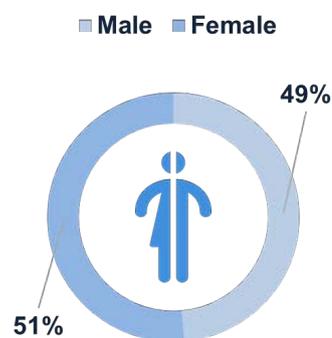
2 [UNHCR - UNHCR Policy on the Prevention of, Risk Mitigation and Response to Gender-based Violence, 2020 \(PDF\)](#)

Beneficiary Population

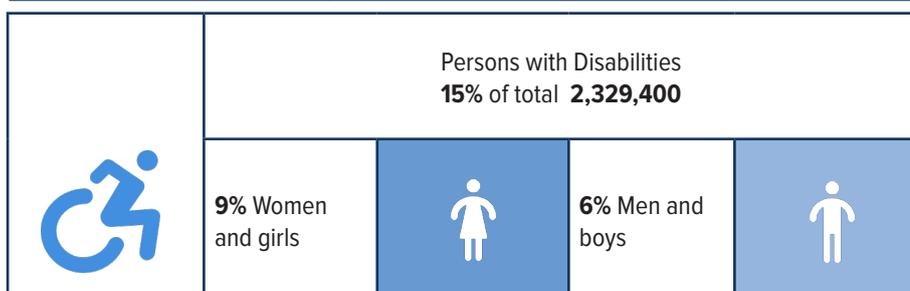
	Refugee Population as of end of 2021	Projected Refugee Population as of end of 2022
Assisted Refugee Population		
DRC	56,341	58,400
Ethiopia	400,000	429,000
Kenya	130,045	143,000
Sudan	803,634	811,000
Uganda	948,695	888,000
TOTAL	2,338,715	2,329,400

Assisted Host Population		
DRC	20,298	11,680
Ethiopia	35,000	35,000
Kenya	44,000	44,000
Sudan	193,000	195,320
Uganda	1,506,000	1,021,600
TOTAL	1,798,298	1,307,600

Disaggregated Data of Projected Assisted Refugee Population			
Age group	% of total 2,329,400	Female % of total 2,329,400	Male % of total 2,329,400
00-04 years	12.79%	6.35%	6.43%
05-11 years	27.02%	13.46%	13.57%
12-17 years	18.53%	8.85%	9.69%
18-24 years	14.39%	6.83%	7.56%
25-49 years	20.94%	11.80%	9.14%
50-59 years	2.86%	1.62%	1.24%



60-69 years	2.56%	1.43%	1.12%
70-79 years	0.55%	0.36%	0.19%
80+	0.37%	0.22%	0.15%
Total	100%	51%	49%



accountabilities will be promoted. Support to persons with specific needs will be prioritized, including those with disabilities, to foster the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities³ and its policy. Furthermore, community-based protection mechanisms will be consolidated and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) upscaled. Activities to strengthen empowerment of communities and accountability towards affected populations are core elements of the regional refugee response. The RRRP will also facilitate refugees' participation in peacebuilding initiatives, promoting social cohesion between refugee and host communities and national reconciliation efforts in South Sudan.

While political, security, human rights and rule of law changes are underway in South Sudan, the impact of these changes are not uniformly witnessed across the country and may compromise the feasibility of return. In its most recent position on returns to South Sudan, UNHCR reiterates its call on States to refrain from forcibly returning South Sudanese nationals or habitual residents of South Sudan to any part of the country.⁴

The protracted conflict, devastating floods and increased outbreaks of sub-national intercommunal violence have left 2 million South Sudanese internally displaced across all 78 counties. The situation has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, limitations on humanitarian access, and severe flooding leading to additional forced displacement in 2021. Currently, South Sudan is facing its highest levels of food insecurity since its independence in 2011, with over 8.3 million people needing assistance, including some 7 million facing severe food insecurity (IPC levels 3-5).

Complementing the peace processes and economic reforms in Sudan and South Sudan, [the Solutions Initiative for Sudan's and South Sudan's forcibly displaced](#) was launched in October 2020 as a flagship activity of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development ([IGAD Support Platform](#)), and with the support of UNHCR. It aims to galvanize a stronger collective response to create enabling conditions for durable solutions (voluntary repatriation,

³ <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>

⁴ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), *UNHCR Position on Returns to South Sudan - Update III, October 2021*, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/617676f04.html>



At Alaba Primary School in Bidibidi settlement, young South Sudanese refugee Denis – who wants to be a journalist – takes a picture with the camera given to him by his uncle. © UNHCR/Yonna Tukundane

local integration, and resettlement/complementary pathways), as well as to strengthen asylum by addressing the humanitarian, development and peace-related needs of over seven million refugees and IDPs as well as millions of displacement-affected communities in and from Sudan and South Sudan.

The Solutions Initiative is a dual-track process, which involves generating and sustaining the political commitment for solutions, while pursuing a comprehensive and government-led approach to the operationalization of the political commitments. The Solutions Initiative supports the implementation of the 2022 RRRP by mobilizing investments for medium- and long-term interventions in refugee hosting areas in countries of asylum, while concurrently creating conditions conducive to safe and sustainable return of refugees to South Sudan. The RRRP is supportive of the South Sudan national solutions framework, which is predicated on an integrated solutions approach to refugees, IDPs and host communities.

The pledges made by South Sudan and the five RRRP countries at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019 and reinforced at the High-Level Officials Meeting in December 2021⁵, contribute to an integrated protection and solutions strategy for South Sudanese refugees. RRRP partners in all countries are working with host governments to promote the inclusion of refugees in national systems and ensure their access to basic services alongside host communities.

Despite COVID-19 restrictions imposed by asylum states at border entry points, over 88,000 newly arrived South Sudanese refugees were registered in the asylum countries in 2021. Based on current projections, the overall refugee population is expected to grow (new arrivals and population growth minus self-organized returns) by over 56,000 to an estimated 2.33 million refugees at the end of 2022. Movement trends could however be impacted in anticipation of planned elections in 2023. In any case, it is crucial to further enhance the protection of South Sudanese refugees in the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, while at the same time reinforcing solutions-oriented approaches to resolve the protracted refugee situation.

The 2022 Regional Refugee Response Plan for the South Sudan situation seeks to provide a regionally coherent inter-agency response to support host governments in the five countries of asylum.

The **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** hosts some 56,000 South Sudanese refugees. Despite border closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, 620 new refugee arrivals and 35 South Sudanese refugees who had already been staying for longer periods in the DRC were registered in 2021. The South Sudanese refugee population is staying in a remote part of the DRC, where the security environment is extremely challenging, limiting RRP partners' capacity to reach refugees. This is also one of the reasons for the inadequate international support to address the refugees' heightened protection needs, in particular those with specific needs. The population living in the refugee sites of Biringi (7,911), Bele (2,539) and Meri (26,000) is underserved, with inadequate shelters, water, education and livelihoods activities, due to severe underfunding. In addition, some 62 per cent of the refugee population lives outside of camps with impoverished host communities along the border, facing significant security challenges, lack of services and food insecurity. New refugee arrivals at the border are being relocated to the Bele and Biringi sites to prevent exposure to protection risks, given the porous nature of the borders, possible incursions and sporadic attacks by armed groups. The South Sudanese refugee population is projected to increase to around 60,000 by the end of 2022.

5 All GRF pledges can be accessed here: [Pledges & Contributions | The Global Compact on Refugees | Digital platform \(globalcompactrefugees.org\)](#)

Ethiopia hosts some 400,000 South Sudanese refugees, making this the largest refugee population in the country. Despite the temporary closure of its land borders to prevent the spread of COVID-19, Ethiopia recorded some 17,000 new South Sudanese refugees in 2021. The majority of the South Sudanese refugees are sheltered in seven camps in the Gambella region and in five settlements in Benishangul Gumuz. The security situation in both regions remains volatile. Increased support to host and refugee communities in Ethiopia will be key to promote community security, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. In light of the current trends, the South Sudanese refugee population is expected to grow to over 429,000 by the end of 2022.

In **Kenya**, most of the over 130,000 South Sudanese refugees are hosted in the Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei settlement in Turkana County. Gains made on self-reliance and resilience under the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISEDIP) in Turkana West should be continued as an example of the humanitarian-development nexus and requires further investment. In 2021, some 4,000 new South Sudanese refugees were registered, including a large number of unaccompanied/separated children. RRP partners anticipate significant additional refugee influxes from South Sudan into Kakuma in 2022. It is estimated that the South Sudanese refugee population will increase to 143,000 by the end of 2022, due to new arrivals and births.

Sudan registered the largest increase of the South Sudanese refugee population in 2021, with 81,203 new South Sudanese refugee arrivals, reaching a total population of over 803,634 at the end of 2021. In response to the increased number of arrivals, RRP partners expanded camp capacity, especially in White Nile state, to accommodate new arrivals and provide basic services. By the end of December 2021, nearly 64 per cent of the South Sudanese refugees were individually registered and 8 per cent were registered at household level, a significant increase from the previous year. Due to the ongoing instability in South Sudan and continuous movements across the border as well as population growth, UNHCR projects an increase of South Sudanese refugees in 2022 reaching a total number of 811,000 by the end of 2022.

In **Uganda**, despite border closures, South Sudanese refugees continued crossing into the country through unofficial entry points. By the end of December 2021, there were some 950,000 South Sudanese refugees registered in Uganda, the largest South Sudanese refugee population in the region. RRP partners estimate that in 2022 some 50,000 South Sudanese will return in a self-organized manner, with 25,000 new arrivals to Uganda over the same period, bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees hosted in the country to about 888,000 by the end of 2022. Despite Uganda's favourable protection environment, refugees are faced with numerous protection challenges due to the magnitude of forced displacement and growing vulnerabilities, compounded by diminishing resources and strained essential social services in refugee-hosting districts. Drastic food ration cuts and COVID-19 prevention measures have posed additional challenges for refugees in terms of their livelihoods and food security. Application of the Global Compact on Refugees and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda places a strong focus on self-reliance of refugees and host communities and strengthening local service delivery for both.

The South Sudanese refugee situation remains the largest in Africa, which urgently requires greater responsibility-sharing in a spirit of solidarity – a key principle underpinning the Global Compact on Refugees.



A South Sudanese refugee doing laundry. fled Tore town, South Sudan. ©UNHCR/Colin Delfosse

Projected Situation in 2022 and Beyond

The RRRP is expected to cater for over 2.33 million South Sudanese refugees in the five asylum countries. New South Sudanese refugee arrivals are expected in the five asylum countries in 2022, while other refugees may opt to make their way home. With the exception of Uganda, the number of new refugee arrivals combined with population growth in all asylum countries is projected to outpace returns in 2022.

Most South Sudanese refugees are hosted in relatively remote, under-developed and economically under-served areas. Host communities often find themselves in a precarious socioeconomic situation, impacted by food insecurity and malnutrition, suffering from limited access to essential services and economic infrastructure, as well as scarce livelihood opportunities. New refugee influxes could further exacerbate the situation for both the refugee and local community populations, by increasing competition over limited social services, livelihoods opportunities and natural resources, and contribute to social tensions. These development-related challenges need to be addressed to prevent tensions between refugees and host communities and negatively impact the protection and safety of refugees.

Furthermore, the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, as well as other health crises, malnutrition, natural disasters and severe resource constraints are likely to further exacerbate the already precarious situation and expose South Sudanese refugees to increased protection risks. Due to loss of income and livelihood opportunities, prolonged school closures, overcrowded shelters, food insecurity, lack of domestic energy supply and reduced humanitarian assistance, GBV incidents could rise even further including child marriage. Refugee children (65% of the population) face particular risks, including child labour, abduction, and irregular onward movement through smuggling and exposure to being trafficked. The situation of thousands of unaccompanied/separated children is particularly concerning, as many suffer harassment, exploitation, neglect and abuse. These challenges generate increased needs for mental health and psycho-social services (MHPSS), strengthened child protection systems, enhanced community structures and reinforced GBV prevention and response mechanisms. There is also an urgent need to develop sustainable energy solutions to mitigate protection and GBV risks and prevent environmental degradation.

South Sudan continues to suffer from long-term political, inter-ethnic and communal conflict, and weak rule of law. The overall implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) is progressing slowly. Nevertheless, the R-ARCSS remains a unique opportunity and a major step for South Sudan to bring lasting peace to the country, rebuild the broken social fabric, return South Sudan to peaceful co-existence, and address protracted displacement and humanitarian challenges in the country.

However, humanitarian needs in South Sudan continue to rise, driven by multiple factors including floods, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, economic challenges, livelihood pressures, and widespread localized violence, in the form of cattle raids, revenge killings and inter-communal fighting. Fighting between armed forces, subnational violence and cattle raids in regions including Central and Western Equatoria, Jonglei, the Pibor Administrative Area and Upper Nile led to new forced displacements and disrupted humanitarian activities. In addition to the protracted instability, the country is threatened by severe food insecurity and lack of access to basic services including schools and hospitals.

The World Food Programme estimates that 7.2 million people are on the verge of starvation unless assisted. In the 2022 Global Humanitarian Overview OCHA reports that some 8.4 million people are in need of humanitarian aid this year in South Sudan.

In South Sudan, climate shocks, like droughts and floods, affected livelihoods and food security creating resource scarcities and increasing competition between communities, including pastoralists and farmers. Severe floods for the third consecutive year, displaced some 835,000 people in 2021, increasing the large IDP population in South Sudan. The situation further increased the vulnerability of communities including children and women to multiple protection risks including, loss of lives, injury, family separation, GBV and harmful coping mechanisms, as well as increased exposure to exploitation and abuse. Gender-based violence continues to be widespread in South Sudan because of structural gender inequality and gender power imbalances, with women and girls being particularly vulnerable to different forms of violence.⁶ In South Sudan, only 20 per cent of displaced women and girls have access to GBV services, leaving the remaining GBV survivors and at-risk women and girls without access to quality GBV services.⁷ The COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated the situation.

The operational environment in South Sudan remained extremely challenging, with growing funding gaps leading to more acute needs, in particular affecting food security, while operational costs have increased due to logistical constraints, such as the weak national infrastructure and bureaucratic obstacles.

The situation in South Sudan therefore continues to be extremely complex and fluid. Whereas some 267,760 refugees have returned to South Sudan in a self-organized manner in 2021 alone⁸, several returnees ended up in IDP camps in South Sudan or in secondary movements due to lack of basic services, inter-communal violence and armed conflict in parts of the country. Moreover, forced displacement continues at a high scale within the country and across borders, and significant refugee outflows are expected in 2022.

The increasingly complex operational context due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing violence in the DRC and in Ethiopia, the difficult economic and security situation in Sudan (379% inflation rate as of 30 June 2021), as well as the 2021 announcement by the Kenyan Government about the closure of refugee camps in Kenya, pose new challenges for the protection of South Sudanese refugees throughout the region. It is therefore crucial to further enhance the protection of South Sudanese refugees in the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, and support host communities, while at the same time reinforce a solutions-oriented approach, including through increased engagement of development actors to resolve the protracted refugee situation.

6 According to the 2021 GBV IMS report, 52% of the reported incidents were perpetrated in the context of intimate partner violence indicating deeply ingrained harmful social and cultural practices and patriarchal norms contributing to GBV and to the culture of impunity.

7 UNOCHA (2020) Humanitarian Response Plan, available at: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/20191210_hrp_2020_south_sudan.pdf

8 Since the signing of the Revitalized Peace Agreement in September 2018, some 505,000 South Sudanese refugees returned to South Sudan through self-organized movements.

THE GLOBAL COMPACT ON REFUGEES

In 2016, all 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as part of it, to strengthen international responsibility sharing in situations of large movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations. The New York Declaration set in motion preparations for the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), informed by the practical application of comprehensive responses and a broad range of consultations, which was affirmed by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018. With the CRRF as an integral part, the GCR proposes a range of global and context-specific measures for applying comprehensive responses in a more systematic and sustainable ways, as outlined in its programme of action. The four main objectives of the GCR are to: (i) ease pressures on host countries; (ii) enhance refugee self-reliance; (iii) expand access to third country solutions; and (iv) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

RRRPs contribute to the implementation of the Global Compact by articulating prioritized multi-stakeholder responses for the benefit of refugees and host communities, as identified with governments and partners. Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, which are part of the South Sudan RRRP, continue to apply the CRRF under the leadership of their governments, and the support of UNHCR and a broad range of partners, including refugee and host community participation. The strategy outlined in this RRRP reinforces the implementation of comprehensive responses in line with the Global Compact throughout all countries of its coverage in 2022.

Countries affected by the South Sudan situation have taken important steps in applying comprehensive responses, setting the direction for reinforced efforts in 2021. In Uganda, the CRRF continues to seek to advance refugee inclusion in national services to increase self-reliance and reduce the dependence on humanitarian aid as outlined in its National Plan of Action to Implement the GCR and CRRF 2021-2022. Uganda's National Development Plan III (2020/21-2024/25) makes explicit reference to integrate refugee planning in national, sectoral and local government plans, paving the way for further inclusion of refugees in sustainable social

and economic development processes. Efforts are operationalized through Comprehensive Sector Response Plans in four areas Education, Health, Water & Environment and Jobs & Livelihoods, and will be complemented by the Sustainable Energy Response Plan, which is currently under development. These plans enable Uganda to clearly highlight where the international community may usefully channel support for a comprehensive and people-centered refugee response.

At the Global Refugee Forum, the Government of Ethiopia made four strategic pledges in the following areas: (i) livelihoods; (ii) skills/education; (iii) protection/social protection; and (iv) energy/environment. The Government has formulated a National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS), which envisages wider support to host communities, fostering peaceful coexistence, and greater inclusion of refugees in national development plans.

In Kenya, significant progress has been made in the inclusion of refugees in the County Integrated Development Plans and the UN Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022 (UNDAF) by including refugees as a target population. The Government with the support of partners has taken significant steps to include refugees in national systems, such as in education and health. Partnerships with local authorities, civil society and private sector are key in bridging the humanitarian-development gap and building the self-reliance and resilience of refugee and host communities. The Government of Kenya made a total of 10 pledges at the October 2019 High Level Segment on Statelessness and at the Global Refugee Forum, including three strategic pledges that build on ongoing GCR-related activities in the areas of protection, education and solutions.

In DRC and Sudan, the strategy outlined in the RRRP fosters the implementation of response in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. RRP partners are for instance working with the governments to promote the inclusion of refugees in the national systems and their access to basic services alongside host communities despite the scarce resources.

South Sudanese Refugees Returnees

An estimated 267,760 refugees were reported as having returned to South Sudan in 2021, following an improvement of the security situation in some areas, with returnees recorded in the following states: Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, and Western Equatoria. Most of the verified returnees to the nine States were from Uganda (66%), DRC (22%), Sudan (8%), and less than 10% from CAR, Ethiopia and Kenya. The majority of the returns to Unity, Bahr el Ghazal, Jonglei, and Upper Nile State had returned from Sudan and Ethiopia, while most returnees from Uganda were to Central and Eastern Equatoria, and a few others to Upper Nile State.

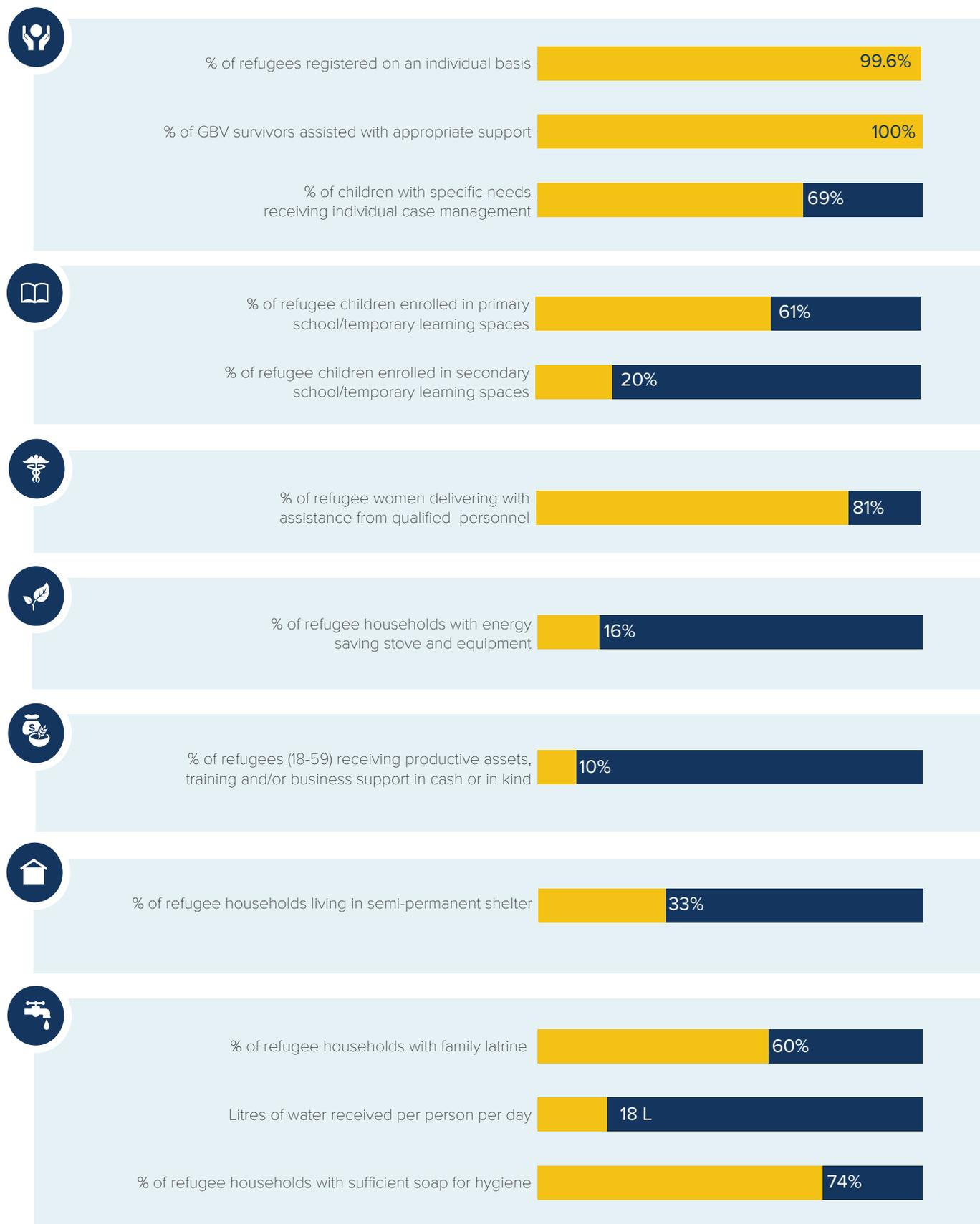
The reasons for the self-organized returns included both push and pull factors. According to the results of participatory assessments conducted in October 2021, many South Sudanese refugees were prompted to leave their country of asylum due to a lack of employment and livelihood opportunities (55%), lack of access to basic services (32%) and insecurity, especially in Sudan and in Ethiopia (17%). Among the reasons for returning to South Sudan was reunification with family members in South Sudan (49%), improvement of the security situation in South Sudan (47%), enhanced availability of services in South Sudan (22%), and the need to attend to properties left in South Sudan (22%).

The results of the participatory assessments also reflect the need to strengthen the capacity of government to resolve the documentation issues of many of the South Sudanese returnees. Effective government institutions are required to facilitate returns and other durable solutions, and to address the issue of registration and the documentation of returnees as well as the issues of housing, land and properties. Due to capacity gaps, state institutions are still not prepared to deal with any large-scale returns.

Moreover, communities in the return areas often lack the resources to support returnees, and the capacities for WASH, healthcare, education and infrastructure are under increasing pressure. Limited access to resources exposes returnees to risks and harmful coping mechanisms. The scramble for limited resources has a potential to cause conflict between host and returnee communities/individuals, create secondary displacement as returnees could consider moving to locations where humanitarian assistance is being provided, such as in IDP sites. The lack of crucial services, such as in health and education, can lead to high mortality and children missing school. There is also a high risk of (sexual) exploitation in such situations.

The conflict has caused catastrophic levels of damage to infrastructure throughout the country and the floods in seven states in the country further exacerbated the situation. Road networks, schools, clinics, boreholes and other water points need to be provided to facilitate sustainable returns. More sustainable energy sources are also urgently needed. The 50 per cent food ration cuts in the General Food Distribution in South Sudan added to the anxiety of conflict-affected populations, leading to harmful coping strategies to meet their basic food needs, such as selling or exchanging sex, psychical stress, skipping or reducing meals causing malnutrition and impacting the health of refugees most of whom are already vulnerable, increased crime like theft, taking loans with high interest, selling assets, child labor, and increased domestic violence. This has undermined the dignity of refugees. Monitoring undertaken by UNHCR and

2022 Regional Targets



partners also confirmed that the significant reduction of food rations exposed refugees to physical harm, GBV and child abuse, as vulnerable persons sometimes trek long distances through bushes trying to collect wild plants for feeding.

In 2021, national consultations and state-level assessments were held to complement the 2019 Government-led 'National Framework for Return, Reintegration and Relocation of Displaced Persons: Achieving Durable Solutions in South Sudan' ('National Framework') and its 2020-2022 Action Plan, with an updated and comprehensive Durable Solutions Strategy and Plan of Action. The new strategy reflects a clear shift from an emergency humanitarian response focus towards a solutions approach. In the context of the 2021 consultations, suggestions were made for Western and Eastern Equatoria and Western Bar Ghazal to be considered as pilot areas for refugee and IDP returns, given their more stable conditions, accessibility and the good relations between returnees and communities in areas of return. Key issues such as those linked to restitution of land and property, employment and livelihood opportunities, particularly for the youth, will be addressed as part of the operationalization of the National Framework in support of the gradual return process.

The strategic objectives of the Durable Solutions Strategy that are further elaborated in a results-based framework are the following:

- Create secure and safe environment for achieving durable solutions;
- Provide basic services to support and sustain durable solutions;
- Support the integration of refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities including livelihoods;
- Strengthen government institutional capacities and relations; and
- Bolster government ownership and capacity, partnership arrangements and coordination mechanisms.

The strategy will be operationalized through an area-based approach, which includes interventions focusing on peaceful co-existence with host communities, access to justice, quick impact projects to support infrastructure, restitution of houses and land, and ensuring that conditions in return locations remain sustainable to advance solutions. The area-based approach includes integrated programming with the participation of all population groups through localization and ownership of key stakeholders.

Regional Protection and Solutions Analysis

South Sudanese fleeing the conflict continue to enjoy prima facie refugee status in all neighbouring states, in line with Article 1 (2) of the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugees in Africa. There have been no reported instances of refoulement or denial of access to asylum for South Sudanese in the region throughout 2021. Maintaining the civilian character of refugee settlements throughout the region is a key regional protection priority and a responsibility which is incumbent on refugee hosting states.

About 83 per cent of the refugees are women and children, who are prone to multiple protection risks, including gender-based violence, harmful traditional practices, loss of income and livelihood opportunities, school closures, overcrowded shelters, lack of domestic energy supply and reduced humanitarian assistance. Protection monitoring

and multi-sectoral coordinated assessments indicate that protection needs are likely to increase. Opportunities for equitable participation and fair representation need to be further increased through the integration of an age, gender and diversity approach in all refugee settings.

South Sudan's refugee situation justifiably continues to be characterized as a children's and adolescents' crisis, given that children account for 65 per cent of the total South Sudanese refugee population and many have separated from their parents and caregivers as over 66,000 children have been registered as unaccompanied or separated. Refugee children, in particular separated and unaccompanied and children formerly associated with armed forces and groups, are at much greater risk of abuse, abduction, the worst forms of child labor, psychosocial distress and sexual exploitation and abuse. Large numbers of refugee children are out of school both because of the pandemic, and because high poverty levels compel some children to work instead. As a result, many children are exposed to child labour, child marriage and onward movement, including smuggling and trafficking. Effective identification, assessment and targeted support to children at risk remains limited and is compounded by the lack of specialized child protection services, particularly in remote areas. The need to ensure birth registration of each refugee of South Sudanese origin, whether the birth occurred in the country of origin or in exile, is also of vital importance to the prevention of statelessness. Given the weakness of South Sudan's civil registration system, civil status documentation should be addressed prior to return.

The level of exposure of vulnerable segments of the refugee population to traumatic events is high. Provision of adequate mental health and psycho-social support will be an increased need in 2022 in all five refugee hosting countries. The socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 situation, climate shocks and conflict throughout the region had dramatic impacts on the refugee population, leading to desperation and psychological distress, which is also reflected in the rise of the attempted suicide rates.

There is an urgent need to create better conditions to promote the self-reliance of refugees in asylum countries, through increased livelihood opportunities, expansion of cash assistance and further strengthening of the socio-economic inclusion of refugees (particularly in the areas of health, education and jobs).

Conditions inside South Sudan present a mixed picture with respect to prospects for return. Having developed a strategy on solutions and return, signatories to the R-ACRSS, launched the "National Framework on Return, Resettlement and Reintegration", with the support of IGAD. In August 2021, the Parliament of South Sudan was reconstituted and inaugurated. The reconstitution of the Parliament evidenced the interest of parties in implementing the Revitalized Agreement despite the delays. In light of these positive dynamics, IDPs and refugees are increasingly considering returning to their areas of origin or habitual residence in 2022. It is however also clear that the dire humanitarian situation, the serious human rights violations, including conflict-related sexual violence, partly owing to pervasive impunity, lack of accountability and rule of law deficits, as well as the slow pace of implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, constitute serious obstacles to consolidating peace and conditions that will be conducive to sustainable returns.

Thus, while UNHCR is not yet in a position to facilitate voluntary repatriation, conditions in some areas are such that UNHCR in South Sudan works to stabilize the return and support the reintegration of those refugees who have decided to return with community-focused investment in areas of return. Building on the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the IGAD Solutions Initiative for the displacement situation in South Sudan and Sudan, UNHCR is conceptualizing

a solution-oriented area-based approach targeting high return areas through an investment in medium to long-term development and peace interventions. The approach is being described as “pockets of hope” and is in line with South Sudan’s National Plan on Return, Relocation and Reintegration of Displaced Persons. UNHCR will pilot this approach in high return areas in 2022.

The 2022 RRRP for the South Sudan situation will maintain the needed flexibility to adjust to changing operational dynamics of increasing spontaneous refugee returns amidst the slow implementation of the peace agreement, as well as renewed refugee influxes. South Sudanese refugees residing in neighbouring countries should be given an opportunity to partake in South Sudan’s peacebuilding process, building on steps taken in 2020 and 2021 to include refugees in the National Dialogue Conference through virtual participation.

Overarching operational imperatives for the 2022 RRRP will be to scale up the response to meet the lifesaving needs of South Sudanese refugees, whilst strengthening national protection and resilience mechanisms in asylum countries and preparing to take advantage of opportunities to promote solutions to forced displacement both in South Sudan and in countries of asylum.

Regional Response Strategy and Priorities

Regional Objectives

The 2022 RRRP for the South Sudan situation is guided by the following regional strategic objectives:

1. Upholding the quality of asylum for South Sudanese refugees in the region, the majority of whom are women and children, by meeting their lifesaving needs and upholding their dignity according to applicable minimum standards;
2. Providing lifesaving support including preventing and responding to GBV as well as contributing to GBV risk mitigation across the response;
3. Anchoring the response within national and regional multi-year protection frameworks, policies, laws, and standards which comprehensively address legal and physical protection needs of South Sudanese refugees with a particular emphasis on children, women and youth through an age, gender and diversity-sensitive approach;
4. Enhancing biometric registration, documentation and data management in collaboration with host governments to support implementation of durable solutions strategies;
5. Proactively exploring and, where applicable, pursuing innovative approaches based on participatory assessments with refugees, governments, humanitarian and development actors, the private sector, and civil society, with a view to systematically expanding Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs), livelihoods activities and other initiatives aimed at alleviating the dependency of refugees on aid;
6. Maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of camps;
7. Promoting social cohesion between refugees and host communities through implementation of targeted resilience programmes; and
8. Supporting asylum countries towards more comprehensive and sustainable solutions benefitting refugees and host communities in line with the Global Compact on Refugees.

The 2022 response to the South Sudan situation, engaging with 102 RRRP and other humanitarian, governmental and development partners, will work to meet the eight protection and solutions priorities outlined above in all countries of the refugee response. These interventions will be carried out for South Sudanese refugees in the asylum countries and extended to members of the host communities in refugee hosting areas.

Priority will be given to promoting socio-economic inclusion in countries of asylum. Inclusion will serve as an enabler for durable solutions, including voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement/complementary pathways. RRRP partners will redouble efforts to prepare refugees for sustainable return and reintegration by building their human capital while in exile, and through strengthening service delivery in the areas of education, health, WASH, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), as well as providing economic opportunities.

The magnitude and vulnerability of the South Sudanese refugee population in each of the five countries of asylum is such that commensurate investment will be required across a number of key sectors. These priority sectoral interventions include: addressing the growing protection risks triggered by food insecurity, including efforts to mitigate harmful coping mechanisms caused by repeated ration cuts; enhancing GBV prevention and response activities and child protection resources; and scaling up the provision of permanent shelter, semi-permanent shelter and sanitation.

COVID-19 prevention and response activities will be continued and critical gaps in the WASH sector prioritized throughout 2022. Interventions are also foreseen to promote sustainable energy and prevent or reverse environmental degradation linked to refugee sites. The strengthening of registration and verification processes for all South Sudanese refugees, including through socio-economic profiling, will be an operational regional priority.

RRRP partners will intensify GBV prevention and response, strengthen PSEA measures, prioritize support to persons with specific needs and persons with disabilities, consolidate community-based protection mechanisms and scale up mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). RRRP partners will strengthen national child protection systems including birth registration, prioritize family reunification and alternative care placement. RRRP partners will redouble their efforts to provide relevant education pathway options, including vocational training, for South Sudanese refugee children and youth across the region, as these constitute a large segment of the refugee population. Support to refugee children and youth will also be instrumental to conflict mitigation and peacebuilding in South Sudan.

The 2022 RRRP will strengthen support to prepare refugees to partake in peacebuilding, promoting social cohesion between refugee and host communities and national reconciliation efforts in South Sudan. RRRP partners will aim to integrate the refugee response with development plans and efforts to promote socioeconomic growth.

Operationalizing the Solutions Initiative for Sudan and South Sudan

Despite the recent military takeover in Sudan, both South Sudan and Sudan have been making progress in addressing political, security and socio-economic challenges. The two countries lead each other's mutually reinforcing peace processes. Complementing the peacebuilding efforts, efforts are being made to revive both economies. Given that forcibly displaced persons constitute a significant portion of the populations of both countries, to be meaningful these efforts must specifically address the protection of and solutions for refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, returnees, and their host communities. Alongside the peace processes and economic reforms, a comprehensive approach to the durable solutions of forcibly displaced persons from South Sudan and Sudan is required.

The Solutions Initiative for Sudan and South Sudan aims to galvanize a stronger collective response to create enabling conditions for durable solutions (voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement/complementary pathways) as well as to strengthen asylum by addressing the humanitarian, development and peace-related needs in communities affected by forced displacement in and from Sudan and South Sudan. In line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the Solutions Initiative supports the operationalization of the durable solutions-related provisions of the two countries' respective peace agreements. It also complements collective efforts to revive the economies of both countries, which include undertaking critical economic and policy reforms. By creating enabling conditions for durable solutions, the Initiative will also contribute to addressing some of the drivers of forced displacement. Launched in October 2020 on the margins of the UNHCR ExCom, the Solutions Initiative is a dual-track process, which involves generating and sustaining the political commitment for solutions, while pursuing a comprehensive and government-led approach to the operationalization of the political commitments.

Track One: Political Process. At the core of the Solutions Initiative is a political process led by the Governments of South Sudan and Sudan with the support of IGAD, UNHCR, the EU, the World Bank, the US and Germany. A flagship activity of the IGAD Support Platform, the Solutions Initiative is aimed at generating and sustaining the political commitment to pursue durable solutions for South Sudanese and Sudanese forcibly displaced persons and displacement-affected communities in a comprehensive manner. The Solutions Initiative includes a political process that will culminate in an IGAD Heads of State Declaration, which will establish and reaffirm principles, best practices, and concrete commitments on the part of IGAD Member States to take a common and people-centered approach in support of durable solutions for forcibly displaced persons in and from South Sudan and Sudan. Track One includes: (i) Preparation of national and regional strategies and action plans; (ii) IGAD-convened meetings at the technical and ministerial levels; (iii) a series of joint roadshows by UNHCR, IGAD and the two governments; and (v) an IGAD Heads of State Summit. Since the launch of the Initiative, significant progress has been made. National strategies have been developed and validated in Sudan and South Sudan. A Regional Strategy is currently under preparation. IGAD, in collaboration with UNHCR, has convened several technical meetings at the national and regional levels. Ministerial meetings have taken place in January 2021 (in Juba), April 2021 (virtually), and October 2021 (in Geneva on the margins of ExCom). In light of the military takeover in Sudan, some of the activities of Track One of the Solutions Initiative – including the proposed joint roadshows and the IGAD Heads of State Summit – have been put on hold.

Track Two: Comprehensive and government-led operational support to durable solutions. The Solutions Initiative also includes a government-led whole-of-society approach to the operationalization of the political commitments, with the active participation of UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and displacement-affected communities. A comprehensive

approach to solutions requires addressing a wide range of issues and needs in refugee- and IDP-hosting and return areas. Building on their comparative advantages, humanitarian, development and peace actors will need to work on various interventions, including: (i) strengthening legal, institutional and policy frameworks; (ii) enhancing protection, social cohesion, security and rule of law; (iii) supporting community-driven area-based programmes aimed at building resilience by supporting education, health, WASH, livelihoods, and environmental rehabilitation; (iv) promoting inclusion into national plans, strategies and service delivery mechanisms; and (v) strengthening registration, data and evidence to inform solutions. Gender and climate change mitigation/adaptation are cross-cutting areas of focus.

The two tracks of the Solutions Initiative are separate but mutually reinforcing, ensuring the agility of the Initiative in light of the volatile political context of Horn of Africa. Although some of the activities of the Political Track are being put on hold due to the military takeover in Sudan, activities under the Operational Track are continuing in a politically sensitive and pragmatic manner. A number of flagship solutions programmes and projects are being developed or scaled-up, some of which are directly linked to RRRP activities.

The South Sudan refugee crisis continues to suffer from a global responsibility sharing and visibility deficit. Despite being the largest refugee crisis in Africa, few initiatives are in place to relieve pressure on asylum countries and offer opportunities to South Sudanese refugees beyond the sub-region. The proactive use of resettlement and complementary pathways for South Sudanese refugees, in particular unaccompanied/separated children and GBV survivors, who are facing heightened protection risks or have limited integration prospects needs to be strengthened. Alongside this effort, given the large percentage of children and youth among the refugee population, the importance of education and labour mobility schemes where refugees are able to access tertiary education opportunities, engage in employment and acquire vocational skills in third countries cannot be overstated.

Strengthening Livelihoods and Self-Reliance

Strengthening Livelihoods and Self-Reliance

The increasing acknowledgment that forced displacement transcends the humanitarian sphere to include political and development challenges has prompted further engagement with national authorities and development actors to promote inclusion of refugees and internally displaced people, in national services and protection schemes, enhance social cohesion, and advance integration schemes. Investing in the self-reliance of refugees with consideration of the specific needs of women and girls, will significantly reduce aid dependency and harmful coping mechanisms. RRRP partners continue to develop innovative interventions to increase refugees' self-reliance and resilience by promoting economic inclusion, employment and income opportunities, while supporting education and moving towards more durable infrastructure in both rural settings and in urban areas. Increasing freedom of movement and refugees' access to markets, including small-scale farming to address chronic food insecurity due to repeated ration cuts will be essential. In the pursuit of solutions, RRRP partners seek to equip South Sudanese refugees with the necessary skills, education and knowledge transfer related to livelihoods to prepare and equip refugees for future opportunities and to make their eventual return sustainable. Interventions aimed at promoting livelihoods and self-reliance will be designed in a conflict-sensitive manner, bringing together refugee and host communities to enhance social cohesion.

In the DRC, refugees reside in the very remote North Eastern region where insecurity makes accessibility to refugees a key challenge. Despite these constraints, RRP partners will continue to provide refugees and host community members with livelihoods support such as agricultural kits consisting of seeds and farming tools, training on modern farming techniques, and supporting agroforestry, poultry and fish farming activities to foster their self-reliance. Success of the “Alternative to Camps” approach hinges on more robust development investment.

In Ethiopia, the livelihoods response for the South Sudan situation is aligned with the objectives of the National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) particularly for livelihoods, job creation and private sector development. Ethiopia has pledged at the 2019 GRF to generate 90,000 economic opportunities through agricultural and livestock value chains that benefit both refugees and host communities equitably. Economic opportunities have so far been created for close to 18,000 individuals. A key focus of the 2022 refugee response will be promoting socio-economic growth and access to livelihoods opportunities to strengthen local integration of refugees and promote peaceful co-existence between refugees and the host population. Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) will be expanded to address the basic needs of refugees, through sectoral or multipurpose assistance. In the context of the CRRF and in line with the Government’s GRF pledges, the inclusion of refugees in the national protection services will be pursued by partners to support the self-reliance and resilience of refugees and host communities through the realization of their rights set out in Refugee Proclamation No.1110/2019. RRP partners will continue to support projects focusing on agriculture, livestock, market system development, financial inclusion related services and vocational training.

In Kenya, the Kalobeyi Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program (KISED) is a government led interagency and multi-year (2016-2030) plan which takes the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan as its basis. RRP partners in Kenya will seek to enable access to quality and sustainable basic and social services, as well as promote self-reliance and resilience for the South Sudanese refugees and their host communities, aligned with the KISED. The Government of Kenya departments, RRP partners, World Bank (WB), International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other development partners and NGOs will increase cash-based interventions, facilitate access to microfinancing opportunities, credit facilities, private sector investments, entrepreneurship (training and investments), agriculture development and access to business opportunities that are the foundation of resilient livelihoods for host and refugee communities. The private sector, the WB and IFC, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and County of Turkana will play a key role in ensuring the sustainability of the KISED model. RRP partners will also provide tree seedlings to refugee and local communities to enhance the environment. A big focus is also placed on inclusion of refugees into the digital economy.

In Sudan, the majority of refugees are women and children who arrive in highly impoverished food insecure refugee-hosting areas with mixed situations of IDPs and refugees. The RRP efforts led by the Commission for Refugees (COR) include emphasis on the livelihoods response, including vocational training, CBIs, micro-financing, and protection of livelihood assets such as livestock and provision of land access. RRP partners will continue to focus on meeting the energy needs of refugees and host communities by increasing the sustainable use of renewable energy sources to minimize environmental impact, reduce tensions between refugees and host communities over the competition of resources, and improving refugees’ protection and well-being. RRP partners will also provide tree seedlings to grow in refugee and local communities to enhance the environment. Partners of the Poverty Alleviation Coalition are also planning to initiate graduation programmes that would assist the most vulnerable to graduate out of poverty, through access to employment and self-employment, savings support, and access to loans.

In Uganda, RRP partners aim at developing a sustainable refugee response, allowing refugees to access national services pursuant to Ugandan law, whilst ensuring that the national social service systems are supported to absorb the refugees. In order to align the humanitarian response with government sector priorities and policies, the Government of Uganda has developed comprehensive refugee response plans, including the Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan, which increased investment in income-generating activities, access to savings and credit, and to sustainable employment opportunities through strengthened engagement of local government and private sector in the delivery of services to refugees and host communities (e.g. agriculture extension and registration of small businesses). This approach contributes to operationalize the GCR alongside interventions carried out by government institutions within the framework of the National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2024/25), which provides for inclusion of refugees in development planning and in statistics. RRP partners will also continue to support projects geared towards environmental restoration and protection. Numerous programmes are underway to strengthen access to financial services and loans to promote entrepreneurship development.

At the regional level, RRRP partners are supporting coordination of actors through the Economic Inclusion East Africa Working Group focusing on the following areas within the overall livelihoods engagement:

- **Data/Information Management:** Market and evidence-based livelihoods programming for refugees is enabled in the region through the creation of a solid evidence base.
- **Advocacy:** Legal and de facto economic inclusion of refugees is fostered through advocacy and burden-sharing with host governments.
- **Partnerships:** Refugees are included in self-reliance projects across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

These focus areas will be covered through thematic sessions exploring opportunities for inclusion of refugees in the digital economy, green jobs, financial services, impact investment, agriculture, market-based value chains development and other relevant areas.

Cross-cutting Principles and Approaches

Sustainable Development Goals

In the context of the 2022 RRRP on the South Sudan Situation which seeks to promote a solutions-oriented and sustainable refugee response, RRRP partners will redouble efforts to strengthen collaboration with development actors through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to promote inclusion of refugees in national systems, enhance the quality of services and upgrade infrastructure for refugee and host communities, including as part of the urban refugee response across the region. The response actors will thereby pursue linkages and complementarity with longer-term development plans in line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), enabling a continuous shift towards more sustainable delivery of support and services through national

systems. Interventions planned in diverse technical sectors, as well as alignment of the RRRP with the UNSDCF processes, National Development Plans and other strategic planning documents incorporate key principles of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda.

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

All RRRP partners are committed to ensure that their planned interventions are based on the needs, preferences and priorities of persons of concern, reflected in the programme design and implementation. Additionally, monitoring frameworks across the sectors were enhanced to improve the quality of programming and services that are provided.

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. Refugee leaders will be empowered to effectively represent their community in discussions with authorities, meaningful communication with refugees about their rights and services will be ensured, and refugees will be encouraged to give feedback to partners to improve the quality of the response. The aim is to achieve women representing 50 per cent in leadership structures. Capacity strengthening of leadership structures to ensure equal and meaningful participation of men and women in programming and decision making will be prioritized.

Refugee-led organizations (RLOs) will be engaged in relevant planning, coordination, and decision-making fora to ensure meaningful participation of refugees and strengthen localized approaches. In the spirit of localization, RLOs will be supported to identify, design and implement project ideas that address the challenges refugees face, including strengthening the capacity of RLOs on project management, accountability and transparency. All sectors and all partners in the response are committed to consistently capture refugee and community feedback to improve the design and adapt programmes; to share accessible, relevant, and timely information with communities; and to ensure that communities can influence the decisions that affect their lives at all stages of the programme life cycle.

Communication with Communities (CwC) will be strengthened by using means that are appropriate and accessible to all groups in a community, as well as by establishing and operating feedback and response systems (including for confidential complaints), such as helplines, suggestion boxes, SMS systems, social media platforms, and networks of community feedback assistants. Simultaneously, communication channels will be assessed to improve two-way communication with refugees and host communities. Verbal feedback mechanisms will also be considered to facilitate inclusion of illiterate refugees and returnees. Gender equality principles should be placed at the core of the response to promote the participation, empowerment and protection of women and girls, including through individual documentation, equal access to basic services and operationalization of GBV standard operating procedures and four main referral pathways for all survivors (safety/security, legal, medical, and psychosocial). RRRP partners will seek to address gender inequality through targeted empowerment initiatives women and girls, strengthening community engagement and promoting equal access to services and opportunities.

Age, Gender and Diversity

Conflict and forced displacement affect individuals differently, depending on their age, gender, disability, and other diversity characteristics. In order to ensure an effective refugee response, the RRRP approach is guided by [UNHCR's age, gender and diversity \(AGD\) policy](#), which seeks to ensure that all persons of concern to UNHCR fully participate

in decisions that affect them, and enjoy their rights on an equal footing with others. Given that children represent some 65 per cent of the refugee population and with about 66,000 UASCs registered, it is crucial that in addition to providing specialized services, child protection systems, both formal and informal, be strengthened and that child protection be mainstreamed in all sectors activities. The AGD approach can be achieved by using participatory methodologies to incorporate the capacities and priorities of women, men, girls and boys of diverse backgrounds into protection, assistance and solutions programmes. It also encompasses collection and analysis of age, sex and disability (and diversity where contextually appropriate and possible) disaggregated data to inform programme design, monitoring and reporting.

To achieve this, partners will advocate and implement targeted responses for youth, persons with disabilities and women as well as advocating for AGD mainstreaming across all technical sectors including assessing barriers that different AGD groups face in accessing services and opportunities to thrive.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) and Persons with Disabilities

Providing targeted support to PSNs is a priority for all sectors. The sectors will ensure that quality age, gender, and diversity (AGD) disaggregated data is continuously collected and analyzed 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 at community level are empowered to participate in decision-making processes. Persons with disabilities have the same basic needs as other refugees but often face barriers to having these needs met and therefore require specific attention and targeted interventions. RRRP partners will be engaging based on the key principles towards disability inclusion: (1) non-discrimination; (2) awareness; (3) participation; and (4) accessibility.

Gender-Based Violence

RRRP partners will ensure that GBV prevention response is strengthened and that GBV risk mitigation interventions are increased across all sectors. As such, partners will assess and mitigate the potential GBV risks of planned actions in all sectors, and ensure that the concerns and recommendations of all community members, in particular women and girls who are disproportionately affected, are integral to the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of their programmes. Efforts to increase GBV risk mitigation interventions will support include a focus on the distribution of assistance and CBIs in particular. Support for victims of sexual exploitation and abuse are included in the GBV multi-sectoral responses in each operation as per global minimum standards.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

PSEA is mainstreamed across the five refugee operations and incorporated in risk assessment, training for staff, partners and local authorities, and through community engagement in prevention and response. In the framework of the 2022 RRRP specialized mechanisms to address PSEA will be strengthened. To protect both beneficiaries and staff members from exploitation, awareness raising sessions are planned throughout 2022 to further sensitize beneficiaries on their rights and entitlements. Partners will be undergoing PSEA capacity assessments, while ensuring that [Minimum Operating Standards PSEA](#) are in place. This includes sensitization of staff and volunteers of UN, I/NGOs and service providers on the UN's zero-tolerance policy towards Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, strengthening existing confidential feedback and complaint mechanisms and establishing new reporting channels, where requested by communities, and

ensuring that the referral mechanism for survivors' support is operational in close coordination with GBV coordination mechanisms. PSEA measures are also included in the distribution of assistance, cash-based interventions and in the context of camp management. At the regional level, a specific PSEA inter-agency mechanism was set up, in coordination with the inter-agency GBV working group.

Peaceful Co-Existence

Conflict sensitivity is being enhanced across the regional refugee response through conflict analysis and mapping, early identification of tensions, and building the capacity of actors to mainstream conflict sensitivity throughout the sector plans and programmes. Furthermore, communities are being empowered to prevent and respond to conflict through support to structures of community dialogue, capacity-building of youth and other community members to resolve tensions peacefully, community-led initiatives to address drivers of conflict, and activities to bring together refugee and host communities to enhance social cohesion.

Harmonizing Cash and Voucher Assistance

There has been significant progress and commitment from cash practitioners in harmonizing approaches and RRRP partners are developing a more common, collaborative, and integrated interagency approach with a focus on digital and financially inclusive forms of cash delivery. To support this, investing in financial literacy training in all refugee hosting areas along with the use of basic banking services and mobile money, and other financial services which may support livelihood initiatives (e.g., access to credit / financing) are also priorities. Any scaling-up of cash assistance remains contingent on required market functionality, accessibility, availability, stability of prices, and liquidity within local agent networks. All efforts will include close attention to mitigating the risk of GBV.

Partnership and Coordination

The 2022 RRRP for the South Sudan situation includes 102 operational partners spanning five countries of asylum where refugees are hosted in both settlements and out-of-camp settings. The Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) is applied, and regular reporting is carried out against agreed regional objectives and indicators. The government entities entrusted with refugee management have established coordination and monitoring mechanisms at both sub-national and national levels. UNHCR and RRRP partners hold sector-level meetings to ensure RRRP interventions are complementary to district and national level planning.

One important area where synergies will need to be ensured is between the CRRF steering committees and UN development coordination bodies established at the national level. RRRP partners work in close collaboration with UN and NGO partners in the development and humanitarian realms, and with regional economic communities such as the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) to ensure a regionally coordinated response to the South Sudanese crisis.

South Sudanese refugees living in Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya are also supported through the PROSPECTS Partnership – a EUR 500 M funded multi-year partnership (2019-2023) between the Dutch MFA (donor), UNHCR, WB, IFC, UNICEF and ILO. Even though the PROSPECTS Partnership is not a formal part of the RRRP, it supports several of the key objectives of the RRRP in the areas of protection and durable solutions and contributes to the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees.

A key consideration among the partners is to find livelihoods opportunities and durable solutions for refugees, IDPs and host communities by investing in (social) protection, education and livelihoods activities. An important regional UNHCR-led project in the partnership’s context focuses on social cohesion and peace building activities, preparing South Sudanese youth to take up mediator roles – and able to manage conflicts in both refugee settings as well as upon their return to South Sudan.

2022 REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS

- Action Against Hunger (ACF)
- Action For The Needy In Ethiopia
- ADRA
- Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)
- African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- AIC-K/Johanitter Internal Assistance
- Alight
- Almanar
- Andre Foods International (AFI)
- ARC/Alight
- ASDEPO
- Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)
- AVSI
- Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC
- BfA
- BPWO
- Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)
- Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants (CAFOMI)
- CARE International
- Caritas
- Catholic Relief Services
- Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)
- CFI
- Community Technology Empowerment Network (CTEN)
- Concern Worldwide (CWW)
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)
- COOPI
- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Doctors with Africa CUAMM
- Don Bosco
- Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee Affairs Department
- FIDA/FMU
- Film Aid Kenya
- Finn Church Aid (FCA)
- Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Food for the Hungry (FH)
- Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- GIZ/QEP
- Global Aid Hand
- GOAL
- Haileybury Youth Trust
- Health and Rights Initiative Uganda
- HEKS/EPER (SCA)
- HelpAge International
- Hope and Homes for Children Organization
- Hope Health Action East Africa (HHA)
- Humane Africa Mission(HAM)
- Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services
- Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- Hunger Fighters Uganda
- International Aid Services (IAS)
- International Medical Corps
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Islamic Relief Worldwide
- IsraAid
- Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
- KadAfrica
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Malteser International
- Medair
- Medical Teams International (MTI)
- Mercy Corps
- Mutawinat
- NADA
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam
- Peace Winds Japan
- Plan International (PI)
- RCK
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- Relief International
- Right to Play (RtP)
- Samaritan's Purse (SP)
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- Self Help Africa
- Street Child
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
- Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Peace Organization
- UN-WOMEN
- URDMC
- VE
- War Child Canada (WCC)
- War Child Holland (WCH)
- Welthungerhilfe
- Windle International
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Vision International (WVI)
- ZOA

Regional Financial Requirements

By Agency

APPEALING AGENCIES	AGENCY ACRONYMS	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan	AAR	445,059
Action Against Hunger	ACF	5,100,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	2,320,000
ADRA	ADRA	2,707,000
Andre Foods International	AFI	407,537
Africa Humanitarian Action	AHA	56,703
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency	AHADA	332,816
AIC-K/Johanitter Internal Assistance	AIC-K-JUH	480,661
Alight	Alight	707,625
Almanar	AMVO	2,160,000
Action For The Needy In Ethiopia	ANE	2,345,000
ARC/Alight	ARC/Alight	4,600,000
ASDEPO	ASDEPO	850,000
AVSI	AVSI	7,047,273
Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC	BCSG	363,706
BfA	BfA	440,714
BPWO	BPWO	228,700
Building Resources Across Communities	BRAC	600,000
Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants	CAFOMI	1,061,780
CARE International	CARE	3,089,705
Caritas	Caritas	1,773,003
Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)	CESVI	600,000
CFI	CFI	270,000
COOPI	COOPI	1,790,000
Catholic Relief Services	CRS	1,912,000
Community Technology Empowerment Network	CTEN	400,000
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	CUAMM	1,350,000

APPEALING AGENCIES	AGENCY ACRONYMS	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Center for Victims of Torture	CVT	2,000,000
Concern Worldwide	CWW	5,734,847
Don Bosco	DB	185,000
DanChurchAid	DCA	1,583,147
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	6,333,579
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee Affairs Department	EOC-DICAC/RRAD	1,965,280
Film Aid Kenya	FAK	469,483
Finn Church Aid	FCA	4,430,000
Food for the Hungry	FH	1,408,000
FIDA/FMU	FIDA/FMU	311,793
Finnish Refugee Council	FRC	1,200,000
Global Aid Hand	GAH	3,458,540
Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	GIZ	2,175,000
GIZ/QEP	GIZ/QEP	526,800
GOAL	GOAL	2,000,000
Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services	HADS	250,000
Humane Africa Mission	HAM	500,000
HEKS/EPER	HEKS/EPER (SCA)	2,200,000
HelpAge International	HelpAge	575,000
Hunger Fighters Uganda	HFU	300,000
Hope Health Action East Africa	HHA	464,000
Humanity & Inclusion	HI	2,200,000
Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid	HIJRA	470,000
Hope and Homes for Children Organization	HOPE	450,000
Health and Rights Initiative Uganda	HRI	500,000
Haileybury Youth Trust	HYT	54,562
International Aid Services	IAS	450,000
International Medical Corps	IMC	4,120,058
International Rescue Committee	IRC	17,124,400
Islamic Relief Worldwide	IRW	3,425,000
IsraAid	IsraAid	357,000
Jesuit Refugee Service	JRS	2,194,916

APPEALING AGENCIES	AGENCY ACRONYMS	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
KadAfrica	KadAfrica	50,000
Kenya Red Cross Society	KRCS	1,142,857
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	6,014,931
Mercy Corps	MC	7,660,000
Medair	Medair	1,505,000
Malteser International	MI	3,000,000
Medical Teams International	MTI	2,000,000
Mutawinat	Mutawinat	900,000
NADA	NADA	478,550
Norwegian Church Aid	NCA	11,362,929
National Council of Churches of Kenya	NCCK	4,409,890
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	10,300,000
Oxfam	OXFAM	8,562,468
Plan International	PI	10,534,000
Peace Winds Japan	PWJ	2,454,672
Refugee Consortium of Kenya	RCK	1,700,000
Relief International	RI	2,429,652
Right to Play	RtP	1,027,500
Save the Children International	SCI	11,210,000
Self Help Africa	SHA	1,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	SP	850,000
Street Child	Street Child	1,050,000
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	TPO	2,000,000
Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation	TTR	300,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	UN-FAO	3,932,166
United Nations Migration Agency	UN-IOM	15,465,700
United Nations Development Programme	UN-UNDP	21,476,248
United Nations Population Fund	UN-UNFPA	16,799,114
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UN-UNHCR	488,118,502
United Nations Children's Fund	UN-UNICEF	34,310,266
World Food Programme	UN-WFP	358,998,262
World Health Organization	UN-WHO	13,549,377
UN-WOMEN	UN-WOMEN	1,377,334
United Peace Organization	UPO	818,000

APPEALING AGENCIES	AGENCY ACRONYMS	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
URDMC	URDMC	395,577
VE	VE	800,000
War Child Canada	WCC	175,000
War Child Holland	WCH	900,000
Welthungerhilfe	WHH	2,810,201
Windle International Kenya	WIK	1,104,477
Windle International Uganda	WIU	2,080,000
World Vision International	WVI	16,672,834
ZOA	ZOA	2,680,948
TOTAL		1,187,262,141

By Sector

SECTOR	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	245,553,635
Education	101,845,385
Energy and Environment	41,521,547
Food Security	367,382,974
Health and Nutrition	151,017,282
Livelihoods and resilience	100,765,881
Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	1,930,660
Shelter and NFIs	82,063,819
WASH	95,180,958
TOTAL	1,187,262,141

*Breakdown of Protection requirements

PROTECTION	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection	163,118,270
Child Protection	48,143,826
Gender Based Violence	34,291,539
TOTAL	245,553,635

By Country

COUNTRY OF ASYLUM	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
DRC	28,015,855
Ethiopia	266,934,162
Kenya	115,212,050
Sudan	285,923,160
Uganda	491,176,914
TOTAL	1,187,262,141



A woman from the Turkana host community (left) and her friend, a refugee from South Sudan, stand among the crops in the 180-hectare sorghum farm at Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement. © UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

SUMMARY OF COUNTRY CHAPTERS



South Sudanese refugee Harriet Poni studies at Imvepi secondary school. © UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi

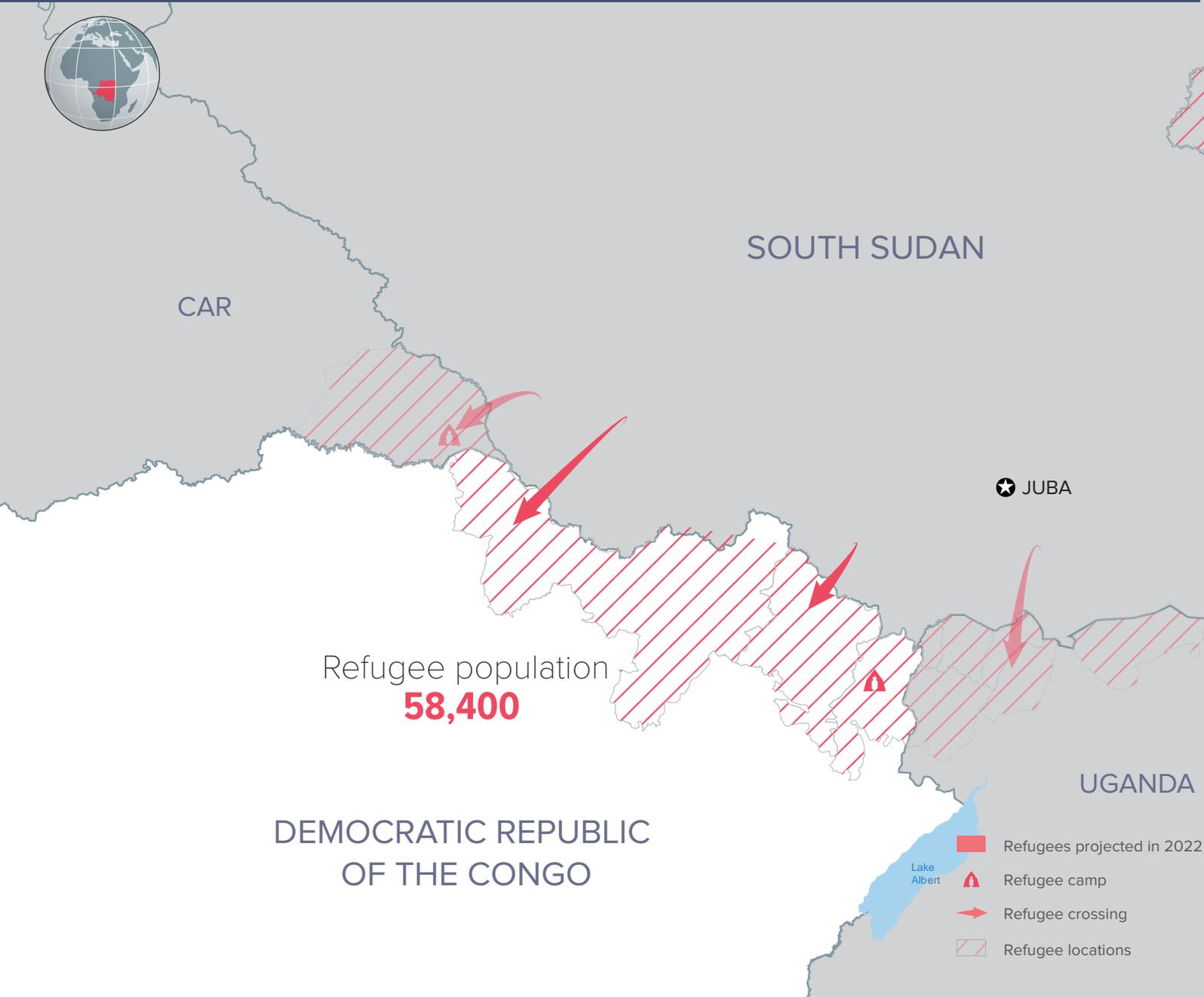
THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO

2022 PLANNED RESPONSE

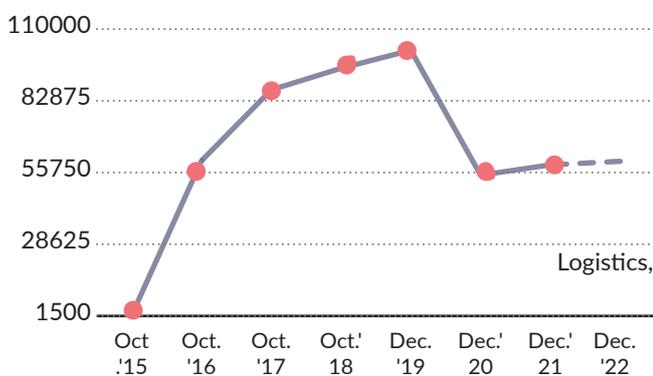
58,400
PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION BY 2022

US\$ 28.02M
REQUIREMENTS FOR 2022

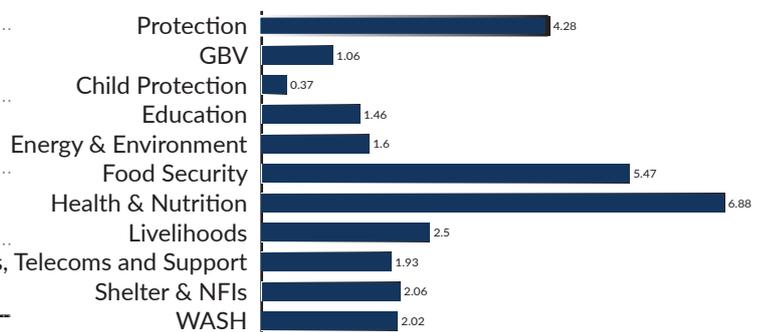
2
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2022



2022 Requirements | in millions US\$



Background

As of 31 December 2021, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) hosts 56,341 refugees from South Sudan. Some 60 per cent of the refugee population is biometrically registered. In 2021, 616 South Sudanese fled the conflict and sought asylum in the DRC. The South Sudanese refugee population reflects a composition of 53 per cent female and 47 per cent male. Of this population, 36 per cent (20,354 refugees) are settled in host communities near the border areas, while 50 per cent (28,270 refugees) are sheltering in the Meri and Bele sites in Haut-Uélé province and 14 per cent (7,915 refugees) in the Biringi settlement in Ituri province.

The security environment in both provinces is very challenging, limiting RRP partners' capacity to reach refugees and to maintain the civilian and humanitarian character of the camps. In May 2021, the Government declared a "State of Siege", based on which public administration and justice functions are carried out by military and police authorities. There have been restrictions to freedom of movement. New refugee arrivals at the border and refugees in Meri site (at less than 50 km from the border with South Sudan) are being relocated to the Bele and Biringi sites to prevent exposure to protection risks, given the porous nature of the borders, possible incursions and sporadic attacks by armed groups. In the framework of an EU (INTPA) project some 3,229 refugees have been relocated to Bele site.

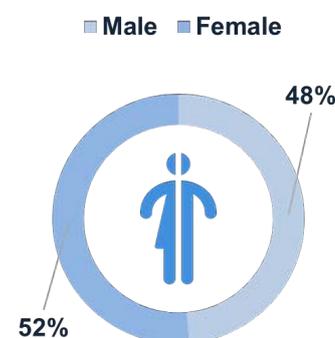
With the refugee influxes from South Sudan likely to continue, RRP partners anticipate continued new arrivals to DRC, bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees hosted in the country to around 60,000 (including 800 newborn) by the end of 2022.



A South Sudanese refugee draws water from one of the wells built by UNHCR and its partners at the Biringi settlement, Ituri province, north-east Democratic Republic of Congo; © UNHCR/Hugh Kinsella Cunningham

	Refugee Population as of end of 2021	Projected Refugee Population as of end of 2022
Assisted Refugee Population		
DRC	56,341	58,400
TOTAL	56,341	58,400
Assisted Host Population		
DRC	20,298	11,680
TOTAL	20,298	11,680

Disaggregated Data of Projected Assisted Refugee Population			
Age group	% of total 58,400	Female % of total 58,400	Male % of total 58,400
00-04 years	17%	8%	9%
05-11 years	28%	14%	14%
12-17 years	16%	8%	8%
18-24 years	12%	7%	5%
25-49 years	22%	12%	10%
50-59 years	2%	1%	1%
60-69 years	3%	2%	1%
70-79 years	0%	0%	0%
80+	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	52%	48%



Persons with Disabilities 15% of total 58,400			
	9% Women and girls		6% Men and boys

Needs Analysis

While promoting refugees' empowerment and self-reliance, RRP partners encounter a variety of protection, socio-economic and financial constraints. Key challenges include the high levels of violence, including 130 GBV cases, amongst which are rapes, sexual assaults, physical assaults, forced marriage, denial of resources as well as psychological violence. There are also inter-community conflicts, coupled to the precarious situation of refugees with specific needs, in particular unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs) and persons with disabilities.

Due to the lack of development and absence of basic infrastructure in the areas surrounding the settlements, refugees and the local population faced difficulties in meeting their essential needs. They largely depend on RRP partners' support for access to basic social services such as health, education, water, hygiene, sanitation, shelter, food and income-generating activities. Whereas over 90% of refugees living in Biringi, Meri and Bele refugee camps received food assistance, due to the COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures, such as confinements and movement restrictions, humanitarian support was reduced, aggravating the precarious conditions refugees face. The severe underfunding¹ of the 2021 RRP activities further compounded this situation.

Based on the rapid assessment conducted by RRP partners in July 2021, several urgent multi-sectoral needs have been identified including:

- Health – bringing health posts closer to the population and conducting awareness-raising on COVID-19;
- Shelter – tools and land for the construction of shelters;
- Water, hygiene and sanitation – development of existing water sources and setting boreholes;
- Access to land – cultivable spaces are difficult to access in the host localities;
- Identification and pre-registration – establishment of a community-based protection mechanism; and
- Response to persons with specific needs, including GBV and Child Protection.

Key Findings of Age, Gender and Diversity

The main needs of refugees can be addressed through the strengthening of their livelihoods, including agriculture, fish farming and other income-generating activities. In March 2021, UNHCR and WFP conducted a joint vulnerability assessment in the refugee settlements in Biringi, Bele and Meri, the results of which were published in a report issued in November². 93 per cent of the South Sudanese refugee households were found to be in a situation of high vulnerability, with most refugees unable to cover their basic needs.

Throughout the different settlements, cultivable lands exist and are very fertile, for instance the 2,400 hectares of cultivable land made available in Biringi settlement by the local authorities to refugees. However, refugees face

¹ Whereas according to the Refugee Funding Tracker 46% of the overall financial requirements were met, only 13.6% of UNHCR's budget for South Sudanese refugees in the DRC was covered, with close to USD 4,295,000 received out of the total requirements amounting to USD 31,624,930.

² *Évaluation de la situation des réfugiés sud-soudanais dans les sites de Biringi (Ituri), Bele et Meri (Haut Uélé) : [joint assessment](#)*

challenges in farming these lands effectively, owing to rudimentary methods employed such as traditional subsistence farming. The average area exploited by a household is less than 0.5 hectares. Due to lack of resources, activities aimed at strengthening livelihoods only cover a limited number of refugees who benefit from technical supervision and the provision of agricultural inputs such as materials and seeds. However, with some modest additional mechanization and technical support, refugees will be able to double their production. This is a priority for capacity development in 2022 in terms of livelihoods activities for South Sudanese refugees.

Refugees also underlined the importance of education for all school-age children, thereby reducing the risk of psychosocial distress, abuse, and exploitation or in conflict with law. As of 30 November 2021, the three refugee settlements host over 23,417 children, including 11,669 girls. Only 51 per cent of all these children attend school, mainly due to the lack of school infrastructure, school supplies and materials. Recreational activities and supervision are almost non-existent in these sites.

Regarding GBV, and according to feedback from the community there are several factors that were identified as increasing risk including the long-term abandonment of children, low economic resources that increase the risk of exploitation and abuse of children and harmful social norms. The denial of resources, including aid that is provided at family level, has serious impact on women and children, including difficulty accessing food as well as increasing protection risks. RRP partners have engaged in a series of sensitization activities and outreach to reduce gender-based violence.

Additionally, partners involved in the prevention of and response to GBV at the settlements have set up a network to support the safe disclosure of GBV incidents and to make referrals based on consent to provide care to survivors through GBV referral mechanisms. The GBV response in place includes psychosocial, medical, socio-economic and legal assistance. However, there are significant gaps and barriers with regards to shortage of pep kits, limited physical access to available legal and judicial services due to the distance between the judicial authorities and the refugee settlements as well as limited resources for socio-economic reintegration. Due to the overall limited access to the judicial infrastructure, the impunity of GBV perpetrators remains a significant issue.

Response Strategy and Priorities

RRP partners are progressively applying an out of camp strategy. However, the size of the operation, the volatile security situation, as well as the existing gaps in all sectors require strengthened support from the international community. The RRP strategy aligns with the main objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees and operationalizes interventions through a whole-of-society approach, including a wide variety of actors at both the national and international levels including humanitarian agencies, development and peace building entities, Government, NGO, civil society and private sector actors, to achieve greater inclusion of refugees and stateless persons in new systems and services. RRP partners will continue to support the Government to implement the pledges made at the GRF in December 2019.³

³ The GRF pledges submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo are the following: The DRC offers a 10-year residence permit to 200,000 Rwandan refugees who have chosen to remain in the DRC after the cessation clause. • Contribute to the mobility of refugees and admission to third countries and print 1,000 biometric travel documents in the next 2 years. • Faced with the problems of internally displaced

In 2022, the humanitarian response to South Sudanese refugees includes three strategic priorities:

1. Promotion of the out-of-camp approach;
2. Strengthening engagement with affected communities; and
3. Reinforcing the resilience of refugees.

RRP partners will therefore focus their efforts on sustainable capacity building of the refugee community and the local population to increase self-reliance, while keeping a special focus on environmental protection and peaceful cohabitation. This approach will include strengthening of strategic partnerships with state technical services, improving food security by increasing agro-pastoral production (food crops, fish farming, poultry farming); intensifying an agroforestry project for the preservation of the environment and the forest; strengthening the agricultural value chain (rehabilitation of agricultural roads and setting up storage complexes, small processing and marketing units); introducing solidarity finance through village savings and credit associations (VSCA); and diversifying sectors of activity through the introduction of new innovative economic projects and professional training.

Based on the current trends and needs assessment, RRP partners will prioritize the following activities:

- Ensuring the quality of refugee registration and profiling and guarantee access to refugee status determination procedures to prevent the risk of refoulement, arbitrary arrest and detention;
- Ensuring the delivery of birth certificates and other civil status documents for refugees to avoid any risk of statelessness, particularly among children; and providing training and logistical support to civil registration officials;
- Fostering response systems to reduce protection risks, and human rights violations by facilitating access to justice, with special consideration given to long distances between refugee sites and courts;
- Strengthening GBV Prevention and Response: Prevention interventions will be strengthened by empowering women and girls and through the engagement of men and boys and the wider community in accountable practices to prevent GBV. Gaps in GBV response mechanisms will be addressed in collaboration with the legal and social services to tackle impunity and encourage safe reporting and capacity building and self-reliance activities for women and girls through income-generating activities shall be implemented;
- Recruitment of a partner to support the implementation of the SEA action plan, including the training of trainers for the establishment of a pool of trainers; the finalization of the SOP on community-based complaint and feedback mechanism in collaboration with the PSEA coordination network; the establishment of a network of traditional/customary leaders, community protection groups, women's committees, and youths in SEA prevention. UNHCR

persons (IDPs), the DRC intends to submit in 2020 the instruments of ratification of the Kampala Convention, which it signed in July 2014. • The DRC commits to complying with the two conventions on statelessness by improving access to civil status documentation for refugees at risk of statelessness, in particular the 62% of children of Rwandan refugees born in the DRC, mostly without birth certificate and 14,079 former Angolan refugees who opted for voluntary repatriation in 2014 but continue to live in the DRC with no defined status. • The DRC has set up a simplified system for determining the status of refugees, which in 2020 has enabled the recognition of 41,243 persons as refugees, all nationalities combined, in line with the two refugee conventions (1951 UN convention and 1969 OAU convention); • The DRC is committed to the return of Congolese refugees. To this end, special emphasis will be placed on the development of return areas as well as the reactivation of tripartite commissions with Burundi, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia to ensure dignified and safe return. The World Bank will support the government in the rehabilitation of basic infrastructure in some return areas.

will also train media personnel on ethical considerations in reporting on PSEA, improve processes and procedures for handling SEA cases, ensuring a systematic, coordinated and victim-centered approach, and strengthen feedback mechanisms to facilitate and improve reporting and community engagement.

- Continue promoting safe access to education for refugees as a protection tool but also as an instrument mitigating the risk of GBV and increasing the empowerment notably for girls. RRP partners will continue to support fundamental education for refugees and look for opportunities for vocational trainings in favor of young refugees out of school;
- Advance inclusion of refugee children into national systems while enhancing child protection services, in particular by conducting a Best Interests Procedure for some 300 children at heightened risk, strengthening parents and community support and continue providing alternative care for over 100 UASCs. Mainstreaming child protection into other sectors and interventions;
- Increasing access to education and vocational training: a specific focus will be placed on child protection and youth empowerment through the multiplication of recreational activities/projects (skill trainings) and the involvement of young people in all activities in the settlements and within the host community will be enhanced;
- Building inclusive and resilient communities, empowered and responsible for their own protection and development through a community-based approach, by strengthening participation and accountability mechanisms, capacity-building of community leaders and empowerment of refugees in mechanized agricultural methods, as well as through integrated projects with the involvement of the FEC (Federation of Congolese Companies) and the Republic Social Fund will be enhanced. Signature of Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with these entities as well as African Parks for more self-reliant projects is planned;
- Continuous collaboration with the refugee and local communities to reduce the risks associated with social norms that perpetuate and reinforce violent and discriminatory behavior will be undertaken.
- Strengthen peaceful coexistence between communities;
- Increasing access to drinking water in refugee settlements in line with the standard of 20 litres/person/day;
- Stepping up Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and food security through WFP's P4P (Purchase for Progress) programmes starting in Bele;
- Maintaining access to primary health care and reproductive health by providing essential drugs, specialized medicines, medical equipment and medical staff;
- Maintaining good hygiene and sanitation conditions: build latrines and showers for new arrivals and relocated people in the settlement sites and restore existing infrastructure. COVID-19 preventive measures will be systematically applied and taken into consideration in all sectors/objectives;
- Providing adequate transitional housing: the refugee settlement sites are located in forest areas which require major work to develop access roads and construct shelters, latrines, showers and other basic infrastructure;
- Enhancing support for refugees with specific needs, including persons living with disabilities through the provision/retrofitting of shelters as well as community health centers;
- Mainstreaming climate action and environmental considerations in all interventions, especially at the Bele Settlement where with the support of African Parks, refugees will have access to environmental-friendly cooking appliances;
- Pursuing Voluntary Repatriation: local integration through self-reliant and income-generating activities and resettlement to a third country will be pursued to promote durable solutions;
- Strengthening partnerships through support to national and local institutions, as outlined in the National Development Plan and in line with the Global Compact on Refugees.

The response strategy will be adjusted to the extent to which the socio-political and security situation in South Sudan stabilizes and presents opportunities for the voluntary return of refugees in safety and in dignity.

Partnership and Coordination

In 2022, to ensure better coordination and effective delivery of humanitarian services to persons of concern, RRP partners will collaborate through quality assurance mechanisms for the management of resources including monitoring through regular field visits, weekly/monthly coordination meetings, sharing timely information, establishing a communication tree and reinforcement of capacities. As team leader, UNHCR coordinates all sectorial interventions to avoid duplication of services and to ensure the best management of the available resources.

RRP partners will redirect support to national and local institutions as outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP), in line with the Global Compact for Refugees. 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 and Bele sites in Ituri and Haut-Uele provinces. RRP partners will continue to brief and share bi-monthly updates with donors.

2022 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN DRC

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- World Food Programme



With the support of a UNHCR initiative for strengthening refugees' self-reliance, a South Sudanese refugee living in Biringi site, hosts a cooperative, where refugees and their hosts grow rice, beans, cabbage and groundnuts together. © UNHCR/Tania Manduanga

Planned Response for 2022

Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of refugees and asylum-seekers have access to land, registration and documentation
GBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of survivors of gender-based violence receive appropriate support 100% of refugee and host communities are engaged in accountable activities to prevent GBV through trained and supported community-based organisations 50% of women survivors of GBV will be included in the empowerment programme
Child Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of refugee children at heightened risk receive individual case management/ Best Interests Procedure 100% of children at risk receive the support necessary for their best interests 100% of UASCs receive appropriate temporary or long-term alternative care 100% of children have access to birth certificates at the end of the normal registration and supplementary judgement procedures
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of refugee children have access to primary education 80% of refugee girls have access to primary education 50% of refugee children have access to secondary education 20% of young people not enrolled in the regular education system have access to vocational or trade training centres
Livelihoods and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% of beneficiaries (18 - 59 years old) received productive assets (training, agricultural kits, livestock kits, business support) in kind or in cash to develop empowerment activities 1,000 beneficiaries (18 - 59 years) are self-employed and maintain their empowerment activities for more than 12 months
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of Understanding between UNHCR and WFP on cash grants in the form of food aid to new arrivals and refugees in Biringi, Meri and Bele sites 95% of the refugee population living in the Biringi, Bele and Meri sites received between 50-70% food rations until they could produce their own livelihoods 100% of people with special needs receive continuous hot meal assistance 100% of new arrivals receive hot meal assistance for 48 hours

Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of refugees have access to primary health care • 98.9% to 100% of deliveries assisted by qualified personnel
Operational Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of the operational needs in terms of rolling stock, computer equipment, generators, communication materials and equipment, etc. will be made available to the partners for their functioning • 100% of the support costs for the agencies will be given according to the budget of each partner
Non-Food Items (NFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of people with special needs and new arrivals have access to essential household items • 100% of girls and women of childbearing age receive dignity kits
Shelter and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of relocated refugees and new arrivals live in dignity in transitional shelters • 100% of refugees and new arrivals use adequate latrines and showers • 50% of community space developed to facilitate life in refugee sites • 70% of refugees have access to adequate, secure, environmentally friendly and affordable shelter.

Individual Refugee Profiles



Neema Anette, 21, is a South Sudanese refugee who was still a student when she was forced to flee her native South Sudan to find refuge in the east of DRC. She arrived in the DRC refugee site of Biringi, Ituri Province, in 2019, together with her sister and her mother. Thanks to UNHCR, she has received a training in cutting and sewing held in Biringi site which will allow her to earn a living and become self-reliant by making and selling her own clothes.



At the Bele refugee site, in Haut Uele Province, South Sudanese refugee community and the members of host community share a market shed built by UNHCR with the support its partner AIRD. Through this community infrastructure, refugees and host community members work together to sell their products in the market reinforcing their capacity to live together for the long-term and sustainable development of both communities.

2022 Financial Requirements Summary

By Organization and Sector

Organizations	Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Education	Shelter and NFIs	Energy and Environment	WASH	Total
UN-UNHCR	5,704,491		6,884,474	2,491,074	1,930,660	1,457,112	2,057,116		2,017,172	22,542,099
UN-WFP		5,473,756								5,473,756
GRAND TOTAL	5,704,491	5,473,756	6,884,474	2,491,074	1,930,660	1,457,112	2,057,116		2,017,172	28,015,855

*Breakdown of Protection requirements

ORGANIZATION	Protection	GBV	Child Protection	Total Protection (incl. GBV and CP)
UN-UNHCR	4,276,217	1,062,904	365,370	5,704,491
TOTAL				5,704,491

By Sector

PROTECTION	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	5,704,491
Education	1,457,112
Energy and Environment	0
Food Security	5,473,756
Health and Nutrition	6,884,474
Livelihoods and resilience	2,491,074
Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	1,930,660
Shelter and NFIs	2,057,116
WASH	2,017,172
TOTAL	28,015,855

*Breakdown of Protection requirements

PROTECTION	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection	4,276,217
GBV	1,062,904
Child Protection	365,370
TOTAL	5,704,491

ETHIOPIA

2022 PLANNED RESPONSE

429,000

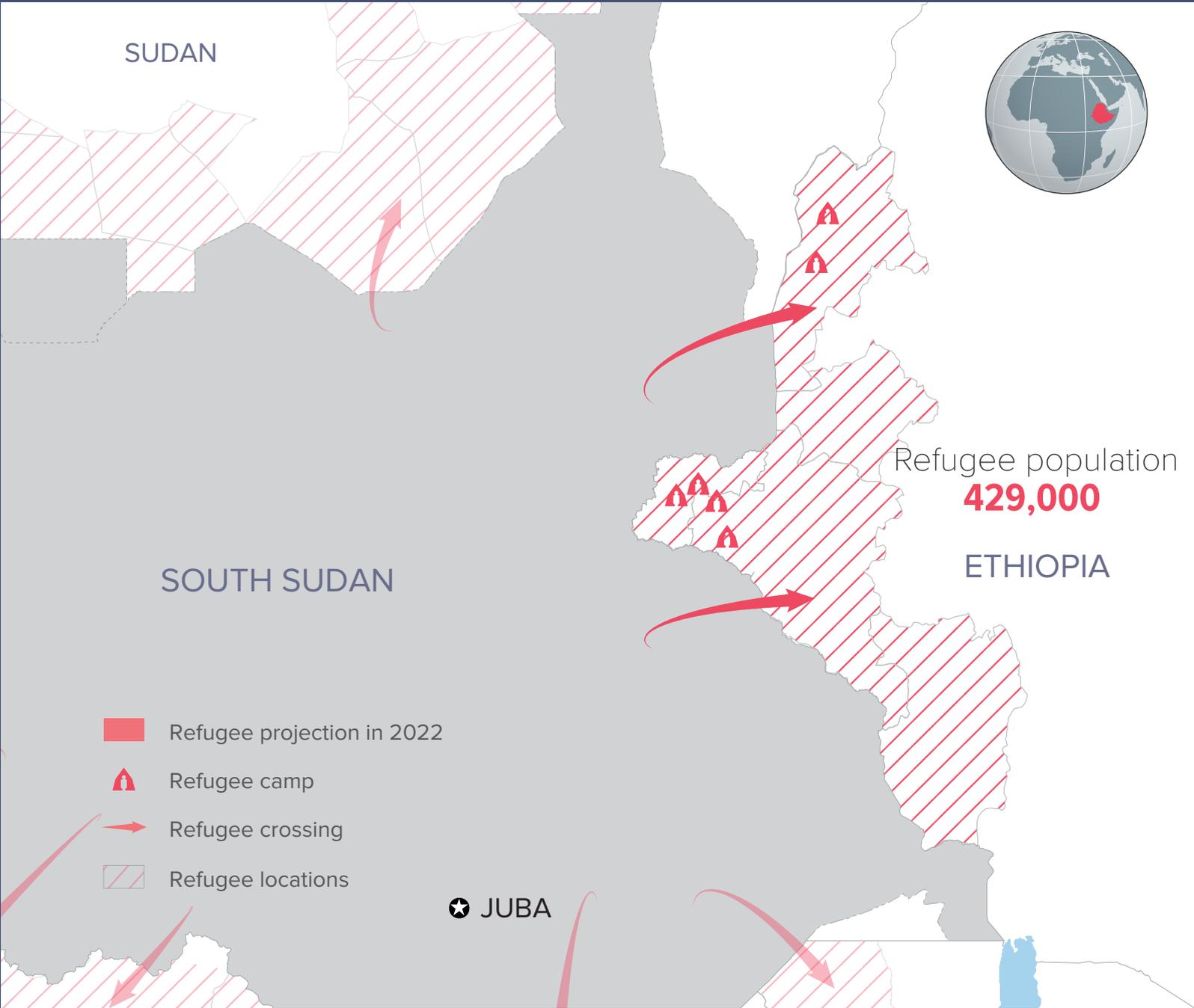
PROJECTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY 2022

US\$ 267 M

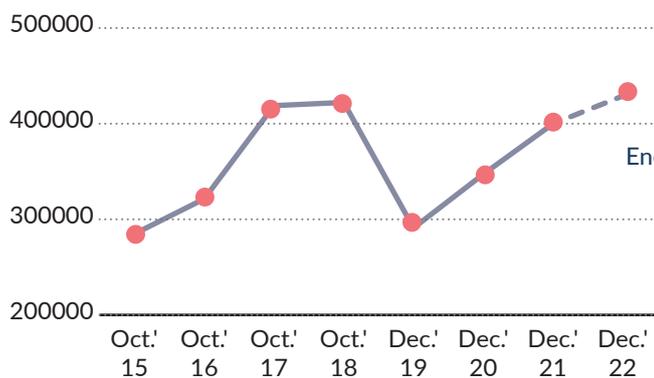
REQUIREMENTS 2022

34

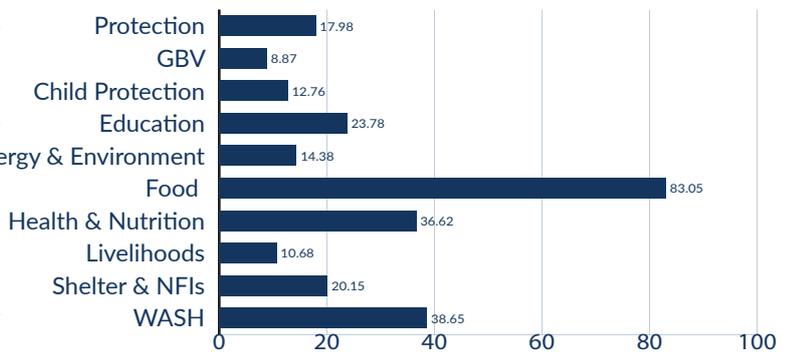
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2022



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2022



2022 Requirements | in millions US\$





Refugee woman, Nyamon, 34, resides in Gambella's Kule refugee camp with her husband and seven children ©UNHCR/ Eugene Sibomana

Background

The South Sudanese population is the largest refugee population in Ethiopia, totaling some 400,000 at the end of December 2021. The majority of the South Sudanese refugees is sheltered in seven camps in the Gambella region and in five settlements in Assosa. During 2021, the population further increased with thousands of new refugee arrivals. Prima facie refugee status is granted to new arrivals from South Sudan. In light of the current trends, the South Sudanese refugee population is expected to further grow to some 429,120 by the end of 2022.

The security situation in the Gambella regional state, which hosts most South Sudanese refugees, remains volatile. Ethnic tensions in the area impacted peaceful co-existence among refugee and host community, especially in Pinyudo and Okugo camps. While the Government of Ethiopia maintains an open-door policy and continues to provide protection and law enforcement in the camps, refugee movements remain restricted, hindering refugees from engaging in meaningful employment. The deteriorating security situation along the road to Gure Shombola refugee camp has also affected access and delivery of services and food rations to refugees. Most of them have been in a protracted refugee situation since more than 20 years, with legal and physical protection needs and they entirely rely upon humanitarian assistance.

Before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government relocated 11,220 newly arrived South Sudanese refugees to Itang camps in Assosa to prevent the spread of the pandemic. In 2021, South Sudanese refugees crossed into Ethiopia through various unofficial entry points, after which they are accommodated in Pagak reception center. Routine maintenance and repair of existing communal accommodation hangars and facilities are necessary to meet the minimum emergency standards in the reception center. Another location is also being considered for the reception center as the current one is too close to the South Sudanese border. The new proposed site (Pi-lual location, Lare WORDE) has been identified jointly by UNHCR, RRS, Regional Authorities.

Protection activities in the refugee camps mainly focus on humanitarian aid and live saving support.

The 2019 Refugee Proclamation¹, which entered into force in 2021, provides better opportunities for local integration of refugees. However, some of the provisions aimed at enhancing the protection of refugees requires enabling regulations to facilitate the full implementation of the 9 GRF pledges made by the Government of Ethiopia².

In 2021, 556 refugees in Gambella received residence permits. The adoption of the new piece of legislation prompted development partners to invest in the region, in an effort to foster economic opportunities and support peaceful coexistence in line with the Global Compact on Refugees and the 10-year Regional Development Plan.

Needs Analysis

RRP partners have continuously conducted needs assessments through a multi-sectoral approach to collect updated information and develop a comprehensive understanding of the situation of the refugee population and host communities.

Protection risks are multiple including different types of GBV, such as intimate partner violence. Women and girls are exposed to increased GBV risks due to the long distance to fetch firewood and water, and the use of local grinding mills. The need for effective legal responses is also a priority, as well as addressing the underrepresentation of women in community-based structures. Construction of sex segregated shower rooms to ensure women's and girls' safety as well as privacy for menstrual hygiene management and the regular distribution of dignity kits is vital. The refugee

¹ Article 26 of the Refugees proclamation No. 1110/2019 guarantees the right to work to asylum-seekers and refugees which includes the right to seek employment opportunities in joint projects, wage employment or self-employment. The resident permit includes the right to work: "residence permit" means a permit issued by the Agency, subject to renewal every five years as necessary, to enable a recognized refugee to work in a given joint project, while being accorded equal treatment as Ethiopian nationals engaged in the same project. A recognized refugee who has been granted a residence permit has the right to move from place to place without a pass permit and to work in a joint project in relation to which the residence permit was granted.

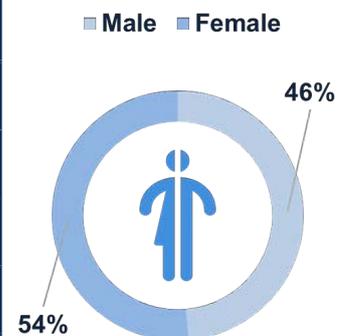
² In September 2016 at the Leaders' Summit on refugees co-hosted by Ethiopia, the Government of Ethiopia made groundbreaking commitments through the nine pledges that aimed at creating productive and self-reliant global citizens among refugees and host communities. These policy commitments are expected to enhance refugees' socio-economic opportunities, access to education and other basic and social services, freedom of movement within the country, access to state services for civil registration, and opportunities to work and learn new skills.

Beneficiary Population

	Refugee Population as of end of 2021	Projected Refugee Population as of end of 2022
Assisted Refugee Population		
Ethiopia	400,000	429,000
TOTAL	400,000	429,000

Assisted Host Population		
Ethiopia	35,000	35,000
TOTAL	35,000	35,000

Disaggregated Data of Planned Assisted Refugee Population			
Age group	% of total 429,000	Female % of total 429,000	Male % of total 429,000
00-04 years	17%	8%	9%
05-11 years	30%	15%	15%
12-17 years	18%	9%	10%
18-24 years	12%	6%	6%
25-49 years	18%	13%	5%
50-59 years	2%	2%	1%
60-69 years	1%	1%	0%
70-79 years	1%	0%	0%
80+	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	54%	46%



	Persons with Disabilities 15% of total 429,000	
	10% Women and girls 	7% Men and boys

population has a significant number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs) at heightened risk of embarking on perilous onward movements. Discrimination and xenophobia towards refugees increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Sexual exploitation and abuse remains a key risk in the operation. Persons with specific needs including female headed households and unaccompanied and separated children face a heightened risk of exploitation. It is essential to put measures to prevent, mitigate and respond to SEA. These measures include the training of UNHCR and partner staff on PSEA, widespread community awareness activities and the strengthening of complaints and feedback mechanisms to enable reporting of SEA. Support to child protection and GBV services is essential as victims of SEA receive support through these channels.

Over 60 per cent of the refugee population is under 18 years of age. Adolescents and youths are most at risk of GBV, including child marriage and other protection risks. According to the participative assessments, including a child protection needs assessment, conducted in Gambella during the last quarter of 2021, environmental risks followed by physical violence, theft, sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV) are among the main identified risks that may harm children or even cause their death. In terms of mental health and psychosocial distress, almost one child out of four (24.5%) who participated in the child protection needs assessment presented a high level of distress by stating they were feeling often or always stressed or sad. Child labor is another major child protection concern, especially with regard to activities relating to the transport of people and goods, domestic labor, farm work, production of charcoal and, particularly in Okugo camp, gold mining. In a general manner, almost 17,000 refugee children in Gambella region have so far been identified as being at heightened risk, including unaccompanied and separated children, pregnant adolescents, child spouses, children with disabilities, children engaged in (worst forms of) child labor, etc. With regards to education, enhancement of quality education for refugee learners remains a key priority, especially given the serious challenges, such as the inadequate infrastructure, absence of WASH facilities, insufficient scholastic materials, lack of school feeding, limited number of qualified teachers (including females) and limited



Pagak's refugees continue to live in deplorable conditions. UNHCR is assisting the authorities in registering new arrivals and relocating them to other camps©UNHCR/ Eugene Sibomana

resources to support children with special education needs. In Gambella, refugees under the out-of-camp status are still unable to send their children to school, as the out-of-camp policy has not yet been practically implemented.

³Children and adults with disabilities need more meaningful access to services, including education.

Redressing the insufficient, frequently interrupted distribution of water is a major challenge in most camps. A lack of livelihoods opportunities and household food insecurity, due to the reduced food rations, predisposes refugees to nutrition insecurity with consequent malnutrition among encamped refugees. Limited sources of income and inadequate livelihoods access also expose refugees to major protection risks - particularly for single mothers with many dependents, who are forced to engage in unsafe livelihoods activities such as informal gold mining.

Health care and provision of essential drugs and medical supplies are priorities, as well as access to basic health services including sexual and reproductive health. Shelter allocation according to family size together with renovation of shelter are other critical issues that require attention.

While significant progress has been made establishing mechanisms for the inclusion into national services of women, men, boys and girls, persons with disabilities, older persons and others with specific needs, systems and processes for systematic inclusion of all AGD groups and their specific needs and capacities yet need to be formalized together with the design and implementation of solutions.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a strong impact on the humanitarian situation in the country, especially in the host communities. As of December 2021, over 500 COVID-19 infections were detected in the refugee camps. UNHCR put in place COVID-19 prevention measures in camp and in urban settings and facilitated the vaccination process in the refugee camps.

Response Strategy and Priorities

The refugee response in 2022 will be focused on strategic objectives based the policy framework of the Government of Ethiopia and in line with the Global Compact on Refugees.

1. Preserve equal and unhindered access to asylum and protection, promote the full enjoyment of rights, and maintain the civilian character of asylum.
2. Strengthen protection systems and ensure that refugees and South Sudanese refugee returnees can enjoy their full rights, specifically with regards to safety and security, child protection, GBV, RSD, community-based protection, PSEA, MHPSS and with special attention to people living with disabilities.
3. Strengthen access to essential services in an inclusive manner in camps and out of camps, such as education, WASH, health including sexual and reproductive health and nutrition, livelihoods, GBV services, and clean energy.

³ *The 345 refugees in Gambella who have received residence permits have not moved out of the camps and they are currently living in camps, while their children are pursuing their education in camps.*

4. Support the implementation of the Government's CRRF commitments and GRF pledges⁴, Pledges and GRF commitments to expand access to rights, services, and self-reliance opportunities in the longer-term, in line with the Global Compact on Refugees and UNSDCF; in addition: commitments made in line with regional refugee policies led by IGAD, such as the Nairobi Declaration on Somali refugees, Djibouti Declaration on Refugee Education and the Kampala Declaration on Jobs and Livelihoods for refugees, returnees and host communities.
5. Enhance and promote peaceful co-existence and social cohesion between host communities and refugees, including through the protection of the natural environment.
6. Expand access to solutions including resettlement opportunities, voluntary repatriation when feasible, legal migration pathways as well as local integration.

A key priority in 2022 will be the promotion of socio-economic growth, access to livelihoods opportunities and enhanced food and nutrition for urban and camp-based refugees. Assistance will be targeted based on the needs and recommendations, vulnerabilities and capacities of refugees. Cash-based interventions (CBI) will be scaled up and expanded to address the basic needs, through sectoral or multipurpose assistance. This approach will strengthen the local integration of refugees and promote peaceful coexistence with the host population.

In line with the Government policy of integrating refugees into national systems, a key priority will be to ensure integration of services for refugees within the host community. RRP partners will support the Government in the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) through advocacy on the inclusion of refugees in national systems and the operationalization of the Global Compact on Refugees focusing on the pledges to promote refugees' self-sufficiency and comprehensive integration. Advocacy efforts will be conducted in line with the UNSDCF to channel humanitarian and development assistance towards refugee and host communities, promoting peaceful coexistence.

Significant efforts will be undertaken to increase response capacities and ensure that facilities meet minimum standards. Registration and documentation will be rolled out through the One-Stop-Shops in each refugee camp, where services will be accessible to refugee and host communities on an equal footing. RRP partners will also strengthen community engagement to prevent GBV and strengthen the multi-sectoral response through the implementation of the National Action Plan for GBV Prevention and Response.

Child protection interventions will equally be enhanced with the aim to support the progressive inclusion of refugee children into the national child protection and birth registration systems. Particular attention will be paid to children with specific needs by providing them with targeted support through a best interest procedure. Child protection activities will also contribute to strengthening community-based child protection structures and increase children's participation and capacities. Interventions to enhance the protection and empowerment of refugee youth are also planned.

In 2022, more priority will be given to skills development and knowledge transfer related to livelihoods to promote self-reliance of refugees. This will reduce aid dependency and negative coping mechanisms. RRP partners will increase

⁴ Ethiopia submitted four important pledges at the 2019 first Global Refugee Forum to improve the lives of refugee and host communities (jobs and livelihoods, education, strengthening asylum and in energy/environment).

refugees' self-reliance and resilience by promoting economic inclusion, employability and income opportunities while moving towards more durable infrastructure and sustainable interventions. Local markets will be supported through increased economic activities and refugees can be included in improved national services and protection systems.

This is in line with the Government of Ethiopia 's pledges made at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum, which aim to enhance the integration of refugees into national education and health systems, as well as to facilitate work and lift movement restrictions for refugees. Enhanced resilience of the host community will also increase protection space and absorption capacity in the event of new refugee influxes. Developing partnerships with non-traditional actors from the private sector such as financial institutions, will also open opportunities for both communities.

Many refugee locations are in communities with scarce basic services and that are prone to natural disasters, especially floods. Therefore, refugees and local populations are equally in need of humanitarian assistance and both require support to access quality services and self-reliance opportunities. The response by RRP partners aims to support host communities, both in rural settlements and in urban areas, to promote sustainable access to safe and adequate water, shelter, education, energy and environment, land tenure, and sanitation services for refugees. GBV risk mitigation interventions will continue to be mainstreamed across sectors. Women and girls will continue to be targeted for assistance and support to prevent GBV, including SEA, given continued high risks.

With increased resettlement opportunities, RRP partners will identify and submit South Sudanese refugees for resettlement and complementary pathways. Legal assistance will be provided to refugees in Assosa through the enhanced partnership with a legal aid service at the Assosa University.



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 into the refugee law framework. The refugee response in Ethiopia brings together humanitarian and development partners, including the Government's Agency for Refugees Returnees Service (RRS), supported by UNHCR, in coordination with UN agencies, and international and national NGOs. An inter-agency Refugee Coordination Group composed of the Heads of Agencies, and other senior staff supporting the national refugee response meets quarterly to discuss strategic and inter-sector operational issues. Sector working groups include Protection (including GBV and Child Protection), Health, Education, WASH, Shelter, Energy and Environment. Field-level coordination structures ensure that progress and challenges are shared and managed efficiently between partners. The Humanitarian Country Team forms part of the broader consultation forum on the overall refugee response, including the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), covering the period 2020-2025, which consists of 6 technical working groups that meet on a monthly basis. An information management working group was established in 2021 to harmonize the collection, management and use of data. A COVID-19 response inter-agency coordination mechanism was set up at national and district levels, which operates alongside the UN COVID-19 Crisis Management Committee.

Under the CRRF, the Government of Ethiopia has implemented a governance structure in collaboration with UNHCR, which includes a Steering Committee to facilitate engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, across government agencies and ministries, with the World Bank, development actors, UN agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. The humanitarian response in Ethiopia focuses strongly on government ownership and leadership, resulting in close partnerships between the government, civil society and the international community. National and local government institutions in key locations identify vulnerable populations and target assistance for both the regular response and the scalable mechanism. Refugee-led organizations always participate in the planning, coordination and delivery of the response.

This governance structure, together with the ten-year National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, is intended to guide the implementation of the pledges and a transition towards an increasingly integrated approach to refugee assistance, aligned to the Government of Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan. In the framework of the Sudan/South Sudan Solutions Initiative, RRP partners will develop concrete activities in Gambella to strengthen the self-reliance of refugees and capacities of host communities, reinforcing the solutions strategy in line with the Global Compact on Refugees.

The Ethiopia Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) contains a chapter on the South Sudanese refugee population, which outlines the collective response of humanitarian and development agencies in 2022. The plan aims to ensure the increased coherence and alignment of all planned interventions by RRP partners against a common set of sectorial objectives and performance targets, to improve coordination, and to promote an efficient and effective response towards the protection of and solutions for refugees.

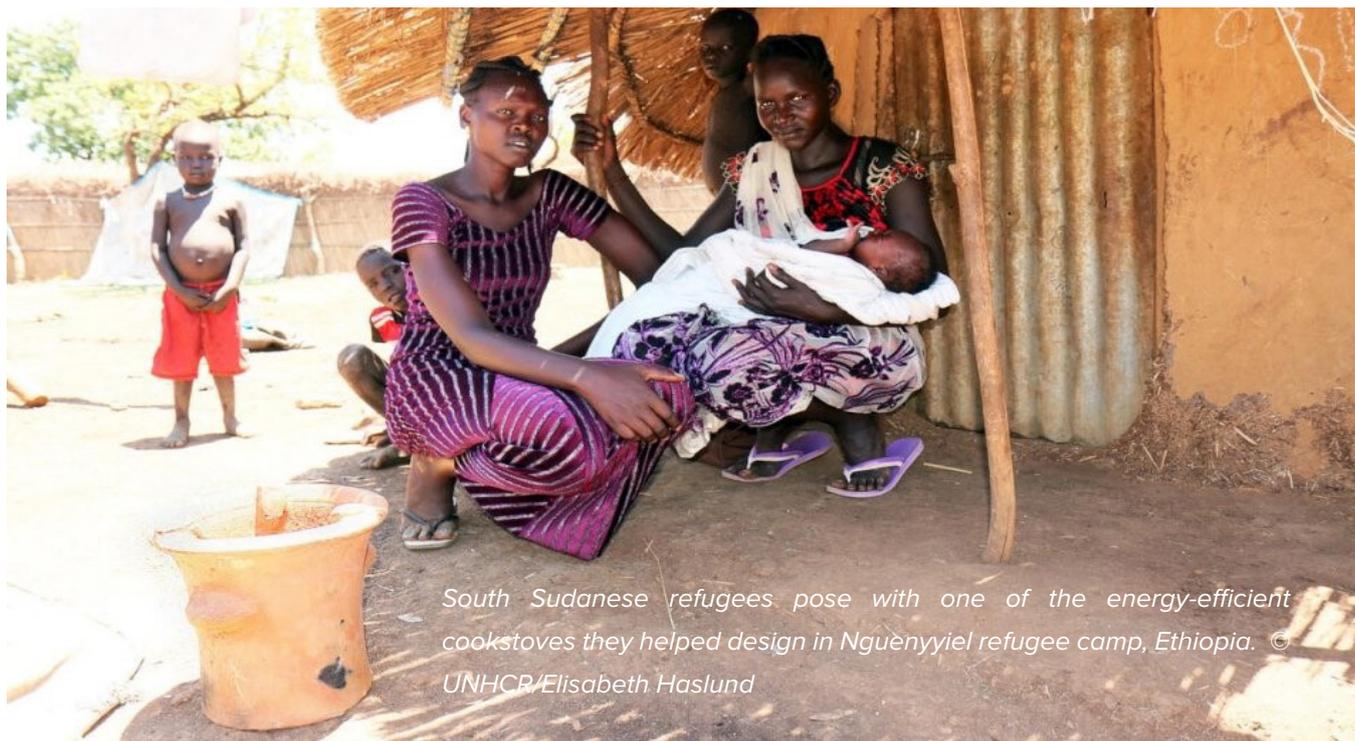
RRP partners have developed a monitoring framework for the CRRP based on agreed indicators to measure progress and identify gaps per sectoral response activities. This includes disaggregated population data and profiles, sector

data and routine collection of programme indicators to inform multi-sector analysis. Protection monitoring, assessments and evaluation remain key components to ensure that key outcomes are met, and corrective action is taken, where necessary. The monitoring framework of the CRRP also establishes coordinated and common reporting tools, determines methods of obtaining indicators, assigns responsibility for information gathering, determines the timeframe and frequency of data collection and establishes clear mechanisms for knowledge and information sharing.

In the context of the refugee response, RRP partners ensure meaningful participation of people of concern and prioritized attention to persons with specific needs. Accountability to Affected People will be reinforced through feedback mechanisms and effective communication with refugees and host communities to ensure a protection-focused response. The Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach is central to the refugee response and requires that all RRP partners consider the distinct needs and views of affected people. The humanitarian and development community in Ethiopia is also strongly committed to implement the Strategy on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), in an effective and well-coordinated manner.

2022 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN ETHIOPIA

- Action Against Hunger (ACF)
- Action For The Needy In Ethiopia
- African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency
- ASDEPO
- Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC
- Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)
- Concern Worldwide (CWW)
- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Doctors with Africa CUAMM
- Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee Affairs Department
- Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- GIZ/QEP
- GOAL
- HelpAge International
- International Medical Corps
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Mercy Corps
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam
- Plan International (PI)
- Right to Play (RtP)
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- UN-WOMEN
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- ZOA



South Sudanese refugees pose with one of the energy-efficient cookstoves they helped design in Nguenyiel refugee camp, Ethiopia. © UNHCR/Elisabeth Haslund

South Sudanese refugees make safer, better, greener stoves in Ethiopia

(<https://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/stories/2021/8/612cafd14/south-sudanese-refugees-make-safer-better-greener-stoves-in-ethiopia.html>)

Cooking with firewood created multiple problems in refugee settings, such as deforestation, harmful smoke and soot, and it poses GBV risks to the women and girls who most frequently have to walk long distances to collect firewood. To address the lack of energy supply in refugee-hosting areas in Ethiopia as well as the environmental consequences of using firewood, RRP partners developed the program “Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings” to develop an energy-saving cooking stove as a sustainable, eco-friendly energy solution for households in Gambella, that reduce usage of firewood, increase the protection of women and girls and helps preserve the environment.

Refugee women and the local community have played a key role in designing the energy-efficient cookstoves. The stoves are produced by members of the local Ceramic Producers Association and use less firewood. Not only will fewer trees be cut, but there is also a reduced need to venture into the bush to collect firewood. The new cooking stoves will therefore contribute to reducing deforestation and decreasing protection risks of refugee women and girls during the search for wood. Some 200 stoves will be produced and distributed across the six camps in Gambella. By adopting a market-based approach where local manufacturers develop the stoves and refugees buy them at affordable prices, refugees’ livelihoods will improve, ultimately reducing their dependency on aid. This is one of several initiatives of RRP partners aimed at enhancing livelihoods and income-generating initiatives across the camps in Ethiopia.

Planned Response for 2022

Protection

- Improving access to services for persons with specific needs, including cash-based assistance, capacity building on protection inclusion and mainstreaming for partners as well as the mobilization of the communities in supporting the most vulnerable will be pursued and prioritized.
- Strengthening monitoring of entry points, focus on capacity building and on enhancing coordination with partners and law enforcement entities to improve the protection of asylum seekers and refugees in reception centers, including mobile court services.
- Refugee inclusion in country-wide individual documentation programmes will continue to be a priority through issuance and renewal of identity cards, biometric enrolment for new arrivals and existing caseload, mobile registration for refugees living within host communities.

GBV

- Quality and integrated case management based on a survivor-centered approach will continue being enhanced through strengthened services, inter-sectoral coordination and continuous capacity building of case workers and other workforce involved in the GBV response. The GBVIMS will be used on an on-going basis to safely and effectively collect, store, analyze and share data on GBV incidents with the overall objective to ensure appropriate GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response programming.

Child Protection

- Improving refugee children's inclusion in the national child protection and birth registration systems; provision of targeted support for refugee children with specific needs; community-based child protection mechanisms; enhancement of the protection and empowerment of refugee youth; refugee children's access to quality and protective education; and GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response in the Child Protection response.

Education

- Strengthening community's participation, advocacy for the inclusion of conflict sensitive education in the programme delivery, the harmonization and review of curricular contents and medium of instruction for early childhood care and education (ECCE),
- Facilitation of an out-of-school children assessment and a learning assessment for literacy, mathematics and numeracy, the standardization of home-based learning activities
- Enhancement of digital enrolment to ensure education effective data collection, storage and analysis as well as the development and strengthening of interventions targeting children and youth at risk of being out of school, in particular girls and children with disabilities, in collaboration with relevant Sub-Sectors.

Livelihoods and Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBI / cash grants plus Business Development Services (BDS) will be strengthened to allow refugees to set up micro-businesses. • Vocational skill training courses will be offered in refugees camps.
Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly monitoring of food basket will be continued as well as hot meal/dry ration provision to new arrivals in reception centre and during relocation. Advocacy efforts will be prioritised for standard food basket entitlement for refugees (2,100 calories/day). • CBI and small-scale interventions will mainly target high risk groups. • Complementary food assistance to children aged 6-23 months will be prioritised. Pregnant and lactating women and families with under 5-year age children and other categories will be supported to prevent risk of severe anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies.
Health and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of supplies, medicines, equipment and Long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) for emergency provision to newly arrived. • Provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and other noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) services and sexual and reproductive health and HIV integrated services will be strengthening. • COVID-19 temporary isolation centres will be maintained while continuously train health care workers (HCWs) and community health workers (CHWs) to strengthen awareness and support the government COVID-19 facilities to accommodate refugees and nationals • Health interventions will continue in entry points, reception centres and during relocation. Coordination, joint planning, and monitoring will be done together with the Regional Health Bureau (RHB) and partners
Operational Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNHCR's operational support to partners and government entities will continue. Efforts will be made to ensure that the required material support in terms of vehicles, warehouses, cash, fuel and ICT equipment is made available to deliver in the field.
Non-Food Items (NFI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners will continue providing lifesaving humanitarian assistance, including Core Relief Items and targeted support to new arrivals with specific needs groups comprising the sick, older people, young children, lactating and pregnant mothers and people with disabilities and referrals to other partners for specialized services.
Shelter and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to adequate shelter remains below the standard, with only 46 per cent of camp-based refugee families living in adequate dwellings. UNHCR and partners continue to work to improve the shelter coverage through the planned construction of about 3,273 emergency shelters for new arrivals within the camp, 2,358 new household transitional shelters and ensure the routine maintenance of 1,975 shelters.

Shelter and Infrastructure (contd.)

- For the emergency response, especially at reception centers, the strategy envisages the provision of partitioned communal hangars for purpose of family allocation per shelter room in order to enhance privacy. At the camp or new sites, timely provision of household shelters either through family temporary or transitional shelter in order reduced overcrowded in communal hangars which will reduce exposure to GBV risks through enhanced privacy, protection form external elements as are adequate, partitioned, fixed with doors/windows and each family stay under one roof.
- Public facilities will be improved through routine maintenance of access/ feeder roads; for new site/camp extension to host new arrivals development of additional access roads; routine drainage works maintenance etc.

Energy and Environment

- Enhancing protection of existing natural forest by mobilizing refugee and host communities.
- Planting of seedlings on 300 ha plots of land in order to rehabilitate deteriorated ecosystem and developing community woodlots
- Community sensitization and mobilization on sustainable use and management of existing natural resources.
- Enhancing back yard gardening, fruit tree production and distribution to refugee households and local communities in order to improve livelihoods.
- Organizing and supporting refugee-host community environmental animators and Environmental Working Groups) EWGs) in all refugee camps.
- Coordinating with development partners in line with operationalization of the CRRF

WASH

- Enhancement of hygiene promotion engaging the community in innovative ways at the camp and at institutions level particularly targeting boys and girls through school health clubs.
- Prioritization will be given to household latrines, hand washing facilities and soap, solar lanterns and jerry cans and school sanitation facilities.
- Supporting waste management system, and conversion of waste to briquettes as an alternative option for domestic energy for cooking which is currently a major gap in camps.

Dignity for refugee children and self-reliance through dressmaking

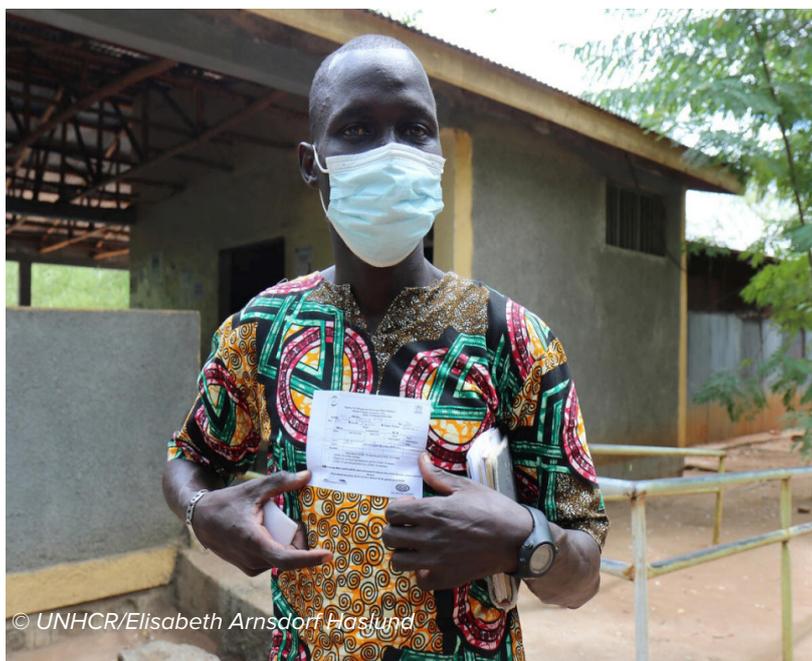


UNHCR/Elisabeth Arnsdorf Haslund

A South Sudanese tailor, Chan Deng, fled South Sudan's conflict in 2014. Chan was forced to leave everything behind, including his sewing machine. But he brought along his tailoring skills, years of experience and a strong determination to rebuild his life in the camp in Gambella region. The 36-year-old father of four credits his cousin back home in Malakal for teaching him what would become a lifesaving skill. UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, and its partners offer vocational training in various areas, including tailoring and dressmaking to refugees in the camps in Gambella, but he was already at an advantage.

He rented a sewing machine from a group of Ethiopian dressmakers, but with the business growing and the increased number of customers, he was later able to buy it. Now, the little money he earns is saved and put aside for leaner times.

'I tell everyone that we need to take this vaccine.'



© UNHCR/Elisabeth Arnsdorf Haslund

Tut Yiech, a representative of the South Sudanese refugee committee, displays proof of his COVID-19 vaccine shot confidently which he received over a month ago in Jewi refugee camp in Gambella, Ethiopia. As one of the refugee health workers volunteering in Ethiopia's Jewi camp, home to some 60,000 South Sudanese refugees, he got his first vaccine shot from the regional health bureau in Gambella. "COVID-19 really created fear in the community, even more than from diseases like malaria and HIV," says Tut, who has worked as an interpreter in the camp's health center for years. Ethiopia, Africa's third-largest refugee hosting country, has included refugees in its national vaccination rollout, meaning that particularly vulnerable individuals and health workers at the

front lines across the 26 refugee camps in Ethiopia can access vaccines. He adds that news of how many people had died and how the virus was affecting everybody was rampant. "When we learnt of a vaccine that could help protect us, people clapped their hands – we were so happy," he adds.

By Organization and Sector

Organization	Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Education	Shelter and NFIs	Energy and Environment	WASH	Total
UN-UNFPA	300,000		550,000							850,000
UN-WOMEN	150,000									150,000
UN-WHO			1,450,000							1,450,000
UN-WFP		85,583,667		3,000,000						88,583,667
ZOA	104,327			836,911		245,596				1,186,834
GRAND TOTAL	39,623,330	83,054,260	36,615,668	10,676,956	0	23,780,838	20,153,990	14,382,446	38,646,674	266,934,162

*Breakdown of Protection requirements

ORGANIZATION	Protection	GBV	Child Protection	Total Protection (incl. GBV and CP)
ASDEPO		300,000	250,000	550,000
BCSG	177,978			177,978
CVT	2,000,000			2,000,000
DRC		600,000	250,000	850,000
FRC	50,000			50,000
HelpAge	120,000			120,000
IMC		1,103,832		1,103,832
IRC		250,000	600,000	850,000
NCA		266,667	66,666	333,333
NRC	600,000			600,000
OXFAM	1,000,000			1,000,000
PI			3,000,000	3,000,000
RtP	300,000			300,000
SCI			660,000	660,000
UN-IOM	1,500,000			1,500,000
UN-UNFPA		300,000		300,000
UN-UHCR	11,982,122	6,053,772	3,286,475	21,322,369
UN-UNICEF			4,651,492	4,651,492
UN-WOMEN	150,000			150,000
ZOA	104,327			104,327
TOTAL	17,984,427	8,874,271	12,764,633	39,623,330

By Sector

PROTECTION	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	39,623,330
Education	23,780,838
Energy and Environment	14,382,446
Food Security	83,054,260
Health and Nutrition	36,615,668
Livelihoods and resilience	10,676,956
Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	0
Shelter and NFIs	20,153,990
WASH	38,646,674
TOTAL	266,934,162

*Breakdown of Protection requirements

PROTECTION	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection	17,984,427
GBV	8,874,271
Child Protection	12,764,633
TOTAL	39,623,330

KENYA

143,000

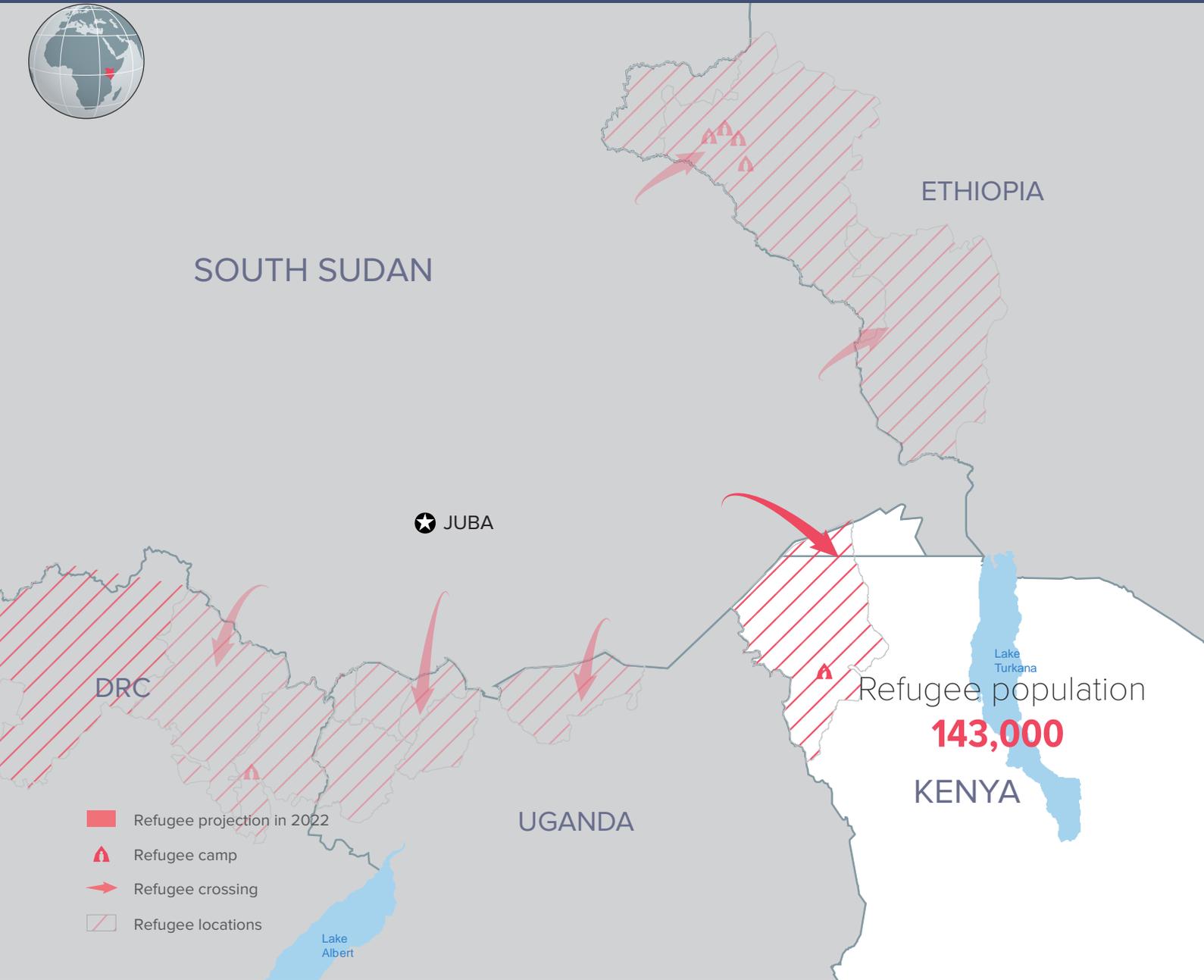
PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION BY 2022

US\$ 115.2 M

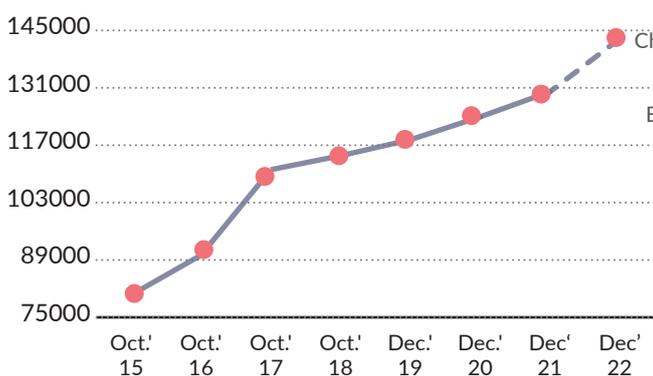
REQUIREMENTS 2022

22

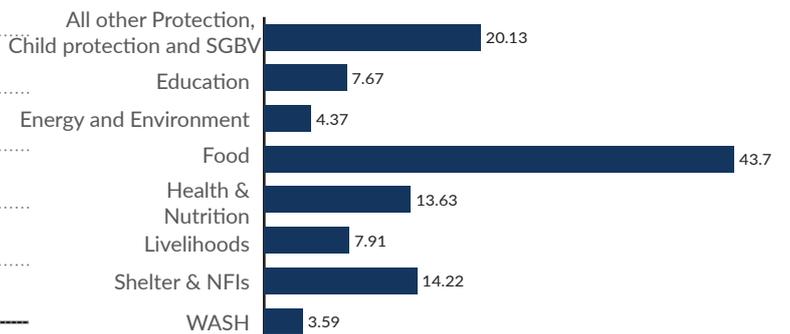
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN
2022



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2022



2022 Requirements | in millions US\$



Background

As of 31 December 2021, a total of 130,045 South Sudanese refugees were hosted in the Kakuma refugee camps, Kalobeyei settlement in Turkana County and smaller numbers in other areas. The Government of Kenya maintains an open-door asylum policy. In 2021, there has been a steady increase in the number of new arrivals, with the majority of the refugees crossing into Kenya through the Nadapal entry point. RRP partners expect significant additional refugee influxes from South Sudan into Kakuma in 2022. It is estimated that the South Sudanese refugee population will increase to 143,000 by the end of 2022, due to new arrivals and births.

The stated intention of the Kenyan Government in March 2021 to close its refugee camps by 30 June 2022, poses new challenges for the protection of South Sudanese refugees, among others. In response, the Government and UNHCR jointly developed a Roadmap for Solutions for refugees in Kenya focusing on six pillars: (1) verifying the refugee population in the camps; (2) resolving the situation of Kenyans who have registered as refugees and refugees who have acquired Kenyan IDs; (3) conducting an intentions survey to assess refugees' interest in options for durable solutions; (4) supporting the safe, dignified and voluntary return of refugees to countries of origin and implementing programmes to facilitate sustainable reintegration; (5) supporting alternative local solutions in Kenya for refugees and asylum-seekers, including within the framework of the East African Community's Common Market Protocol; and (6) advocating for increased access to resettlement and complementary pathways in third countries for refugees with protection concerns.

The adoption of the new Kenya Refugees Act on 23 November 2021 provides further opportunities for solutions of South Sudanese refugees. In addition to laying down the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers, the procedures for seeking asylum, and the institutions engaged in activities towards protecting refugees, the Act speaks of solutions including through settlement approach and alternative legal stay arrangements for refugees from the East African Community (EAC). The new piece of legislation recognizes the contributions made by refugees by highlighting the need to include refugee issues in development plans and to streamline procedures to enable refugees to contribute to Kenya's development, including provisions to allow refugees access to legal employment. UNHCR will engage with the Government and relevant partners to advocate for the development of updated Refugee Regulations to guide the implementation of the Refugee Act. As part of the efforts to implement the Roadmap for Solutions, clarification will be sought on the application of measures to provide residency and work permits for EAC nationals and other refugees maintaining the protection space.

In Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlement, RRP partners and the Government's response are focusing on the inclusion of refugees in the development plans together with the host community in line with the multi-year framework under the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISED P) in Turkana West (2015). The continued success of the KISED P requires significant advocacy for inclusion and investment in existing national services to cater for the refugees, as well as development projects and infrastructure in the refugee-hosting counties.

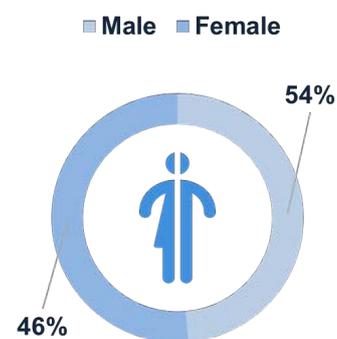
The difficult socio-economic situation for refugees and host communities was compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic shock, exacerbating the already extreme fragility of both populations. The World Bank's COVID-19 Rapid Response Phone Survey found that refugees' precarious employment situation was significantly affected by the COVID-19

Beneficiary Population

	Refugee Population as of end of 2021	Projected Refugee Population as of end of 2022
Assisted Refugee Population		
Kenya	130,045	143,000
TOTAL	130,045	143,000

Assisted Host Population		
DRC	44,000	44,000
TOTAL	44,000	44,000

Disaggregated Data of Projected Assisted Refugee Population			
Age group	% of total 143,000	Female % of total 143,000	Male % of total 143,000
05-11 years	24%	13%	11%
12-17 years	22%	9%	13%
18-24 years	20%	7%	13%
25-49 years	18%	11%	8%
50-59 years	2%	1%	0%
60-69 years	1%	1%	0%
70-79 years	0%	0%	0%
80+	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	46%	54%



Persons with Disabilities 15% of total 143,000			
	9% Women and girls		6% Men and boys



A refugee woman from Lotuko in South Sudan stands outside her newly-constructed home in Kalobeyei settlement,

pandemic combined with a slower recovery. Whereas the Kakuma and Kalobeyei socio-economic surveys provide of the socio-economic conditions of refugees and host communities, a more granular understanding is needed on how to achieve sustainable livelihoods for refugees and host communities. The Kenya Analytical Program on Forced Displacement (KAP-FD) will produce a socioeconomic panel survey which will include socioeconomic characteristics of refugees and hosts over time. Field work and data collection is planned for the first quarter of 2022. RRP partners with the support of the World Bank will provide more in-depth and frequent data to help stakeholders inform policy planning and programming to significantly improve livelihoods for these populations.

Needs Analysis

RRP partners reviewed alternative child-care guidelines and identified areas for intervention, such as the formalization and management of foster care arrangements. Other areas of interventions in the area of child protection focus on addressing harmful practices and GBV, such as early and forced marriage and FGM and to guarantee timely effective response to them. RRP partners also intensified GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response efforts and increased awareness sessions and carried out GBV safety audits at the reception centres.

The PSEA network was revived, improving reporting of PSEA incidents and ensuring coordination with the GBV coordination mechanism on the inclusion of support for survivors of SEA within existing GBV multi-sectoral response. Through the PSEA Network, UNHCR and partners in the field can also coordinate prevention activities, trainings and other capacity building and PSEA awareness events necessary to provide appropriate knowledge to all the staff in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Trainings also include incentive staff and beneficiaries. Finally, partners are also compromised in assisting with enhancing their community-based complaint and reporting mechanisms, and thanks to UNHCR support.

In order to prevent the further spread of COVID-19, the capacity for testing, surveillance and contact tracing in Kakuma refugee camps is being increased. Registration and allocation of shelter for individuals who have completed their quarantine at the reception centres will be accelerated to decongest the centres and avert outbreaks of diseases. The establishment of a High Dependency Unit and an Oxygen plant are being considered.

School closures due to COVID-19 caused significant loss of learning and exacerbated protection risks for children and adolescents. Harmful practices such as child marriage and increased responsibilities for domestic work have affected girls disproportionately. As more children graduate from primary school, there is a need to increase financial and human resources to ensure continuity of schooling at the secondary level. The transition from secondary to higher education is similarly constrained. While girls' enrolment increased, they still constitute a majority of the out of school children population, as they face more barriers to accessing and completing their studies, including child marriage, domestic work, and early pregnancies.

RRP partners are collaborating with a wide range of stakeholders, including States, development and humanitarian organizations, the private sector, civil society, academia, finance institutions, UN sister agencies and humanitarian partners to enhance economic outcomes for refugees, as well as host communities through (a) Inclusive market systems, (b) Financial inclusion, (c) Poverty Alleviation Coalition, (d) Agriculture and Food Security, and (e) Data and Analysis. Currently, there are more than 50 Community and Refugee-Led Organizations operating in Kakuma/Kalobeyei. LOKADO, a UNHCR CBO partner, is focusing on environment and livelihoods interventions.

Response Strategy and Priorities

With the enactment of a new Refugee Bill in 2021, RRP partners will work with the Government to operationalize the law and develop solutions for camp-based refugees in 2022. Efforts to implement the GRF pledges made by Kenya¹ will also continue.

In 2022, RRP partners will ensure that all children have increased access to and benefit from quality national child protection systems and services. Children with specific protection risks will receive timely and specialized child protection services including Best Interests Procedure and mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS). Community-based child protection structures will be strengthened for systematic identification and timely referral to protection services. RRP partners will continue to strengthen protection services, including through capacity development of authorities at national and at county levels to enhance child and youth protection and carry out GBV-prevention related activities.

¹ GRF pledges made by Kenya can be found here: [Pledges & Contributions | The Global Compact on Refugees | Digital platform \(globalcompactrefugees.org\)](#)



Refugees fetch water from a compound water tap stand in Kalobeyei settlement, close to an ongoing construction of concrete shelter. ©UNHCR/Georgina Goodwin

Kenyan legal instruments provide a solid foundation for the inclusion of refugee learners in the national education system. The Kenyan Constitution (2010) and the Basic Education Act (2013) provide access to education as the right of every child in Kenya. On this basis, RRP partners will seek to advance the integration of refugees in the national education system, strengthen national strategies and plans to deliver quality education and enhance learning outcomes for refugees and host community children.

In line with the strategy to promote integration into existing national system, RRP partners will support the enrolment of more than 15 per cent of refugees as well as 1,500 host community families into the National Social Insurance.

The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program (KISED) is a government-led multi-partner and multi-year (2016-2030) plan which takes the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan (Generation II) as its basis. In 2022, RRP partners will seek to enable access to quality and sustainable basic and social services, as well as promote self-reliance and resilience for the South Sudanese refugees and their host communities, aligned with the KISED. The Government of Kenya departments, RRP partners, World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other development partners and NGOs will facilitate access to microfinancing opportunities, credit facilities, private sector investments, entrepreneurship (training and investments), agriculture development and access to business opportunities that are the foundation of resilient livelihoods for host and refugee communities. The private sector, the World Bank and IFC, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and County of Turkana will play a key role in ensuring the sustainability of the KISED model.

A multi-sectoral and coordinated partner approach will be developed, including host community-relevant livelihoods strategies, including local institutions' capacity building to support service delivery in livelihoods, entrepreneurship development and technical backstopping. Resilient and livelihoods programme interventions are premised on the KISED approach. RRP partners will complement Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), financial inclusion, business incubation, and harmonize ICT digital training guided by the industry demands. Market-driven vocational skills training will be upscaled and expanded to allow graduates to develop competency-based skills per market demand. RRP partners will work towards formalizing the local economy to position Kakuma as a dynamic market place, through KISED flagships aligned to the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan to support resilience, self-reliance and integration of refugees. In addition to existing efforts by the government and partners, support will be solicited from the private sector to bring clean and sustainable energy and digitizing services closer to the communities.

The 2022 response in Kenya will focus on:

1. Providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to South Sudanese refugees as well as advancing the Global Compact on Refugees by the Government. RRP partners will continue working with the Government to ensure the successful implementation of the KISED.
2. 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.
3. Strengthening protection services including working with national and county officials to build their capacity for response in child and youth protection, and GBV programming and capacity development of authorities.
4. Strengthening access to multi-sectoral services and continuing to support increased use of refugee community-based organizations for delivery of certain services, while expanding the use of cash interventions for shelter, core relief items, energy, education, and water and sanitation.

5. Building the resilience and self-reliance of both refugees and host communities through close engagement with the Government, private and development actors to facilitate access to agriculture development, promoting entrepreneurship, access to financial services, business opportunities, new technologies and trainings; and
6. Advocating for complementary solutions pathways, such as education scholarships, labour mobility and community sponsorship beyond solely the traditional option of resettlement. Assistance for voluntary repatriation will be provided when feasible.

Partnership and Coordination

In line with the Global Compact for Refugees and the Refugee Coordination Model, coordination for implementation is led by the Government of Kenya with the support of UNHCR. Coordination arrangements involve the robust leadership and participation of government entities, UN sister agencies, international and national NGOs, civil society members, development actors and private sector at national and county levels. Close collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team will also continue.

In line with the GCR approach and working closely with the Government, RRP partners will align their implementation arrangements, deliver services directly through cash as feasible, and advance implementation through community-based organizations in addition to the established NGO partners.

Inter-agency coordination meetings will be held regularly in Nairobi and at Kakuma. Coordination for response at county level will be done through the existing government led thematic groups coordinated by the County Executive Committee Members and through technical groups led at the sub-county level by the sub-county officers in their areas of response- all under the KISED P framework.

The KISED P platform is a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder initiative and was established to provide oversight and strategic guidance on policy matters. The structure supports the strengthening of systems, cross-sectoral coordination and stakeholder collaboration and analyses evidence in support of planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and decision-making. The network consists of a Steering Committee chaired by the Governor and co-chaired by the County Commissioner and UNHCR. There are quarterly thematic working groups (TWG) meetings led by the County Government. Discussions for all eight components are led by their respective county and national government (co-) chairs, supported by their technical leads from UNHCR, WFP, FAO, IFC and UNHABITAT and attended by over 200 representatives from across the humanitarian-development spectrum, including community and refugee-led organizations. Furthermore, the structure includes a joint UNHCR-Government secretariat that facilitates effective communication and provides the necessary support to the chairs, technical leads and other stakeholders. Monthly inter-agency meetings are also held with all stakeholders for updates in the operation led by UNHCR. Cross-border meetings are organized as well to ensure sharing of information, updates and developments between Kenya and South Sudan.

2021 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN KENYA

- AIC-K/Johanitter Internal Assistance
- Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)
- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Don Bosco
- Film Aid Kenya
- Finn Church Aid (FCA)
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- IsraAid
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Peace Winds Japan
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Windle International Kenya
- World Food Programme
- World Vision International (WVI)



A Kenyan mother of four is training to become an automobile mechanic at the Don Bosco training centre in Kakuma refugee camp. The host community member is passionate about cars and determined to build a career in the industry.
© UNHCR/Sebastian Rich

Monitoring and Evaluation

Building on ongoing initiatives, and the current partnerships, regular monitoring will be undertaken to assess the performance of this RRRP and to ensure progress against the targets set by partners at the start of the planning process. Monitoring of health trends, including COVID-19 cases in the refugee and asylum-seeker community, and advocacy for access to essential lifesaving and regular health services including specialized MHPSS services will continue. Efforts will include support initiatives that effectively engage and benefit both host community and refugee populations, with a particular focus on youth and women.

Planned Response for 2022

Protection

- RRP partners will continue to work with the Government to ensure the successful implementation of the KISED. This will focus on the following:
 - » 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 protection services, including working with national and county officials to build their capacity for response in child and youth protection and GBV-related activities.
 - » Strengthening access to multi-sectoral 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.
 - » Building the resilience and self-reliance of both refugees and host communities through close engagement with the government and development actors to facilitate access to agriculture development, promoting entrepreneurship, access to financial services, business opportunities, new technologies and training; and
 - » Advocating for complementary solutions pathways such as education scholarships, labour mobility and community sponsorship beyond solely the traditional resettlement option. Voluntary repatriation will be assisted when feasible.

Protection (contd.)

- Within the framework of the RRP response, the focus of the partnership structures will be on those partners that can facilitate the integration of services in the camps and the socio-economic inclusion of refugees within county-led plans. With the enactment of a new Refugee Bill in 2021, RRP partners will work with the Government to operationalize the law and develop a roadmap for solutions of camp-based refugees in 2022.
- In line with the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR), the Refugee Coordination is currently led by the Government of Kenya with the support of UNHCR together with UN sister agencies, N/NGOs, civil society members, development actors and private sector at national and county levels. Close collaboration with the Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team will also continue.
- Inter-agency coordination meetings will be held regularly in Nairobi and at Kakuma level. Coordination for response at the sub-county level will be done through the existing Government-led thematic groups set up at Kakuma and Lodwar (Turkana County) under the KISED P.
- RRP partners will align their implementation arrangements and deliver services directly through cash as feasible and advance implementation through community-based organizations in addition to the established NGO partners.

GBV

- RRP partners will continue to mitigate risks of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and ad hoc services related to help creating an environment where risks of GBV are mitigated, as well as provide specialized support in case women, girls, men and boys suffer GBV incidents. Among the most common forms of GBV we can find LGBTIQ+ related protection concerns, domestic violence, sexual assault, and psychological violence. Prevention activities revolve around mass awareness on GBV forms and reporting mechanisms, as well as behaviour modification programmes dedicated to men and women that can help address early signs of GBV and provide elements of gender equality, as well as activities that foresee direct engagement of the community, such gender committee and clubs, trainings dedicated to community leaders and activists.

GBV (contd.)

- Partners in the field are also involved in GBV working group and PSEA Network, where they can share experiences on how to improve coordination of activities and cases referrals, as well as the different services they offer to GBV survivors. As a matter of fact, GBV response is directly connected to psychosocial support and different services are offered, such as shelter relocation, medical and legal support, dignity kits and NFI, education, livelihoods, among others, which involve many actors in the field, and UNHCR direct coordination and support.

Child Protection

- RRP partners unit will continue to prevent and respond to child protection risks and vulnerabilities for UASC and other children at heightened risk through enhancing child protection services including the Best Interests Procedure, promoting the child protection minimum standards, and the child safeguarding policies. Strengthening community-based child protection structures, coordination, and partnership along KISDEP will be vital in ensuring quality interventions and advocacy measures within the solutions roadmap. Finally, RRP partners address specific concerns related to harmful practices present in the Kakuma/Kalobeyei area, such as early and forced marriage, teenage pregnancies, FGM, that are perpetrated against the South Sudanese girls, by enhancing the coordination among partners and addressing early signs to improve timely effective response.

Education

- Through the refugees' programme, different partners will continue to enhance the quality of basic education for children in Kakuma/Kalobeyei and the host community. To improve the quality of refugee education, RRP partners will continue their support to build teachers' capacity. Teachers are also targeted with training on integrating ICT in teaching and learning, developing digital content for STEM-related subjects and new approaches to teaching STEM subjects. Distribution of teaching/learning materials and ECD level education kits is planned for refugee and host community children. Mobilization efforts will continue to be enhanced to address girl's education barriers. In addition, a new girls boarding secondary school has been completed that is ready to be operationalised, which will further enhance education opportunities and meet some of the barriers to education that girls face.

Education (contd.)

- To address retention of girls in accessing secondary education, gender clubs are frequently held with pupils in schools to discuss gender equality and GBV related issues. Furthermore, the issue of girls' school dropout and equal access to services it is address in the GBV committees held in the community. Finally, if school dropout is connected to a GBV incident, through protection assessments it is possible to address the root cause and facilitate the service to the survivors.

Livelihoods and Resilience

- Refugees will receive productive assets, training and /or business support in cash or kind from RRP partners.
- Refugees will be employed/self-employed through KKCF private sector, social enterprises and local enterprise awardees. The Cross-cutting theme across all livelihoods interventions focus on women and girls' empowerment including disability inclusion.
- GBV survivors and women at risk are directly linked to livelihoods and vocational trainings whereas it is requested by the beneficiaries. GBV response foresees livelihood as a paramount service to empower women and girls, and a direct linkage is created with partners providers.

Food

- Through the support of donors, both refugees and asylum-seekers living in Kakuma and Kalobeyei will continue to receive food distributed every two months. The distribution has been staggered every two months to minimize physical interaction and risk of spread during food distribution.
- UNHCR protection staff and GBV partners are present during food distribution, making sure that vulnerable women can access food distribution safely, as well as any protection concern can be address in timely effective matter.

Health and Nutrition

- » Maintain Skilled hospital delivery above 95% for all beneficiaries.
- » Achieve an under-five mortality rate of <1/1000/month
- » Achieve over 15% health insurance coverage for the population of refugees and asylum seekers.
- » Maintain GAM rate below 10% and SAM rate below 1.5%, both within WHO standards.
- » Achieve cure rates of above 90% in CMAM (Community Management of Acute Malnutrition) programmes

Health and Nutrition (contd.)

- According to clinical management of rape, GBV survivors are provided with 72h response in case of sexual assault which is facilitated by health partners in the field with support of protection staff. While sexual and reproductive health issues awareness is also provided by partners in the field, with a special focus on women who engage in sex for work and LGBTIQ+ individuals.

Operational Support

- UNHCR's operational support to partners and Government entities will continue. Efforts will be made to ensure that the required material support in terms of vehicles, fuel and ICT equipment is made available for effective and efficient services delivery to the people of concern and adequate support for implementing KISEDIP through the GCR/CRRF approach. The operation will also make efforts to facilitate logistical support in compliance with the Global Fleet Management plan.

Non-Food Items (NFI)

- Partners will continue providing lifesaving humanitarian assistance, including Core Relief Items and targeted support to new arrivals with specific needs groups comprising the sick, older people, young children, lactating and pregnant mothers and people with disabilities and referrals to other partners for specialized services. Both dignity kits and Non-Food Items are provided to support women and GBV survivors.

Shelter and Infrastructure

- Adequate transitional shelter solutions will be provided to new arrivals to address the immediate shelter needs. 2,000 transitional shelters will be planned, benefiting 10,000 new arrivals, representing 2,000 households.
- Sustainable and dignified living conditions is planned to convert 2,100 transitional shelters for 2,100 households to permanent houses together with household latrines through CBI. This will be done in coordination with the Peace Winds Japan, responsible for providing supervision for the construction of shelters. As a result, the whole Kalobeyei settlement will be converted into a sustainable living place, with all transitional shelters converted to permanent shelters.
- Transitional shelters are an adequate solution to mitigate GBV and women and girls' needs are addressed accordingly (lightning and WASH specifically). Specific needs of GBV survivors are address in the allocation of shelters as well, especially those with high-risk protection concerns.

Shelter and Infrastructure (contd.)

- Transitional shelters are an adequate solution to mitigate GBV and women and girls' needs are addressed accordingly (lightning and WASH specifically). Specific needs of GBV survivors are address in the allocation of shelters as well, especially those with high-risk protection concerns.

Energy and Environment

- Introduce camp electrification solutions through the renewable energy resources on both the households and shops levels to meet the UNHCR long term targets for households; 200Wh/HH/per and business; 1KWh/HH/day
- Implement the gradual clean cooking energy transition from firewood and charcoal to more diverse cooking energy options, including biomass briquette and LPG, while gradually minimizing the reliance on firewood and charcoal.
- Achieve 100% green electrification for all education and health facilities by utilizing solar energy solutions and reducing CO2 emissions by 365.9 tonnes CO2eq/year.
- Achieve 100% green electrification for the UNHCR field facilities by utilizing the solar energy solutions and reducing CO2 emissions by 279.4 tonnes CO2eq/year
- Establish a pool of 125 energy technicians from the host and refugee community.
- Implement the Clean Cooking Energy Transition Action Plan 2022 – 2025.
- Provide 25% of the neighbourhoods with functional security lighting for at least 4 hours a day.
- Ensure 100% of the households have energy-efficient cookstoves
- Proceed with in-kind firewood distribution to the Child and Female Headed Households, reception and transit centres, and community facilities to reduce exposure to GBV risks
- Ensure 293 Ha of lands are reforested and 12,000 of planted tree seedlings.
- Firewood distribution also foresees the presence of GBV partners in order to prioritize vulnerable women and address specific concerns as well as mitigate GBV.

WASH

- With the planned response, it is envisioned that there will be a remarkable improvement in water supply through the drilling of additional boreholes, an extension of new pipelines and construction of new water storage facilities. This will increase the per capita water access from the current 19 L/per person/day to the required standard of 20 L/P/D.

WASH

- The latrine coverage in Kakuma is at 44% against the minimum UNHCR standard of 85%. Latrine construction will be prioritized through Community-Led Total Sanitation to bring the coverage to the planned target of 65%.
- In Kalobeyei, latrine construction through CBI has improved the coverage from 27% to 78%.
- Solid waste management will also be prioritized.
- Expedition for latrine is always guaranteed for GBV survivors, women at risk as well as and LGBTIQ+ individuals (especially transgender women) to reduce exposure to GBV by making sure they do not have to share or walk long distances to access the service. Water access has been facilitated to LGBTIQ+ individuals through a water access assessment, in order to fight discrimination and facilitate the service thanks to additional water points and improved coordination with community leaders and GBV incentive staff, who support the LGBTIQ+ community and can address specific discrimination concerns.

Home at last: For refugees in Kenya, moving from temporary shelter to newly built houses makes a world of difference



Kika Ngakani, a refugee mother of six from the Democratic Republic of the Congo poses outside her newly constructed shelter. Kika stands outside her door and waves at her neighbours before opening the blue door that leads to her living room. At the far end is a solar-powered television set neatly surrounded by a group of plastic seats. Since her new house was completed nearly a year ago, Kika’s life has changed for the better. “This house makes me feel human and dignified. It makes me feel at home even though I am in another country,” she says. When she arrived in Kenya four years ago from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, she was a mother of three children, had nothing but hope.

Like other newly arrived refugees, she was given transitional shelter in Kenya’s Kalobeyei settlement, which houses both refugees and local people. For three years, she lived with her family of five in a temporary house made of plastic tarpaulin and iron sheets. Now that her turn arrived, she converted her transitional shelter into a stone house using the cash she received in her bank account under a cash-based intervention project of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

Expectant Refugee Mothers Find Solace in Continued Maternal Health Services During COVID-19



A health worker attends to 23-year-old Burundian refugee, Ishimagizwe Eliana, after she delivered her baby girl at Natukobeny health clinic in Kalobeyei settlement. Eliana was four months pregnant when she heard about the first novel coronavirus case in Kakuma refugee camps in northwestern Kenya. “I was scared that, with most services closing down, the hospitals would close, too,” said the Burundian refugee. “Later, I saw that the hospitals remained opened and I was relieved.”

Luckily, despite the pandemic, Eliana was still able to access her routine medical visits, thanks to the maternity wing at Natukobeny Health Clinic, managed by the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), a health partner of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). KRCS hires community health promoters, including refugees who regularly followed up with her and other pregnant women and girls in the camp to ensure that they have access to prenatal care at nearby health facilities.

Link to the Video <https://media.unhcr.org/asset-management/2CZ7A2K1BW1K?WS=SearchResults>

2022 Financial Requirements Summary

By Organization and Sector

Organization	Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Education	Shelter and NFIs	Energy and Environment	WASH	Total
AAR						445,059				445,059
AIC-K-JUH			480,661							480,661
DB				185,000						185,000
DCA				370,286						370,286
DRC	1,288,794			486,094						1,774,887
FAK	91,540		230,721	86,722				60,500		469,483
FCA						450,000				450,000
GIZ	260,000	300,000		715,000				400,000	500,000	2,175,000
IRC			4,574,400							4,574,400
IsraAid	357,000									357,000
KRCS			1,142,857							1,142,857
LWF	68,063					323,648				391,711
NCCK	764,150			85,070			3,530,890	29,780		4,409,890
NRC	250,000			400,000		300,000		200,000	600,000	1,750,000
PWJ							139,255		1,312,412	1,451,667

By Organization and Sector

Organization	Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Education	Shelter and NFIs	Energy and Environment	WASH	Total
RCK	1,700,000									1,700,000
UN-FAO				2,041,666						2,041,666
UN-UNHCR	14,559,831		5,054,211	2,546,700		4,787,555	10,547,880	3,678,700	1,025,899	42,200,776
UN-UNICEF	375,000		350,000			-			150,085	875,085
UN-WFP		43,400,000	1,700,000	1,000,000						46,100,000
WIK						1,104,477				1,104,477
WVI	412,144		100,000			250,000				762,144
GRAND TOTAL	20,126,522	3,700,000	3,632,850	7,916,538		7,660,739	14,218,025	4,368,980	3,588,396	115,212,050

***Breakdown of Protection requirements**

ORGANIZATION	Protection	GBV	Child Protection	Total Protection (incl. GBV and CP)
DRC	615,655	257,759	415,380	1,288,794
FAK	53,656	27,462	10,422	91,540
GIZ	65,622	90,812	103,566	260,000
IsraAid			357,000	357,000
LWF			68,063	68,063
NCKK	427,924	137,547	198,679	764,150
NRC	250,000			250,000
RCK	884,000	323,000	493,000	1,700,000
UN-UHCR	4,222,351	4,222,351	6,115,129	14,559,831
UN-UNICEF		102,180	272,820	375,000
WVI	210,193	78,307	123,643	412,144
TOTAL	6,729,401	5,239,418	8,157,702	20,126,522

By Sector

PROTECTION	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	20,126,522
Education	7,660,739
Energy and Environment	4,368,980
Food Security	43,700,000
Health and Nutrition	13,632,850
Livelihoods and resilience	7,916,538
Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	
Shelter and NFIs	14,218,025
WASH	3,588,396
TOTAL	115,212,050

***Breakdown of Protection requirements**

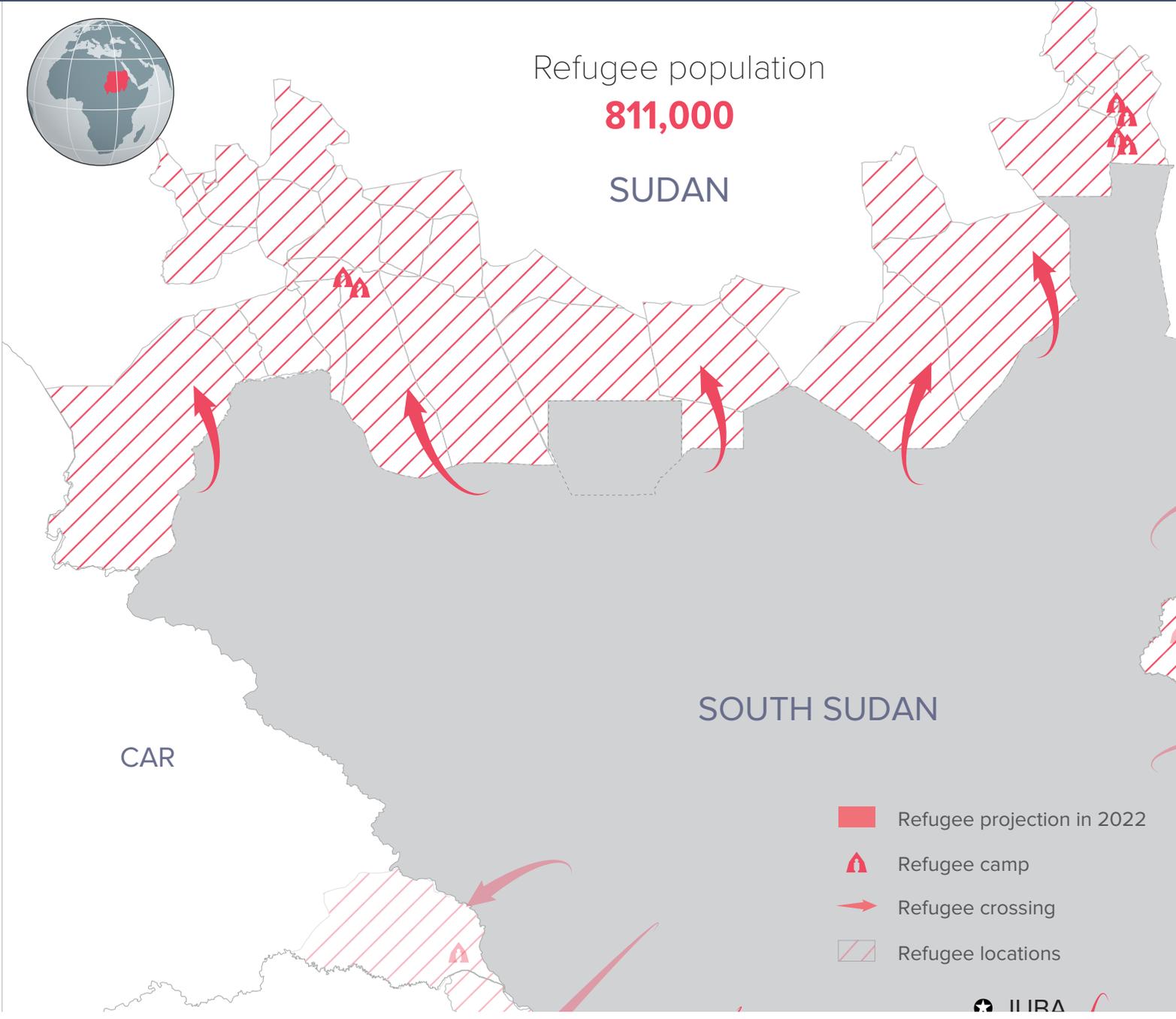
PROTECTION	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection	6,729,401
GBV	5,239,418
Child Protection	8,157,702
TOTAL	20,126,522

SUDAN

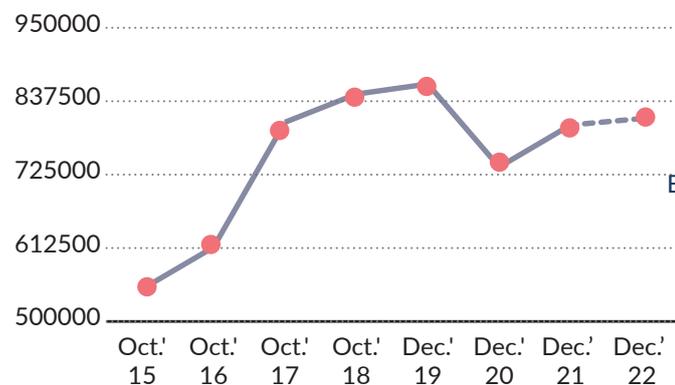
811,000
PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION BY 2022

US\$ 286 M
REQUIREMENTS 2022

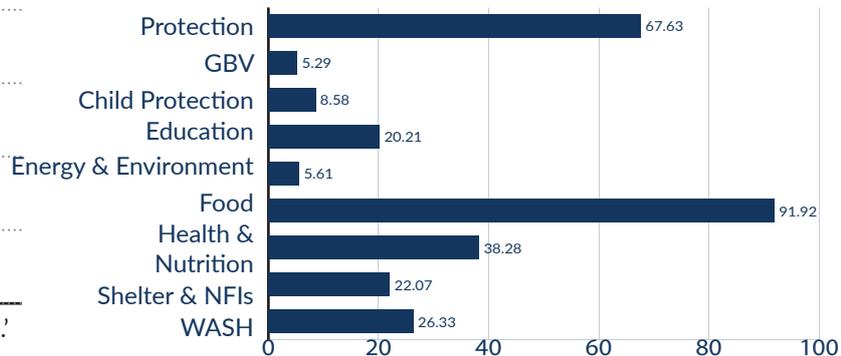
31
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN
2022



Refugee Population Trends 2015/2022



2022 Requirements | in millions US\$



Background

Sudan hosts one of the largest South Sudanese refugee populations in the region. Despite COVID-19 restrictions, the border remained open for asylum-seekers and the rate of new arrivals increased significantly from previous years (81,203 new arrivals in 2021 compared to 18,905 the previous year), bringing the total of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan to 803,634 individuals by the end of December 2021. The average number of new arrivals in 2021 has been almost 223 individuals per day. Nearly 61 per cent of new arrivals came through White Nile state followed by 30 per cent in East Darfur.

RRP partners expanded camp capacity in 2021, especially in White Nile state, to accommodate new arrivals and provide basic services. By the end of December 2021, nearly 64 per cent of the South Sudanese refugees were individually registered and 8 per cent were registered on household level, a significant increase from the previous year.

Due to the ongoing instability in South Sudan and continuous movements across the border as well as population growth, UNHCR projects an increase of South Sudanese refugees in 2022 reaching a total number of 811,014 by the end of 2022.

Sudan continues to be a country in transition that explores durable solutions for forcibly displaced populations. This is evidenced by the Government of Sudan's continued commitments on several fronts, including the implementation of the Juba Peace Agreement (JPA), the nine pledges made during the Global Refugee Forum (GRF), and its chairmanship of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) under which the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan are leading a comprehensive Solutions Initiative for displaced populations including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host communities. The GRF pledges¹ reflect a commitment to an approach aligned with UNHCR's Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) through mainstreaming refugee health and education services into the national systems and supporting self-reliance, access to employment and freedom of movement. However, political events since 25 October 2021 are creating uncertainty about the political direction the country will take.

Sudan hosts a protracted refugee caseload, but also remains an important destination for new influxes from South Sudan. The needs of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan are therefore multisectoral and the different times of arrival

-
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 national education system in gradual manner.
 5. Integrate health services for refugees in National Health System in a gradual manner.
 6. Adopt 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.

need to be factored into the refugee response. In 2021, UNHCR commissioned a Basic Needs and Vulnerability Assessment (BANVA) to update its information on refugee vulnerabilities in Sudan. The exercise analyses multisectoral refugee vulnerabilities and allows for a comparison on state level.

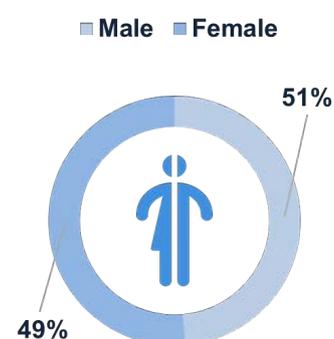
Approximately 35 per cent of the current South Sudanese refugee populations are living in 11 official camps in White Nile (9) and East Darfur (2) with additional numbers living in camp-like settlements adjacent to host communities. An estimated 113,000 refugees live in the open areas in Khartoum. Despite renewed access to the population since December 2017, their situation remains dire with high humanitarian needs. Many refugee communities have lived for decades in these areas, some of whom may be eligible to Sudanese nationality under the country's Nationality Act 1994 (amended in 2011 and 2018). They have demonstrated considerable resilience in the face of the lack of protection and humanitarian assistance over years

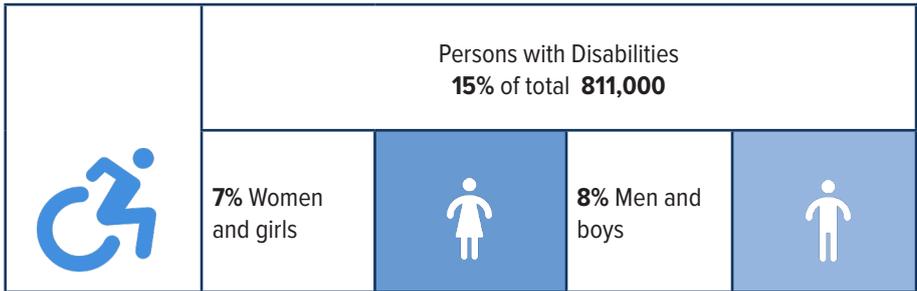
Beneficiary Population

	Refugee Population as of end of 2021	Projected Refugee Population as of end of 2022
Assisted Refugee Population		
Sudan	803,634	811,000
TOTAL	803,634	811,000

Assisted Host Population		
Sudan	193,000	195,320
TOTAL	193,000	195,320

Disaggregated Data of Projected Assisted Refugee Population			
Age group	% of total 811,000	Female % of total 811,000	Male % of total 811,000
00-04 years	10%	5%	5%
05-11 years	26%	13%	13%
12-17 years	16%	8%	8%
18-24 years	13%	7%	7%
25-49 years	25%	11%	14%
50-59 years	4%	2%	2%
60-69 years	5%	2%	2%
70-79 years	0%	0%	0%
80+	0.51%	0.26%	0.25%
Total	100%	49%	51%





Needs Analysis

Due to the high numbers of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees in 2021, the refugee camps are overcrowded, and service provision is overstretched. Other South Sudanese refugees live in urban areas, often in state capitals including Kosti, White Nile and Khartoum. Many out-of-camp settlements are located in remote areas, where resources, infrastructure and basic services are extremely limited. Sudan’s rainy season (June to September) makes access in many areas extremely difficult, with many camp and out-of-camp areas completely inaccessible for weeks and months at a time. During the rainy season of 2021, the refugee camps in White Nile were severely affected by floods and refugees had to be relocated.

The 2020-2021 Participatory Assessment for refugee communities across Sudan explored the theme of safety. Findings indicate that refugees are concerned about gender-based violence (GBV) in their communities and there remain significant gaps in survivors’ access to timely health and other GBV support services. These risks are increased by inadequate lighting in camps/settlements, limited safe access to energy and water that require women and girls to travel long distances to collect firewood and fetch water, and lack of adequate gender-segregated latrines and site planning. These elements are exacerbated by social structures that accept levels of violence against women and accommodate perpetrators. Limited livelihoods opportunities and the continued deteriorating economic situation, as well as the COVID-19 pandemic further undermine the safety and well-being of refugee women, men, girls and boys. Through lack of safe and reliable economic access, women take on income generating activities that can expose them to greater harm including illicit alcohol brewing. Publicly acknowledging a GBV incident will usually impact negatively on the survivor within their family and community, posing an even greater protection challenge. Accountability is rare and impunity continues, reinforcing the barriers to accessing legal recourse, and adds weight to traditional justice mechanisms as a mechanism of reparation, regardless of the wishes of the survivor.

The findings of the BANVA indicate that most refugees in Sudan suffer from moderate to high vulnerabilities regarding basic needs and experience greater vulnerability than their host communities. In Kassala, White Nile, and West Kordofan, however, refugees and host communities exhibit similar levels of vulnerability. Compared to host communities, refugees have higher levels of unemployment (21%) and a larger proportion of people without any education (49%). 55 per cent have a monthly income of \$45 or less. Refugees living in camps or camp-like settings tend to have higher levels of vulnerability compared to those in urban areas.

Some 53 per cent of the South Sudanese registered refugee population in Sudan are under 18 years old and a significant number are unaccompanied and separated children (UASCs). Vulnerabilities of children have been further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Children – and in particular UASCs (many of whom require family reunification support, alternative care arrangements and assistance) – remain at heightened risk of exploitation, neglect and abuse. Limited livelihood opportunities coupled with high levels of poverty are also a cause for the large number of out-of-school refugee children, with about 67 per cent of primary-school aged refugee children remaining out-of-school. As a result, many children are exposed to child labour, child marriage and onward movement, including smuggling and trafficking. Effective identification, assessment and targeted support for children at risk remains a challenge and is further compounded by the lack of specialized child protection services, particularly in remote areas.

Most refugee-hosting communities are in remote and underdeveloped parts of the country, with high levels of poverty, poor infrastructure and limited basic services. The response is further challenged by Sudan's ongoing economic and political crisis. Health centres, water systems and schools, particularly those being shared with refugees in out-of-camp locations, need strengthening or expansion in order to support community resilience and peaceful coexistence. To this end, there is also a need to strengthen livelihoods opportunities for host communities alongside refugees, and interventions are needed to prevent or reverse environmental degradation linked to refugee sites.



South Sudanese refugees try to repair their hut in flooded waters from the White Nile at a refugee camp which was inundated after heavy rain near in al-Qanaa in southern Sudan ©ASHRAF SHAZLY/AFP via Getty Images

Response Strategy and Priorities

The refugee response strategy in 2022 will focus on achieving the following three objectives:

1. Strengthen the protection environment for refugees;
2. Enable access to timely protection and lifesaving assistance;
3. Provide equitable access to basic services and strengthen opportunities for resilience and self-reliance, while finding lasting solutions for refugees.

This includes continued support to strengthen Sudan's protection environment and enhancing access to civil, social and economic rights of South Sudanese refugees. This in turn will contribute to the implementation of the nine pledges made by the Government of Sudan at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum. Important areas of focus will be support to livelihoods and promotion of economic inclusion; integrating refugees into national and local systems of service provision; increased focus on sustainable energy and environment; and moving towards more durable infrastructure and sustainability of interventions. RRP partners are also active participants in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Sudan, which features development activities across sectors such as social services, governance, community mobilization among others. RRP 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.

Protection against Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA) will continue to be prioritized across all sectoral interventions and within the programming of partners, in line with the IASC Plan for accelerating PSEA and in synergy with Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP). Through the RCM structures in place, and in coordination with the Sudan PSEA Network the following interventions are planned:

- Sensitizing refugee and host communities;
- Strengthen PSEA coordination structures and PSEA training of staff across areas of operation, in particular national staff as frontline responders, government counterparts and partners;
- Update SEA risk assessments and implement work plans
- Strengthen Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms at the inter-agency level in the targeted communities, ensuring that they are accessible, confidential, and well understood with a view to improve programming, understand community perceptions, promote beneficiary empowerment and assist in detecting eventual misconduct.

In addition to meeting humanitarian lifesaving needs for new arrivals at reception points and camps, a multi-sectoral approach is required to address refugees' protection and assistance needs through long-term interventions, focusing on self-reliance and well-being. At the same time, it is also key to widen and uphold refugees' rights by aligning Sudanese national legislation and practices with the 1951 Refugee Convention. The inclusion of refugees in the national development programmes and access to local infrastructures, as well as the strengthening of safe access to education, health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WaSH) conditions are critical to ensure the capacity of local service systems to absorb and respond to the increasing needs of refugee and host communities. This will also enhance social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between communities.

Effective livelihood support to refugees in Sudan continues to be hampered by the economic downturn, movement restrictions and access to work permits, as well as the large informal economy that is not fully regulated or protected by the Government of Sudan. Despite these challenges, RRP partners will develop innovative interventions to increase refugees' self-reliance and resilience by promoting economic inclusion, employability and income generation opportunities, while moving towards more durable infrastructure and sustainable interventions. Assistance will focus on agriculture and extension services, as well as capacity development to increase employability. By investing in refugees' self-reliance, local markets will be supported through increased economic activities. This is in line with the Government of Sudan's commitments at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum which aims to enhance the integration of refugees into national education and health systems, support self-reliance of refugees, as well as facilitate work and freedom of movement for refugees.

Partnership and Coordination

In close coordination with the Government of Sudan at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR coordinates the response for South Sudanese refugees with the Government of Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees. In addition, the refugee response will actively seek linkages to development programmes in partnership with the World Bank Group, UN agencies and other development actors.

The Refugee Coordination Model is implemented in Sudan. At federal level, the Refugee Consultation Forum is the main forum for refugee coordination, under UNHCR's leadership and in support of the Government's efforts. The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) includes a technical advisory group for the Protection sector and a Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) formed by representatives of international and national NGOs and UN agencies to provide strategic direction. Refugee Working Groups have been established at field level in all states hosting South Sudanese refugees. The response to South Sudanese refugees in Sudan includes 7 UN, 17 INGOs, 7 national NGOs and government partners. The engagement with refugee-led organizations will also be strengthened. The RCF collects quarterly reports on partner achievements through Activity Info. Efforts are ongoing to register all South Sudanese refugees particularly in Khartoum and White Nile. In the context of the 2022 refugee response the RCF will increase its efforts to include host communities in the response to reduce social tension.

Out of 40 partners of the 2022 Country Refugee Response Plan (CRRP) 31 partners have appealed to assist the South Sudanese refugee population in support of the Government. The Sudan CRRP contains a chapter on the South Sudanese refugee population, which outlines the collective response of humanitarian and development agencies in 2022. Over 2021 Sudan has maintained its open-door policy for arriving refugees and asylum-seekers. The South Sudanese response is guided by the GoS pledges during the GRF and aligned with the strategic direction of the 2022 CRRP. The CRRP is also reflected in the Refugee Chapter of the 2022 Sudan HRP, which includes all refugee populations in Sudan.

2021 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTENERS IN SUDAN

- ADRA
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- Almanar
- ARC/Alight
- BPWO
- CARE International
- Concern Worldwide (CWW)
- COOPI
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Global Aid Hand
- Hope and Homes for Children Organization
- Islamic Relief Worldwide
- IOM
- Medair
- Mercy Corps
- Mutawinat
- NADA
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Plan International (PI)
- Relief International
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Peace Organization
- Welthungerhilfe
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Vision International (WVI)
- ZOA



A South Sudanese refugee woman cooks on her new ethanol stove outside her compound in White Nile state, Sudan.

© UNHCR/Vanessa Zoladan

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES USE ETHANOL STOVES IN SUDAN

In Sudan, years of mechanized agriculture has led to deforestation and the removal of ground cover in White Nile State which is home to more than 270,000 South Sudanese refugees. RRP partners developed a pilot project to help refugee families switch to clean-burning ethanol as a cooking fuel. In addition to improving access to clean energy, the project aims to improve waste management and encourage reforestation. Use of the locally produced by-product of the sugar refining process is having an immediate impact on the lives of refugees, starting with improved safety and reducing the risk of GBV, as there is less need for refugee women and girls to go out to collect firewood in insecure environments. The initiative has also contributed to peaceful coexistence of refugees with their host communities, as it prevents conflicts with local people who also depend on the increasingly scarce resource for cooking and to make shelters. The switch to ethanol also brings other benefits: it reduces the risk of accidental fires in flimsy shelters built from wood and plastic; it cooks faster than firewood and cuts particle air pollution in the home.

The pilot project has provided 800 refugee families and 200 families from the host community with stoves and ethanol, and more are on the way. The pilot project underway in Sudan is in line with a wider goal to bring clean energy solutions to all refugee settings by 2030 and contributes to the [Clean Energy Challenge](#) to boost refugees' resilience, provide light to refugee children to study at night, and support businesses and connectivity.

Planned Response for 2022

Protection

- The protection response will focus on supporting the Government of Sudan (GoS) in the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and the solutions-oriented approach through alignment of the relevant national legislation with the international refugee and human rights law and inclusion of refugees in national systems, that will result in enhanced opportunities for local integration, as well as improved protection services for refugees and asylum-seekers, while continuing to pursue other durable solutions. The protection response will prioritize the following objectives:

- 1. Enhance advocacy and technical support for policy and legislative framework to support local integration as per the GRF pledge;
 2. Improve access to individual registration and documentation;
 3. Improve access to information, counselling, and legal aid;
 4. Strengthen community-based protection networks;
 5. Enhance GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response;
 6. Improve child protection case management with prioritization of UASCs;
 7. Expand access to durable solutions, such as voluntary repatriation when feasible, as well as resettlement and complementary legal pathways opportunities.

GBV

- GBV prevention, mitigation and response programming will focus on expanding awareness raising with communities of concern to prevent GBV, while also ensuring greater inclusion of men and boys. GBV mainstreaming will be scaled up across sectors through capacity building and dedicated interventions to mitigate risks that expose persons of concern to GBV.
- Partners will strengthen:
 - » Understanding of GBV guiding principles
 - » Referral pathways
 - » Women’s empowerment programming including self-reliance opportunities

GBV (contd.)

- » Capacity building will target service providers to enhance survivors' access to multi-sectoral assistance and quality care.
- » Data collection and information management on GBV in line with best practices and standards

Child Protection

- The child protection response will focus on improving access to birth registration, optimizing case management systems and best interest procedures to support the effective identification of children at risk, including strengthening appropriate alternative care arrangements for UASCs, family tracing and reunification, and establishing mechanisms to bolster the prevention and response to abuse, neglect, violence, and exploitation. In addition, community-based child protection networks will be strengthened to support the identification of vulnerable children, information dissemination and the development and uptake of community-level responses to child protection issues. Linkages between child protection, GBV and education sub-sectors will also be built up through coordination and collaboration. Youth-led initiatives and targeted programmes will also be prioritized with the aim of building capacity and resilience and fostering their participation in their communities.

Education

- The overarching objective is to support the GoS to achieve its GRF pledge to integrate refugees into national education systems in a gradual manner and ensure that all refugees and other Persons of Concern to UNHCR in Sudan have access to quality elementary, secondary, and tertiary education.
- The key objectives are:
 - » Refugees are mainstreamed into the national education system and have access to quality education.
 - » The capacity of teachers and other education personnel on COVID-19 protocols and prevention measures, including WASH infrastructure is improved.
- Partners will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Education, both at the Federal and State levels to ensure quality education for all refugees and integration into public systems. For refugee children scattered within host communities, UNICEF will take the leading role in coordinating with partners on community-based assistance to increase the enrolment of refugee children in host community schools.

Education (contd.)

- Partners will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Education, both at the Federal and State levels to ensure quality education for all refugees and integration into public systems. For refugee children scattered within host communities, UNICEF will take the leading role in coordinating with partners on community-based assistance to increase the enrolment of refugee children in host community schools.
- In camp situations, partners will continue to focus on primary and secondary school education while seeking opportunities to ensure sustainability of education services by introducing user fees and community involvement wherever possible. Focus on school drop-out rates and ensuring girls' access to education will also be a priority.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasised the need for handwashing stations at schools for COVID-19 prevention and to increase overall hygiene at schools, including gender appropriate facilities. CRRP partners will work in coordination with the FMoE and SMOE to increase the availability of handwashing stations at schools

Food security and Livelihoods

- The Sudan food security and livelihoods response will aim to ensure that South Sudanese refugees who are in need of food assistance and livelihoods support will receive assistance to mitigate negative coping mechanisms. The response strategy for the food security and livelihoods sector will focus on two objectives:
 1. Provide timely food support, in-kind or through cash, to food-insecure refugees in new and protracted situations.
 2. Enhance the self-reliance of refugees by promoting activities targeting households and individuals through conditional seasonal programmes linked to livelihoods and asset creation.
- The first objective aims to ensure food assistance to vulnerable refugees, including new arrivals, children and pregnant and lactating women.
- In 2021, 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 have to be assessed before transitioning to cash-based interventions.

Food security and Livelihoods (contd.)

- As refugees in Sudan continue to face challenges to access work permits, support to refugees in this respect remains a key priority. Livelihood interventions 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 provides refugee farmers with technical advice and inputs to support their agricultural production. Farming interventions will incorporate climate considerations and promote farming techniques that minimize impact on the environment.

Health and Nutrition

- The strategy intends to scale-up health and nutrition service provision to both refugees and host communities. Camp-based assistance will include direct support to health facilities and services inside the camp, as well as the provision of nutrition services, while out-of-camp support will focus on strengthening local health infrastructure and services to improve coverage and quality of service delivery. In line with GRF pledges, efforts will also support gradual integration of refugees into national health systems, including through enhancing access to public health services, providing capacity building, and supporting standardization and harmonization of health packages to align with MOH policies. In 2022, the refugee health and nutrition sector will focus on the following objectives:
 1. Comprehensive essential life-saving primary, secondary and tertiary health care services are provided to refugees.
 2. Health services for refugees are integrated in the national health system in a gradual manner.
 3. Nutrition prevention and treatment services, as well as geographic coverage of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services in prioritized states and localities are scaled up.
- The overall objective of the health interventions is to ensure refugees have access to essential life-saving health care services through the implementation of a basic package of primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare services. This will include treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases, treatment of injuries, provision of reproductive healthcare services and mental health and psychosocial support.

Health and Nutrition (contd.)

- The overall objective of the nutrition interventions is to improve the nutritional well-being of refugees and host communities. Comprehensive and integrated nutrition, health, and food security interventions are needed to attain such a result. Regular and timely nutritional screening to ensure early detection of active cases will be promoted and implemented at entry points, reception centres and camps/settlements. Treatment options for acute malnutrition will be available through services provided in refugee camps or through the national system. Treatment of acute malnutrition in refugee situations will be managed using the principles of community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM), as per the national CMAM treatment guideline and protocols.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI)

- For the 2022 CRRP, the Shelter and NFI sector will focus on the following objectives:
 1. Enable refugees and asylum-seekers to access adequate shelter solutions that provide protection, safety, security and space to live in a dignified manner.
 2. Provide life-saving CRIs for refugees and asylum-seekers.
- The response will focus on providing timely emergency shelters and core relief items to newly displaced refugees and asylum-seekers, while at the same time supporting the existing caseload with shelter maintenance and upgrade, as well as NFI replenishment through in-kind or conditional cash assistance. Priority will be given to ensuring durable shelter solutions for refugees in protracted displacement, as well as promoting an area-based response with closer linkages between shelter and site planning interventions together with other sectors, to support access to essential services as well as decongest overpopulated and at-risk areas and thereby develop a safe and dignified living environment. Furthermore, settlement interventions will focus on improved infrastructure, site development works and better flood preparedness to increase the resilience of at-risk populations, while at the same time strengthening community-based response mechanisms.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) (contd.)

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- In terms of the NFI response, the standard kit consists of plastic sheeting, blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, mosquito nets, a solar lamp and the kitchen set. Larger households (more than 5 people) are provided with additional items to meet their needs. On-site distribution monitoring and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) are in place to measure the effectiveness and appropriateness of NFI interventions, as well as identify possible associated protection risks to be able to adjust the response accordingly.

Energy and Environment

- The Energy and Environment Response strategy for 2022 includes the provision of clean cooking fuel and energy efficient stoves and reforestation and afforestation to protect the refugees and the environment. The energy and environment sector will focus on the following objectives:
 1. Improve access to clean and sustainable energy sources.
 2. Increase sustainable firewood supply and environmental conservation through afforestation & reforestations.
 3. Increase awareness raising on energy & environment conservation among refugees and other stakeholders.

WASH

- The overall objective of WASH is to provide uninterrupted safe and adequate water supply, sanitation and adequate hygiene support to refugees, surrounding host communities and other persons of concern. For 2022, the WASH sector focuses on the following three objectives:
 - » Refugees and affected host communities have improved access to safe and sufficient water supply.
 - » Access to safe, dignified and segregated sanitation facilities is improved.
 - » Hygiene promotion services are improved.
- To ensure improved and sustained access to safe and sufficient water supply, CRRP partners will focus on continued operation, rehabilitation and maintenance of existing systems, as well as construction of new water supply systems. Solarisation of existing and new water pumping systems will be prioritised across all areas to improve sustainability and reduce negative environmental impact. In line with environmental protection, ground water quality monitoring will be done at all boreholes and water level trends will be analysed. Rehabilitation and construction of new hafirs will be prioritised in areas with underground water scarcity, especially in South Kordofan and Dimsu locality of South Darfur. To promote peaceful co-existence, provision of water will also be extended to host communities sharing the same resources with refugees.
- For sanitation and waste disposal and management, support for the construction and rehabilitation of household latrines will be prioritised. Family household shared latrines will be constructed where there is limited space. Communities will be consulted and included in the planning and construction of new latrines. For communal latrines, cleaning modalities will be discussed with the beneficiaries who are expected to clean their latrines.
- Timely and consistent soap provision together with hygiene promotion sessions remain important to promote sound personal hygiene practices, such as hand washing especially in the fight against infectious diseases such as waterborne diseases and the COVID-19 virus. In addition to soap provision, timely and consistent provision of menstrual hygiene management items will be affected for women and girls of reproductive age.

Small businesses empowering refugee women in Sudan



Rubecca Nyariaka, 36, is now happy to run a tea stall inside a refugee settlement in Kharsana, West Kordofan. The earning from selling tea helps her in her family's earnings to provide basic services. Rubecca is a South Sudanese refugee living with her family in Kharasana since 2019.

Prospect Partnership Project to fund Education in Sudan



These children were listening in and part of the crowd that had gathered from both the South Sudanese Refugee and Host community during a visit from the Dutch embassy for the prospects fund. The prospects fund is being implemented in East Darfur alongside ILO and UNICEF focusing on 4 pillars - education, employment, protection/inclusion and lastly new ways of working together. It was a 5 day visit from October 17-22 focused on Ed Daein and Assalaya and especially Al Nimir refugee camp.

By Organization and Sector

Organization	Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Education	Shelter and NFIs	Energy and Environment	WASH	Total
NCA	52,000		184,644			58,500			154,091	449,235
NRC	1,450,000	750,000				2,000,000			2,500,000	6,700,000
PI	472,000	812,000	900,000			500,000	300,000	450,000	600,000	4,034,000
RI			1,442,138						987,514	2,429,652
UN-IOM			245,000				2,900,000		4,725,000	7,870,000
UN-UNDP		8,568,000						408,248		8,976,248
UN-UNFPA	2,022,444		5,560,354							7,582,798
UN-UNHCR	68,014,113	2,031,420	8,002,334			5,804,070	16,050,019	4,219,925	6,817,338	110,939,219
UN-UNICEF	1,640,212		4,284,001			6,345,167			1,896,240	14,165,620
UN-WFP		72,604,551	3,262,888							75,867,439
UN-WHO			5,650,000						2,000,000	7,650,000
UPO	208,000	95,000				150,000	180,000		185,000	818,000
WHH		139,300	100,300				500,000	137,300	183,301	1,060,201
WVI	1,037,200	3,225,000	156,400			222,000			20,090	4,660,690
ZOA						504,500				504,500
GRAND TOTAL	81,501,759	1,920,971	38,281,764			20,213,537	22,067,019	5,606,473	26,331,637	285,923,160

***Breakdown of Protection requirements**

ORGANIZATION	Protection	GBV	Child Protection	Total Protection (incl. GBV and CP)
ADRA	469,000	10,000	10,000	489,000
AMVO	675,000			675,000
ARC/Alight	1,500,000	100,000		1,600,000
BPWO		18,000		18,000
CARE		36,000		36,000
DRC	500,000	500,000		1,000,000
GAH	331,370		627,870	959,240
IRW	200,000			200,000
MC	100,000	150,000		250,000
Mutawinat	600,000	300,000		900,000
NADA	106,750	175,300	196,500	478,550
NCA		52,000		52,000
NRC	1,450,000			1,450,000
PI		72,000	400,000	472,000
UN-UNFPA		2,022,444		x 2,022,444
UN-UHCR	61,144,543	1,632,349	5,237,221	68,014,113
UN-UNICEF		164,635	1,475,577	1,640,212
UPO	58,000	60,000	90,000	208,000
WVI	490,700		546,500	1,037,200
	67,625,363	5,292,728	8,583,668	81,501,759

By Sector

PROTECTION	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	81,501,759
Education	20,213,537
Energy and Environment	5,606,473
Food Security	91,920,971
Health and Nutrition	38,281,764
Shelter and NFIs	22,067,019
WASH	26,331,637
TOTAL	285,923,160

***Breakdown of Protection requirements**

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Protection	67,625,363
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Child Protection	8,583,668
TOTAL	81,501,759



South Sudanese children line up for school assembly at a school in Al Nimir camp in East Darfur. ©UNHCR

UGANDA

2022 PLANNED RESPONSE

888,000

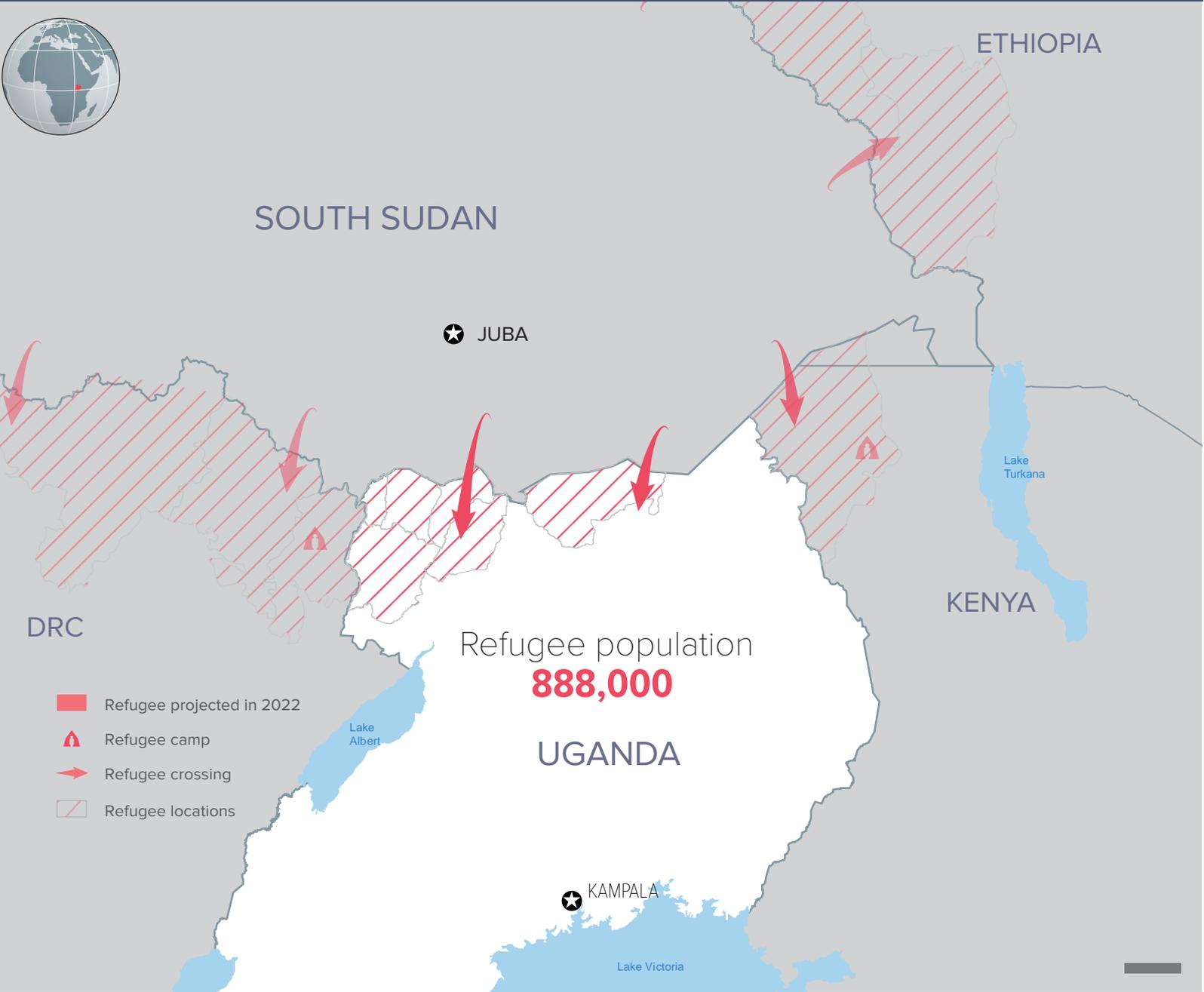
PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION BY 2022

US\$ 491.2 M

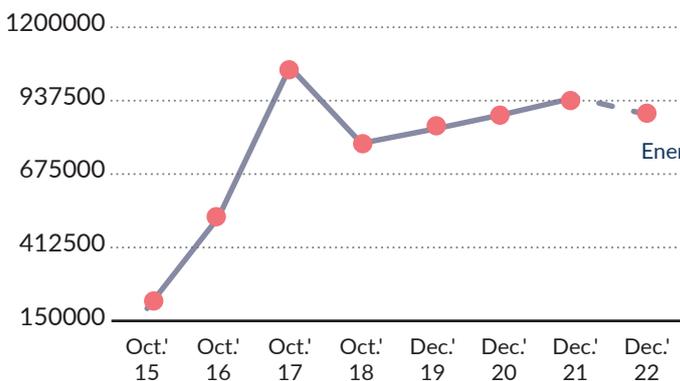
REQUIREMENTS 2022

64

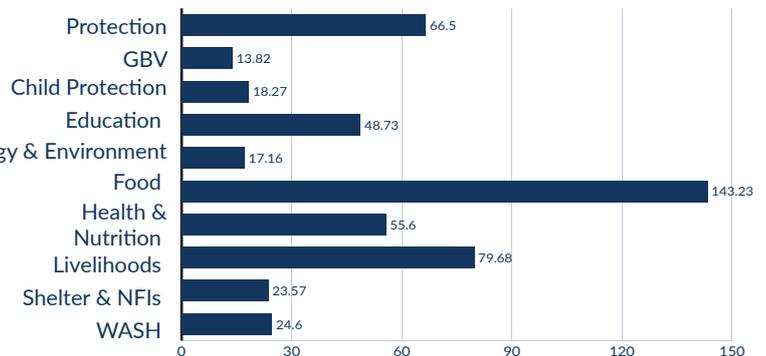
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN
2022



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2022



2022 Requirements | in millions US\$



Background

Uganda continues to be Africa's largest refugee hosting country with more than 1.5 million refugees. About 94 per cent of refugees live in settlements alongside local communities, in areas which are among the poorest and most underdeveloped in the country. The presence of refugees has exacerbated underlying development challenges and shortcomings in these regions. 6 per cent of the refugee population lives in Kampala where assistance is limited. Despite the border closures due to COVID-19, asylum-seekers continued to arrive in Uganda, including from South Sudan. As of 31 December 2021, Uganda is home to some 950,000 refugees from South Sudan.

Refugee influxes from South Sudan are likely to continue throughout 2022. The RRP projects some 20,000 new arrivals to Uganda, bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees hosted in the country to about 888,000 by the end of 2022. These figures also factor in about 50,000 returns to South Sudan and population growth over the same period. Host populations in refugee hosting sub counties are estimated to increase from 2,509,400 in 2021 to 2,581,900 at the end of 2022.

Uganda has a progressive refugee policy anchored in the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations. This legal framework allows refugees freedom of movement, the rights to work, establish a business, own property, and access national services, including primary and secondary education and health care. Uganda has long been a global leader in its approach to peaceful co-existence and local settlement of refugees with the host communities.

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), Uganda places a strong focus on self-reliance of refugees and host communities and strengthening local service delivery for both. Refugees and host communities use the same health centers, and the children attend the same schools. In dedicated refugee settlements, refugees are provided with plots of land for housing and cultivation and can settle alongside their host communities.

During the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019 in Geneva, the Government of Uganda pledged to maintain its open-door policy; to promote access, quality and inclusiveness of the national education and health systems; sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems; inclusion of refugees into national development plans and national statistical systems; and to ensure the integrity of the asylum system.

In order to align the humanitarian response with government sector priorities and policies, the Government of Uganda has developed comprehensive refugee response plans, including the Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP), the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (HSIRRP), the Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan (WESRRP), the Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP) and the Sustainable Energy Response Plan (SERP).

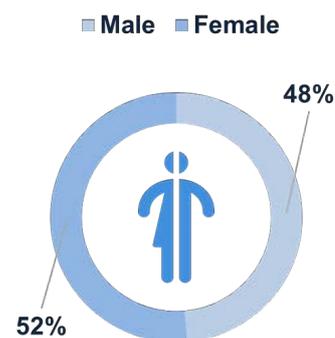
In Uganda, RRP partners aim at developing a sustainable refugee response, allowing refugees to access national services pursuant to Ugandan law, whilst ensuring that the national social service systems are supported to absorb the refugees. As such, this approach contributes to shared government and RRP partners' commitments to achieve the goals of the GCR and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), alongside interventions carried out by government institutions within the framework of the National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2024/25), which provides for inclusion of refugees in development planning and in statistics.

Beneficiary Population

	Refugee Population as of end of 2021	Projected Refugee Population as of end of 2022
Assisted Refugee Population		
Uganda	948,695	888,000
TOTAL	948,695	888,000

Assisted Host Population		
Uganda	1,021,600	1,506,000
TOTAL	1,021,600	1,506,000

Disaggregated Data of Projected Assisted Refugee Population			
Age group	% of total 888,000	Female % of total 888,000	Male % of total 888,000
00-04 years	13%	7%	7%
05-11 years	28%	14%	14%
12-17 years	20%	10%	10%
18-24 years	16%	8%	8%
25-49 years	19%	12%	7%
50-59 years	2%	1%	1%
60-69 years	2%	1.0%	0.5%
70-79 years	1%	0.7%	0.3%
80+	0.42%	0.3%	0.1%
Total	100%	52%	48%



	Persons with Disabilities 15% of total 888,000		
	6% Women and girls 	6% Men and boys 	

Needs Analysis

Despite Uganda's favorable protection environment, refugees are faced with significant protection challenges due to the magnitude of forced displacement and growing vulnerabilities, compounded by diminishing resources and strained essential social services in refugee-hosting districts. Food ration cuts and COVID-19 measures have posed additional challenges for refugees in terms of their livelihoods and food security.

91 per cent of refugees are considered highly economically vulnerable. Overall, economic vulnerability is more evident among refugees given that Ugandan nationals have better access to productive resources, such as land for agriculture. In addition, the host communities generally have better levels of education and networks that provide access to both formal and informal job opportunities. The COVID-19 pandemic has reduced already limited livelihoods opportunities, leading to increased poverty with refugees having been disproportionately affected. Refugees also face increasingly high levels of food insecurity, which further deteriorated as a result of the reduction in food rations to 60 per cent in 2021 due to funding shortfalls. The 60 per cent ration is only able to cover 37 per cent of the food minimum expenditure basket. Negative coping strategies used were borrowing or begging for food, reduced use of to healthcare, withdrawing children from school, child labor and forced/early marriage. Disputes on how rations should be managed have



NGO Transcultural Psychosocial Organization holds a counselling session with a group of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda's Bidibidi settlement in November 2019. ©UNHCR/Rocco Nuri

contributed to increased exposure of women and girls to physical and psychological abuse. The 2020/2021 Uganda Refugee High Frequency Phone Survey indicated that 38 per cent of South Sudanese refugee households had insufficient drinking water.

The extended periods of school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in learning loss and reversal of educational gains previously made.¹ Despite efforts to compensate with distance learning, many refugee children were not able to access education through radio due to low access and network coverage. Certain challenges were unique to girls, such as GBV, teenage pregnancy and child marriage during the closure period. The 2020/2021 Uganda Refugee High Frequency Phone Survey revealed that 37 per cent of South Sudanese refugee households were unable to have their children engage in any education or learning activities during the school closure.

Unemployment, poverty and school closures drive protection risks for both host community and refugee households, particularly for women, girls, and persons with specific needs. Reported harmful coping strategies used were borrowing or begging for food, reduced use of healthcare, withdrawing children from school, child labor, transactional sex and forced/child marriage. Disputes on how rations should be managed have contributed to increased exposure of women and girls to physical and psychological abuse.

Closure of the borders, suspension of registration due to COVID-19 and restriction on movement affected access to asylum. Levels of birth registration amongst newborn refugees remained low due to the limited capacity of national registration authorities, long distances families need to travel to register, and lack of awareness of its importance. The absence of a defined child protection system in Uganda, constrained resources and limited capacities have inhibited the access of refugee children to government child protection services including birth registration, social work and welfare services. The very high number of unaccompanied or separated refugee children and others at risk compounds the situation.²

Women and older persons have reported particularly high depression rates. Incidence of depression was reported extremely high at 71 per cent among refugee respondents in the West Nile.³ The rate of depression amongst refugees in 2021 is reportedly 10 times higher than Ugandans. The rate of South Sudanese refugees (69%) who reported suffering from depression was also considerably higher than for other refugee populations (54% on average).⁴

There has also been a high incidence of suicide (attempted and completed) arising from the psychological distress that children experience, and the overall rise in attempted suicides observed in settlements demonstrates that this situation is not improving. Mental health conditions are often left untreated due to the inadequacy of health staff to identify these conditions.

¹ *The school closure due to the COVID-19 pandemic in Uganda was the longest anywhere in the world. Schools only reopened on 11 January 2022.*

² *The official population statistics from August 2021 categorized 8,160 South Sudanese refugee children as being at risk and 35,499 were unaccompanied or separated out of more than 56,000 in total.*

³ *Female-headed households, larger households, such as those with seven or more members, households with school-aged children between 6-18 years old, households with three or more children aged 2-5 years old, those with four or more female members, and those with a higher dependency ratio were all found more likely to be highly economically vulnerable.*

⁴ *For further details please refer to the results from the 2020/2021 the Uganda Refugee High Frequency Phone Survey and the World Bank dashboard with a selection of indicators on the economic and social impacts of COVID-19, broken down by nationality.*

Severe underfunding compromised the quality of child protection and education, and the capacity to fully provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) as well as implementation of quality prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) programming. RRP partners continued to face enormous challenges in stabilizing existing programmes and meeting the respective minimum standards of service provision, let alone investing in long-term and more sustainable interventions with only 32 per cent of funding received for the South Sudan situation at country level in 2021.

Ensuring safe access to basic services, including health, nutrition, WASH, shelter and minimizing environmental degradation was challenging mainly because of resource constraints given the scale of the refugee and host community population. Critical unmet needs comprised support to health service delivery, investment in infrastructure improvement and development, provision of domestic energy and overall environment conservation efforts. Despite investments for self-reliance by humanitarian and development actors, more needs to be done.

Response Strategy and Priorities

The Uganda 2022-2023 Refugee Response Plan serves as the joint strategy setting, needs assessment and resource mobilization tool for all RRP partners. It focuses on humanitarian assistance to refugees and host communities, and seeks to expand investments, partnerships, and delivery models towards longer-term development strategies. The vision of the Uganda RRP is a coordinated, accountable, and sustainable refugee response for socio-economic transformation of refugee and host communities. This vision will be guided by the following impact statements:

1. Uganda's asylum space is maintained and unhindered; access to territory is preserved; and international protection standards are adhered to;
2. Life-saving humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met, with attention to any specific needs such as GBV and CP;
3. All Persons of Concern 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;
4. All Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts live peacefully with each other, and progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities; and
5. 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 access to livelihood activities, in particular in sustainable agriculture and whenever possible through joint ventures of host and refugee communities to promote social cohesion; increase the focus on environment-related initiatives, notably tree planting and reforestation; ensure quality education by developing an adequate infrastructure and a double-shift system wherever required; continue to integrate basic services to 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 refugee influx; promote investments by development actors in refugee-hosting district; continue to support strong coordination with/between OPM and line ministries, notably Local Government; and ensure all activities benefit the most vulnerable and uphold their dignity, through targeted assistance, including cash-based interventions, and through improved outreach

activities, in particular 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 legal and physical protection needs of South Sudanese refugees, with a particular emphasis on children, women, youth through age, gender and diversity-sensitive approach.

Support for PSNs, GBV, AAP, Peaceful Co-existence, CP and MHPSS is mainstreamed into the objectives and response across the sectors. To realize the vision of a response that is coordinated, accountable and sustainable, 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.

Response Monitoring and Evaluation

Reinforced and objective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is critical to improving effectiveness and accountability. All sector log frames have been technically reviewed and revisions have been made based on sector strategies, to strengthen results logic, indicators, and measurement methodologies.

Effort has been made to provide clarity on impact measurement and on the causal linkages from sector outcomes to impact. These causal relationships are detailed in each sector strategy and will guide assessments of the overall response by partners.

New activities have been incorporated in sector log frames to capture the response's accountability to affected populations, to assess the level of engagement of beneficiaries in the response, response to PSN and Mental Health (MHPSS) as well as peaceful coexistence.

Monitoring and evaluation are managed at the sector level. Individual appealing/ implementing partners are responsible for reporting progress and resources against sector strategies and corresponding results frameworks, using ActivityInfo. Sector leads are responsible for reviewing and preparing periodic monitoring and progress reports jointly with their working groups. At the inter-sector level, the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) is responsible for monitoring progress against impact statements. The Assessment Technical Working Group facilitates jointly conducted assessments, harmonized and streamlined data being collected by partners, and provides technical support to actors working in Uganda to ensure appropriate and efficient assessments are carried out.

Partnership and Coordination

The Uganda CRRP is a joint plan between the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR and UN Agencies, international and national partners, which outlines the collective response of humanitarian and development agencies in 2022 and 2023.

The multi-stakeholder and whole-of-society refugee response is coordinated under the leadership of the CRRF Steering Group, which is co-led by the 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. It is responsible for coordinating leadership amongst key line ministries, as well as mobilizing resources from non-traditional actors in the refugee response to support the transition and integration of humanitarian-based services into Uganda's national service delivery system. The CRRF Steering Group includes Government Departments and Agencies, Local Governments, development and humanitarian donors, representatives of UN Agencies, national and international NGOs, the private sector, and international financial institutions. One distinguishing feature of the CRRF Steering Group is the participation of affected communities.

The Refugee Engagement Forum (REF) is a novel national refugee platform that brings together refugee leaders from all settlements and Kampala. This platform represents the refugee voice in Uganda, ensuring that refugees play a central and vital role in the refugee response. The REF is held quarterly before every CRRF Steering Group, which includes two elected members of the REF who represent the refugee voice. This representation ensures that issues and decisions affecting refugees are timely brought directly to the attention of the CRRF Steering Group. Under the umbrella of the CRRF, OPM and UNHCR lead the coordination of refugee interventions. Operational coordination takes place at several levels:

- i. Leadership level: co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), and UNHCR;
- ii. Inter-Agency level (UN and development partner operational focal points, NGO country directors): co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM and MoLG) and UNHCR;
- iii. Inter-Sector Working Group⁵, (Sector Leads, INGO and NNGO focal points);
- iv. Technical sector level: co-led by Government, UN, and NGO partners for each sector;
- v. District/settlement level (Inter-Agency and sector structures): OPM, DLGs, and UNHCR co-chair.

Under the overall leadership of OPM, the role of Line Ministries and district authorities in the coordination of the refugee response will be further strengthened in 2022-2025. The Sector Working Groups have been progressively aligned with Government sector working groups under the National Development Plan (NDP III). The Education, Health, WASH, and Jobs and Livelihoods Sector Working Groups, as well as the Protection, Child Protection, PSN and Rule of Law sub-sectors are co-chaired by Line Ministries. This ensures that interventions for refugees and in refugee-hosting areas are in line with national sector policies and guidelines.

⁵ The Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) at the national level provides a platform for sectors to work together to jointly deliver an effective and efficient response line with objectives and priorities of the Uganda operation and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) for Uganda.

2022 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTENERS IN UGANDA

- Action Against Hunger (ACF)
- Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA)
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- Alight
- Andre Foods International (AFI)
- AVSI
- BfA
- Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)
- Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants (CAFOMI)
- CARE International
- Caritas
- Catholic Relief Services
- CFI
- Community Technology Empowerment Network (CTEN)
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)
- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Doctors with Africa CUAMM
- FIDA/FMU
- Finn Church Aid (FCA)
- Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Food for the Hungry (FH)
- Haileybury Youth Trust
- Health and Rights Initiative Uganda
- HEKS/EPER (SCA)
- Hope Health Action East Africa (HHA)
- Humane Africa Mission(HAM)
- Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services
- Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- Hunger Fighters Uganda
- International Aid Services (IAS)
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
- KadAfrica
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Malteser International
- Medical Teams International (MTI)
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam
- Peace Winds Japan
- Samaritan's Purse (SP)
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- Self Help Africa
- Street Child
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
- Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- UN-WOMEN
- URDMC
- VE
- War Child Canada (WCC)
- War Child Holland (WCH)
- Welthungerhilfe
- Windle International Uganda
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Vision International (WVI)
- ZOA

GBV coordination is a shared responsibility between UNHCR and UNFPA. Their work is governed by the 5-year interagency GBV strategy for Uganda (2021-2025) and has a special relationship with PSEA coordinators across the Uganda response. To strengthen prevention and response to SEA is ongoing, including community outreach and awareness to raise awareness, establishing and strengthening complaint mechanisms, and assessing partner's capacity on PSEA.

Planned Response for 2022

Protection

- As envisioned under the CRRF, ensuring equitable social-economic access and improved basic service delivery for both local communities and refugees remains central to preserving the asylum space. The specific areas of focus for the protection sector will be:
 - **Access to Asylum and Refugee Status Determination**
 - » Ugandan institutions handling RSD need to be directly supported for their staffing, logistics and information management.
 - » Capacities of the government RSD bodies need to be enhanced, and the management of asylum applications (including appeals) strengthened.
 - **Community Participation and AAP**
 - » Meaningful participation of communities, with due attention to age gender and diversity considerations.
 - » Community feedback will be captured to improve the design and adapt programmes; to share accessible, relevant, and timely information with communities; and to ensure that communities are able to influence the decisions that affect their lives at all stages of the programme life cycle.
 - **Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).**
 - » Sector partners will ensure the availability of MHPSS services meeting international minimum standards, support refugees, the host community and humanitarian stakeholders to be able to better identify mental health issues and refer them to MHPSS services and underpin this with robust qualitative and quantitative data to support programming and decision-making by all sectors.

Protection (contd.)

- **Peaceful Co-existence.**
 - » Conflict analysis and mapping, early identification of tensions, and building the capacity of actors in the refugee response to mainstream conflict sensitivity throughout their sector plans and programmes.
 - » Communities will be empowered to prevent and respond to conflict through support to structures of community dialogue, capacity-building of youth and other community members to resolve tensions peacefully, community-led initiatives to address drivers of conflict, and activities to bring together refugee and host communities to enhance social cohesion.

- **Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs).**
 - » The Sector will ensure that quality AGD disaggregated data is continuously collected and analyzed for programming and monitoring purposes;
 - » Barriers to PSNs’ participation and access to services will be systematically identified and addressed;
 - » PSNs and their representatives at community level will be empowered to participate in decision-making processes.

- **Registration.**
 - » New arrivals and births will be registered, and there will be continuous verification (including de-registration of refugees who have died or left Uganda) to ensure that data on refugees remains accurate.
 - » Refugees will be issued with individual protection documentation.

GBV

- The GBV sub-sector will follow a two-part strategy which follows the recently revised Uganda GBV strategy 2021-2025, that is in turn anchored in the global policy for preventing and responding to GBV in refugee operations:
 - » Prevention by addressing root causes including community attitudes and behaviours and mitigating specific identified risks
 - » Response through a robust, quality, specialized and accessible response and case management system including effective referral pathways).

Child Protection

- Prevention by empowering communities to identify and reduce child protection risks, will ensure that children have access to timely and quality protection services including comprehensive case management services, harmonized and adequate alternative care, and community-based and psychosocial interventions.
- Strengthen the national system for child protection in alignment with the Uganda 2020 Child Policy as well as the 2019 Uganda Alternative Care Guidelines.

- To ensure equitable access to quality education for 567,500 children and youth in refugee-hosting areas, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) developed the Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP). In line with the principle of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to “leave no one behind”, the ERP aims to improve learning outcomes for refugee and host community children and adolescents alike. The Refugee Response Plan (RRP) is aligned with the aspirations of the ERP.

The Education Sector has three outcomes:

Education

- Improved Continued, Safe and Equitable Access and Retention to Inclusive Learning and Skills Training Opportunities by:
 - » Providing inclusive education infrastructure.
 - » Addressing barriers to formal and non-formal education.
 - » Providing a safe learning environment.
- Improved Delivery of Quality Education and Skills Training
 - » Increasing teacher supply and adaptability to classroom contexts.
 - » School supervision supported.
 - » Capacity development supported.
- Strengthened systems for effective and resilient service delivery
 - » Community engagement to support sustainability and accountability.
 - » Coordination and management of education services.
 - » Risk informed planning and contingency measures.

Livelihoods and Resilience

- The Livelihood and Resilience sector aims to ensure that all Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts live peacefully with each other, and progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities. The core of the sector is promoting surplus agricultural production as this is by far the most available pathway for income generation, and secondarily on facilitating employment and small enterprise. This strategy directly supports pillars II and III of Uganda’s Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP), which in turn is aligned with the National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2025/26). The strategy further touches on pillar IV of the JLIRP on development of market-driven skills, which together with access to finance, play a supporting function in realizing the two outcome areas of surplus agricultural production and job creation. The Sector has two outcomes:
- POCs in refugee hosting districts will generate sufficient agricultural surplus to attain self-reliance.
 - » Advocate and facilitate access to sufficient farmland and address low production and productivity
 - » Collaboration with OPM and the DLGs will continue to increase access to adequate agricultural land, inputs, and improved production technologies, provide training on good agronomic practices, climate-smart agriculture, and post-harvest handling, promoting sustainable access to improved technologies as well i mproving access to agricultural extension services.
- POCs in refugee-hosting districts and urban areas receive sufficient income from off- and non-farm employment or entrepreneurship to attain self-reliance.
 - » Increase capacity-building efforts to improve business, technical, vocational, and financial management skills of refugee and host communities, to enhance creation and development of micro and small enterprises, while encouraging agricultural product processing and market linkages.
 - » Provide market-driven skills training, encourage private sector investment activity, and facilitate apprenticeships and job-placements to enhance access to decent jobs.
 - » Advocacy and information sharing on refugee rights to work with potential employers, including the private sector.

Food

- The Food Security sector intends to improve access to adequate nutritious food among refugees and asylum seekers in the settlements. The Food Security sector will increasingly contribute to self-reliance of refugee communities by providing humanitarian food assistance in a way that can also contribute to developmental objectives.
- This will be achieved by providing general food assistance and complementary activities to all eligible refugees and asylum seekers based on assessed household needs. The optimal transfer modality and delivery mechanisms will be used (in-kind food and/or cash-based assistance).
- The sector will work with the Livelihoods and Resilience sector to increase market facilitation initiatives, working with refugees, market actors and regulators to influence their behavior, decisions, interaction, and norm towards improved market systems.
- The needs and causes of food and nutrition insecurity across the different settlements will be assessed by food and nutrition security monitoring and evaluation systems.
- Refugee households who have enhanced productive assets (land, skills, knowledge) for food production will also have more access to diversified and nutritious foods. The potential for communities to improve their nutrition will be strengthened by complementary activities such as backyard and kitchen gardening, nutrition education, and food preparation. This will also help to enhance the knowledge of Village Health Teams, mother-care groups, and lead mothers, which will in turn empower communities.
- The Food Security sector will identify and respond to the needs of specific groups such as women, girls, and persons with disabilities.

Health and Nutrition

- The Health and Nutrition sector aims to ensure full integration of comprehensive and quality primary health care services for refugees into national and local government systems. Emphasis will be on health promotion and disease prevention through Village Health Teams and Refugee Welfare Councils, as well as curative, palliative, and rehabilitative health services. This will be done through strengthening the provision of equitable, safe, quality, and sustainable health services in refugee-hosting districts, for new arrivals, long-term refugees, and host communities. Health systems for the host community in refugee hosting areas will also be reinforced. The Health and Nutrition sector strategy is governed by the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan 2019-2024 (HSIRRP), has four main components to reach the outcome of improved healthy and productive lives:
 - » Reduce maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality
 - » Reduce morbidity and mortality and associated with HIV/ TB
 - » Reduce mortality and disability from communicable and non-communicable diseases
 - » Reduce mortality and the lasting impact of undernutrition

Environment, Energy, Settlement and Non-Food Items (NFI)

- The Environment and Energy (E&E) sector together with the Shelter Settlement and Non-Food Items (SSNFI) sector will jointly work towards ensuring that all Persons of Concern (POCs) in refugee hosting districts benefit from a healthy and resilient natural environment, and improved social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and social welfare, provided through national systems where possible. The Sector has four outcomes:
 - POCs access and environment where natural resources are managed through sustainable settlement land use plans.
 - » Settlement plans consider sustainable land management and development
 - » Refugee PSN households assisted with shelter
 - POCs adopt and use affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy
 - » POCs have access to energy efficient technologies and fuels for cooking

Environment, Energy, Settlement and Non-Food Items (NFI) (contd.)

- » Settlements connected to reliable and renewable electricity supply, including efficient street lighting
- Natural resources management and settlement planning integrated across all sectors
 - » Reduction of carbon footprint and enhanced energy efficiency for humanitarian operations
 - » Host and refugee communities have increased capacity to lead sustainable construction activities
- Infrastructure development and rehabilitation
 - » Settlement road network rehabilitated and maintained
 - » Settlement reception facilities rehabilitated, upgraded and maintained

WASH

- The WASH sector aims at ensuring that refugees and hosting populations have improved equitable and sustainable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services.
- With the Water Environment Refugee Response Plan (WERRP) in full implementation, the sector is focusing on the inclusion of WASH service delivery into government-mandated institutions. Ministry of Water and Environment, Catchment Management Committees and DLGs will take the lead role in the planning, design, implementation, coordination, operation, and maintenance of WASH initiatives in respective areas, and improvements in process management and market-driven development approaches will ensure smooth transition from humanitarian partners to more sustainable utilities. DLGs will be supported to set up management structures in line with the revised operations and monitoring framework for rural water services, including implementation of a road map to eliminate open defecation.
- On the delivery side, WASH service improvements are expected at household level and in institutions such as schools and health facilities.
 - » Improvement in coverage and quality of water supply and sanitation infrastructure.

WASH (contd.)

- » Solid waste, including fecal sludge management, is another area that requires investment as there is currently no solid waste and only 3 fecal sludge treatment facilities exist.
- » Increase the capacity of WASH partners to respond to emergencies, including through capacity building and advance planning.
- On the efficiency side, improving cost-effectiveness and monitoring the supply of water and sanitation services remain important.
 - » Life cycle analysis and optimization of existing infrastructure, and adoption of appropriate real-time digital technologies to monitor water systems and geo-referencing of all WASH facilities.
 - » Use of renewable energy for pumping water will be promoted, and augmented catchment protection (mainly at recharge areas) and rehabilitation activities will be incorporated and strengthened as part of catchment management.
 - » Coordination and mainstreaming WASH in other sectors will be enhanced including in health institutions, educational institutions, and communal institutions (markets, religious centres, border points, etc.).
 - » Community engagement in management of facilities and services will be strengthened to improve participation and ownership.

Refugee students in Uganda sit for national exams



© UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi

South Sudanese refugees study at Imvepi secondary school. With 1.4 million refugees – including 885,000 from neighbouring South Sudan – Uganda hosts Africa’s largest refugee population. Imvepi settlement in north-west Uganda is home to over 120,000 refugees. As part of the Above-Standard Visibility project for the European Commission’s Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), UNHCR hired a photographer to document ECHO-funded projects serving refugees during the COVID-19 pandemic. The project highlights the continuation of services – including reception, registration, primary healthcare, mental health support and nutrition.

Education empowers refugees



UNHCR/Yonna Tukundane

It’s 8:00 at Alaba Primary School in Bidibidi settlement and, after reading out the news bulletin at morning assembly, a young South Sudanese refugee – who wants to be a journalist – takes a picture with the camera given to him by his uncle. He is the school journalist. He has a team of three students who he has trained to gather stories. They live in different blocks within zone two, which helps in preparing comprehensive news coverage from across the settlement. After a ceremony to mark World Refugee Day, the South Sudanese refugee delivered a bulletin to the pupils and teachers at Alaba school. The mural behind him was painted by South

Sudanese refugees trained by the Artolution NGO. It signifies the three generations of South Sudan affected by war – children, parents and grandparents. Uganda is home to over 1.3 million refugees, including some 865,000 from neighbouring South Sudan.

2022 Financial Requirements Summary

By Organization & Sector

Organization	Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Education	Shelter and NFIs	Energy and Environment	WASH	Total
ACF	-		900,000	1,900,000					1,400,000	4,200,000
ACTED	-	175,000		175,000				420,000		770,000
AFI	46,018		361,519							407,537
AHA	-		56,703							56,703
Alight	318,492			87,000		36,000	16,133	250,000		707,625
AVSI	950,000	500,000		3,450,000		1,011,217		1,136,056		7,047,273
BfA	207,571			233,143						440,714
BRAC	-			600,000						600,000
CAFOMI	499,200			203,800				194,480	164,300	1,061,780
CARE	1,250,000			350,000				200,000		1,800,000
Caritas	417,333	300,000		401,109			100,000	302,674	251,887	1,773,003
CESVI	-	50,000	50,000	500,000						600,000
CFI	270,000									270,000
CRS	60,000		400,000	250,000		456,000	420,000	200,000	126,000	1,912,000
CTEN	200,000			200,000						400,000
CUAMM	-		300,000							300,000
DCA	10,000							890,000		900,000
DRC	1,145,204			683,488						1,828,692
FCA	-			380,000		3,600,000				3,980,000
FH	-	318,000	320,000	300,000		250,000			220,000	1,408,000
FIDA/FMU	79,671			82,122		150,000				311,793
FRC	-			150,000		450,000				600,000
HADS	160,000			40,000				50,000		250,000
HAM	-			500,000						500,000
HEKS/EPER (SCA)	200,000			500,000					1,500,000	2,200,000
HFU	-			300,000						300,000
HHA	-		464,000							464,000
HI	1,100,000		300,000	100,000		700,000				2,200,000
HIJRA	370,000								100,000	470,000

By Organization and Sector

Organization	Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Education	Shelter and NFIs	Energy and Environment	WASH	Total
HRI	500,000									500,000
HYT	-					54,562				54,562
IAS	-			300,000					150,000	450,000
IRC	3,750,000		3,500,000			1,700,000				8,950,000
JRS	347,993	27,000		207,968		1,567,270	44,685			2,194,916
KadAfrica	-			50,000						50,000
LWF	2,988,976			1,886,593			150,000	157,651	140,000	5,323,220
MI	-			1,200,000				1,200,000	600,000	3,000,000
MTI	-		2,000,000							2,000,000
NRC	600,000			150,000		200,000				950,000
OXFAM	86,767			458,259				173,535	1,854,000	2,572,561
PWJ	423,091								579,914	1,003,005
SCI	1,500,000		350,000	700,000		4,000,000		500,000		7,050,000
SHA	-			1,000,000						1,000,000
SP	-			600,000					250,000	850,000
Street Child	550,000					500,000				1,050,000
TPO	2,000,000									2,000,000
TTR	300,000									300,000
UN-FAO	-	195,000		537,500				825,000		1,557,500
UN-IOM	500,000	-	1,000,000	1,250,000			645,700	750,000	1,950,000	6,095,700
UN-UNDP	-	1,500,000		8,000,000				3,000,000		12,500,000
UN-UNFPA	3,513,853		4,852,463							8,366,316
UN-UNHCR	69,047,519		30,000,654	46,642,628		30,036,268	21,520,177	6,170,860	12,919,484	216,337,589
UN-UNICEF	389,178		932,731			876,283			641,495	2,839,687
UN-WFP	-	137,668,987	5,304,413							142,973,400
UN-WHO	-		4,449,377							4,449,377
UN-WOMEN	566,667		60,667	300,000		200,000		100,000		1,227,334
URDMC	-			224,603			170,974			395,577
VE	-			800,000						800,000
WCC	-					175,000				175,000
WCH	600,000					300,000				900,000

By Organization and Sector

Organization	Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	Food security	Health and Nutrition	Livelihoods and Resilience	Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	Education	Shelter and NFIs	Energy and Environment	WASH	Total
WHH	-			1,000,000					750,000	1,750,000
WIU	-					2,080,000				2,080,000
WVI	3,650,000	2,500,000		2,700,000		300,000	500,000	600,000	1,000,000	11,250,000
ZOA	-			288,101		90,558		43,392		422,052
GRAND TOTAL	98,597,533	143,233,987	55,602,526	79,681,314	- 0	48,733,158	23,567,669	17,163,648	24,597,080	491,176,914

Breakdown of Protection requirements

ORGANIZATION	Protection	GBV	Child Protection	Total Protection (incl. GBV and CP)
AFI		46018		46,018
Alight	295212	15030	8250	318,492
AVSI	525000		425000	950,000
BfA	122571	85000		207,571
CAFOMI	222000	127600	149600	499,200
CARE	500000	750000		1,250,000
Caritas	299375	117958		417,333
CFI		90000	180000	270,000
CRS	60000			60,000
CTEN	200000			200,000
DCA	10000			10,000
DRC	516748.5	298208	330247	1,145,204
FIDA/FMU	62900	16771		79,671
HADS	50000	50000	60000	160,000
HEKS/EPER (SCA)	200000			200,000
HI	1000000		100000	1,100,000
HIJRA	20000		350000	370,000
HRI	500000			500,000
IRC	2500000	1250000		3,750,000
JRS	257993	80000	10000	347,993
LWF	974218	1469844	544914	2,988,976
NRC	300000	150000	150000	600,000
OXFAM	86767			86,767
PWJ	423091			423,091
SCI	500000		1000000	1,500,000
Street Child	250000		300000	550,000
TPO	2000000			2,000,000

TTR	300000			300,000
UN-IOM	500,000			500,000
UN-UNFPA	585642	2928211		3,513,853
UN-UNHCR	51,274,677	5,847,578	11,925,264	69,047,519
UN-UNICEF			389178	389,178
UN-WOMEN	316667	200000	50000	566,667
WCH	350000		250000	600,000
WVI	1300000	300000	2050000	3,650,000
TOTAL	51,801,398	13,967,897	17,783,435	98,597,533

By Sector

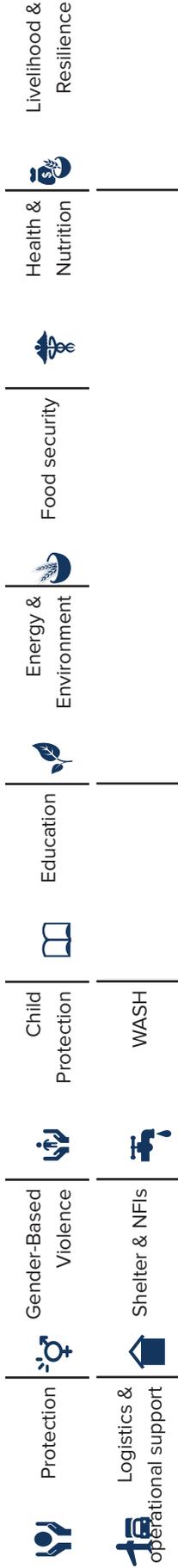
PROTECTION	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection (incl. GBV and CP)*	98,597,533
Education	48,021,211
Energy and Environment	30,277,236
Food Security	143,233,987
Health and Nutrition	53,972,238
Livelihoods and resilience	59,403,060
Logistics, Telecoms and Operational Support	
Shelter and NFIs	38,131,983
WASH	22,729,310
TOTAL	491,176,914

Breakdown of Protection requirements

PROTECTION	Total Requirements (in USD) for 2022
Protection	66,502,862
GBV	13,822,218
Child Protection	18,272,453
TOTAL	98,597,533

ANNEX

2022 Regional Financial Requirements



ORGANIZATION	Protection	Gender-Based Violence	Child Protection	Education	Energy & Environment	Food security	Health & Nutrition	Livelihood & Resilience	TOTAL
DRC									
UN-UNHCR	4,276,217	1,062,904	1,457,112		2,491,074	1,930,660	2,017,172		22,542,099
UN-WFP				5,473,756					5,473,756
DRC Total	4,276,217	1,062,904	1,457,112	5,473,756	2,491,074	1,930,660	2,017,172		28,015,855
Ethiopia									
ACF				700,000	200,000				900,000
AHADA							332,816		332,816
ANE						1,875,000	470,000		2,345,000
ASDEPO		300,000	250,000		300,000				850,000
BCSG	177,978				185,727				363,706
CUAMM					1,050,000				1,050,000
CVT									2,000,000
CWW					1,693,603				2,289,347
DCA				296,952	15,910				312,861
DRC		600,000	250,000				380,000		1,230,000
EOC-DICAC/ RRAD			1,965,280						1,965,280
FRC	50,000		450,000					100,000	600,000

ORGANIZATION												TOTAL
GIZ/GEF								526,800				526,800
GOAL							2,000,000					2,000,000
HelpAge	120,000						185,000		120,000			575,000
IMC		1,103,832					3,016,226					4,120,058
IRC		250,000	600,000				250,000				2,500,000	3,600,000
LWF								300,000				300,000
MC						5,500,000						5,500,000
NCA		266,667	66,666								10,580,361	10,913,694
NRC	600,000			100,000			200,000					900,000
OXFAM	1,000,000										4,989,907	5,989,907
PI			3,000,000	3,500,000								6,500,000
RIP	300,000			640,000			87,500					1,027,500
SCI			660,000	3,500,000								4,160,000
UN-FAO								333,000				333,000
UN-IOM	1,500,000											1,500,000
UN-UNFPA		300,000					550,000					850,000
UN-UNHCR	11,982,122	5,553,772	3,286,475	10,924,762	14,382,446	650,000	12,932,160	7,834,501	16,826,174	11,726,405		96,098,818
UN-UNICEF			4,651,492	2,455,200			2,323,182				7,000,000	16,429,874
UN-WFP						85,583,667		3,000,000				88,583,667
UN-WHO							1,450,000					1,450,000
UN-WOMEN	150,000											150,000
ZOA	104,327			245,596				836,911				1,186,834
Ethiopia Total	17,984,427	8,874,271	12,764,633	23,780,838	14,382,446	83,054,260	36,615,668	10,676,956	20,133,990	38,646,674		266,934,162
Kenya												
AAR				445,059								445,059

ORGANIZATION												TOTAL
AIC-K-JUH							480,661					480,661
DB								185,000				185,000
DCA								370,286				370,286
DRC	615,655	257,759	415,380					486,094				1,774,887
FAK	53,656	27,462	10,422		60,500			86,722				469,483
FCA				450,000								450,000
GIZ	65,622	90,812	103,566		400,000	300,000		715,000			500,000	2,175,000
IRC							4,574,400					4,574,400
ISRAAID			357,000									357,000
KRCS							1,142,857					1,142,857
LWF			68,063	323,648								391,711
NCKK	427,924	137,547	198,679		29,780			85,070	3,530,890			4,409,890
NRC	250,000			300,000	200,000			400,000			600,000	1,750,000
PWJ									139,255		1,312,412	1,451,667
RCK	884,000	323,000	493,000									1,700,000
UN-FAO								2,041,666				2,041,666
UN-UNHCR	4,222,351	4,222,351	6,115,129	4,787,555	3,678,700		5,054,211	2,546,700	10,547,880		1,025,899	42,200,776
UN-UNICEF		102,180	272,820	-			350,000				150,085	875,085
UN-WFP						43,400,000	1,700,000	10,000,000				46,100,000
WIK				1,104,477								1,104,477
WVI	210,193	78,307	123,643	250,000			100,000					762,144
Kenya Total	6,729,401	5,239,418	8,157,702	7,660,739	4,368,980	43,700,000	13,632,850	7,916,538	14,218,025		3,588,396	115,212,050
Sudan												
ACTED						600,000			250,000		700,000	1,550,000
ADRA	469,000	10,000	10,000	430,000	271,000	240,000			627,000		650,000	2,707,000

ORGANIZATION												TOTAL
AMVO	675,000						1,485,000					2,160,000
ARC/Alight	1,500,000	100,000				300,000	2,200,000				500,000	4,600,000
BPWO		18,000				210,700						228,700
CARE		36,000					253,705				1,000,000	1,289,705
COOPI					120,000	220,000			400,000		1,050,000	1,790,000
CWW						1,000,000	2,400,000				45,500	3,445,500
DRC	500,000	500,000				50,000			450,000			1,500,000
GAH	331,370		627,870	2,499,300								3,458,540
HOPE						200,000					250,000	450,000
IRW	200,000			1,700,000		375,000	250,000				900,000	3,425,000
MC	100,000	150,000				500,000	800,000		210,000		400,000	2,160,000
Medair							1,105,000		200,000		200,000	1,505,000
Mutawinat	600,000	300,000										900,000
NADA	106,750	175,300	196,500									478,550
NCA		52,000		58,500			184,644				154,091	449,235
NRC	1,450,000			2,000,000		750,000					2,500,000	6,700,000
PI		72,000	400,000	500,000	450,000	812,000	900,000		300,000		600,000	4,034,000
RI							1,442,138				987,514	2,429,652
UN-IOM							245,000		2,900,000		4,725,000	7,870,000
UN-UNDP					408,248	8,568,000						8,976,248
UN-UNFPA		2,022,444					5,560,354					7,582,798
UN-UNHCR	611,445,543	1,632,349	5,237,221	5,804,070	4,219,925	2,031,420	8,002,334		16,050,019		6,817,338	110,939,219
UN-UNICEF		164,635	1,475,577	6,345,167			4,284,001				1,896,240	14,165,620
UN-WFP						72,604,551	3,262,888					75,867,439

ORGANIZATION											TOTAL
SHA								1,000,000			1,000,000
SP								600,000		250,000	850,000
Street Child	250,000		300,000	500,000							1,050,000
TPO	2,000,000										2,000,000
TTR	300,000										300,000
UN-FAO					825,000	195,000		537,500			1,557,500
UN-LUNDP					3,000,000	1,500,000		8,000,000			12,500,000
UN-LUNFPA	585,642	2,928,211					4,852,463				8,366,316
UN-LUNHCR	51,274,677	5,847,578	11,925,264	30,036,268	6,170,860	30,000,654	30,000,654	46,642,628	21,520,177	12,919,484	216,337,589
UN-LUNICEF			389,178	876,283			932,731			641,495	2,839,687
UN-WFP						137,668,987	5,304,413				142,973,400
UN-WHO							4,449,377				4,449,377
UN-WOMEN	316,667	200,000	50,000	200,000	100,000		60,667	300,000			1,227,334
URDMC								224,603	170,974		395,577
VE								800,000			800,000
WCC				175,000							175,000
WCH	350,000		250,000	300,000							900,000
WPHH								1,000,000		750,000	1,750,000
WIU				2,080,000							2,080,000
WVI	1,300,000	300,000	2,050,000	300,000	600,000	2,500,000		2,700,000	500,000	1,000,000	11,250,000
ZOA				90,558	43,392			288,101			422,052
Uganda Total	66,502,862	13,822,218	18,272,453	48,733,158	17,663,648	143,233,987	55,602,526	79,681,314	23,567,669	24,597,080	491,176,914
TOTAL	163,118,270	34,291,539	48,143,826	101,845,385	41,521,547	367,382,974	151,077,282	100,765,881	1,930,660	82,063,819	1,187,262,141



