

SOUTH SUDAN

Regional Refugee Response Plan

2022 Mid Year Report



REGIONAL SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of July 2022, South Sudan has been independent for 11 years. For most of this period, it has had a protracted crisis with the largest refugee displacement in Africa. More than 2.33 million South Sudanese refugees live in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. The crisis continues to be labelled as a children's crisis, with children constituting over 65% of the refugee population. The 2022 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) included an appeal for USD 1.2 billion for 102 partners (up from 93 partners in 2021) to meet the critical needs of 2.33 million South Sudanese refugees in the five main countries of asylum. By end June 2022, the RRRP was only 25% funded, leaving many of the South Sudanese refugee population's acute needs unmet. The large-scale displacement of South Sudanese, widespread inflation, and limited access to social services and economic opportunities in countries of asylum exacerbate an already challenging environment for the RRP partners to deliver protection and assistance.

During the period, the 5 countries maintained a prima facie regime for granting refugee status to South Sudanese asylum seekers, generally offering security and facilitating access to humanitarian assistance.

In Kenya, the 2021 Refugees Act came into effect in February 2022. It provides more opportunities, rights, protection and solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers in line with Kenya's commitments under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), the pledges made by the Government at the Global Refugee Forum and other international and regional commitments. In April 2022, the Government announced its intention to transition from camps to integrated settlements

2022 RESPONSE IN NUMBERS

2.33 M

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES
AS OF 30 JUNE 2022



USD 297 M

FUNDING RECEIVED BY JUNE 2022,
REPRESENTING 25% OF REQUIREMENTS

55,500

NEW SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE
ARRIVALS AS OF JUNE 2022

102

UN, INTERNATIONAL NGO AND
NATIONAL NGO PARTNERS INVOLVED

Photo Caption: South Sudanese and Somali refugee girls pose for a photo outside their classes at Bahr El Naam Girls school in Kakuma, Kenya © UNHCR/Charity Nzomo

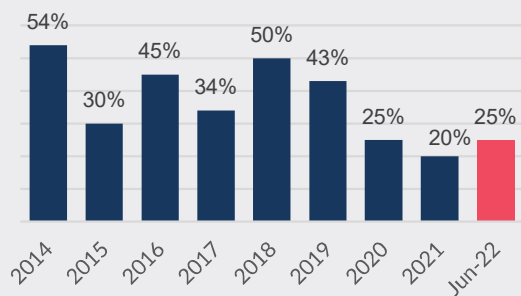
USD 297 M

FUNDING RECEIVED

USD 1.2 B

FUNDING REQUESTED IN 2022

Annual funding status



REGIONAL SITUATION OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

under the “Marshal Plan”, now in development. These steps are an important shift from the idea of closing the camps, which the Government had announced in 2021.

Uganda’s borders were re-opened to asylum-seekers in January 2022, after two years of being closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures. This allowed asylum seekers to enter the country through official border points. Uganda continues to implement its exemplary approach to local settlement of refugees with the host communities. This is anchored in the legal framework, which allows refugees to enjoy the freedom of movement, the right to work, establish a business, own property, and to access the national education and health systems. About 92% of refugees live in these settlements, but these areas are among the poorest and most underdeveloped in the country.

In Sudan, the Government maintained an open border policy and has continued to receive new arrivals from South Sudan. However, Sudan continues to face multiple challenges, including the deteriorating economy with high inflation rates (149% in June 2022) affecting the refugee response and increasing the vulnerabilities of refugees.

Insecurity in the DRC provinces of Haut-Uélé and Ituri impeded RRP partners from delivering timely humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese refugees. The new refugee arrivals at the border and the refugees in Meri site, less than



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

50 km from the border with South Sudan, were relocated to the Bele and Biringi settlements to protect the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum.

In Ethiopia's Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, fighting between Government forces and armed rebel groups disrupted security and affected the refugee response. The ethnic-based conflict also affected the peaceful co-existence between refugees and the host community in Pugnido and Okugo camps. Health services almost ground to a halt, with emergency services requiring Federal and Regional police patrols and escorts in the camps.

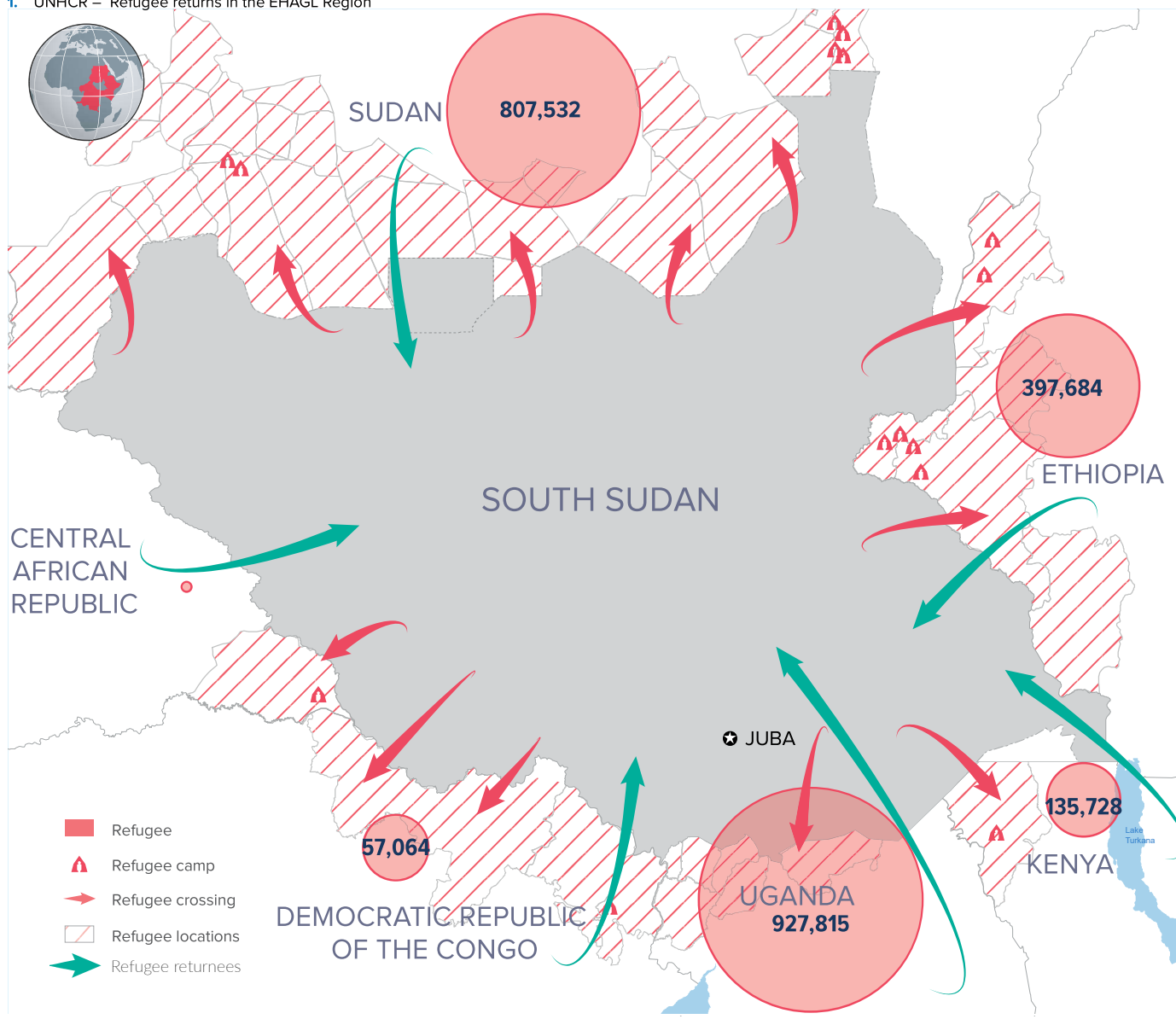
SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE POPULATION TRENDS

Despite 86,648 South Sudanese refugees spontaneously returning home¹ between January and June 2022, the population of South Sudanese refugees in the region remained relatively constant, with up to 55,466 new arrivals in the first half of the year in the DRC, Kenya, Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia. The highest number of South Sudanese returns (31%) were from Uganda and the highest number arrivals 31% were in Uganda.

DRC: As of 30 June, the DRC hosted 57,064 South Sudanese (56,303 refugees and 761 asylum seekers). 35% (19,570 refugees) were settled in host communities near the border areas, while 51% (28,734 refugees) are in the Meri site and the Bele settlement in Haut-Uélé province and 14% (7,999 refugees) in the Biringi settlement in Ituri province.

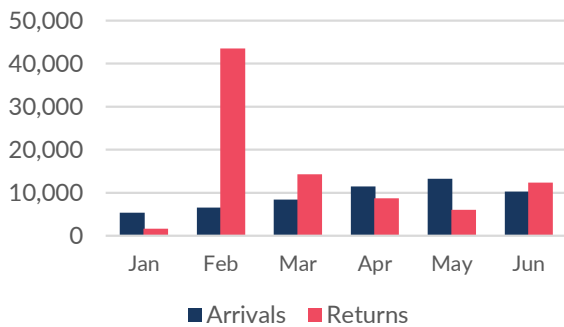
Ethiopia: As of 30 June 2022, a total of 397,684 South Sudanese refugees were hosted in 3 camps in the Benishangul-Gumuz region and 7 camps in the Gambella region. This number was up from December 2021 (381,396 refugees), an increase attributed to the registration of newborn babies, reactivation of refugees who were absent during the 2019 verification exercise and more than 8,622 asylum seekers who arrived in March 2022 fleeing insecurity in South Sudan.

1. UNHCR – Refugee returns in the EHAGL Region



SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE POPULATION TRENDS (CONT)

2022 Monthly Arrivals and Returns



Kenya: As of 30 June 2022, the South Sudanese refugee population in Kakuma and Kalobeyei stood at 135,728, with 8,217 new arrivals in the first half of 2022. However, the Government stopped registration between April and June, leaving the new arrivals in congested reception centres with limited assistance.

Sudan: As of 30 June 2022, Sudan hosted 807,532 South Sudanese refugees, with 71% individually registered by UNHCR. Of these, 26,684 refugees arrived between January and June 2022, fleeing inter-ethnic conflicts, flooding, and food insecurity in South Sudan.

Uganda: Africa's largest refugee hosting country had 927,815 South Sudanese refugees, with 19,570 arriving between January and June 2022. This was in addition to more than 50,000 refugees arriving from the DRC, which increased pressure on the government and RRP partners. Of the 5 RRP countries, Uganda also had the highest number of returns to South Sudan between January and June 2022.

2022 ACHIEVEMENTS AND GAPS

PROTECTION

Protection programming by the RRP partners covered services in camps and reception centres. It included protection monitoring, Gender-based Violence (GBV) prevention, response and risk mitigation, Child Protection, and registration, including of births. However, protection gaps were evident in hard-to-reach sites where protection presence was limited, in case management for children, in providing legal services and in access to safe shelters for GBV survivors.

DRC: GBV remains a major protection risk and a challenge to address, with the gaps in judicial governance entrenching a culture of impunity. In Haut-Uélé province, Aru territory and Ituri province, there was a limited presence of partners to provide GBV and child protection programming. Ad hoc mechanisms with support from a children's judge were instituted for individual case management, including best-interest assessments and determinations. RRP partners were able to



Mother-of-four, Rajena, is one of 600 South Sudanese refugee families to benefit from UNHCR cash assistance, in the form of an ATM card, to support the education of her children in Khartoum, Sudan. © UNHCR/Rached Cherif

support 48 (38% women) refugee leaders and members of the community-based protection structures with training to strengthen the prevention and response to GBV. 100 refugees (23 girls, 66 women and 11 men) reported GBV cases and were provided with psychological, medical, and legal support.

Ethiopia: In mid-January 2022, in Benishangul-Gumuz, the two camps of Tongo and Gure Shembola were looted and burnt during violent clashes between unidentified armed groups and federal forces, forcing 22,000 refugees to flee towards the regional capital of Assosa. The protection activities were scaled back and done remotely. At the end of May, over 1,000 refugees of Murle ethnicity occupied the Health Centre in Okugo camp due to the insecurity in the Gambella region. In Assosa, 1,854 vital events, including births, were registered. 6,603 refugee children at risk were also registered and supported with protective services. 181 female GBV survivors received psychosocial, medical, and material support. The insecurity caused a delay in completing the renovation of one-stop shops for GBV survivors in Nguenyiel, Tierkidi and Kule camps.

Kenya: Between Kenya and South Sudan, the Kitale transit center was open, but the transit center at Nadapal remained closed. New arrivals crossed both formally and irregularly and presented themselves to the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) and UNHCR for registration and status determination. Up to 186 South Sudanese refugees reported GBV incidents and were provided with material, protection and mental health services. The 9,707 registered unaccompanied and separated children (36% girls) benefitted from various services, including foster and kinship care arrangements, family tracing and reunifications, and education. Child-headed households and children with disability also received Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and accessed safe shelters. 4,441 child protection cases were handled, with 655 Best Interest Assessments and 113 Best Interest Determinations completed. During the reporting period, 33 South Sudanese refugees were resettled to Germany, Canada and USA. Another 10 went to Canada on the complementary pathways project of labor and education mobility.

Sudan: The Government prioritised registration and documentation in 2022 and by June had registered 51,403 South Sudanese refugees, including among those who remained in Sudan following the secession of South Sudan in 2011, as well as new arrivals. The response was poorly funded, and the operation faced multiple challenges that increased vulnerabilities among refugees. Hard-to-reach sites were the most affected as the RRP partners failed to fully meet the protection needs of the population.

Uganda: 886,000 children make up 58% of the total refugee population. Of these, 75,784 are documented as children at risk of violence, abuse, neglect, or unaccompanied or separated children and provided with a protection service. The RRP partners provided health, security, psychosocial and other support for 2,543 GBV survivors who reported cases in 13 refugee hosting districts.



88%

South Sudanese refugees **individually registered**, against an annual target of 99%



3,497

GBV survivors assisted with **appropriate support**



38,134

refugee children with specific needs received **individual case management** (47%, against an annual target of 69%)



70,557

refugee children **enrolled in Early Childhood Development programmes** (37%, against an annual target of 67%)



330,103

refugee children **enrolled in primary school** (53%, against an annual target of 61%)



41,174

refugee children **enrolled in secondary school** (12%, against an annual target of 20%)



1.84 million

refugees received **food assistance** (80% of refugees targeted for food assistance, against an annual target of 75%), though only 390,453 (21%) received the full recommended ration



11,012

refugee women **delivered babies with assistance** from qualified health personnel (95%, against an annual target of 81%)

EDUCATION

South Sudanese refugee children were enrolled in primary school in the asylum countries' national systems, with enrolment rates ranging from 16% in DRC to 100% in Kenya. On average enrolment rates decline drastically at the secondary and tertiary education across the 5 countries. South Sudanese refugee children continue to face many barriers to accessing education which include limited classrooms, inadequate numbers of qualified teachers and other poor school facilities.

DRC: The RRP partners supported 5,392 South Sudanese refugee children (48% female) to enroll in the Congolese school system, including 2,656 pupils (2,126 refugee and 530 host community children) representing 16% of school-going children in Meri, Biringi and Bele settlements. Only one refugee student benefited from the DAFI scholarship program.

Ethiopia: Ethiopia suffered educational setbacks with declines of the Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in Assosa from 56% to 41% and in Gambella from 43.5% to 34.1%. In primary education, the GER declined from 100% to 69% in Assosa and from 59.3% to 56.8% in Gambella. The GER for secondary education declined from 25% to 18% in Assosa. Furthermore, 8,176 children (43% female) who were previously enrolled missed school due to the delay in providing emergency education for those secondarily displaced by insecurity in the Benishangul-Gumuz region. The GER for secondary education in Gambella had a minimal increase from 23.2% to 23.8%. A total of 44 South Sudanese refugees benefited from tertiary-level scholarships. More classrooms were constructed to reduce the student-to-classroom ratio, and catch-up classes were supported. Overall, the Education sector continues to suffer from structural gaps, including the limited number and capacity of classrooms, WASH facilities, kitchens, feeding halls, teaching materials, and the recruitment and retention of qualified teachers.

Kenya: Gross Enrolment Rates at the pre-primary level stood at 87%, 100% for primary and 59% for secondary school levels, accounting for 55,673 (41% female) South Sudanese children enrolled in school at all levels. 8,794 learners sat for Kenya National Examination for primary and secondary levels of education in March 2022, with the transition to secondary schools in the camps at 75%. In addition, 31(32% female) South Sudanese children were awarded secondary education scholarships to study outside the camps. However, overcrowding in schools was a challenge, with a Pupil-Teacher Ratio of 1:93.

Sudan: In the 2021-2022 school year, 25.6% of primary school-aged children amounting to 57,594 South Sudanese children, were enrolled in primary school, but only 3.08% of secondary school-aged students, 2,570 children, were enrolled in secondary school. In addition, 4,209 refugee children were supported to sit for national examinations



A South Sudanese refugee teacher at Bahr/El Naam Girls school in Kakuma with his students. He teaches class 7 and 8. He was born and raised in Kakuma refugee camp. © UNHCR/Charity Nzomo

at various levels across the country. Among the critical gaps were low enrollment rates and inadequate data and statistics from the Ministry of Education on the enrollment of out-of-camp refugee students.

Uganda: 70% of South Sudanese children are enrolled at the primary school level, out of a target of 90%. 9% of South Sudanese children are enrolled at the secondary school level, out of a target of 25%. This represents 164,440 pupils (47% girls) in primary and 17,219 students (28% girls) in secondary school. The challenges faced include the teacher-pupil ratio at 1:53, inadequate classrooms and WASH facilities in the schools.

FOOD ASSISTANCE

Due to inadequate funding to WFP, food assistance across the 5 countries was characterised by ration cuts, and on average, only 21% of the target population received the full recommended food assistance package.

DRC: By the end June, 8,243 South Sudanese households (31,999 refugees and asylum seekers) in Meri and Biringi received 4 months out of the 6 months of cash food assistance, while in Bele, 1,056 households (3,063 refugees) had received 4 months out of 6 months of the assistance. Due to inadequate funding, cash disbursements per person were reduced by more than 37%. In addition, refugees who self-relocated to the camp had to wait to be registered before they could access food. Refugees demonstrations against the inadequate food assistance. The host community members also reported suffering thefts of food from their fields and this has increased hostility to the refugees.

Ethiopia: Food rations have been steadily declining and were reduced from 84% to 60% in November 2021. In June 2022, the monthly food ration further declined to 50% of the standard 2,100 kilocalories, negatively impacting the nutrition status of the refugee population. The distribution was done using biometric verification, which helped ensure the right people received assistance, protected the recipients' identities, and improved overall efficiency.

Kenya: From January to June 2022, a total of 132,443 refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei received a reduced monthly ration of between 50-60%. 30% of the food commodities could not be purchased because of inadequate funds. Hot meals were provided for the new arrivals in the reception centres, and at schools and early childhood centres.

Sudan: The food rations have been reduced by 50% due to funding shortfalls. By mid-year, 387,502 South Sudanese refugees had received a full food ration for only one month. Targeted food assistance was provided to vulnerable South Sudanese to address the most food insecure. However, this is within a setting where much of Sudan is food insecure, with 7.8 million persons, including South Sudanese refugees, living in areas in acute food insecurity IPC Phase 3 and above between April and May 2022.



18,144

refugees received productive assets, training and / or business support in 2022 (3% of refugees 18 - 59 years)



476,724

refugees reported to be employed or self-employed in the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya & Uganda (39% of refugees 18 - 59 years)



114,695

refugee households live in semi-permanent shelter (29%, against a target of 33%)



273,783

refugee households have a household latrine (53%, against a target of 60%)



17.6 L

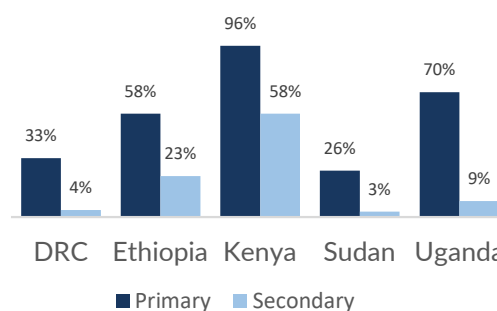
regional average litres of water per person per day (against the standard of 20L)



18,735

refugee households have energy saving stoves (5%, against an annual target of 16%)

Enrolment in education programmes



Uganda: By mid-year, the response was only 18% funded, and food rations were reduced and the cash provided was impacted by inflation. A total of 839,224 South Sudanese refugees out of a target of 907,882 received food assistance through in-kind (562,687) and cash transfers (276,537). A total of 10,514 cash beneficiaries across 12 settlements were trained in financial literacy to support better utilisation of cash transfers. The recovery rate for Moderate Acute Malnutrition treatment stood at 93% among the South Sudanese refugees, well above the target of 75%.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

DRC: 26,669 people were treated, including 24,816 refugees and 1,853 nationals, for curative care. 34.3% of patients were diagnosed with various pathogens, including malaria, 20.5% with acute respiratory infections, 8.5% with intestinal parasites and 3.7% with sexually transmitted infections. Some 10,440 people (1,804 refugees, 8,636 nationals) were vaccinated against COVID-19.

Kenya: Primary and secondary healthcare services were provided with 128,348 consultations in the eight health facilities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. The health system was under strain, providing an average of 77 consultations per clinician per day, higher than the standard of 50 recommended for quality healthcare services. 92.7% of all pregnant women delivered in health facilities under the care of skilled personnel, and comprehensive safe motherhood services, including Antenatal, Postnatal, Post Abortion Care, and Family Planning services, were provided. 90% of children under five years with severe and moderate acute malnutrition in the centres recovered. The health infrastructure in Kakuma is inadequate to meet the refugees' needs, with 3 out of the 8 health facilities requiring reconstruction.

Ethiopia: Primary health care was provided through 14 health facilities. The achievements included 258,138 new outpatient consultations, 1,936 referrals for secondary or tertiary care, 162 new TB cases enrolled for care, 2,769 clients attended mental health clinics and 7,820 individuals received psychosocial support services. 6,660 children received the measles vaccination, and 114,070 refugees aged 12 years and above received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. 5,021 pregnant women attended antenatal care and 5,599 births were recorded, with 95.4% being skilled deliveries. There were 3,063 new users of family planning, 85,271 condoms were distributed, 7,456 HIV tests, and 225 new HIV clients were enrolled in Anti Retro Viral treatment. The crude and under-five mortality rates were maintained within the standards at 0.17 and 0.26 deaths per 1000 per month.

Nutrition treatment programmes achievements were above SPHERE standards, with a cure rate of 93.7% and a death rate of 0.5%. In Assosa, 3,486 children 6-59 months of age received vitamin A and 2863 children were dewormed, achieving more than 90 percent of coverage. However, budget constraints reduced blanket supplementary feeding coverage for children from 6-59 months to children from 6-23 months old. Small-scale gardens were increased to



A South Sudanese mother of 5 at the reception center in Kalobeyei, Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya. © UNHCR/Charity Nzomo

support the provision of complementary foods for children, meet the additional nutrient needs for pregnant and lactating women, diversify food sources, and mitigate the impact of reduced food rations.

Sudan: The Standardised Expanded Nutrition Survey (SENS) in White Nile indicated that malnutrition rates were high or critical. Global Acute Malnutrition prevalence rates were high, ranging from 15.2% to 18.6%, while Severe Acute Malnutrition prevalence was 'critical,' ranging from 2% to 4.5%.

By the end of June, 136,113 health consultations were provided, of which 14% were provided to host community members. 18,644 persons were provided with secondary and tertiary health care services, while 1,470 were delivered in health facilities with the assistance of skilled health personnel. The leading causes of morbidity were respiratory tract infection (30%), malaria (12%), and acute diarrhea (3%).

Uganda: 71% of the health facilities in the South Sudanese refugee hosting districts have been accredited and integrated into national systems. The community health interventions were strengthened using the Village Health Teams.

LIVELIHOODS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The economic challenges in the asylum countries are the primary reason for reduced jobs and livelihood options for refugees. However, the encampment approach and restrictions on the freedom of movement of refugees that applied is applied in most countries, with the exception for Uganda, which has a settlement approach and allows freedom of movement, plays a huge role in hindering the refugees from engaging in meaningful livelihoods. Agriculture is one of the areas which offers slightly more flexibility for the refugees to get food and an income.

DRC: 300 households (210 refugees and 90 nationals) were assisted with arable land and agricultural inputs in the Bele and Biringi sites. 33.51% of the beneficiaries of livelihood activities are women engaging in livestock farming, agroforestry, and newly introduced fish farming.

Ethiopia: In Gambella, 8,589 refugees and in Assosa, 500 households received agricultural tools, seeds, fertilisers and agronomic training. Another 500 refugees in Assosa planted 140.1 hectares (ha) of sorghum using mechanised agricultural cluster farming and were part of a cooperative society.

Additionally, in Gambella, 575 refugees received machinery and working capital of between Ethiopian Birr (ETB) 5000-12,000 (USD 96- 230). 45 refugee Village Savings and Loans Associations (1,037 members with 66% females) saved ETB 897,785 (USD 17,265) and collected a social fund of ETB 140,220 (USD 2,696) for loans to members. The regional



In Kakuma, UNHCR works with partners to support continued screening and refers malnourished children at malnutrition risk to nutrition clinics. © UNHCR/Pauline Omagwa

government bureau also supported a common market centre for both refugee communities, contributing to strengthen peaceful co-existence. Despite these achievement, 93% of working-age refugees in Gambella are not engaged in meaningful livelihood opportunities. Refugee women were compelled to engage in illicit gold mining and forage for wood for cooking, construction, and selling so that they could supplement their food rations. These activities increased hostilities with the host communities and increased exposure to protection risks, and environmental degradation. To mitigate the environmental impact, 2.9 hectares were cultivated with 516,000 seedlings and National Forest Guards were deployed. In addition, 37,500 seedlings were planted to reforest 15hectare in the degraded land of 7 refugee camps.

In the energy sector, Assosa and Gambella regions suffered with a low quality and quantity of briquettes being produced and the supply failed to meet the demand for cooking fuel. In Gambella, 850 improved stoves were distributed only to vulnerable refugee households. In Assosa, 25,000 Kg of biomass briquettes was distributed to 270 refugee households every month in Tsore refugee camp. Lighting interventions in Assosa and Gambella were targeted to meet needs in communal areas and for persons with specific needs. In Gambella, 998 solar lanterns and in Assosa, 41 solar streetlights were installed.

Kenya: Despite over 800 businesses in Kakuma and Kalobeyei receiving COVID-19 Economic Recovery grants, the anxiety around camp closure discussions, price commodity hikes, and supply chain interruptions affected the stabilization of the businesses. Other factors also affected livelihoods, including the perennial droughts and the food ration cuts, which were linked to dropouts in the Technical Vocational Education and Training courses. The Kalobeyei Settlement 60kWp solar photovoltaic mini-grid was upscaled to 541kWp to provide access to clean and sustainable power to over 2,500 households and businesses. However, Kakuma Camp remains off-grid and residents rely on diesel-generated power from independent power producers, which is too expensive for most refugees. In Kakuma and Kalobeyei, refugees received bi-monthly cash assistance for cooking energy and KES (Kenyan Shillings) 32,123,196 approximately USD:290,000 was disbursed to 127,473 refugee individuals (21,513 households). Cooking energy accounts for less than 30% of the Minimum Expenditure Basket and refugees rely on biomass-based fuels, placing a huge environmental burden on an already fragile ecosystem, and further exacerbating tensions between host and refugee communities. 110,750 tree seedlings were propagated in the tree nurseries within the Settlements with 103,989 seedlings distributed to the host community and Institutions for planting. In addition, 821 energy-saving cookstoves were distributed to new arrival households, while another 1,699 cookstoves were sold to refugees under the Market-Based Energy Access Project.

Sudan: The RRP partners developed the 2023-2025 Livelihoods Strategy to strengthen inclusion into the local economies. Regardless, barriers in accessing employment and livelihoods persist for South Sudanese refugees. During the period under review, 4,809 households were given productive assets in agricultural or livestock support.



A South Sudanese refugee at his plot in Ngota camp, near Aru in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. He is farming and raising livestock to provide for his family's needs. © UNHCR/Guerchom Ndebo



A South Sudanese refugee starting her own businesses in Kalobeyei Settlement in Kakuma, Kenya. © UNHCR/Pauline Omagwa

Meanwhile, 1,000 households were provided with 18,000 liters of ethanol for cooking. 4 tanks with a 5,000-litre capacity each have been installed in different camps to facilitate onsite ethanol fuel storage and distribution. Despite large-scale needs and direct links to environmental protection, clean energy sources remain critically underfunded; only 1,000 households (1% of the target population) received fuel-efficient stoves in the first half of 2022.

Uganda: 13,052 South Sudanese households were given emergency livelihood support, surpassing the target of 10,000. In addition to Government allocated land, South Sudanese refugees accessed 2,400 acres of arable land through informal rental agreements with property owners. The refugees formed 3,730 credit and savings groups, and up to 7,560 of them were trained in business management skills. 119 hectares of woodlots were established and maintained against a target of 1,450 hectares for the South Sudanese refugees (8% of the target). 175 households use clean and alternative fuels for cooking, against a target of 1,000 South Sudanese households (18% of the target).

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

DRC: In Bele 30% of the 1,083 transitional shelters were converted into semi-sustainable shelters and 31 shelters for persons with specific needs were rehabilitated. In Biringi, 20% of 1,889 transitional shelters were converted to semi-sustainable shelters made of local materials (adobe bricks, sticks and straw) in Biringi. At least 5,597 transitional shelters still need to be rehabilitated or constructed using semi-sustainable shelters made of local materials.

Ethiopia: Transitional shelter coverage in camps in Gambella and Assosa reached 52.27% with a shelter gap of 47.73% as of 30 June 2022. A total of 2,843 emergency shelters, including 60 communal hangers, were constructed and allocated to 1,573 households (8,029 individuals). 172 out of 472 new transitional shelters planned for 2022 were also constructed in Gambella. 1.3km of road was constructed in Kule, Nguenyiel and Okugo camps.

Funding constraints and the road blockage from Addis to Assosa created havoc in the supply chain of NFI. Only new arrivals and a few vulnerable cases received NFI. General soap distribution was stopped in May, and items like jerrycan, mosquito nets, sanitary kits, and solar lamps were distributed only to targeted small groups of lactating and pregnant women, schoolgirls, the elderly, and persons with disability. Up to 98% of the population last received NFIs over 6 years ago, whereas most items need to be replaced at least once every three years. The shortages in NFI have contributed to insecurity, with refugees looting a warehouse in the Bambasi refugee camp. In addition, refugees reported an increase in malaria, diarrhea, and skin diseases.

Kenya: New asylum seekers benefited from the construction of semi-permanent shelters. Currently, 72.45% of households are now living in adequate dwellings. Due to a lack of funding, 28.7% (2,315 households) are yet to convert from temporary to permanent shelters and the shelter gap keeps widening with the continued flow of new arrivals. In addition, of the targeted refugee population, only 53% received NFIs.

Sudan: 25,105 households received shelter and NFI assistance. However, at least 31% of households only received part of the standard assistance package and only 12% of South Sudanese refugees reside in adequate dwellings. Inadequate funding is a challenge for the shelter program and for infrastructure development which would improve access in the settlements.

Uganda: 355 South Sudanese households with specific needs, out of an annual target of 400, were assisted with semi-permanent shelters to ensure their minimum shelter standards were met. 215 older persons, 103 women at risk, and 66 persons with disabilities had their households assisted with semi-permanent shelters. RRP partners in the shelter sector continue to work towards a revised shelter strategy that considers more environmentally sustainable, culturally sensitive, and flexible designs.

WASH (WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE)

While making achievements in WASH, the standards remained below the post-emergency 20 litres per person per day requirement but above the emergency standard of 15 litres per person per day with an average of 17.6 litres per person per day. The main constraints related to resource constraints and, for DRC and Ethiopia, the additional burden of insecurity hampering humanitarian programs.

DRC: On average, the three refugee sites in DRC maintained a supply of 14.7 litres per person per day. RRP partners supported the construction of sanitary infrastructure to prevent water-related borne diseases.

Ethiopia: On average, refugees were provided with 17.4 litres of safe water per person per day in the Assosa and Gambella camps. Up to 322 latrines were constructed in Assosa alone, and WASH services were also provided for over 8,000 South Sudanese refugees in the Pagak reception centre between January and April. However, household latrine coverage was only 22.92%, presenting a risk for cholera. 4 boreholes are being solarized to augment the water supply. Due to inflation and insecurity, there was an acute shortage of diesel fuel in the local market, negatively impacting the refugees' water supply.



UNHCR and partner, Norwegian Church Aid, distribute shelter materials to refugees at El Radoum camp in South Darfur, Sudan. The community was also provided with tools to reinforce the tents against strong winds using locally available materials. @ UNHCR/Behrooz Taleb

Kenya: On average, refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei accessed 18.3 litres per person per day and 20.37 litres per person per day, respectively, at the end of June 2022. Household latrine coverage was 51% in Kakuma and 67% in Kalobeyei. Communal latrines were also built in the reception centres.

Sudan: 424,907 South Sudanese refugees accessed safe drinking water through 47 water supply systems across the hosting states. Additionally, 6 water supply systems were upgraded, 3 diesel-powered water pumping systems were solarized, and 2 new water supply systems were constructed to increase water supply. Despite these efforts, the average water coverage remained at 16 litres per person per day. Approximately 73% of those living in Sudan camps and settlements do not have access to household latrines, with community latrines often characterised by poor or non-existent maintenance. Subsequently, open defecation rates remain high in areas with low access to adequate sanitation.

Uganda: On average, water access was maintained at 18.2 litres per person per day. 45% of the water supply was pumped using renewable energy. 77% of South Sudanese refugee households had access to household latrines. The low sanitation coverage was due to an increased number of new arrivals compared to the rate of household latrine construction. 166 institutional sanitation facilities were constructed out of a target of 200, representing 83% of the target.

Water litre (L) received per person per day



A newly arrived South Sudanese refugee in Kalobeyei Settlement in Kakuma, Kenya. © UNHCR/Pauline Omagwa

REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS

- Action Action Africa Help International
- Action Against Hunger (ACF)
- Action For The Needy In Ethiopia
- ADRA
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)
- AIC-K/Johanniter Internal Assistance
- Alight
- Almanar
- Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development
- Alshrooq Organization for Social and Cultural Development
- Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)
- Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC
- Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)
- Business and Professional Women Organization
- CAFOD
- Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants (CAFOMI)
- CARE International
- Caritas Uganda
- Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID)
- Catholic Relief Services
- Concern Worldwide (CWW)
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)
- COOPI
- COSMESS
- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- Doctors with Africa
- Don Bosco
- Film Aid Kenya
- Finn Church Aid (FCA)
- Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Food for the Hungry (FH)
- Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Global Aid Hand
- GOAL
- HelpAge International
- Hope and Homes for Children Organization
- Hope Health Action East Africa (HHA)
- Humane Africa Mission (HAM)
- Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA)
- Humanity & Inclusion (HI)
- IMPACT Initiatives/REACH
- Inter-church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO)
- International Aid Services (IAS)
- International Medical Corps
- International Rescue Committee (IRC)
- Islamic Relief Worldwide
- IsraAid
- JASMAR Human Security Organization
- Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)
- Johanniter International
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
- Malteser International
- Medair
- Médecins du Monde (MDM)
- Medical Teams International (MTI)
- Mercy Corps
- NADA
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
- Oxfam
- Peace Winds Japan
- Plan International (PI)
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- Right to Play (RtP)
- Samaritan's Purse (SP)
- Save the Children International (SCI)
- Self Help Africa
- SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
- Sudanese Organization for Relief and Recovery
- TPO Uganda
- Trocaire
- Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- United Nations Migration Agency (IOM)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- United Peace Organization
- UN-WOMEN
- War Child Canada (WCC)
- War Child Holland (WCH)
- Water Mission Uganda (WMU)
- Welthungerhilfe
- Windle International Kenya
- Windle International Uganda
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- World Vision International (WVI)
- ZOA

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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