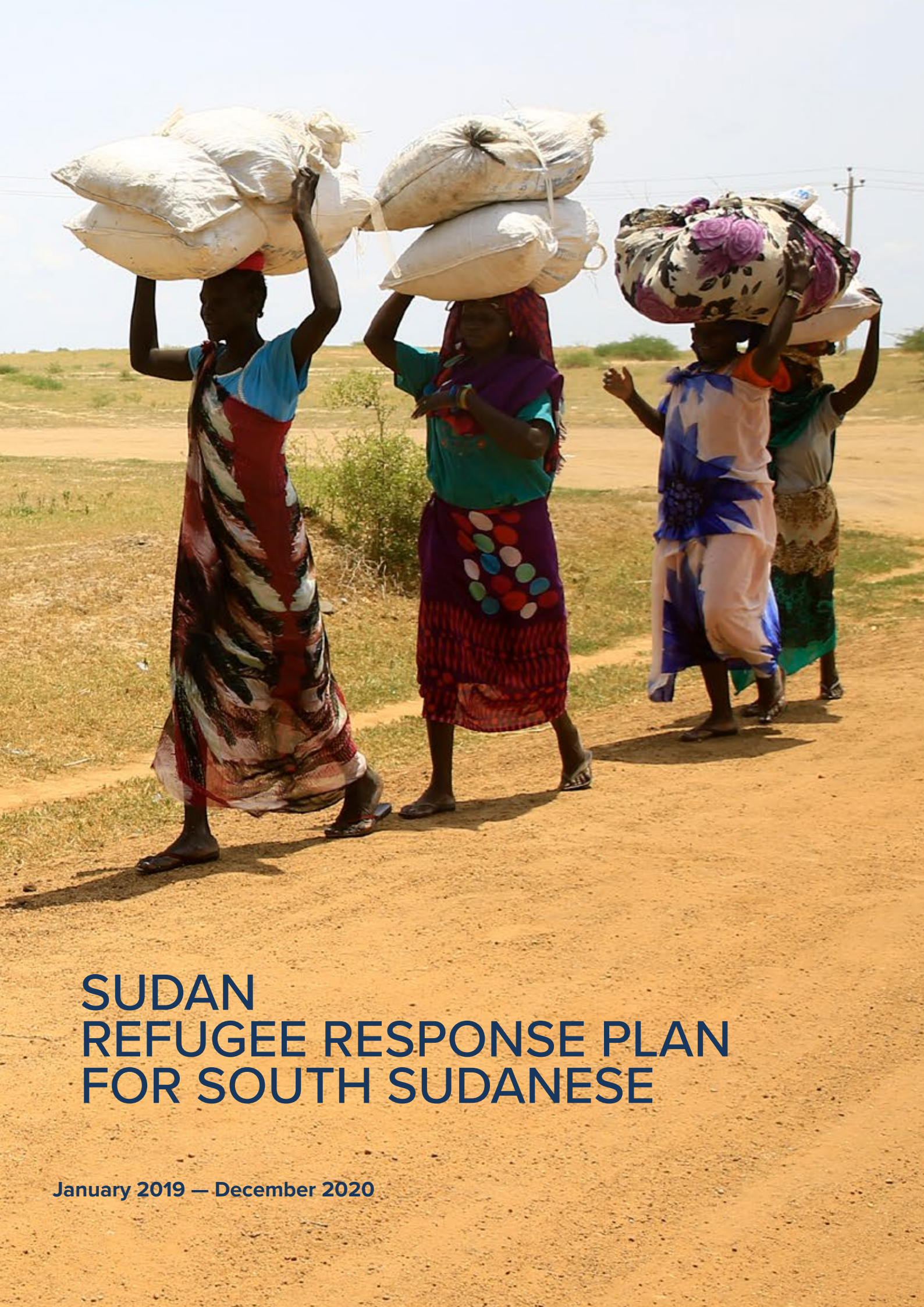




SUDAN REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN FOR SOUTH SUDANESE

January 2019 — December 2020

CREDITS:

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South Sudan crisis go to: [South Sudan Information Sharing Portal](#)

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

South Sudanese refugee women in White Nile State, walking from the Nile river towards Khor Al Waral camp.

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920,294

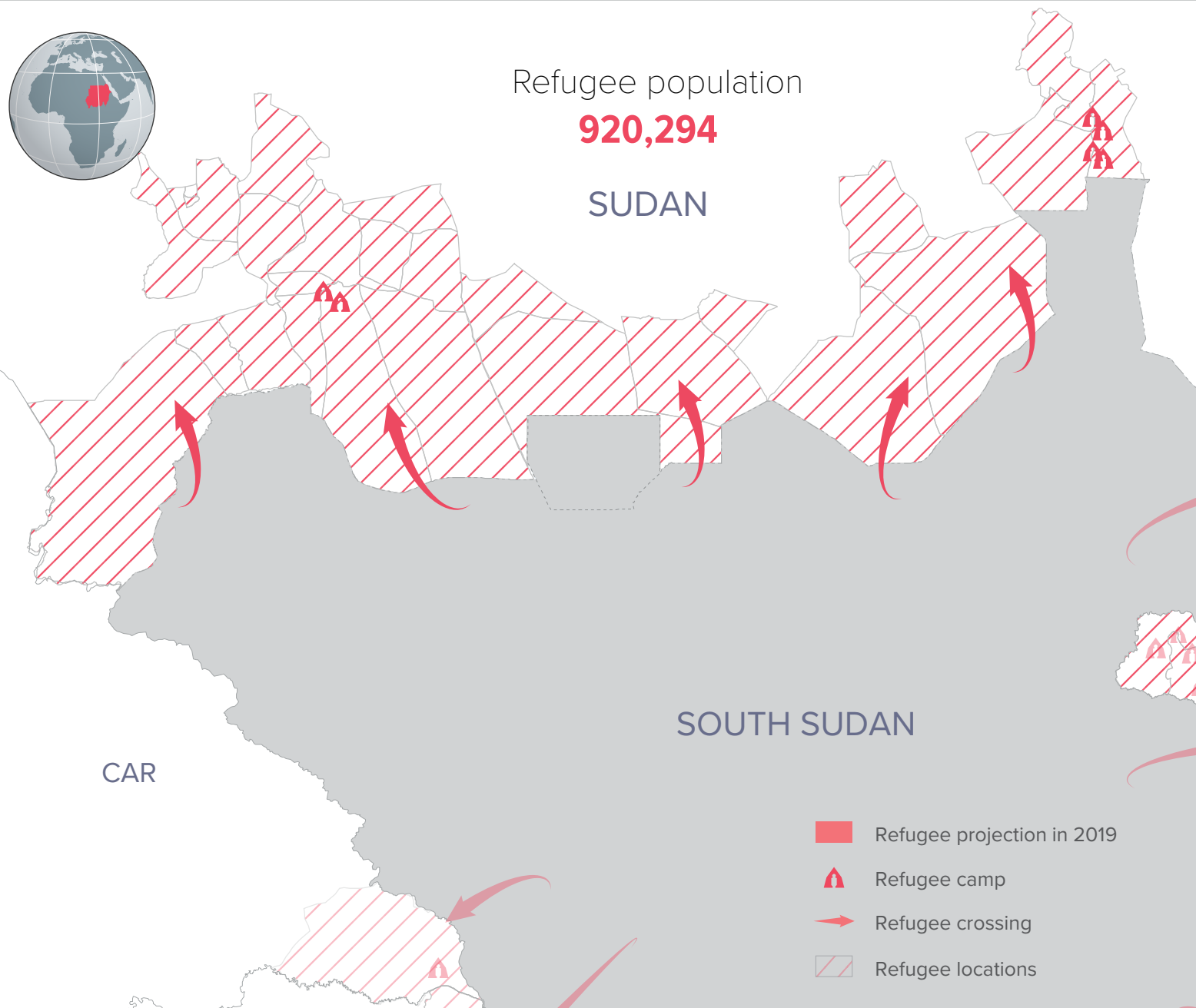
2019-2020 PROJECTED
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 326M

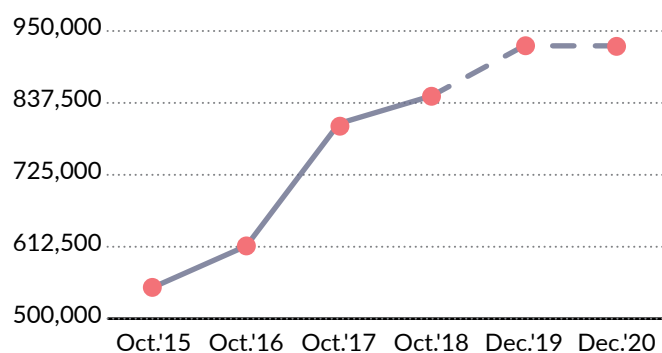
2019 REQUIREMENTS

28

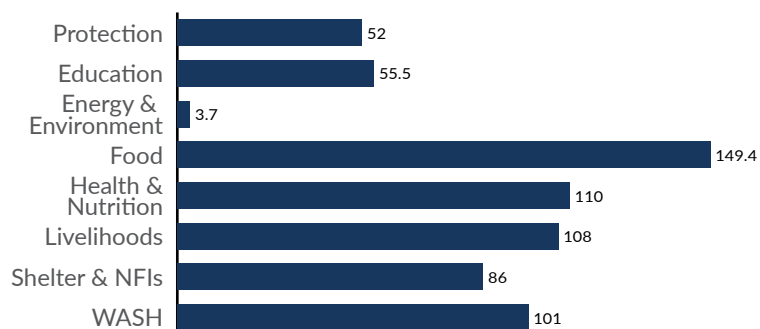
2019 & 2020 PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends 2015/2020



2019 and 2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



Background and Achievements

Overview

Sudan hosts the largest population of South Sudanese refugees in the region, with more than 850,000 individuals reported across the country as of December 2018. Among these, nearly 385,000 fled to Sudan since the outbreak of conflict in South Sudan in 2013, and have been registered or recorded at reception areas by UNHCR and the Government's Commissioner of Refugees (COR). An additional estimated 467,000 South Sudanese have been recorded by various government and UN sources, most of whom were living in Sudan prior to the conflict in South Sudan and are recognized by the Government as refugees because they cannot safely return home. These individuals are yet to be officially registered by UNHCR and COR. Overall, the Government of Sudan estimates there are up to 1.3 million South Sudanese refugees in Sudan; however, additional estimates require further verification.

Six years since the start of the conflict in South Sudan, Sudan continues to receive a regular flow of South Sudanese refugee arrivals each month. The number of new arrivals peaked at nearly 200,000 people in 2017, and the rate has slowed in 2018 as compared to previous years, with nearly 27,000 arriving between January and September 2018. It is expected that refugees will continue to arrive in smaller numbers. Progress was made in 2018 with the signing of the Revitalized Agreement for the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS) on 12 September 2018 under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD). While parties to the conflict have expressed commitment to upholding the agreement, its full implementation will take time and ongoing violations are reported. Based on this assessment, inter-agency partners estimate up to 50,000 new arrivals to Sudan by the end of 2019, for a total refugee population of just over 900,000 refugees moving into 2020.

	Population as of end of December 2018	Planned Population as of end of 2019	Planned Population as of end of 2020
South Sudan	852,080	920,294	920,294*
Host populations in refugee-hosting sub counties	n/a	261,347	250,193
Grand Total		1,181,641	1,170,487

*The operation considers there not enough data yet to predict the size of the return in 2019. At the same time, with the current trend it is expected that the population size will remain the same in 2020.

Sudan shares a 2,000 km border with South Sudan, and refugees from South Sudan cross into White Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur and South Darfur states through at least 14 different entry points. North Darfur, North Kordofan and Khartoum states also receive onward movements of refugees seeking livelihood opportunities. The majority of refugees are women and children (82%), who arrive in poor health after traveling many days to reach Sudan, often by foot, and who are in urgent need of protection, nutrition, shelter and health support. Many new arrivals are also coming from parts of South Sudan experiencing high rates of food insecurity and malnutrition.

The Government of Sudan has maintained an open border policy, allowing safe and unrestricted access to its territory for those fleeing conflict and conflict-related food insecurity in South Sudan. New arrivals are granted refugee status, as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between UNHCR and the Government of Sudan's Commission for Refugees (COR) in September 2016.

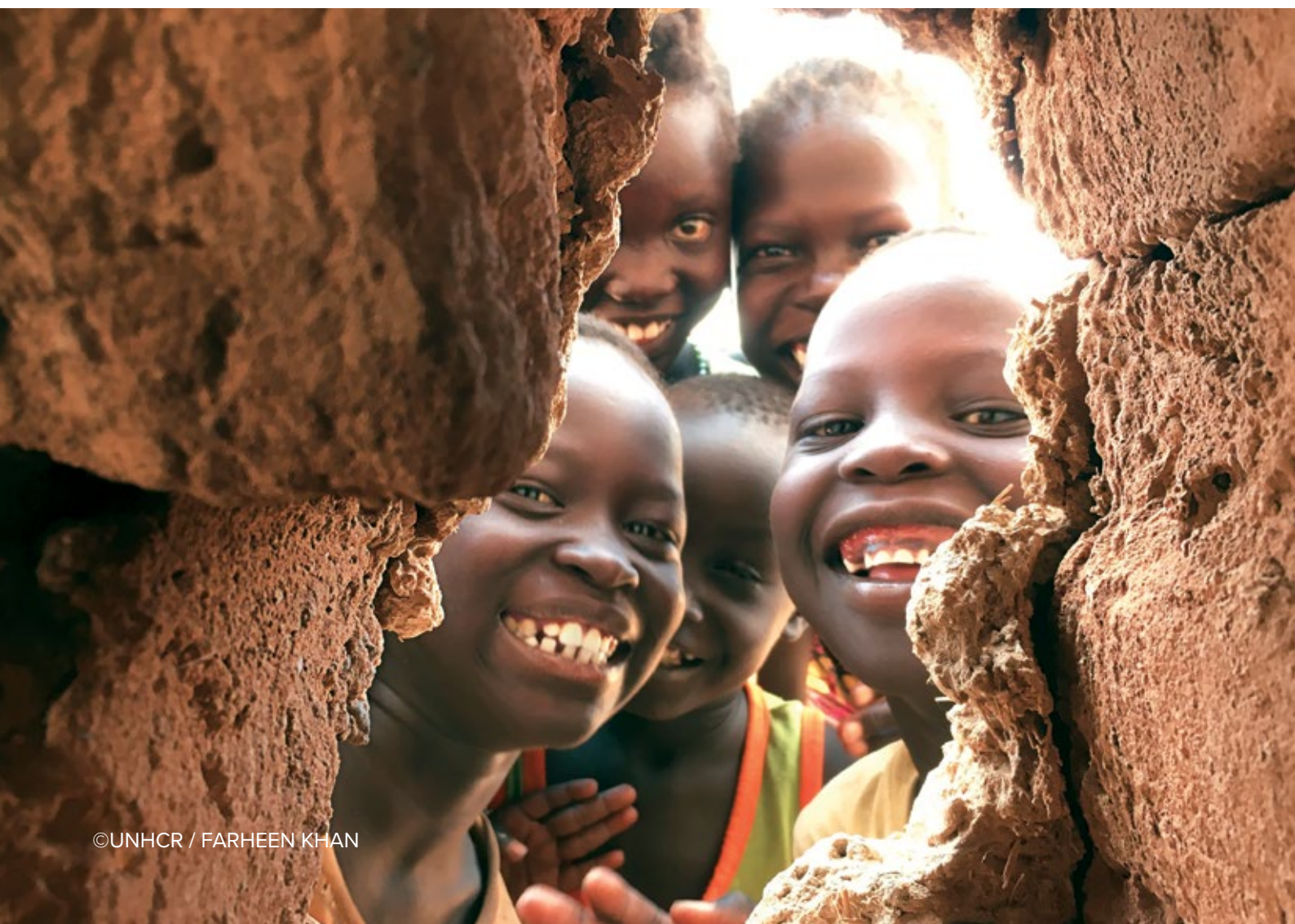
Approximately 79% of the current South Sudanese refugee population are living outside of official camps, alongside host communities in more than 100 out-of-camp settlements in South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur, South Darfur and North Darfur. These include large collective self-settlements where thousands of refugees live in “camp-like” communities adjacent to reception centres, as well as smaller dispersed self-settlements where refugees live in a more integrated manner with the host community. Many out-of-camp settlements are in remote and underdeveloped areas, where resources, infrastructure and basic services are extremely limited. In some out-of-camp areas of East Darfur, South Kordofan and West Kordofan, insecurity and geographic isolation can pose challenges to regular access by response partners. Refugee populations living in North Darfur are also living in remote and difficult to access areas. Sudan's rainy season (June to September) further aggravates logistics of access, with many camp and out-of-camp areas difficult to access or completely inaccessible for weeks and months at a time due to washed out roads.

Inter-agency partners see it as critical to strengthen the provision of government services in health, education, social services and water provision, as well as community-based assistance responses to these areas in order to allow refugees to attain self-reliance in out of camp settings. The provision of more sustained support to public services in the areas of health, education water sanitation provides a sustainable win-win for both refugees and host communities.

Furthermore, there are nearly 180,000 refugees living across 9 camps in White Nile, and 2 camps in East Darfur. It remains difficult to ensure that adequate space and basic services are available to absorb new arrivals while sustaining service provision to the existing caseloads in the camps. Over-crowding and congestion remain a serious concern, with all camps currently hosting populations beyond initial capacity. This is particularly problematic in White Nile, where the majority of South Sudanese refugees arrived in 2017. In addition to the establishment of a new camp at Al Jameya, land extensions have been secured for 3 other camps in White Nile State to accommodate an additional 5,000 households. In East Darfur, requests for additional land for Kario and Al Nimir camps are ongoing and negotiations with private landowners and host communities are lengthy.

In Khartoum, at least 58,000 South Sudanese refugees continue to live in dire humanitarian conditions, despite renewed access for partners granted by the Government of Sudan in December 2017. These needs are compounded by underfunding of the inter-agency response plan. Urgent needs persist across all sectors, including health, nutrition, education and WASH. Many refugee communities targeted under the Plan have lived in these areas for decades, and have demonstrated considerable resilience in a context of significant protection and humanitarian assistance gaps over many years. The response aims to build on community resilience and established coping mechanisms to advance protection-oriented solutions that address key vulnerabilities, bolster self-reliance and support the wellbeing and dignity of refugees who wish to remain in Khartoum.

Significant funding gaps for the South Sudanese refugee response are exacerbated by Sudan's ongoing economic crisis. In December 2017, Sudan embarked upon a new structural adjustment programme that led to rapid destabilization of the economy, including rising inflation of the Sudanese Pound (SDG), fuel shortages and import restrictions that have slowed the delivery of goods and services, as well as movements to and from the field. Fuel shortages across Sudan have been ongoing since the end of March 2018, and are anticipated to continue throughout 2019. These have interfered with response logistics and slowed down the delivery of humanitarian assistance to refugee hosting areas.



Needs Analysis

Despite the lower arrival rates in 2018, the capacity of inter-agency partners to respond continues to be stretched, exacerbated by a critical funding gap as well as Sudan's ongoing economic crisis. While progress has been made, many areas are still below emergency standards and require continued investment and scale-up in order to meet the protection and basic service needs of refugees. The South Sudanese refugee population in Sudan have an exceptionally heightened vulnerability with over 60% of new arrivals being children, and women and children comprising 82% of the population.

Protection: Case management gaps across the response continue to compound protection issues. Lack of documentation remains a key driver of refugee vulnerability in Sudan, especially for refugees living in out-of-camp settlements, as those without sufficient documentation are unable to access social services where available, access formal and stable livelihoods opportunities, and face movement restrictions. Despite progress made in 2018, approximately 59 per cent of the estimated South Sudanese refugee caseload is not biometrically registered. Closing this gap is challenging given the geographic scale of the response, rainy season accessibility issues and the high mobility of the



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refugee population, especially during the agricultural season. Furthermore, access to birth registration is limited in most locations, which places refugee children born in Sudan at risk of statelessness.

Participatory Assessment findings for the Darfur, Kordofans and White Nile States indicates that many refugees are concerned about the prevalence of SGBV in their communities. SGBV risk is aggravated by inadequate lighting in camps and settlements, and access to energy and water supply gaps that require women and girls to travel long distances to collect water and firewood, exposing them to harassment and violence. The lack of livelihoods opportunities and the deteriorating economic situation in Sudan also further undermines the safety and well-being of refugee women, girls and boys. Refugee survivors of SGBV have very limited access to justice and legal aid, and there remain significant gaps in medical and other support services.

Livelihoods and resilience: The impacts of the economic situation on refugee communities is compounded by limited access to livelihoods for South Sudanese refugees across the response. Against this backdrop, the increase in the cost of living due to high inflation has affected the purchasing power of refugees and undermined their capacity to earn enough income to become self-reliant, heightening assistance needs and dependency across the response. This inability to cover basic needs is also accompanied by several knock-on effects, including: increased tensions with host communities, school drop-out and low enrolment, prevalence of child labour, early marriage and other child protection issues, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) risk.

South Sudanese refugees interviewed during participatory assessments also cited poverty as a major challenge they face in Sudan. This is driven by a lack of

productive assets that can be utilized to support their livelihoods, insufficient technical and entrepreneur skills, lack of access to work permits and documentation, limited employment opportunities, and gaps in financial services to support entrepreneurship. For refugees living in rural areas, both in camps and out-of-camp settlements, key constraints include prohibitions on land ownership and/or limited access cultivation via crop-sharing, and limited market accessibility.

Education : Just 41 per cent of school-aged South Sudanese refugee children are enrolled in school. School drop-out is high, which compounds refugee children's vulnerability to exploitation, abuse and other protection issues. The absorption capacity of public schools is limited, with a lack of classrooms and WASH facilities, trained teachers, textbooks, school supplies and seating. Refugees are required to pay school fees at the same rate as national residents; however, many families are unable to sustain this due to a lack of access to income. There is a need for school construction and rehabilitation, provision of school uniforms and broader retention support to help refugee families keep their children in school.

Limited educational opportunities increase children and youth's vulnerability to early marriage, pregnancy, substance abuse and other negative coping mechanisms. Youth are especially at risk and will face additional challenges leveraging livelihoods opportunities when they become adults. In the participatory assessments refugee communities cited prevalence of child labour, and early marriage. Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) are the most vulnerable. Moreover, there are limited recreational and social programming targeting refugee children, adolescents and youth, which has a serious negative impact on their development and psychosocial well-being.

WASH: As of mid-2018, average daily water quantities for the refugees stood at 10.2 L per person per day across the response, with just 5 l/p/d in some areas of South Kordofan. In some areas of North Darfur, and South and West Kordofan, insufficient water resources has led to tensions between refugees and host communities. Latrine coverage has worsened in 2018, despite progress made on latrine construction. Heavy rains have caused most latrines to collapse in South Kordofan, East Darfur and South Darfur, due to the reliance on locally-available materials, weak structures, and the use of emergency standards. In August 2018, an inter-agency latrine functionality survey conducted in White Nile refugee camps indicated an average latrine coverage gap of 91 persons per latrine. This is driving widespread open defecation across the camps. Desludging efforts remain difficult due to safety concerns by the Ministry of Health.

Open defecation is a serious issue across the response, especially for women and girls who have to travel longer distances from the shelters to find more secluded areas, which puts them at risk of SGBV. There has also been no consistent distribution of personal hygiene kits (PHKs) for women and girls of reproductive age across all states, which further undermines their dignity, health and safety. Children under 5 years openly defecate within their living environment, which contributes to high rates of diarrheal disease among households, especially for children under 5. The adoption of hand washing is quite low across all states due to significant gaps in soap supplies. Collection, transportation and storage of water at household level is also a major issue of concern due to contamination risk from old or misused jerry cans. Absence of bathing rooms is a major issue that also contributes to health risks, SGBV risk and lower latrine coverage when refugees are forced to use latrines as bathing spaces causing them to quickly overflow.

Health and Nutrition: In addition to waterborne disease risks driven by the WASH situation, the health and nutrition status of newly arrived refugees and those in protracted situations remains a concern, especially among South Sudanese refugees arriving from areas of South Sudan facing emergency levels of acute malnutrition and food insecurity. Sustainable health and nutrition screening services at border crossing points and reception centres remains a challenge. Recent Standardized Expanded Nutrition Surveys (SENS) conducted in White Nile and South Kordofan indicated critical (>15 per cent) Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) (>3 per cent) among children 6 to 59 months of age. The SENS also indicate high rates of anaemia (>40 per cent) among children and women (aged 15-49 years), as well as low antenatal service and measles immunization coverage among refugees in both states. While food insecurity remains a key driver of poor nutrition status across the camps, the findings also point to the wider effects of chronic underfunding for the response, especially in WASH, health and livelihoods sectors.

Acute watery diarrhea (AWD) risks still persist across many states. While refugee cases of AWD have been contained, open defecation due to poor latrine coverage and inadequate sanitation and hygiene practices remains an ongoing challenge. Investments in additional latrines, sanitation and hygiene promotion are urgently needed to mitigate ongoing risk.

Refugees and their host communities live in areas with limited health infrastructure, and understaffing and drugs and medical supply shortages are major challenges for the response. While refugees in camps are significantly better off, with over 90 per cent having access to primary health services, only 25 per cent of refugees living in Khartoum's open area settlements have access to health care. There is a need to strengthen quality, access and coverage of primary health, reproductive

health and emergency care referral services in both camp and out-of-camp settings. Integration of health services to meet the needs of both out-of-camp refugees and host communities is also a key challenge. Without continuity of preventive and curative health and nutritional intervention, including therapeutic nutritional services and constant efforts to monitor the nutritional status, vulnerable refugees will face increased morbidity and subsequent mortality, especially among women and young children.

Food Security: According to the latest WFP Food Security Monitoring System, the cost of sorghum was found to be much higher in May 2018 compared to May 2017, with the rate of increase ranging from 94% in South Kordofan to 233% in White Nile. This is attributed to the high cost of production in addition to the lifting of the wheat subsidy, devaluation of Sudanese currency and shortages of fuel. The fuel shortage has affected the

movement of goods across the country and it has led to a deepening of food insecurity among refugee communities across the response.

Malnutrition rates among refugees remain high or above the emergency threshold in several areas.

Sudan is committed to meet the SDG to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. In order to achieve this aim it is imperative to strengthen the refugee response and the resilience of refugees in and out of camp settlements through a diverse set of activities to effectively meet their food security needs. Despite the relatively peaceful coexistence enjoyed between refugee and host communities, conflicts persist due to limited natural resources and services. In this fragile context, humanitarian interventions seeking to promote food and nutrition security need to take an integrated approach and combine short-term relief with long-term solutions.



Energy and environment: Since 2016, over 40,000 refugee and host community households have been provided with fuel efficient stoves (FES) in White Nile and East Darfur States. UNHCR and partners have also initiated a pilot of ethanol stoves in White Nile camps, with over 1,000 household targeted in 2018. However, approximately 90 per cent of refugee sites are located in rural areas where host communities have no access to electricity. Both refugees and host communities across the response are dependent on wood for cooking, housing and lighting, with no alternative cooking fuel or energy sources available on local markets. Refugee households are often required to travel far distances of 3-5 km to collect firewood for cooking. Only 5 per cent of refugee households are able to purchase firewood on local markets, with the majority of these households only able to do so by selling food rations. Most households rely on inefficient three-stone stoves, which are a major fire hazard due to their instability and present negative health impacts for households due to smoke inhalation and burn risk. Furthermore, the reliance on firewood has led to forest degradation in many areas, increasing host community tensions over this scarce resource. Firewood collection introduces additional SGBV risks for women and children, who are the primary collectors of firewood across the South Sudanese refugee response.

There is a need for more sustainable energy sources across the response. While solar street lights have been installed in all White Nile camps, additional lighting is needed, with 540 additional solar street lights and 120 solar charging centres needed across camps in both White Nile and East Darfur.

Gaps in public and household lighting aggravates SGBV and other protection risks for women and children. Solar street lights and charging centres are needed for all refugee camps to address lighting gaps. Additionally, the majority of WASH, health and nutrition services in both refugee camps and out-of-camp settlements are reliant on diesel-powered generators. Diesel fuel remains expensive, scarce and vulnerable to ongoing shortages, especially in rural areas.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs): There are substantial gaps in Shelter and NFI distribution in out-of-camp settlements- in particular dispersed self-settlements in South and West Kordofan States and the Khartoum 'open area' sites. While blankets and plastic sheeting were distributed to Khartoum's "open area" sites in April 2018, there remain urgent needs for full NFI kits and shelter solutions. Shelter distribution has been hindered by fuel shortages in the first two quarters of 2018 and related transport issues, compounded by accessibility and remoteness of refugee settlement locations. Some emergency shelter has been allocated to meet the needs of refugee households in El Leri, with the remaining major gap in El Meiram. Congestion of refugee camps in East Darfur and White Nile States has increased the urgency of shelter distribution and replenishment needs to support decongestion and relocation to the new camp at Al Jameya and other site extensions. While the primary focus is on durable shelters for all new camps and site extensions, the roll-out of durable shelter activities has been delayed due to funding constraints and fluctuating availability of materials in local market due to economic challenges.

Response Strategy & Priorities

The South Sudanese refugee response in Sudan underwent a significant scale-up over the course of 2017 and 2018. The response strategy in 2019 and 2020 therefore focuses on the following objectives:

- Providing protection and basic services assistance for new arrivals;
- Addressing ongoing or unmet needs among the existing refugee caseload and improving service provision and national protection systems to meet sectoral standards;
- Contributing towards building self-reliance among refugees, resilience among host communities, and sustainability of interventions across the response.

In the sixth year of the South Sudanese refugee response, there will be an increased focus on longer-term solutions that strengthen the resilience of refugees and allow them to become more self-reliant, especially for those living in out-of-camp settlements. There will be emphasis on improving quality of service provision to meet sectoral standards. To achieve this, an important focus will be needed on support to livelihoods and promotion of economic inclusion; integrating refugees into national and local systems of service provision (especially in out-of-camp context); increased focus on sustainable energy and environment; and moving towards more durable infrastructure and sustainability of interventions (especially in camps). Engagement with- and involvement of development actors where appropriate will be an important aspect of realizing the above objectives.

While Sudan has not currently rolled out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the strategy for out-of-camp assistance which follows a similar approach, with an aim towards improved humanitarian-development “nexus” approaches to support in addressing the additional demand on existing services in refugee hosting areas. This is guided by UNHCR’s country-level inter-agency ‘out-of-camp’ paper, finalized in October 2017, which emphasizes the need to avoid establishing parallel systems, and seeking instead to enhance the capacity of local services and existing public facilities, as well as self-reliance through livelihoods and promoting refugee access to income generating initiatives.

The strategy also seeks to ensure that international standards of protection are met, upheld and applied to South Sudanese refugees in Sudan. This includes a focus on improving Sudan’s protection environment and support for expansion of civil, social and economic rights of South Sudanese refugees to maximize self-reliance. This also includes prevention of- and response to SGBV; child protection; access to registration and documentation; provision of humanitarian assistance; access to education; prevention of statelessness; and enhanced resilience for refugees and host communities.

The response will also seek to integrate cash-based interventions (CBIs) where feasible, in order to support stabilization of the existing assistance programme, and to complement self-reliance initiatives. The mandate for protection and solutions and the comprehensive and multi-year sector assistance programmes that flow from it make CBI a particularly appropriate tool for addressing the needs of refugees and other persons of concern. There has been a gradual but significant increase in the number of refugees moving to urban centres in Sudan in search of better economic opportunities. Refugees often form part of the “urban poor” struggling to meet their basic needs, leaving them at heightened risk of harassment, exploitation and abuse, with women and children being particularly at-risk. CBIs are increasingly being recognized as a tool that can help meet humanitarian needs while promoting the principles that guide the work of inter-agency partners.

OUT OF CAMP ASSISTANCE APPROACH

Sustainability of out-of-camp assistance must remain the cornerstone of any assistance model adopted, which is especially important given limited funding and lack of multi-year funding options. State-level out-of-camp assistance strategies will focus on asset-building as a way to strengthen coping mechanisms.

Partners will seek to avoid setting up new parallel services for South Sudanese refugees alongside those available to host communities. Instead, humanitarian partners should seek to enhance refugees' access to public services where possible. User fees will need to be carefully examined and aligned with localized risks of tensions with host communities, where host communities typically have to pay for services and refugees do not. Communities hosting refugees can benefit substantially from investments in local infrastructure and services when these are enhanced to serve refugees' humanitarian needs, reinforcing their ownership along the different phases of the activities, from identification and prioritization to implementation and evaluation. The increase in population and resulting productive activity, trade and human mobility can stimulate the local economy and agricultural productivity if managed carefully.

ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

This strategy also seeks to strengthen accountability to affected populations (AAP), with an emphasis on ensuring inclusive development and implementation of effective and quality programming that enhances access to protection while also recognizing the dignity, capacity, and abilities of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan. The aim is to establish a culture of accountability across the operation by integrating AAP best practice, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) within response activities. This includes the adoption of age, gender and diversity policies to ensure that all South Sudanese refugees can enjoy their rights, have access to protection, services and assistance on an equal footing, and can participate fully in decisions that affect them and their family members and communities.

The use of community-based protection approaches will be a key focus, with the integration of community engagement in all aspects of the response to ensure that refugees are more fully included in- and can take ownership of response planning decisions that affect their lives.

Underpinning AAP is the need for improved communication and transparency with South Sudanese refugees across the response. UNHCR's annual Participatory Assessment process, supported by inter-agency partners, is one of the ways that the response will build partnerships with refugee communities by promoting meaningful participation through structured dialogue. The Participatory Assessment process will also be used to help communities to take collective action to enhance their own protection, and makes it possible to implement a rights- and community-based approach throughout the response.

Strengthening Livelihoods & Resilience

The inter-agency response will seek to enhance refugees' economic inclusion, through access to livelihoods, economic participation and greater social cohesion both within refugee communities and with host communities. Improving livelihoods through economic inclusion is a key component of achieving protection and solutions outcomes for South Sudanese refugees in Sudan. This includes improved access to labour markets, access to financial services, entrepreneurship training and economic opportunities, and support for asset-building for both refugees and their host communities. The aim is to ensure that support to refugee and host community resilience, becomes an integral to the sustainability of the response. By empowering communities to meet their own needs in a safe, sustainable and dignified manner, inter-agency partners are building community and individual endurance and mitigating the need for ongoing blanket assistance. This is especially relevant for Sudan, given the current context of chronic underfunding and the protracted situation that many South Sudanese refugees and their host communities are now facing.

Building refugee self-reliance, livelihood assets and ensuring access to sustainable livelihood activities remains a cornerstone of Sudan's out-of-camp response approach. Partners will also aim to integrate livelihoods and income earning opportunities within sector interventions, especially in camp settings where access to formal labour markets is extremely limited. Partners will focus on skills-building initiatives and sustainable rural livelihood strategies (i.e., in land preparation, production and harvesting processes, fodder and poultry, as well as production management, packaging and marketing best practices) to enable low-income refugees to meet local market needs.

Partners will also prioritize the establishment of- and support for community management initiatives to support inter-communal dialogue on issues related to local resource management, asset sharing, and labour and wage negotiation, for equitable and sustainable access to job opportunities and productive assets. Inclusive community management will also support peaceful coexistence. In this regard, agriculture will play a crucial role not just as an economic driver, but also a means to dignity, motivation and peaceful coexistence by helping people to rebuild social networks. Enhancing skills and providing capital for agricultural livelihoods is an important component of food security and income in Sudan.

Cash-based interventions will be prioritized to enable refugees to purchase what they need from local markets, where feasible, and contribute to economic growth through these purchases. Cash can also be used to support livelihood initiatives by enabling refugees to invest in their businesses and other employment opportunities, such as business grants and start-up grants, cash for training, etc.

Access to education remains the foundation of refugee self-reliance and resilience. The inclusion of refugees within national education systems is a key component of the Sudan response. Greater emphasis will be placed on retention, especially of girls, and support for transition to secondary school. Adolescents will also be prioritized for transitional livelihoods interventions upon completion of their schooling to support access to labour markets and economic opportunities. Investments in literacy and numeracy skills training for adolescents and adults will also be important.

In Sudan, refugee resilience relies heavily on host community resilience, and many host communities lack access to the services and infrastructure that they need to overcome climactic and economic shocks and vulnerabilities. Across the response in both camp and out-of-camp locations, host communities have already benefited substantially from inter-agency partners' investments in new or rehabilitated water supply systems, health clinics and nutrition services, livelihoods interventions, schools and education supplies. Refugee camps have also introduced new markets for host communities, where residents can now sell their wares and services in areas where the demand did not exist before. The response will continue to support local resilience through investments in- and support for local services and facilities, and will avoid the establishment of parallel service systems. This remains an essential component of the out-of-camp response. In refugee locations requiring the construction or installation of new facilities and services, resilience will further be supported through the integration of handover planning within interventions to ensure local authorities and line ministries are able to sustain service provision beyond the duration of the programme.

Additionally, community resilience will be supported through capacity building of line ministries and other local authorities, as well as through systems strengthening both the state and local levels.

Inter-agency efforts to enhance economic inclusion and resilience of both refugees and host communities will require engagement with a broad range of partners and stakeholders to facilitate inclusion within existing programmes and services and/or the development of new opportunities for economic inclusion. In addition to national and state line ministries, potential partners include development actors, financial service providers, the private sector, training institutes and academia and research institutions. These partnerships can also support comprehensive livelihoods assessments, market analysis and institutional mapping to support the development of multi-year programming adapted to local contexts and needs.

Given the economic inclusion challenges faced by South Sudanese refugees in Sudan, inter-agency partners will need to advocate at national, state and local levels for an environment that will enable economic inclusion and livelihoods of refugees and to enhance their access to formal and decent work, financial services and other economic opportunities. This includes advocacy for required multi-year funding opportunities to support effective livelihoods, skills-building and vocational programming.

Partnership & Coordination

In close coordination with Government at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR coordinates the overall humanitarian response for South Sudanese refugees, with its counterpart the Government of Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees (COR). UNHCR has successfully been applying the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) in Sudan, with the Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) as the main forum for refugee coordination, under UNHCR's and COR's leadership.

More than 45 UN, NGO and government partners contribute to the South Sudanese refugee response within the coordination of the RCF, including 7 UN, 6 government ministries, 19 international NGOs, and 13 national NGOs. The

RCF also seeks to engage development actors around “nexus”-style interventions, some of whom participate in the RCF and RRP process. The RCF includes technical advisory groups (TAGs) at the federal level (i.e., Protection, Health and Nutrition, WASH, ES/NFI, Food Security and Livelihoods and Education) to connect to government-led humanitarian and development mechanisms where possible. Refugee Working Groups (RWGs) have been established in all states hosting South Sudanese refugees, to facilitate state-level inter-agency coordination and preparedness, including for South Sudanese refugees living in Khartoum’s ‘open areas’.

The MoU signed between UNHCR and COR clearly outlines COR’s role in coordinating the response on behalf of the Government. Coordination with the authorities continues to take place at federal and state levels, including COR co-chairing the RCF and state RWGs, and government line ministries engaging in sector-level coordination mechanisms.

Joint assessments regularly take place with government, UN and NGO partners to ensure cohesion and effective planning. Monthly monitoring of partners has been established in order to enhance the response and ensure the identification of gaps early on.

2019 & 2020 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN SUDAN

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- American Refugee Committee
- Al Manar Voluntary Organisation
- Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
- CARE International
- Concern WorldWide
- Cooperazione Internazionale
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Global Aid Hand
- International Organization for Migration
- Islamic Relief
- Mercy Corps
- Nada El-Azahar Organization
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Oxfam
- Plan International
- Relief International
- Save the Children International
- United Methodist Committee on Relief
- United Nations Children’s Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Population Fund
- United Peace Organization
- Welthungerhilfe
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization
- World Vision International

Date 22/8/2018
CIRE Mr deng
our neighbour
this is Mr Mayer. He is our
His home is behind our
this is Adok
daughter.

K112



Planned Response for 2019 & 2020

Protection

The protection response will focus on three key priorities: 1) prevention of- and response to SGBV; 2) child protection response; and 3) improved access to individual registration and documentation.

SGBV

The SGBV response will adopt a multi-sectoral approach through mainstreaming of SGBV prevention considerations and activities within the WASH, health and nutrition, education and livelihoods responses. This will support the identification of SGBV risk across the response and link partners together to mitigate risks through integrated sector activities. A key priority will be to ensure that refugees have access to timely and quality lifesaving SGBV response services. This includes improved case management systems and referral pathways, and expanding the coverage of legal aid services. Host communities will also receive services along with refugee communities and will directly benefit from referral for SGBV cases for medical services, community sensitization, advocacy and psychosocial support activities.

Child Protection

The child protection response will focus on addressing access to birth registration and other documentation issues; scale-up of family tracing and reunification (FTR) and expansion of coverage to more remote areas where possible; improved individual case management, with prioritization of UASC, children with specific needs and other children at risk; and support for- and establishment of mechanisms for the prevention of- and response to abuse, violence, neglect and exploitation of children, including child marriage and child labour. Youth and adolescents are an integral part of the community, therefore supporting targeted programs that cover youth leadership skills and life skills ensuring their participation will be supported. Youth from both refugee and host communities are to be supported with vocational and skill development, livelihoods activities and access to employment opportunities.

Registration and Verification

Full coverage of biometric registration for all refugees living in camps and out-of-camp remains a main priority for the protection response. This involves the completion of biometric registration in remaining out-of-camp locations, and verification activities in refugee camps to ensure refugee data is up to date. The provision of refugee and civil documentation will be prioritized, including access to birth registration through continuation of the partnership with the General Directorate of Civil Registry, with specific focus on capacity building for civil registry staff and mobile registration teams.

Education

The Education response will seek investment in school infrastructure, including WASH facilities, and support for school supplies, textbooks and other retention initiatives in both camps and out-of-camp locations to improve refugee children's access to quality education in the areas where they live. The integration of basic school-aged refugee children within public schools will be prioritized. This will include capacity building initiatives for national partners and the Federal and State Ministries of Education to support the integration of South Sudanese refugee children within the national and state education systems where feasible.

The response will link with livelihoods and child protection initiatives to address household income gaps and other protection issues that limit children's school attendance and enrollment. This includes efforts to identify and train refugee teachers to support access to livelihoods alongside education quality improvements. A key objective is to facilitate the integration of refugee teachers more formally within the national system for eventual government-led oversight of assessment, training and remuneration. School Management Committees or Parent Teacher Associations with membership comprised of refugee teachers, refugees and host community members need to be formed and/or strengthened to support oversight of refugee education and support social cohesion between refugees and host communities.



Energy and Environment

The response will aim to improve safe access to cooking fuel and lighting targeting women and children who are vulnerable to protection risks imposed by firewood collection and a lack of lighting. The response will also expand support for reforestation to mitigate environmental degradation near refugee locations. Partners will prioritize the expansion of current initiatives to refugee locations where interventions have not yet reached, including South and West Kordofan and the Darfur States, as well as in Khartoum.

Safe access to cooking fuel will be achieved through provision of mixed energy resources adapted to local contexts, with the construction and distribution of fuel efficient stoves (FES) to support ongoing use of firewood where needed. FES initiatives will target both refugees and host communities. For safe access to lighting, solar-powered street lighting will be installed in main areas of settlements and camps. Household solar-powered and rechargeable lamps will also be distributed. Solar charging centres in each targeted refugee location will be established. Community management initiatives will be used to ensure sustainability and accessibility over the long term.

Reforestation initiatives will integrate livelihoods opportunities and self-reliance activities for both communities through woodlot production and local development and management of agroforestry products (including Gum Arabic cultivation). Additional support will be provided to the Government's National Forestry Corporation (FNC) nurseries initiatives, and distribution of trees and seedlings to refugees and host communities for planting near homes.

Food security

The response will aim to ensure all refugees deemed in need of food assistance and livelihoods will be supported to mitigate negative coping mechanisms. A diverse approach, coupled with more innovative solutions, will be adopted to ensure a food-secure environment through:

- (i) in-kind assistance and nutritional support for children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, and
- (ii) cash based assistance where markets are functioning.

With renewed commitment to accountability to affected populations and protection mainstreaming, a hybrid approach, of both in-kind and cash based assistance will also be explored in the refugee response.

Partners will look for opportunities to integrate livelihoods with food security interventions to support the sustainability of the response.

Livelihoods & Resilience

Livelihoods partners will seek to promote the self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees and enhance refugee food security through the facilitation of alternative livelihoods alongside host community members. This includes the adoption of new technologies and strategies to increase the availability and affordability of quality produce; skills-building initiatives to enhance agriculture and livestock production for value addition (increased production, product processing, packaging and marketing) through demonstrative livelihood diversification skills that aims at increasing food and income opportunities for the poor refugee households and host communities. Value chain activities will ultimately contribute to reduce poverty of the refugees and host communities through increased high nutrient food availability and income at household level. A key focus will be on improved market access through private sector partnerships and close coordination with the Government of Sudan to support links to national development planning through local economic stimulation initiatives. Partners will also advocate for access to land and other productive assets for refugee farmers, as well as for work permits more broadly. The response will also integrate livelihood interventions within other sector initiatives to improve response sustainability and impact through links with energy, environment, WASH and health and nutrition initiatives.

Health & Nutrition

The response will continue to scale-up health and nutrition service provision to benefit both refugees and host communities. Camp-based assistance will include direct support to refugee camp clinics to ensure sufficient coverage of primary and reproductive health services, and nutrition services. In out-of-camp locations, the response will focus on strengthening local health infrastructure and services to improve quality of care and service access for both refugees and host communities. Specific response objectives include: scale-up of immunization, maternal and neonatal care and coverage of midwives; support for disease surveillance and outbreak response, including communicable disease prevention and control; expanding coverage of minimum service packages for sexual and reproductive health, including clinical management of rape, emergency obstetric care, and sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention and care services; and behaviour change communication for hygiene and health promotion. Comprehensive nutrition response will focus on strengthening and expansion of periodic MUAC screening and active case detection of malnutrition cases, expansion and strengthening of OTP and SFP centres, promotion of preventive nutrition interventions, scale up of nutrition services, promotion of IYCF interventions, monitoring and periodic SENS.

Partners will also support capacity building of the national health system to improve health information management and broad coverage of South Sudanese refugees within host communities.

Shelter, Settlement & NFIs

Shelter and non-food items (NFIs) will continue to be provided to all newly arrived refugees in camps, in line with the Government of Sudan's policy. Shelter and NFI replenishment for older caseloads will be completed based on needs and vulnerability, prioritizing refugee households with more than 5 persons, and fire or flood-affected households. NFI distribution for refugees in smaller settlements will be based on assessed needs. Note, that host communities within the vicinity will also be served with NFI kits based on needs or in the advent of a hazards such as floods and/or fire.

The introduction of environmentally friendly durable shelter in camp locations is a key priority, and is planned for expansion to out-of-camp locations through various tools including cash-based assistance. The shift of focus is more on resilience building and moving to early recovery and long term development through participatory interventions with refugee communities. Durable shelter initiatives will continue to be rolled out for refugee camps, with the intention to expand durable shelter strategy for out-of-camp locations by the end of 2020, to support resilience and sustainability. Shelter and NFIs will also be provided for refugees living in larger out-of-camp settlements in the Darfur and Kordofan States.

Construction of transitional and durable shelter will be adapted to the capacity of the communities, available resources and skilled partner/ labour. Shelter designs are in line with cultural norms, and are environmentally friendly and adapted to local elements, especially flooding.

Vulnerability assessments and priority-based planning will be considered to ensure shelter interventions are provided to the entire population including refugees and vulnerable host communities. Both Shelter and NFI response will prioritize people with specific needs, including women, children, older people and those living with disabilities.

WASH

A key priority for the WASH response is expanded access to safe water supply through supporting operation and maintenance of existing systems, rehabilitation/upgrading, network extension or construction of new water points. Water tariff systems will also be introduced, beginning with out-of-camp settlement areas. Cash based interventions will be used to complement direct provision modalities to increase access to drinking water through a variety of water vendors, as well as to improve access to convenient and dignified provision of hygiene items. Innovation and private sector engagement will be explored by all partners in an effort to provide low cost durable WASH solutions.

WASH partners will also integrate livelihood opportunities through WASH construction and other cash-for-work initiatives. Water for livestock is a source for conflict in Sudan, especially in Darfur and Kordofan states. The sector will use a Multiple Use systems approach to provide water which goes beyond domestic use to make provisions for small scale income generating activities such as gardening, brick making and for livestock to enhance the livelihoods

opportunities for both refugees and host communities. Solarized water supply systems will be prioritized for both new and rehabilitated systems to mitigate the high cost of diesel-fuel systems driven by ongoing fuel shortages, as well as enhance environmental sustainability. Investments in rainwater harvesting facilities will also be explored for areas where groundwater is limited, such as South Kordofan. Household water treatment will also be prioritized to address waterborne illness risks in locations prone to systemic chlorination gaps. Institutional WASH will be strengthened at schools and health facilities.

WASH partners will support adoption of integrated water resources management approaches, such as ground water monitoring, to support improved refugee and host community water management in out-of-camp locations. Ownership and sustainability of water and sanitation infrastructure will be strengthened through operation and maintenance training and procurement tool kits. Water user management committees will be established and existing ones will be strengthened. Capacity building of local government personnel will also be done to equip them to provide the much needed technical support. In hard to reach out of camp locations, stock piling and pre-positioning of key WASH supplies and equipment will be ensured for timely delivery of WASH services.

Low cost household latrines will be constructed by refugee communities, while Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) will be rolled out in host communities to reduce open defecation. Construction of shared household latrines will be prioritized, with distribution of children's potties to address gaps in safe disposal of children's faeces and mitigate diarrheal disease prevalence and risk. Provision of bathing shelters will also be a priority together with latrines, including improvements in the provision of wastewater disposal, solid waste and sludge collection and refuse disposal. A mix of hygiene promotion approaches and modalities will be pursued. Menstrual hygiene management will remain an integral part of WASH programming by ensuring consistent supply and replenishment of basic key personal hygiene items to ensure safety, dignity and well-being of refugee women and girls of reproductive age.

Financial Requirements

2019-2020 Financial Requirements Summary

By Organization

ORGANIZATION	2019	2020	TOTAL
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	3,085,000	2,675,000	5,760,000
American Refugee Committee	1,087,000	1,087,000	2,174,000
Al Manar Voluntary Organisation	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	550,000	550,000	1,100,000
CARE International	3,607,000	3,035,000	6,642,000
Concern WorldWide	710,000	975,000	1,685,000
Cooperazione Internazionale	462,000	462,000	924,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	5,640,175	4,325,000	9,965,175
Global Aid Hand	890,000	440,000	1,330,000
International Organization for Migration	3,300,000	3,500,000	6,800,000
Islamic Relief	627,702	920,000	1,547,702
Mercy Corps	400,000	300,000	700,000
Nada El-Azahar Organization	750,000	600,000	1,350,000
Norwegian Church Aid	3,106,630	2,320,780	5,427,410
Oxfam	2,685,000	2,985,000	5,670,000
Plan International	2,892,845	2,947,845	5,840,690
Relief International	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Save the Children International	762,600	850,000	1,612,600
United Methodist Committee on Relief	1,154,690	1,154,690	2,309,380
United Nations Children's Fund	28,698,231	31,307,161	60,005,391
United Nations Development Programme	21,889,000	21,889,000	43,778,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	145,905,250	152,133,901	298,039,151
United Nations Population Fund	2,854,000	2,422,000	5,276,000
United Peace Organization	267,200	267,200	534,400
Welthungerhilfe	1,475,000	1,475,000	2,950,000
World Food Programme	82,298,202	89,106,979	171,405,181
World Health Organization	6,120,000	7,750,000	13,870,000
World Vision International	3,344,489	2,686,938	6,031,427
TOTAL	326,062,014	339,665,494	665,727,507

2019-2020 by Sector

SECTOR	2019	2020	TOTAL
Protection	25,560,481	26,578,488	52,138,969
Education	27,649,294	27,841,465	55,490,759
Energy & Environment	1,723,454	1,974,000	3,697,454
Food Security	70,298,202	79,128,792	149,426,994
Health & Nutrition	54,266,730	55,648,131	109,914,862
Livelihoods & Resilience	54,466,222	53,558,320	108,024,542
Shelter & NFIs	43,266,441	42,792,591	86,059,032
WASH	48,831,190	52,143,706	100,974,896
TOTAL	326,062,014	339,665,494	665,727,507





ANNEX

Monitoring Framework

Protection

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % of persons of concern registered on an individual basis		
2019	100%	Not applicable
2020	100%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of identified SGBV survivors assisted with appropriate support		
2019	100%	100%
2020	100%	100%
INDICATOR: % refugee children with specific needs who receive individual case management		
2019	69.9%	Not applicable
2020	69.9%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of UASC in appropriate interim or long term alternative care		
2019	100%	Not applicable
2020	100%	Not applicable

Education

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % of refugee children enrolled in ECD		
2019	0%	Not applicable
2020	0%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of refugee children enrolled in primary school		
2019	55%	Not applicable
2020	50%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of refugee children enrolled in secondary school		
2019	29.6%	Not applicable
2020	26.3%	Not applicable

INDICATOR: % of refugee children enrolled in national schooling systems		
2019	16.9%	Not applicable
2020	21%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of refugees enrolled in tertiary education		
2019	5.7%	Not applicable
2020	3.8%	Not applicable

Energy & Environment

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % of refugee households receiving fuel (firewood or other fuel) distribution		
2019	17%	Not applicable
2020	15.6%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: Amount of fuel (kg or L) distributed per refugee household		
2019	Not applicable	Not applicable
2020	Not applicable	Not applicable
INDICATOR: # of tree seedlings planted		
2019	0	Not applicable
2020	0	Not applicable
INDICATOR: # of Ha of land reforested		
2019	3,612	Not applicable
2020	3,610	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % refugee households with energy saving stove and equipment		
2019	71%	Not applicable
2020	64.8%	Not applicable

Food Security

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % of refugees benefitting from food assistance		
2019	100%	Not applicable
2020	100%	Not applicable

Health & Nutrition

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % of refugee women delivering with assistance from qualified personnel		
2019	50%	Not applicable
2020	60%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % SAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months		
2019	2%	Not applicable
2020	2%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % GAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months		
2019	15%	Not applicable
2020	13%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % Stunting prevalence among children aged 6-59 months		
2019	15%	Not applicable
2020	15%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % Anaemia prevalence among children aged 6-59 months		
2019	20%	Not applicable
2020	20%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % Anaemia prevalence among women of reproductive age 15-49 years (non-pregnant or lactating)		
2019	20%	Not applicable
2020	20%	Not applicable

Livelihoods & Resilience

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % PoC who received productive assets, training and /or business support in cash or kind from RRP partners		
2019	66.1%	Not applicable
2020	48.8%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % PoC employed/self employed		
2019	0.2%	Not applicable
2020	0.2%	Not applicable

Shelter, Settlement & NFIs

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % of refugee households living in permanent shelter		
2019	0%	Not applicable
2020	0%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of refugee households living in semi-permanent shelter		
2019	1%	Not applicable
2020	1.7%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of refugee households living in emergency shelter		
2019	47%	Not applicable
2020	45%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of PoC households whose shelter was upgraded/repaired		
2019	82.7%	Not applicable
2020	80.2%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of PoC households having adequate non-food items		
2019	66.5%	Not applicable
2020	66.5%	Not applicable
INDICATOR: % of PoC households who received adequate non-food items		
2019	66.5%	Not applicable
2020	66.5%	Not applicable

WASH

	South Sudan	
	Refugees	Host
INDICATOR: % refugee households with household latrines		
2019	85%	85%
2020	85%	85%
INDICATOR: Litres of water received per person per day in 2018		
2019	20	20
2020	20	20
INDICATOR: % of refugee households receiving sufficient soap for hygiene		
2019	70%	Not applicable
2020	70%	Not applicable

