SOUTH SUDAN

REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

JANUARY 2024 – DECEMBER 2025

Updated July 2025

CREDITS:

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For more information on the South Sudan crisis go to: South Sudan Information Sharing Portal

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:
In Sudan, the rainy season in White Nile contributes to additional pressure on services in camps, challenges movements by residents and responding partners alike, and contributes to heightened susceptibility of vector borne disease outbreaks. © UNHCR/ Isadora C. S. Zone

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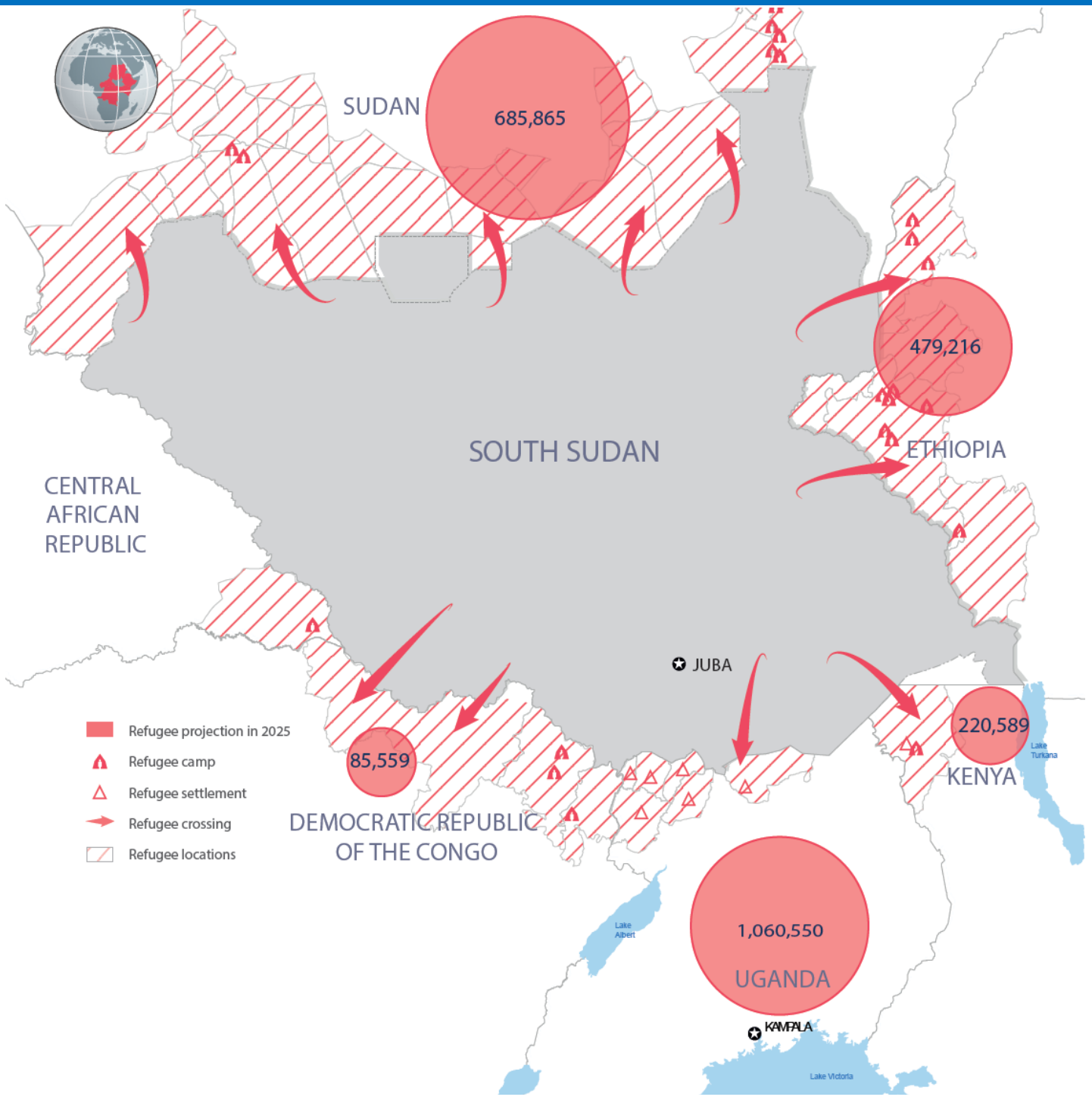
Regional Planned Response

January-December 2024- 2025

2.33 M Projected refugee population 2024	**2.38 M** Assisted host community population 2024	**1.4 B** Total financial requirements 2024	**123*** Partners 2024
2.53 M Projected refugee population 2025	**1.84M** Assisted host community population 2025	**1.2 B** Total financial requirements 2025	**73*** Partners 2025



The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

* *UN agencies and some INGOs are operational in more than one country and are therefore counted only once as a member of the Regional Refuge Response Plan as opposed to an aggregate total across countries which reflects 173 partners.*

Country	2024 Financial requirements in USD	2024 Partners involved [1]	2025 Financial requirements in USD	2025 Partners involved
DRC	30,022,881	2	**28,973,192**	2
Ethiopia	245,122,514	23	**216,456,474**	27
Kenya	134,063,006	22	**166,906,796**	22
Sudan	487,632,908	36	**465,731,107**	30
Uganda	502,834,040	90	**330,231,425**	26
	1,399,675,349		**1,208,298,994**	

Regional Overview

Executive Summary

The 2024 and 2025 South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) is a collective, multisectoral endeavour involving 123 partners, including United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other civil society actors. In 2025, the Regional RRP is designed to target the needs of 2.53 million refugees and 1.84 million members of the host community in the five main asylum countries, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. While RRP partners had anticipated protracted displacement in 2025, from February, there was a sharp escalation of violence and insecurity in South Sudan, resulting in new displacement. Between March and end of July 2025, approximately 139,000 people[2] had sought refuge in neighbouring countries. The conflict continues unresolved and is the humanitarian situation is complicated by climate shock, health and economic challenges all contributing to the likelihood of further displacement. As a result, an estimated 195,000 additional new arrivals are expected between May and October 2025 a surge which underscores the urgent need for emergency preparedness and response[3].

As part of the Humanitarian Reset, in response to unprecedented funding shortfalls in 2025, the humanitarian community went through a process resulting in the hyper-prioritized Global Humanitarian Overview 2025[4]. Within this framework, the Hyper-Prioritization Fact Sheets of the South Sudan Regional RRP[5] highlight 3 million hyper-prioritized target population of those facing the most severe and immediate threats—who must be urgently targeted with assistance and protection. Reaching them will require $588M. The Hyper-Prioritization does not replace the needs in the Global Humanitarian Overview of the RRP but rather sharpens its focus to save as many lives as possible as the limited resources become available.

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model, the RRP offers a cohesive approach, integrating individual country plans while maintaining a regional outlook on protection risks, vulnerabilities, and critical needs. The strategy is anchored in core national and regional policies, centring on four main objectives for refugees and asylum-seekers: maintaining access to territory and to the right to seek and enjoy asylum and enhancing the protection environment and the realization of the rights; providing quality, efficient and timely protection and other multisectoral assistance; inclusion

[1] UN agencies and some INGOs are operational in more than one country and are therefore counted only once as a member of the Regional RRP as opposed to an aggregate total across countries which is 173 partners in 2024 and 107 in 2025.
[2] Document - South Sudan Situation: CORE 27 Jul 2025
[3] Document - South Sudan: Preparedness and initial Response needs, May – October 2025
[4] A hyper-prioritized Global Humanitarian Overview 2025: the cruel math of aid cuts | Humanitarian Action
[5] Regional Plans Hyper-Prioritization Fact Sheets

into national systems and enhancing durable solutions. A commitment to enhancing accountability to affected people and protecting refugees from sexual exploitation, abuse, and other risks is a cornerstone of the RRP.

Covering nine sectors, the plan includes coordinated activities in protection, including gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection, education, food security, public health and nutrition, livelihoods and economic inclusion, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), settlement and shelter/housing and basic needs, and logistics and operational support. Each sector's approach is tailored to the unique context of the respective countries. The regional chapter also outlines the cross-cutting themes of age, gender and diversity, which include disability inclusion and youth, the theme of accountability to affected people, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, localization, climate action and cash assistance. Given the urgent need for energy and the environmental impact, the related budget implications have been indicated alongside the sectors. The regional chapter provides an overarching summary of the overall protection risks analysis, the strategy and the related sector interventions, underscoring collaborative efforts, coordination, and financial needs. The plan's country-specific responses are further detailed in individual country chapters.

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

South Sudan is facing one of the most protracted, severe and complex displacement crises in Africa today, with over 4.4 million people forcibly displaced. At least 2.2 million people are internally displaced, meaning 1 in every 6 South Sudanese is displaced within their own country. At the end of December 2024, 2,266,276 South Sudanese refugees were displaced across five neighbouring countries. (Uganda hosted 43 per cent of the South Sudanese refugees in the region, Sudan hosted 27 per cent, Ethiopia hosted 18.9 per cent, Kenya hosted 8.5 per cent, and the DRC, 2.4 per cent of the refugees. South Sudan’s elections, originally scheduled for December 2024, were postponed by two years. This delay, compounded by fragile governance, inadequate infrastructure, poor services, and a fragile legal system has fuelled tensions. In February 2025, the political and security situation in South Sudan deteriorated further with tensions over the delays in implementing the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R-ARCSS). Tensions in Upper Nile state escalated into violence, resulting in civilian casualties, widespread destruction, and displacement in the region and across borders into the neighbouring countries of Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and the DRC. Continued violence has included the targeting and destruction of hospitals and the loss of lives in Jonglei State and in Upper Nile State, leading to the suspension of essential health services for the population and the temporary withdrawal of humanitarian staff. There are conflict hotspots throughout South Sudan, including in the Central Equatoria region. This escalating insecurity comes at the start of the rainy season, making access to certain parts of the country difficult. Health services have been disrupted, food and commodity prices are rising, contributing to food insecurity, and disease outbreaks are increasing.

Between March and the end of July 2025, 139,000 people had sought refuge in neighbouring countries but only about 57,000 have been registered by the host governments. Within South Sudan, OCHA reports that approximately 178,000 IDPs are newly displaced in people have been newly displaced in all locations affected by the conflict. Emergency preparedness and response plans for the situation anticipate that between May and October 2025, an estimated total of up to 303,000 South Sudanese refugees are expected to be newly displaced across the region. This includes approximately 148,000 to Sudan, 50,000 to Ethiopia, 50,000 to Uganda, 30,000 to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and 25,000 to Kenya. These new movements are occurring in a country already reeling from multiple, overlapping crises. Already 9.4 million people—three in every four South Sudanese—need humanitarian assistance, including 4.9 million children. 6.3 million people are affected by chronic food insecurity, and 7.7 million (57 per cent of the population) are expected to face severe food insecurity in 2025. The country continues to absorb the shock of the Sudan crisis, with over 1 million refugees and returnees crossing into South Sudan since April 2023. 1.4 million people were affected by floods in 2024, including 379,000 displaced due to flooding. South Sudan has suffered six years of flooding since 2019, and in May 2025, the country was struggling with the impact of flooding further heightened food insecurity and hampering aid efforts.

The countries receiving South Sudanese refugees have remained with open borders and RRP partners continue to provide support to the protracted refugee population while also responding to the emergency. All this amidst severe shortages of funding which have worsened in 2025. Lack of adequate funding remained the largest impediment to the response through 2024 with the reported funding for the Regional RRP in 2024 being 27 per cent. In addition, the conflict in Sudan, a country closely linked to South Sudan politically, culturally and economically, has deeply impacted assistance efforts for South Sudanese refugees and has broader implications for regional cooperation and security. The displacement of South Sudanese across the region is likely to remain protracted, leading to extended humanitarian needs in 2025.

The DRC, one of the main asylum countries, while receiving new arrivals from South Sudan in 2025 (23,000 by the end of June), is also struggling with a renewed conflict. In early 2025, renewed offensives by the March 23 Movement in North and South Kivu triggered a sharp escalation in violence, displacing over 7.3 million people—the highest number ever recorded in the DRC. Despite this, the DRC remains a country of asylum, hosting refugees fleeing conflict in neighbouring South Sudan, underscoring the urgent need for sustained humanitarian support and regional solidarity. The situation for the South Sudanese refugees who have been there for several remains stable but without opportunities for sustainable self-reliance.

In Ethiopia, the new arrivals in 2025 (estimated 35,000 by the end of June) are joining a population of more than 420,000 South Sudanese refugees in the country. The new arrivals landed along riverbanks in the border town of Burbiey, Gambella, staying in makeshift structures but were moved away from the border in Matar and Moun where a limited number of partners are providing emergency assistance. Partners in the Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions are struggling to respond with limited resources. For the preexisting refugee population, the partners focused on strengthening education, water, sanitation and health services under government leadership.

In Kenya, humanitarian partners have strengthened their emergency preparedness to receive new arrivals. The country's Shirika Plan has helped the pre-existing refugees in the Kakuma and Kalobeyei settlements access services that are integrated in the national systems, including healthcare and education, priority that will continue into 2025. Uganda's progressive refugee policies, which allow access to land and basic services, will also continue, strengthening access to national systems and enhancing self-reliance.

In Sudan, by end of June 2025, over 46,000 new arrivals had crossed from South Sudan into Sudan due to the conflict. The influx has increased the need for space to accommodate the new arrivals as well as refugees being relocated from Khartoum. The national infrastructure was severely damaged by the war, and essential services remain severely strained amid cholera outbreaks and a fragile security situation. The conflict in Sudan had already disrupted cross-border trade with South Sudan, halted oil production and blocked humanitarian corridors, driving up food and commodity prices and crippling the economy and the continued tensions between the two countries means there is limited improvement. Expanding services and the increasing number of refugees will be a priority for 2025.

Uganda, one of Africa's largest refugee-hosting countries, continues to receive refugees from the DRC and South Sudan in 2025. Between March and the end of June 2025, 21,000 South Sudanese had sought safety in Uganda. They join the 1.86 million refugees in the country, including at least 75,000 Sudanese refugees who arrived since April 2023. Amid severe funding cuts, the significant surge in refugee arrivals risks overwhelming the country's capacity.

Across the five countries, food assistance remains limited, with rations reduced to as low as 60 per cent by the end of 2024 (except in Sudan). Strengthening food security and promoting self-reliance is the focus in 2025 as many operations are impacted by drastic funding cuts and are forced to target food distribution only to the most vulnerable. With over 60 per cent of South Sudanese refugees being children and youth under the age of 25, expanding access to quality education in national systems is critical.

UNHCR estimates that 242,000 South Sudanese refugees, primarily from Ethiopia and Uganda, will need resettlement in 2025. Additional and complementary pathways to third countries will play a vital role in sharing international

responsibility for refugee protection and reuniting families. Although labour mobility and higher education opportunities in third countries remain limited, expanding these pathways for qualified and eligible South Sudanese refugees is important for self-reliance and dignity. UNHCR also aims to increase the proportion of South Sudanese refugees prioritized for resettlement to address protection needs.

Returns to South Sudan

In 2024 alone, an estimated 370,168 South Sudanese refugees made self-organized returns to South Sudan. The majority of these returns were from Sudan, where the conflict that broke out in 2023 continues. Since 2023 over 780,000 South Sudanese refugees had returned from Sudan in adverse circumstances[6]. In 2024, the monthly returns to South Sudan peaked in November. Despite the escalation of conflict in South Sudan, between January and end of May 2025, 82,271 South Sudanese returned home with the majority from Sudan.

Returns of South Sudanese refugees from country of asylum in 2024	
Country of Asylum	**Total**
Sudan	268,319
Ethiopia	85,704
Uganda	11,863
Democratic Republic of Congo	2,217
Kenya	2,065
Total	**370,168**

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda have implemented varying protection regimes to receive South Sudanese refugees. Uganda stands out for its progressive approach, offering prima facie refugee status to South Sudanese, which allows for immediate recognition of refugee status without individual adjudication, in addition to granting significant rights like access to land and services. Ethiopia and Kenya have also extended prima facie status to South Sudanese refugees, providing immediate protection and support. The DRC, facing its own internal challenges, has a more complex and less uniform approach, often requiring individual adjudication. Sudan has complex historical relations with South Sudan and offers a mix of prima facie recognition, allowing many South Sudanese to reside in the country without officially being registered as refugees. Regional efforts to address the South Sudan displacement crisis involve the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the East African Community (EAC), with both bodies advocating for the integration of refugees into national systems and exploring regional solutions. There is also a joint initiative by IGAD and EAC, a landmark Ministerial Declaration aimed at fast-track solutions for refugees within the East and Horn of Africa region. In March 2025, Kenya launched the Shirika Plan[7], a landmark initiative to transform refugee camps into integrated municipalities, promoting economic opportunities and shared services for refugees and host communities. In June 2025, Ethiopia hosted the “Makatet” Dialogue, a high-level event in Addis Ababa reaffirming the country's commitment to refugee inclusion, showcasing its progressive "Makatet" approach as a model for integrating refugees into national systems and supporting their host community. This positive momentum creates a conducive environment for implementing the revised refugee law (2019), which allows access to education and livelihoods. Nonetheless, in 2025, concern is rife that the drastic reduction of humanitarian assistance to asylum countries will put at risk undermining host countries' willingness to maintain open refugee policies in Uganda,

[6] By June 2025, the returning population from Sudan to South Sudan was 780,000. https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/sudansituation
[7] The Shirika Plan is the Government of Kenya’s new approach towards refugee management in Kenya aimed at transforming the refugee camps into integrated settlements supporting the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees and hosting communities in Garissa, Turkana, and urban areas.

Kenya, and Ethiopia. These cuts have severely impacted essential services, such as education in Uganda, and present the risk that services will be handed over to the government without sufficient mechanisms for the transition, including a lack of sustainable funding[8].

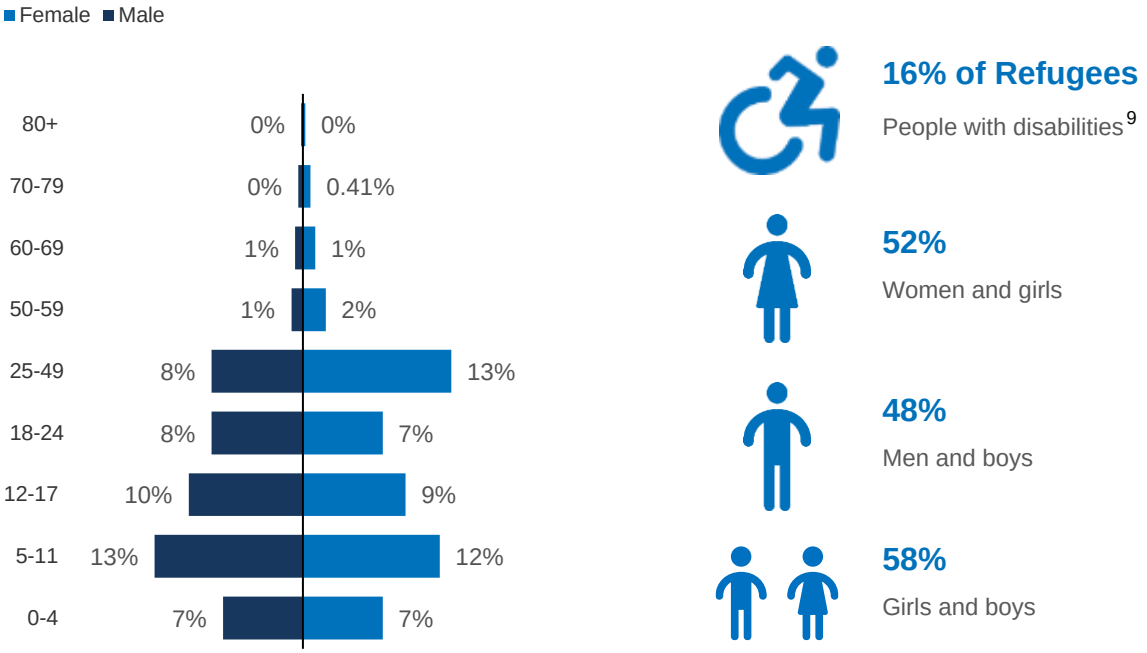
Population Planning Figures- updated

Country	Population as of end of 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Targeted Refugee Population		
DRC	55,559	**85,559**
Ethiopia	429,216	**479,216**
Kenya	192,910	**220,589**
Sudan	613,052	**685,865**
Uganda	950,079	**1,060,550**
Total	**2,265,816**	**2,531,779**

Country	Population as of end of 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Targeted Host Population		
DRC	30,000	**30,000**
Ethiopia	445,763	**158,900**
Kenya	45,000	**45,000**
Sudan	82,000	**82,000**
Uganda	1,509,800	**1,521,075**
Total	**2,112,563**	**1,836,975**

[8] Joint NGO policy brief | Inter-Agency Working Group for East & Central Africa: East Africa: A refugee haven under threat, June 2025

Age and gender breakdown



Part 1: Regional Risks and Needs

The risks and needs are relatively similar across the five countries and have been persistent over the last few years, with a few contextual differences, such as armed groups impacting the security situation in some asylum countries and the gravity of floods and drought, which worsen protection and health risks. The region has an average of 58 per cent of children in the population, which underscores the critical aspect of vulnerability and specific needs of young refugees signalling a pressing need for targeted humanitarian assistance and protection measures for boys and girls as well as extensive education needs.

In the DRC, the renewed conflict has resulted in many Congolese suffering repeated displacement and a lack of access to essential services. In addition, they have faced grave protection concerns, including gender-based violence, child recruitment, and abductions. South Sudanese refugees are concentrated in Ituri and Haut-Uele, in the northern region, not directly impacted by the violence but suffering the impact of tensions and interruptions in assistance. National resources are stretched including resources to improve security and infrastructure that would benefit the refugees and their hosting communities. Access to basic services, such as education, healthcare, and livelihood, remains dependent on the humanitarian community.

In Ethiopia, South Sudanese refugees primarily reside in the Gambella region, while a limited number are also hosted in the Benishangul Gumuz region. The services, particularly food insecurity, WASH, health with increased outbreaks of disease, including cholera and malaria during the rainy season, are of particular concern. The newly arriving refugees are living in public buildings including schools and need to be relocated urgently. Building new structures in the rainy season presents logistical challenges, but it must be done.

In Sudan, after having generously hosted refugees for many years, the country faces a severe protection crisis in which refugees are caught up in the war, with some having been killed and others having to return prematurely to their country

[9] The global estimate is that 16 per cent of the population is expected to have a disability. https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/sensory-functions-disability-and-rehabilitation/global-report-on-health-equity-for-persons-with-disabilities

of origin to avoid the conflict or relocating to the already overcrowded camps in White Nile State. South Sudanese, along with Sudanese nationals, faced threats to life due to the widespread violations of International Humanitarian Law by parties to the conflict. The refugees have been repeatedly displaced, with consequent loss of properties and assets, and the risk of physical harm during perilous journeys towards South Sudan. Many of them have mental health needs caused by the of distress of witnessing or surviving violence, harm, loss and deprivation. Refugees have been impacted by the complete breakdown of social safety nets, various forms of community support, and the common situation of involuntary family separation. This situation deteriorated in the White Nile refugee camps between May and September due to disease outbreaks, and the population suffered over 1,200 child deaths related to communicable diseases, malnutrition and other causes. Sudan has been grappling with multiple disease outbreaks, including measles, malaria, dengue, and cholera, highlighting a critical need for enhanced health and nutrition services. With the populations being dependent on irregular and scarce food assistance, harmful coping strategies often generate protection risks, including child labour and the sale and exchange of sex.

The region in general, has supported integration into national systems including improving livelihoods and self-reliance but this remains a work in progress as the countries of asylum face their own development and security challenges. In Kenya, integration into national systems and access to services such as healthcare and education has progressed, particularly within the framework of the integrated socioeconomic development plans in Garissa and Turkana Counties and the ongoing developments on the Government of Kenya's Shirika Plan. However, challenges remain, particularly regarding the full inclusion of refugees in national social protection, education, and livelihoods programmes. In Uganda, the Government continues to implement progressive refugee policies, allowing South Sudanese refugees access to land and to basic services, but the impact is reduced due to inadequate resources.

In the region, RRP partners in the WASH, and shelter, settlement and housing sectors, have struggled to meet the standards of assistance for refugees as the services required expansion and maintenance, without which there was an increased risk for disease outbreaks.

Limited financial resources remain the primary constraint to humanitarian response efforts, but other significant challenges persist. In host countries, South Sudanese refugees and other forcibly displaced populations often reside in climate-vulnerable, rural, or peri-urban areas where they depend on agropastoralism to supplement inadequate food rations and humanitarian aid. However, they face limited access to quality land, social protection, and financial services to diversify their livelihoods. Increasing competition over scarce natural resources—such as cooking energy, water, land, pasture, and forests—threatens both their food security and peaceful coexistence with host communities. As funding declines and climate shocks intensify, displaced populations are at growing risk of being pushed deeper into poverty and tension with host communities.

In light of the resumption of conflict in South Sudan in 2025, it is anticipated that returns to South Sudan will reduce, although there will be the possibility of continued returns (South Sudanese -registered refugees, migrants and others) returning due to the continued conflict in Sudan. While resettlement to third countries remains a need, UNHCR has conservatively estimated that more than 230,000 South Sudanese refugees (in DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) will have resettlement needs in 2025, while additional complementary pathways for admission to third countries will continue to be strategically important in terms of solutions, restoring family unity, promoting self-reliance, and sharing international responsibility for refugee protection[10]. With the reduction of resettlement opportunities globally, South Sudanese refugees will continue to require access to humanitarian assistance, including protection, education, healthcare, clean water, sanitation, and long-term solutions promoting economic opportunities.

The 2025 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) underscores the continued need for international support for sustainable solutions, while aligning with the broader humanitarian reset that calls for more strategic, prioritized, and

[10] https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/2024-05/projected-global-resettlement-needs-2025.pdf

cost-effective responses amid declining global funding. As some regions transition toward integrated, self-reliant approaches, others continue to face acute humanitarian needs exacerbated by insecurity, displacement, and infrastructure gaps. In this context, it is imperative for host governments, humanitarian actors, development partners, and the private sector to work in concert—mobilizing resources and expertise to address urgent needs and invest in long-term solutions for South Sudanese refugees.

Part 2: Regional Protection and Solutions Strategy

For 2025, South Sudan Regional RRP partners are seeking $1.2 billion to protect and assist close to 4.3 million refugees and host community members. The strategic objectives of the 2025 South Sudan RRP are aligned with the 2024 strategic objectives (SO). An additional objective on has been added on food security and economic mobility. In 2025, as humanitarian funding shortfalls deepen, ensuring food security and economic mobility for refugees is critical than ever. They are essential for survival but also key to restoring dignity, reducing protection risks, and enabling long-term resilience. Investing in livelihoods and access to food systems offers a sustainable path forward amid shrinking aid budgets.

In 2025, renewed conflict in South Sudan triggered a fresh wave of refugee movements, compounding an already protracted displacement crisis. This emergency is unfolding in a fragile region, where some countries are affected by conflict, where humanitarian operations are overstretched and facing severe funding cuts. RRP partners have been forced to realign and reprioritize limited resources to address emergency needs, while struggling to maintain support for those already displaced. Immediate donor support is critical to prevent further deterioration of conditions for new arrivals and to ensure their integration into the ongoing humanitarian response.

SO 1: Maintain asylum space and enhance protection and the realization of refugee and asylum-seeker rights.

SO 2: Provide quality, efficient and timely protection and lifesaving multisectoral assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and host communities, including prevention and response to GBV and protection against sexual exploitation and abuse, child protection, birth registration, and enhancing accountability to affected people.

SO 3: Promote inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers into national systems including for child protection, legal and physical protection, social protection, education, health, and livelihoods and resilience through strategic engagement with governments, the private sector, regional bodies and development actors.

SO 4: Enhance sustainable and durable solutions for refugees and asylum-seekers including opportunities for resettlement and complementary pathways for admission to third countries.

SO 5: Advocate for measures allowing refugees to exercise greater self-reliance and resilience, including food security, economic mobility, and more international support to the South Sudan situation, leveraging pledges made at the 2023 Global Refugee Forum.

Regional Cross-Cutting Response Priorities

Age, gender, and diversity (AGD)

RRP partners will incorporate age, gender, and diversity (AGD) considerations throughout the RRP cycle, when analyzing, planning, implementing and monitoring activities. This will include efforts to: capture age and sex-disaggregated data in assessments, monitoring and reporting; consult with a variety of profiles to make sure that all voices in the community contribute to define risks and needs; and implement a response that addresses the specific needs of diverse groups among the South Sudanese refugees. This approach involves including AGD considerations across all sectors of the response, assessing the unique needs and strengths of groups of all age, genders, and diverse characteristics. The RRP emphasizes inclusive participation, ensuring that the voices of women, children, older people, and marginalized groups are heard and integrated into decision-making processes. This approach improves equitable

access to resources and services, recognizing and addressing power imbalances and vulnerabilities while promoting the rights and dignity of all individuals affected by the crisis.

Sub-Section: Disability Inclusion

Global estimates (WHO) indicate that 16 per cent of people may have diverse forms of disabilities. In the South Sudan situation, characterized by a history of violence and conflict, this value may be an underestimate. It is imperative for partners to prioritize collecting accurate disability disaggregated data to represent individuals with impairments and the barriers they face in accessing services. Training will be conducted on disability-inclusive programming to improve the systematic integration of disability inclusion across sectors and improve access to services in areas like WASH, health, nutrition, protection, and education. This will require consultations with people with disabilities to better understand their needs, barriers and the solutions they recommend. RRP partners will also leverage the Regional Working Group on Disability Inclusion in order to strengthen partnerships with the vibrant disability movements in the countries and this will be crucial for sustainable inclusion efforts.

Sub-Section: Youth

The South Sudan Regional RRP will consider approaches that mainstream youth engagement in programming[11] and apply a youth-inclusive approach. The RRP will also build on the RRP partner capacity to implement dedicated interventions in favour of youth, emphasizing the empowerment and engagement of young refugees. The interventions will build on youth-related Global Refugee Forum pledges made since 2019 in the areas of livelihoods, empowerment, sports, and education. Mental health has already been identified as a priority among South Sudanese in the region. Youth will be involved in decision-making processes, acknowledging their distinct needs and role as agents of change. Critical programmatic areas include access to education, skills development, and livelihood opportunities, essential for the growth and development of young refugees. The overall approach will encourage active youth participation in community activities and leadership roles, nurturing a sense of community and purpose. Moreover, it will aim to address the unique challenges faced by young refugees, offering specialized support to help them navigate obstacles and build a hopeful and positive future. South Sudanese refugee youth are currently involved in a multi-year, regional peace-building project in Uganda and South Sudan[12] to build a regional network of youth peacebuilders and increase their capacity to contribute to peaceful coexistence in countries of asylum and countries of origin.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

The Regional AAP Working Group will support the work of RRP partners and of the country working groups. RRP partners will promote the active participation and inclusion of diverse South Sudanese refugees – men, women, boys, and girls – in all stages of the response. Partners will ensure refugees have transparent access to information about services and referrals and that their feedback significantly influences interventions. Collective approaches to complaints and feedback will be promoted across country operations to ensure refugees are aware and have access to complaints and feedback mechanisms, and that feedback data informs the continuous improvement of the response. Post-food and non-food distribution mechanisms are also institutionalized as a key to receiving feedback. Furthermore, countries

[11] Core Actions for Refugee Youth | Refworld
[12] Document - UNHCR Regional Youth Peacebuilding Programme

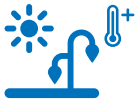
in the region will promote standard operating procedures for the distribution of assistance to ensure that measures are in place to mitigate aid diversion based on lessons learnt in Ethiopia.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

RRP partners will implement a comprehensive approach to integrate Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) across the response aimed at effectively protecting refugees from sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Under the leadership of PSEA Coordinators and Network Co-chairs, the Inter-Agency PSEA Networks will support mainstreaming PSEA activities as a collective responsibility across all sectors, focusing on mitigating SEA risks. Strategic approaches for PSEA will be designed and implemented, ensuring SEA prevention, response, risk mitigation, and inter-agency coordination are prioritized, in accordance with a victim/survivor-centred approach. SEA risks will be updated in the corporate risk register and treatment measures outlined including the use of the country-specific PSEA standard operating procedures. PSEA considerations will be integrated into multisectoral needs assessments, influencing strategic objectives and protection needs analysis. Furthermore, PSEA Coordinators will collaborate with various sector working groups to ensure a coordinated and coherent approach to PSEA messaging.

Localization

National NGOs are part of the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), as appealing partners and also as funded partners of many of the large agencies. The national NGOs are represented in coordination mechanisms at the sector level and national level. The RRP countries also aim to enhance further engagement of Refugee-Led Organizations (RLOs) and other national NGOs that are not listed in the plan but are working in related areas. This engagement will build off the mapping of community-based organizations led by displaced and stateless people[13], primarily through capacity building.



Climate Action

Integrating climate action into the response is informed by the 2023-2028 UNHCR EHAGL Region Climate Action Plan, which focuses on enhancing the implementation of UNHCR's global climate commitments by bolstering the capacity of states to protect individuals affected by climate crises through legal, policy, and normative engagement. The partners will seek to expand partnerships and increase financing to give displaced populations and host communities better access to environmentally sustainable resources and services while advocating for increased adaptation financing. Finally, the plan emphasizes integrating forcibly displaced and stateless people into national climate change policies and plans, enhancing their preparedness and resilience against climate shocks. Partners will be encouraged to reduce their carbon footprint and implement protection-centred environmentally sustainable solutions to minimize negative impacts on the environment. Partners will also be encouraged to support the governments that have made Global Refugee Forum pledges on climate-related solutions, including energy solutions.

As part of the action components, in the RRP countries, energy and environment is a pivotal cross-cutting issue. The refugees, while predominately dependent on firewood for cooking, are being supported by RRP partners to transition

[13] In January 2024 there were 309 community-based organizations led by forcibly displaced and stateless people that had self-registered using the mapping tool: Kenya (69), Uganda (187), Sudan (2), Ethiopia (6) and DRC (45)

towards clean, affordable, and reliable cooking energy solutions. This transition entails tailored interventions aligned with the specific needs and resources of each location. The interventions include the use of fuel-efficient stoves, the purchase of firewood from designated government-authorized woodlots, and diversifying away from traditional biomass where feasible, as exemplified by the provision of ethanol and liquefied natural gas. Additionally, market-based strategies for clean cooking, the establishment of energy hubs, and innovative finance mechanisms are being pursued. Initiatives promoting energy efficiency through community awareness-raising campaigns are integral to the interventions. Furthermore, the solarization of infrastructure including boreholes is being implemented to bolster the sustainability of interventions, fostering a balance between energy access and environmental preservation. Addressing the cooking energy needs also contributes to physical protection particularly women and girls who are often the ones charged with firewood collection which often takes place in isolated locations and presents the risks of assaults.

Cash Assistance

RRP partners will promote the strategic use of cash assistance for refugees, aiming to support financial independence and choice to address their unique needs and priorities. Cash interventions cut across the sectors of protection, food security, livelihoods, education, shelter, WASH, and public health, and the area of energy and environment. Cash has already been used in the response and demonstrated its capacity to contribute to the local economies and promote dignity and self-reliance among refugees. The cash assistance will be tailored to the specific context and needs of each setting, ensuring efficient and effective aid distribution. Each country will institute robust monitoring and evaluation to ensure transparency, accountability, and adaptability of the assistance programs to changing circumstances.

Partnership and Coordination

Strong partnerships and coordination across the five countries are pivotal for the response adhering to the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Refugee Coordination Model. The 2024- 2025 plan encompasses a multisectoral response backed by a diverse array of partners, including International NGOs, national NGOs, and UN agencies. Many of these partners participated in previous years and bring valuable experience and established relationships with the communities and governments involved.

The focus of these partnerships extends beyond emergency assistance, aiming to enhance the resilience and self-reliance of South Sudanese refugees, including to foster peaceful coexistence with host communities. To this effect, the RRP is an opportunity to leverage existing partnership frameworks to advance refugee protection and inclusion, such as UNHCR–UNICEF Strategic Collaboration Framework and UNDP-UNHCR Global Collaboration Framework (GCF) for Inclusion and Solutions 2023-2025. The 2024- 2025 RRP also continues to deepen engagement with development and peacebuilding partners, leveraging processes led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the East African Community to seek sustainable solutions for South Sudanese refugees.

In each participating country, there are national Refugee coordination forums) co-chaired by the Governments and UNHCR and sector specific interagency coordination mechanisms at national, sub-national and local level, as appropriate to the context. These mechanisms are vital for providing technical support, guidance, and monitoring of the response in each country. At the regional level, sectoral coordination mechanisms include the Regional Protection Working Group, and the Regional Child Protection Network.

Refugees are included in the development strategies of most of the RRP countries, as reflected in the respective United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF) in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda. As such, the UNSDCF in those countries include interventions focused on addressing the unique challenges faced by refugees and capitalizing on the potential that their presence may bring for on economic growth, social cohesion, and resilience. Including refugees in the UNSDCF also enables the shift from short-term humanitarian aid to sustainable, long-term

solutions, aligning with the principle of shared international responsibility and the goal of leaving no one behind in pursuing sustainable development.

Regional Monitoring Framework

The South Sudan Regional RRP employs a comprehensive and robust monitoring framework structured around a set of indicators and targets across its nine response sectors. This framework is collaboratively developed at the country level with various partners, utilizing recognised standards of assistance grounded in the Sphere standards. A compilation of common indicators from each country forms the basis of the regional framework, providing a cohesive and standardized approach to monitoring progress across different contexts. The plan is evaluated annually against this regional framework, with partners actively contributing to the reporting process. This systematic approach allows for the consolidation of results under the RRP, ensuring that the needs of the South Sudanese refugees are met efficiently and effectively.

* Refer to Annex 2 – Monitoring Results.

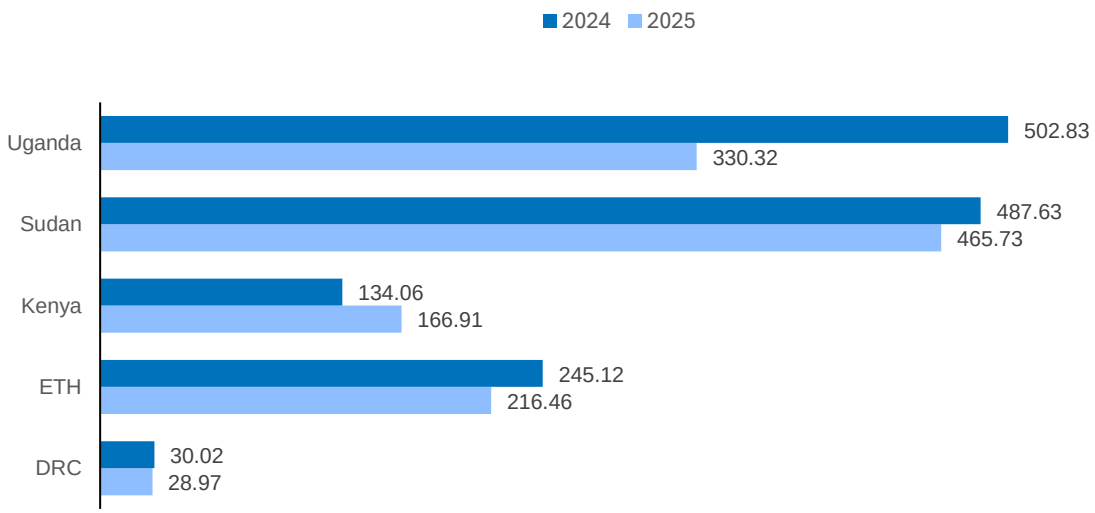
The refugee funding tracker is also used to provide a transparent overview of the financial resources allocated for the Regional Refugee Response plans. It tracks the funding requirements of the appealing organization and disbursements from various sources, such as governments, international organizations, NGOs, and private donors.

Regional Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

Total Financial Requirements In USD

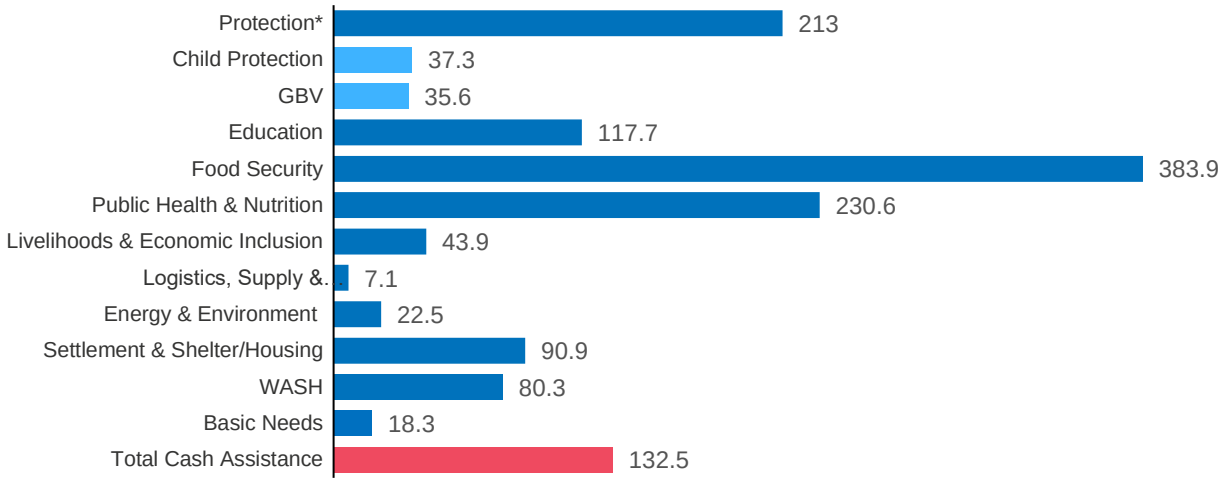
2024: $ 1.4 B **2025: $ 1.2 B[14]**

Budget summary by country 2024 and 2025
In millions USD



[14] This budget includes the needs outlined in the Document - South Sudan: Preparedness and initial Response needs, May – October 2025

Budget summary by sector at regional level 2025



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget*

Total Protection requirements
213,029,242

Other protection activities	Of which GBV	Of which Child Protection
$ 140,077,597	$ 35,609,982	$ 37,341,663

Total Cash Assistance requirements
$ 132,478,779

Protection $ 2,654,381	Food security $ 96,259,137	Education $ 157,884	Livelihoods &Eco Inclusion $ 8,163,045
Settlement& Shelter/ Housing $ 3,782,828	Energy & Environment $ 1,842,149	Public Health & Nutrition $ 7,766,227	WASH $ 2,020,000

** This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the people we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.*

Budget summary by partner type 2025

73 Partners	11 UN Agencies	40 International NGOs	21 National NGOs			1 IFRC&RC
	$ 1,040,267,604	$151,475,429	$13,661,682			$2,894,280
		10 NGO FBOs	2 NGO RLOs	1 NGO FBOs	2 NGO WLO	
		$57,012,402	$2,261,824	$650,250	$819,000	

Notes: *This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type. The amount listed for the FBOs, RLOs and WLOs are subsets of the amount listed above for the International NGOs and National NGOs.*

Regional Budget Summary by Partner 2025

Partner	Acronym /Short Title	Type	DRC	Ethiopia	Kenya	Sudan	Uganda	Total (USD)
IFRC/ICRC					**2,894,280**			**2,894,280**
Kenya Red Cross Society	KRCS	IFRC/ICRC			2,894,280			2,894,280
INGOs				**28,651,729**	**18,831,707**	**41,145,870**	**62,846,123**	**151,475,429**
Action Against Hunger	ACF	INGO		6,023,000			3,800,000	9,823,000
African initiative for Relief and Development	AIRD	INGO				605,400		605,400
African Relief Committee	ARCO	INGO				265,000		265,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	INGO				507,000		507,000
ChildFund International	CFI	INGO					450,000	450,000
Concern	Concern	INGO				2,900,000		2,900,000
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	CARE	INGO				850,000	2,550,000	3,400,000
Cooperazione Internazionale	COOPI	INGO				1,796,900		1,796,900
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO		2,203,850	256,023			2,459,873
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	CUAMM	INGO		147,980				147,980
Finnish Refugee Council	FRC	INGO		878,115				878,115
GOAL Ethiopia	GOAL	INGO		1,700,000				1,700,000
Good Neighbors Ethiopia	GNE	INGO		85,376				85,376
Human Appeal	HA	INGO				480,000		480,000
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO		3,500,000	3,141,684		13,577,135	20,218,819
Medical Teams International	MTI	INGO		617,179		1,300,000	4,586,577	6,503,756
Norwegian Church Aid	NCA	INGO		280,000				280,000

Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO				7,145,725	10,100,000	17,245,725
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	Oxfam	INGO		2,000,000			2,750,000	4,750,000
Peace Winds Japan	PWJ	INGO			1,063,001			1,063,001
Plan International	Plan	INGO		5,066,801		4,359,000	2,929,449	12,355,250
Save the Children International	SCI	INGO		288,000				288,000
Terres Des Hommes	Tdh	INGO			320,000			320,000
The BOMA Project	The BOMA Project	INGO			1,548,395			1,548,395
The Center for Victims of Torture	CVT	INGO		1,333,333				1,333,333
The Toolkit Foundation	TTF	INGO			200,000			200,000
Tutapona	TTR	INGO					95,000	95,000
War Child Holland	WCH	INGO					2,000,000	2,000,000
Welthungerhilfe	WHH	INGO				510,500		510,500
Windle International Kenya	WIK	INGO			252,604			252,604
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA	INGO/FBO					9,950,000	9,950,000
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	CAFOD	INGO/FBO				827,000		827,000
DanChurchAid	DCA	INGO/FBO		1,068,095			1,150,000	2,218,095
Finn Church Aid	FCA	INGO/FBO			1,200,000		6,477,367	7,677,367
Islamic Relief Worldwide	IRW	INGO/FBO				1,696,295		1,696,295
Jesuit Refugee Service	JRS	INGO/FBO			850,000			850,000
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO/FBO		450,000	10,000,000		1,630,595	12,080,595
Water Mission Uganda	WMU	INGO/FBO					800,000	800,000
World Vision International	WVI	INGO/FBO				17,903,050		17,903,050
ZOA International	ZOA	INGO/FBO		3,010,000				3,010,000

NNGOs				**1,447,384**	**1,526,925**	**7,474,653**	**3,212,720**	**13,661,682**
Action for the Needy in Ethiopia	ANE	NNGO		192,924				192,924
Africa Humanitarian Action	AHA	NNGO		134,210				134,210
Al Manar Voluntary Organization	AMVO	NNGO				3,000,000		3,000,000
Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	AORD	NNGO				1,086,400		1,086,400
DONBOSCO Kakuma	DBK	NNGO			783,026			783,026
Elruhma for Development and Humanitarian Organization	EDHO	NNGO				655,000		655,000
FilmAid Kenya	FAK	NNGO			109,983			109,983
Friends of Peace and Development Organization	FPDO	NNGO				738,200		738,200
Hope and Friendship for Development Organization	HOPE	NNGO				1,100,000		1,100,000
Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services	HADS	NNGO					85,000	85,000
Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization	LOKADO	NNGO			333,916			333,916
Okapi Green Ltd	OKAPI GREEN LTD	NNGO			300,000			300,000
Rehabilitation and Development Organization	RaDO	NNGO		470,000				470,000
Sabah Alsudan for Development Organization	SADO	NNGO				76,053		76,053
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	TPO	NNGO					650,000	650,000
Uganda Refugee Disaster and Management Council	URDMC	NNGO					215,896	215,896
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission	EOC-DICAC-RRAD	NNGO/FBO		650,250				650,250
I CAN South Sudan	I CAN SSD	NNGO/RLO					1,836,824	1,836,824
Youth Social Advocacy Team	YSAT	NNGO/RLO					425,000	425,000
Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization	BPWVO	NNGO/ WLO				49,000		49,000

Mutawinat	Mutawinat	NNGO/ WLO				770,000		770,000
UN			**28,973,192**	**186,357,361**	**143,653,884**	**417,110,584**	**264,172,583**	**1,040,267,604**
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO	UN		11,620,000	3,700,000	620,000		15,940,000
International Organization for Migration	IOM	UN		700,000		3,624,300	9,651,000	13,975,300
International Telecommunication Union	ITU	UN		100,000				100,000
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	UN		12,243,132	2,610,000	61,372,220	8,114,607	84,339,959
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	UN				550,000		550,000
United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN Women	UN			5,000,000		1,700,000	6,700,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	21,673,192	101,475,461	72,436,396	129,805,579	160,144,050	485,534,678
United Nations Human Settlement Programme	UN-HABITAT	UN			1,500,000			1,500,000
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN		2,500,000	2,500,000	17,267,249	10,597,772	32,865,021
United Nations World Food Programme	WFP	UN	7,300,000	57,718,768	55,907,488	192,273,237	73,965,154	387,164,647
World Health Organization	WHO	UN				11,598,000		11,598,000
Grand Total			**28,973,192**	**216,456,474**	**166,906,796**	**465,731,107**	**330,231,425**	**1,208,298,994**

The Democratic Republic of Congo Planned Response

January-December 2024 -2025

61,300
Projected refugee population 2024

12,260
Assisted host community population 2024

30M
Total financial Requirements 2024

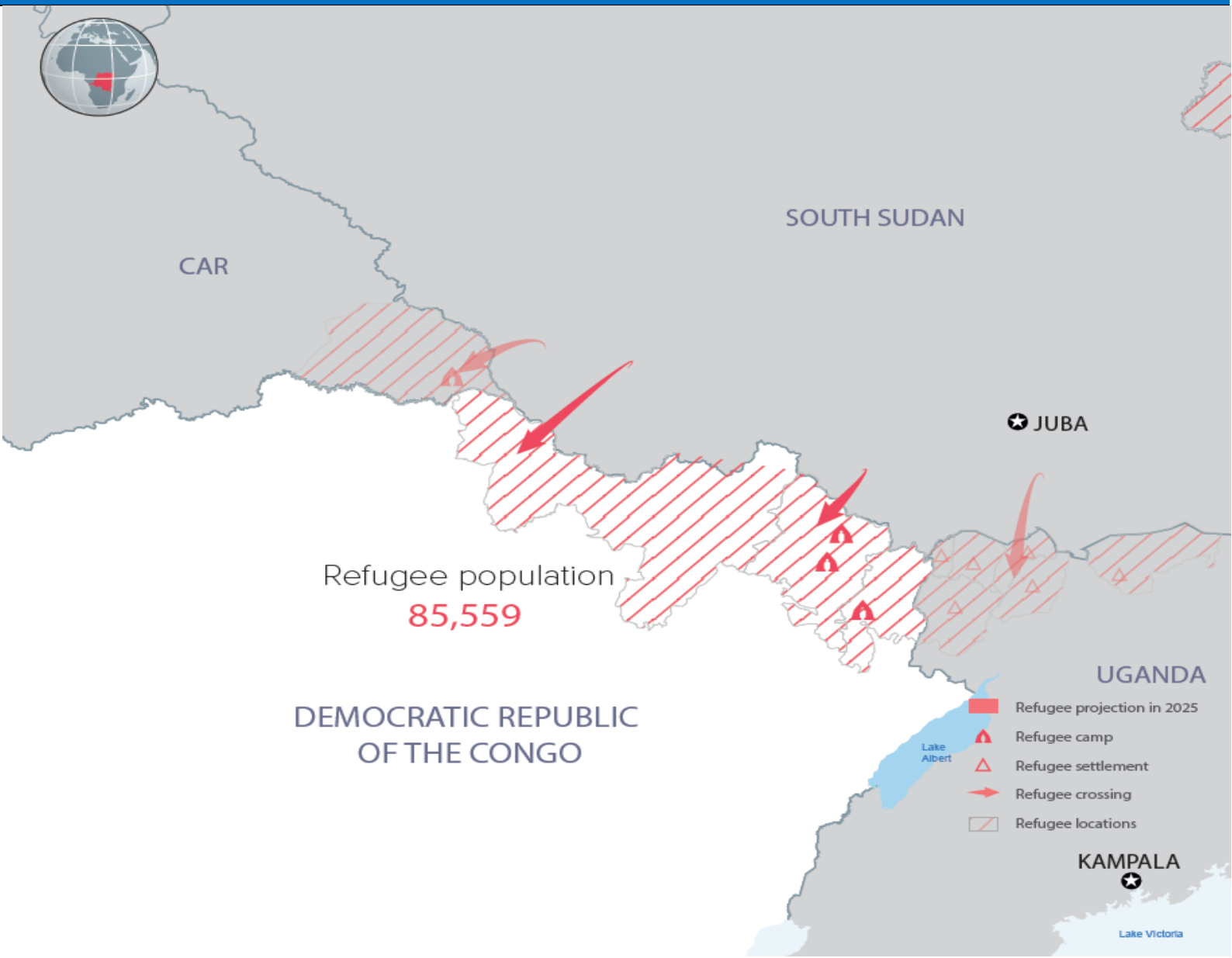
2
Partners 2024

85,559
Projected refugee population 2025

30,000
Assisted host community population 2025

29M
Total financial Requirements 2025

2
Partners 2025

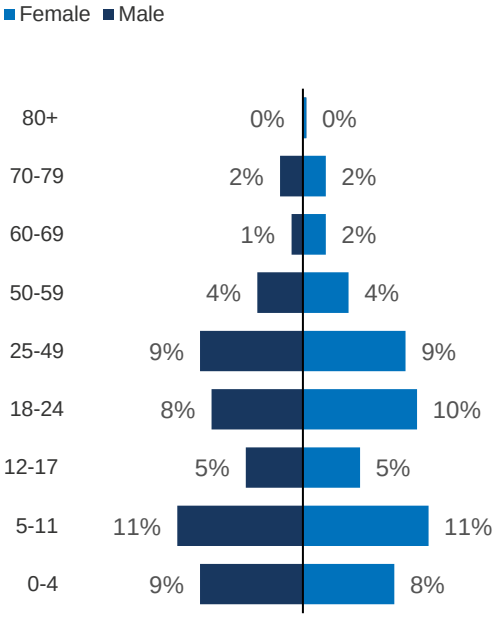


The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Population Planning Figures

Country	Planned Population as of end of 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Targeted Refugee Population		
Refugee Population	61,300	85,559
Total	**61,300**	**85,559**
Targeted Host Population		
Country	12,260	30,000
Total	**12,260**	**30,000**

Age and gender breakdown



16% of refugees

People with disabilities[15]

51%

Women and girls

49%

Men and boys

49%

Girls and boys

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

In 2025, the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains critical, with the country facing the world's highest levels of acute food insecurity and the second-largest number of internally displaced people in Africa. Armed conflict, particularly in the eastern provinces, continues to drive mass displacement and disrupt livelihoods. The resurgence of the M23 insurgency in North Kivu has further intensified insecurity and displacement. In Ituri and Haut-Uele, the arrival of South Sudanese refugees fleeing renewed conflict adds pressure to already overstretched resources for the refugees who have been in protracted displacement.

[15] The global estimate is that 16 per cent of the population is expected to have a disability. https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/sensory-functions-disability-and-rehabilitation/global-report-on-health-equity-for-persons-with-disabilities

As of 31 December 2024, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) hosted 55,434 refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan, many of whom had arrived since 2016. These are part of the 517,000 refugees and asylum-seekers hosted in the DRC. Since February 2025, escalating violence in South Sudan has forced at least 23,000 people to seek refuge in the DRC[16]. The population remains mainly in refugee camps of Biringi, Meri, and Bele in Ituri and Haut-Uele provinces with slightly over 30 per cent in the surrounding rural areas. Less than 1 per cent live in urban locations in Kinshasa.

The two hosting provinces are grappling with food shortages, poor infrastructure, disease outbreaks, and economic shocks. The area has inadequate health facilities and schools, and lack of electricity. The refugees continue to rely heavily on humanitarian assistance to access essential services, including protection (with gender-based violence and child protection responses), healthcare, education, clean water, sanitation, shelter, food, and income-generating activities.

The security situation in both provinces continues to be unstable, with the presence of State and non—State armed actors, often challenging humanitarian access for RRP partners and compromising the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum. In Ituri Province, public administration and administration of justice functions continue to be carried out by military and police authorities, and movement restrictions due to insecurity. Refugees are relocated to Bele and Biringi, away from the border and Meri site as it is less than 50 km from the border with South Sudan and at risk of incursions and sporadic attacks by armed groups, given the porous nature of the borders. Official Government policy is that all assistance to refugees is to be directed to official camps and sites, which are mostly in border areas in the north, east and south of the country.

Country Risks and Needs

South Sudanese refugees in the DRC continue to face numerous protection risks and challenging socioeconomic conditions. Both the local population and the refugees are struggling to meet their basic needs due to lack of access to resources. In addition, due to the ongoing internal conflict, they are exposed to high levels of violence, including conflict-related gender-based violence (GBV), and inter-communal violence. Refugees with specific needs, including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), older people, women heads of households, and people with disabilities, are the most affected due to neglect, marginalization, and lack of community support. They continue to be in need of specialized services from RRP partners, while the capacity of national institutions in the areas remain weak.

The asylum authorities, notably the Eligibility Commission for Refugees (CNR), continue to receive capacity and technical support from RRP partners to improve their ability to register and document all refugees effectively.

Community structures like farmers associations and women's groups have contributed to strengthening community-based protection, including on addressing GBV. However, these groups need to remain accountable and need strengthening in the identification and referral of GBV incidents. GBV, cases will need adequate medical assistance and psychosocial support as, critical gaps remain for survivors to access other forms of socio-economic support and legal assistance, due to the absence of judicial authorities in the areas hosting the refugee sites. Also, in general, the weak judicial institutions contribute to the lack of redress and to the impunity of GBV perpetrators. Factors contributing to the incidence of GBV include the presence of children without parental care, the low income of parents, and the persistence of harmful traditional practices. Some refugee men reportedly deny their families resources and misuse family resources for example by purchasing alcohol, and the result is that women and children, find it difficult to access food.

[16] Document - South Sudan Situation: CORE 27 Jul 2025

More than 49 per cent of the population are children, of whom 457 are recorded as children at risk. Among the most reported child protection risks are family separation (283 separated children including 132 girls and 151 boys and 12 unaccompanied children including 6 girls and 6 boys), child labour, child marriage, GBV. The capacity-building for 26 state and non-state actors involved in the Best Interests Determination Procedure (BID) was organized to revitalize the Best Interest Determination panels working with children at risk. While progress has been made on birth registration with the Civil Registry, resulting in 53 per cent of the 559 new births being registered, birth registration continues to be constrained by the lack of registers in civil registry offices.

Among the most reported child protection risks, family separation, child labour, child marriage child GBV, and risk of child recruitment into illegal activities. The communities lack child-friendly spaces that can be used to reach children and adolescents through group interventions and messaging. Another major concern for the well-being and development of refugee children is the low household income and the inability of RRP partners to support all school-age children to enrol in school. Refugees continue to emphasize the importance of education for all school-age children. The lack of school infrastructure, supplies, and equipment are among the factors contributing to the low enrollment rate. Additionally, recreational activities are almost non-existent on these sites.

Through 2024, refugees and asylum-seekers had limited positive changes in their and there was limited enrollment in tertiary and higher education. Many refugees are still dependent on aid. Refugees have stressed the need to increase livelihood activities through vocational training and capital for petit trade and agricultural activities, with priority given to young people.

Cash-based interventions (CBI) is identified as of interest for refugees in most sectors following a multi-sectoral needs assessment done by RRP partners. These included the need for improved access to healthcare services, the need for land and building materials for shelter construction, educational needs and other livelihood needs.

One of the main priorities for RRP partners is to enhance the livelihoods of South Sudanese refugees through agricultural practices, fish farming, and other income-generating activities. Arable and fertile land is available in the respective sites, with more than 2,600 hectares of farmland having been contributed to the refugees and host communities. However, these lands continue to be underutilized due to low-tech farming methods. With limited resources, livelihood-strengthening activities primarily target a small number of refugees who receive agricultural inputs, such as materials and seeds. Expanding the number of beneficiaries of technical training and agricultural support will be challenging due to reduced funds.

Furthermore, there is a need to improve the water, hygiene, and sanitation infrastructure, including improving existing water sources and installing boreholes. RRP partners will need to advocate for more farmland. The gaps in shelter are acute, with transitional shelters requiring regular repairs.

Part 2: DRC Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

RRP partners will focus on:

SO1: Maintaining access to territory and to the right to seek and enjoy asylum and enhancing the protection environment and the realization of the rights of South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers.

In partnership with the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), RRP partners will continue to strengthen the asylum system and implement activities to enable South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers to live in peace and security and enjoy their rights without discrimination. This includes ensuring access to territory and adherence to the principle of non-refoulement for all new asylum-seekers through a coordinated approach that guarantees access to a free refugee status determination procedure and recourse mechanisms in accordance with the applicable national legislation. Activities will include individual registration and documentation, allowing South Sudanese refugees to exercise their freedom of movement and facilitate access basic social services. RRP partners will continue to strengthen relations

between host communities, refugees and asylum-seekers and promoting peaceful coexistence. In addition, RRP partners will advocate for more engagement from local authorities and law enforcement in maintaining the safety and security of refugee-hosting areas to the benefit of refugees and hosting communities.

SO2: Providing quality, efficient, and timely protection and life-saving multi-sectoral assistance to South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers and their host communities.

RRP partners will support refugees and asylum-seekers to access protection services (legal support, documentation of both new born and existing individual) , and income that enable them to live a dignified life by ensuring access to essential household items, health care, and adequate and safe housing for newly arrived asylum-seekers and refugees with specific needs.

SO3: Inclusion of South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers into national systems.

To facilitate the inclusion of South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers in national systems, RRP partners will strengthen partnerships with national social services to meet the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers by integrating them into the planning and service provision like health care and education. Access to education will be including to secondary and tertiary education as a tool for protecting children as well as facilitating adolescents who have completed primary education with further education.

SO4: Enhancing durable solutions for South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers.

RRP partners will improve opportunities to access durable solutions for both refugees and their host communities, including resettlement and complementary pathways. In addition, refugees will be assisted to access refugee identity documents in the host communities or outside the site with physical verification exercises coupled with the surveys of intention to return to master the refugee statistics necessary for good planning and implementation of activities aiming at durable solutions, resilience, and empowerment of refugees.

Sectoral Responses

PROTECTION

RRP actors in the protection sector will advocate with the Government to continue to guarantee the right to seek and enjoy asylum, by maintaining access to the Congolese territory for all new asylum-seekers and by providing them with the necessary documentation to enjoy fundamental rights, particularly the right to freedom of movement and the opportunity to access assistance and services. Support will be provided to the National commission for Refugees in terms of improving their capacities (technical and material), providing support for advocacy meetings and workshops with other government institutions to promote the plight of SS refugees among the local military, administration and the customary chiefs, service providers. As part of a community-based protection the response aims to build on the capacity of the communities and the community governance structures in order to increase their participation in the response. They will revitalize the refugee sectoral and thematic committees, including the organization of elections of representatives.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection

RRP partners will continue to provide services to children at risk and their families, through best interest procedure, alternative care arrangements, family tracing and reunification efforts, and PSS support. Child protection partners will continue strengthening the Best Interest Procedure for refugee and asylum-seeking children, through capacity development efforts, but will also strengthen the capacity of community structures to identify and refer children at risk. Families and communities will also be supported to protect children and community-driven child protection prevention will be carried out. Community- based structures/committees will be supported to disseminate information on services,

alert communities on protection risks and mitigating measures among men and women and create community-based support initiatives for the wellbeing of children such as recreational activities. Efforts to strengthen the inclusion of children in national child protection systems will be carried out, including continuing through support to the Civil Registry on birth registration. Child protection partners will also work with key sectors such as GBV to address violence against children and implement prevention and risk mitigation in schools as well as support for retention of children in schools.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

RRP partners will continue to provide multisectoral, lifesaving, survivor-centred services to GBV survivors while strengthening the GBV referral systems, including through continuous update of GBV Standard Operating Procedures and training on safe disclosure and referral of GBV survivors to frontline workers and community members. RRP partners will also work with other sectors to address factors contributing to GBV, including child abandonment which increases the risk of sexual abuse, violation, early marriages. We will improve livelihoods particularly promoting access to opportunities for women and older girls to foster their empowerment RRP partners will also carry out GBV prevention interventions that aim to address GBV root causes and harmful practices. GBV partners will also support SEA prevention, awareness raising and to support SEA victims to access survivor-centred GBV services including health and counselling.

EDUCATION

To maintain efforts to promote access to education as a tool for protection and empowerment, RRP partners will continue to support children from vulnerable households with school supplies. Emphasis will also be placed on promoting primary education especially for girls by implementing activities that are incentives to encourage enrolment and retention.

Support will also be provided to step up vocational training for out-of-school refugee youth. Increasing access to schools and retention, especially for girls, RRP partners will ensure that schools are in safe areas within or near refugee camps and are accessible to all students; carry out Community Engagement and Awareness including parents, community leaders, and religious authorities, to highlight the importance of education for girls. Address cultural and social barriers that may prevent girls from attending school; improve teacher training and support on gender-sensitive teaching methods, trauma-informed teaching approaches, and inclusive education practices. UNHCR will invest in improving access to basic school needs, including water, sanitation, and healthcare facilities to ensure that girls and boys are physically able to attend school and focus on their education.

FOOD SECURITY

RRP partners will focus on agricultural support activities for refugees and host communities to improve their capacity to produce their own food. Livelihood programs will also be implemented to facilitate income-generating activities and livelihood programs to help refugees become self-reliant and improve their access to food.

Improving access to existing markets within the refugee communities through improving transportation and market infrastructure to facilitate the storage and movement of food supplies and enable refugees to buy and sell goods. Mainly to strengthen local markets and support the development of value chains for agricultural products.

PUBLIC HEALTH & NUTRITION

RRP partners will continue to work with local health system to ensure access to public health care, secondary and tertiary care, mental health support and drug supply, including antiretrovirals. Emphasis will be placed strengthen local primary healthcare services to provide comprehensive and integrated care for refugees, including preventive services, maternal and child health, vaccinations, and treatment of common illnesses. RRP partners will conduct health education and outreach programs to raise awareness among refugees about available healthcare services, preventive measures, and healthy behaviours to also build community-based approaches address the cultural barriers to nutrition.

LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

Agriculture production will remain a key pillar in the livelihood and economic inclusion sector with refugees and their host communities. Farmers will be supported with (upgraded) farming tools/equipment, quality seeds and inputs, and training on good farming practices to improve production. Progressing towards more market-oriented approaches, value addition and agri-business development opportunities will be explored.

Opportunities in other sectors will also be identified, particularly for groups who may not have an interest in agriculture, such as the youth. This would include enhancing employability through vocational/skills training in critical skill areas complemented with attachment or internship with local businesses/employers. Start-up support for viable businesses will be provided to those interested in pursuing entrepreneurship. Thriving livelihood activities like hotels, restaurants, and gas stations, among others, will be supported to grow to create employment for others. Financial inclusion is critical in enhancing the economic inclusion of refugees and host communities. Access to financial services will be facilitated in collaboration with financial service providers, building on financial inclusion efforts that have been initiated. RRP partners will prioritize sustainable capacity-building efforts to enhance self-sufficiency while also emphasizing the importance of environmental conservation and peaceful coexistence. RRP partners will continue to focus on consolidating the agricultural, forestry, and fish farming initiatives and continue advocating for more cultivable spaces.

SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS/HOUSING

RRP partners are committed to ensuring that refugees and asylum-seekers access suitable shelter and support, focusing on individuals with specific needs including people with disabilities and older people who may require modified accommodations or accommodation placed nearer services. Support will be provided to rehabilitate shelters in the refugee camps which have been dilapidated over time. Support for rehabilitation will be provided to persons with specific needs. These efforts aim to gradually enhance the living conditions of refugees and minimize their vulnerability to harsh weather conditions and other protection risks. These infrastructures like latrines, will partly benefit the local community in the proximity to the camps and the rural areas hosting refugees.

WASH

RRP partners will strive to meet the sphere standard of 20 litres of water per person per day, facilitate the establishment of hygienic facilities, and manage medical waste in hospitals and health centres. These efforts will include restoring water wells, building new boreholes, and providing hygiene kits, education, and appropriate waste disposal systems. In addition, RRP partners will endeavour to provide appropriate temporary safe and AGD- sensitive, latrines, showers, and other necessary basic infrastructure. These initiatives aim to enhance the overall welfare of both refugees and host communities by preventing protection risks, as girls will no longer need to go collect water at streams and face protection and health risks.

BASIC NEEDS

RRP will continue distributing a mix of cash and in-kind assistance to build resilience as multipurpose/unrestricted Cash assistance has been critical for the well-being of refugees. Many refugee households engage in petty trade and agriculture, livestock and gardening and which contributes to meeting some of their basic needs. The distribution of non-food items (NFIs), toiletries and soap will be targeted mostly at new arrivals, women, girls and vulnerable people.

LOGISTICS, TELECOMS & OPERATION SUPPORT

RRP partners will take the necessary steps to procure and provide goods and equipment to ensure that operations run smoothly and are adequately supported logistically.

This logistical support will encompass various aspects, including maintaining and repairing vehicles, motorcycles, and machinery in a well-equipped garage. It will also involve managing fuel supplies, ensuring proper maintenance of warehouses, and enabling safe and secure transportation of goods and individuals.

Partnership and Coordination

Consistent with the Global Compact on Refugees and the Multisectoral Assistance to Refugees Chapter of the DRC Humanitarian Response plan, UNHCR works closely with the national government, primarily through the National Commission for Refugees at national and local level as well as the provincial governments and customary leaders in Ituri and Haute Uele provinces. More than 6 NGO partners and UN agencies (including partners outside the RRP) also come together with refugee-led committees to implement the response organizations which are part of the coordination at the field level. While only two UN agencies are listed as appealing partners in the RRP due to the remote, logistically challenging operational environment, both UNHCR and WFP work with a network of national and international NGOs to provide assistance to the refugees. To enhance coordination and efficient provision of services for refugees and their hosts, RRP partners will enhance monitoring and oversight over programmes and activities. This will include regular field visits and consultations with refugees and host communities, the establishment of feedback and response mechanisms, the timely sharing of information amongst humanitarian partners, support capacity-building efforts with the government and local communities, and regular coordination meetings. RRP partners will continue to share regular updates with donors.

To address the socioeconomic impact, build resilience, promote self-reliance among South Sudanese refugees, and foster peaceful coexistence in host communities, the RRP will increase collaboration with development and peacebuilding partners. Consequently, RRP partners will enhance their support towards national and local institutions. Attention will be given to establishing partnerships with other organizations working in the areas of local governance, access to justice, community policing, and prevention of GBV in the Biringi, Meri, and Bele sites located in the Ituri and Haut-Uele provinces.

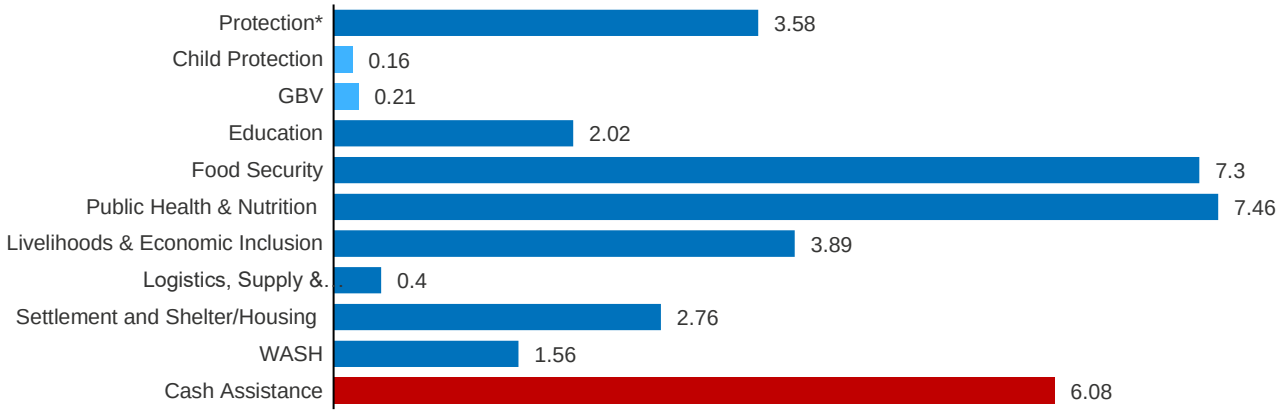
Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

Total Financial Requirements In USD

2024: $ 30M **2025: $ 29M**

2025 Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget.*

Total Protection requirements
$ 3,580,440

Other protection activities	Of which GBV	Of which Child Protection
$3,215,245	$208,712	$156,483

Total Cash Assistance requirements*
$ 6,082,225

Food security
$ 6,082,225

** This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of people we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.*

Budget summary by partner type

02 Partners	2 UN Agencies
	$ 28,973,192

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type

Budget Summary by Partner

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	2024 Requirements in US$	2025 Requirements in US$
UN Agencies			**$ 30,022,881**	**$ 28,973,192**
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee	UN-UNHCR	UN	23,577,534	21,973,192
World Food Programme	UN-WFP	UN	6,445,347	7,300,000
			Total: $ 30,022,881	**Total: $ 28,973,192**

Ethiopia Planned Response

January-December 2024- 2025

454,600
Projected refugee population 2024

158,900
Assisted host community population 2024

USD
245.1 M
Total financial requirements 2024

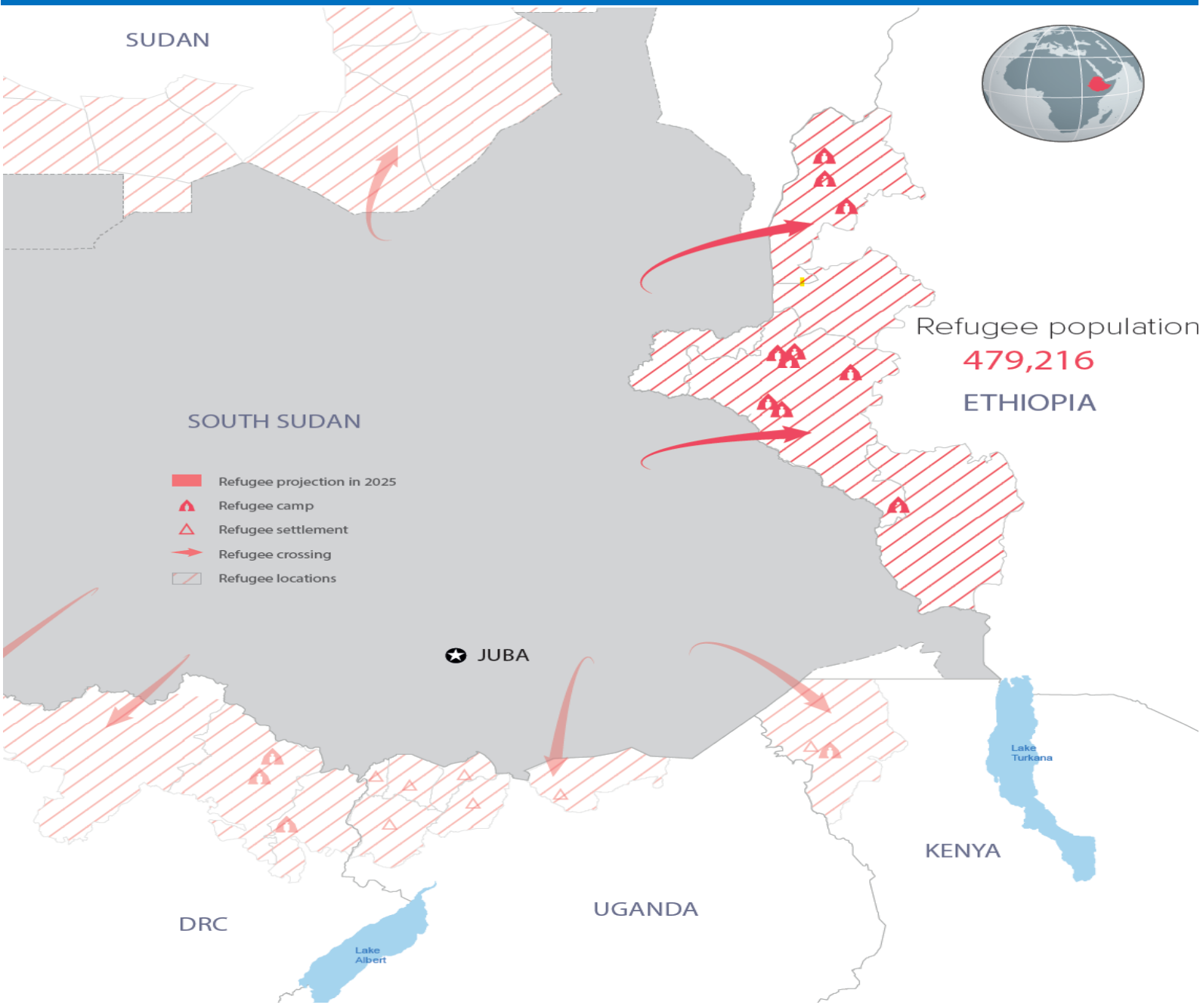
23
Partners 2024

479,216
Projected refugee population 2025

158,900
Assisted host community population 2025

216.4 M
Total financial requirements 2025

27
Partners 2025

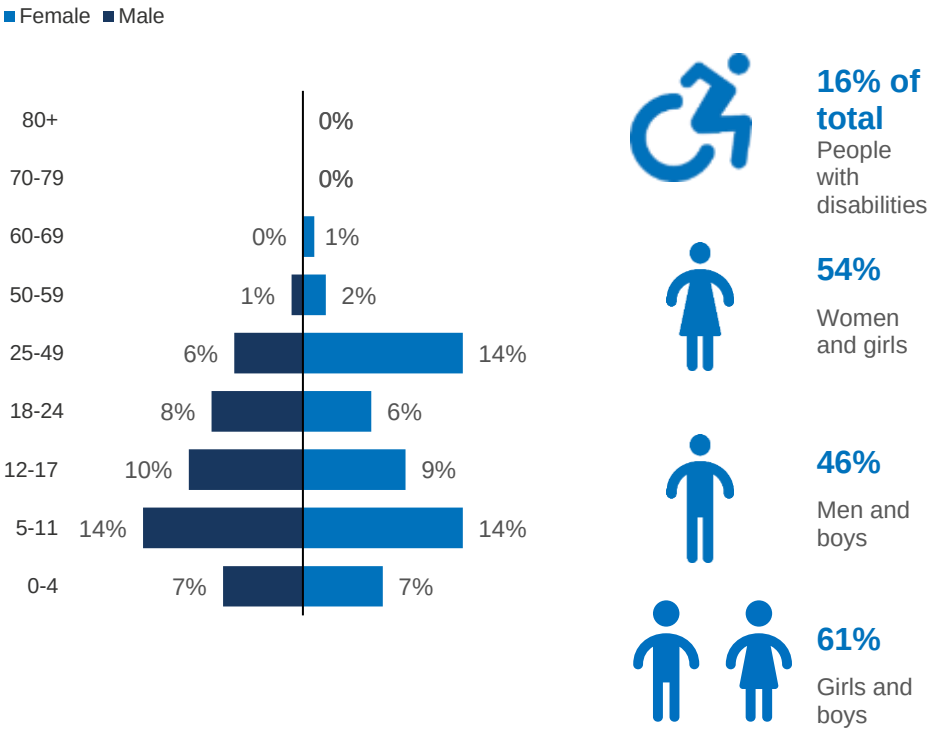


The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Population Planning Figures

Country	Planned Population as of end of 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Refugee Population	454,600	479,216
Total	**454,600**	**479,216**
Targeted Host Population		
Country	158,903	158,900
Total	**158,903**	**158,900**

Age and gender breakdown



Part 1: Current Situation

Ethiopia hosts over 1 million refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from South Sudan, Somalia, Eritrea and Sudan. At the end of December 2024, Ethiopia hosted 432,244 South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers. The majority are hosted in the Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions. Since late February, political instability and rising hostilities between armed groups in South Sudan have led to fresh clashes, particularly in Upper Nile state. This has caused a large influx of people to flee South Sudan to neighbouring countries including Ethiopia[17]. The new arrivals have initially been hosted in public facilities which need to be decongested. The Government has allocated land in Luakdong (140 km from Gambella City), for a new refugee camp.

The security situation in the Gambella region is tense and volatile due to recurrent inter-communal conflicts and cross-border tensions with South Sudan. In the Benishangul-Gumuz region, the security situation remains relatively calm and stable, but volatility persists in the border areas impacted by tensions from the regional conflicts within Ethiopia and the conflict in Sudan. The situation is further complicated by high malnutrition rates, disease outbreaks, and limited

[17] South Sudan Situation: CORE 14 Jul 2025

resources straining public services. The lack of livelihoods opportunities leaves the refugees susceptible to harmful coping mechanisms such as borrowing food, money, engaging in child labour and child marriage and exposed to other protection risks.

Based on the revised refugee proclamation No. 1110/2019[18] and the pledges made at the Global Refugee Forums in 2019 and 2023, the Government of Ethiopia directive[19] allows refugees to engage in paid employment, to start their own businesses, and to access financial services. This will enable refugees to access contribute to the local economy.

To implement the Global Refugee Forums pledges, the Government of Ethiopia, through the Refugees and Returnees Services (RRS) and in collaboration with UNHCR, developed the “Makatet” (meaning “to include” in Amharic) roadmap. The roadmap aims to integrate refugees into national systems, ensuring equitable access to services like education, healthcare, and employment. The “Makatet” approach enhances refugee well-being, promotes mutual understanding and cooperation between refugee and host communities and fosters sustainable development. In June 2025, the Government hosted a “Makate” High-Level Dialogue in Addis Ababa. Ongoing support from the government and humanitarian organizations is crucial, and international engagement is needed to provide lifesaving support and strengthen community resilience.

A Repatriation Interest Survey was conducted in 2024 in countries bordering South Sudan. Overall, the results revealed that only 9 per cent expressed interest in returning to South Sudan in 2025. In Ethiopia, the survey was conducted in the Gambella region, where the vast majority expressed an interest in remaining in Ethiopia for the time being. The localized conflicts and violence in South Sudan, the postponement of the planned elections tensions give little hope for stability. In 2025, it is projected that RRP partners will assist 605,695 individuals, including 443,650 refugees and 158,900 members of the host community.

Refugee Response Plan (RRP) partners provide emergency assistance to new arrivals, including health, a variety of protection services, malnutrition screening, emergency shelter, WASH services, and non-food items (NFIs). Services including health and protection for the refugee population in the Gambella region are stretched, due to limited funding.

In collaboration with the Government, RRP partners promote livelihood opportunities for refugees, including advocacy with relevant authorities to issue work permits, in line with the pledge made by the Government of Ethiopia at the 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF), while also actively seeking partnerships with the private sector to create more job opportunities for refugees. However, the majority of South Sudanese refugees remain dependent on humanitarian assistance, with limited opportunities to gain employment and self-reliance in the camps. Education, food security and nutrition, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health, and shelter remain among the main urgent priorities for the South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia.

Country Risks and Needs

South Sudanese refugees are a resilient population and benefit from the generosity of the Government and the people of Ethiopia, however, they face several challenges and are exposed to multiple protection risks.

One of the ongoing challenges is that although eligible, many South Sudanese refugees aged 14 and above still lack identification cards due to missing registration records, particularly those who arrived in 2022 after the closure of the Pagak entry point when registration was suspended. However, efforts are gradually being made to address this gap through improved registration processes and outreach initiatives. As of 03 June 2025, a total of 152,292 refugees had

[18] Ethiopia: Proclamation No. 1110/2019, Refugees Proclamation, Proclamation No. 1110/2019, 27 February 2019, https://www.refworld.org/legal/decreees/natlegbod/2019/en/30352 [accessed 05 December 2024].
[19] Ethiopia: Directive No. 1019/2024 to Implement Recognized Refugees' and Asylum Seekers' Right to Work, No. 1019/2024, 14 August 2024, https://www.refworld.org/legal/decreees/natlegbod/2024/en/148630 [accessed 05 December 2024].

been verified and included in the National ID Program, and 62,107 refugees were issued with the unique FAYDA number and pr QR code through refugee ID cards.

The South Sudanese refugee population is over 62 per cent under the age of 18 years. Many of the children are identified as being at risk, such as, child spouses, child mothers, children engaged in child labour and others. These children require comprehensive services that respond to their needs, including family tracing and reunification, alternative care, health assistance, psychosocial support, education, etc. Based on various child protection needs assessments, environmental risks (bushes, forests, stagnant water, wild animals, etc.) are the highest risks leading to death or injury of refugee children. The other major risks for refugee children are violence, exploitation and neglect by parents and caregivers, sexual violence, child marriage, psychological violence, and inter-tribal/ethnic violence. In addition, there is a scarcity of programmes aimed at addressing the needs of the youth, who represent 23 per cent of the total refugee population. Community-based protection mechanisms, including child protection committees, child-led groups, foster parent network, youth committees and other groups in Gambella are contributing to addressing the protection needs of the population.

It is estimated that at least 16 per cent of the population are people with disabilities who may have limited assistance, largely due to resource constraints and the absence of specialized services. Girls and boys with disabilities are at risk of physical and emotional maltreatment, including being denied education, prohibited from playing and socializing with peers and stigmatization. Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) are at risk of GBV, dropping out of school and other protection issues.

Refugee women and girls also face GBV risks, including the threat of child and forced marriages, as well as sexual violence. Due to a culture of silence and family pressure to resolve GBV incidents through amicable/out-of-court settlement as well as impunity or perpetrators, GBV incidents are rarely reported.

There is a need to build resilience and livelihoods for the refugees to reduce aid dependency. Less than 10 per cent of the working-age (18-64) refugee population with limited numbers, 9,800 South Sudanese families and 2,700 host community members received livelihood support. In addition, RRS issued over 3,700 work permits for employed refugees and more than 2,700 residence permits for refugees engaged in joint projects with host communities. More refugees need to access work permits in order to be self-reliant.

Due to a lack of resources, there are limited core relief items despite growing needs in the South Sudanese refugee population including the influx in 2025.

Part 2: Ethiopia Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

The strategy for the Refugee Response Plan for South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia is aligned with the national 10-year Perspective Development Plan for Ethiopia, the Ethiopia Refugee Proclamation 2019, the United Nations Development Country Framework (UNSDCF), and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). The Government of Ethiopia made 6 pledges at the Global Refugee Forum in 2023 on climate action, human settlement, inclusion of refugees into national systems, private sector engagement, access to land, and digital connectivity and access to documentation.

Guided by the above, the RRP partners will focus on the protection of new refugees, including improvement of services to the existing refugee population, support to the Government on biometric registration, as well as supporting South Sudanese refugees to achieve higher levels of self-reliance, including through advocating for and promoting access to livelihood opportunities. Moreover, the focus will be on strengthened community-based protection mechanisms for the South Sudanese refugee population. RRP partners will work closely with national and regional authorities to advance the inclusion of refugees in national systems, including within the health and education sectors. As the refugee population depends on food assistance, RRP partners will implement new frameworks to guide general food distribution in the refugee sites, reinforcing protection monitoring, community engagement, food data management and reporting.

In addition, RRP partners will continue to work together to identify and implement initiatives for sustainable food security, including using cash modalities.

Country Strategic Objective

SO1: Support authorities in maintaining the right to seek and enjoy asylum and strengthen protection services for refugees.

Advocacy will be key to ensuring that South Sudanese refugees continue to enjoy prima facie refugee status recognition in Ethiopia. Where individual status determinations are required, the process must be simplified and accessible. RRP partners will continue to work with governments to improve asylum capacity management in reception at borders and the protection environment in the settlements. RRP partners will support the authorities in documentation including birth registration. Community-based protection approaches will be key to ensuring that the specific age, gender, and diversity needs of the refugees are addressed. Legal and psychosocial counselling and assistance to refugees will be key to strengthening protection.

SO2: Enhance the inclusion of South Sudanese refugees in national systems and promote self-reliance.

Support will be provided to implement the 2019 Refugee Proclamation, the Global Refugee Forum pledges made by the Government and the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees. RRP partners will work closely with national and regional authorities to include refugees into national systems and services, including health and education. Support for self-reliance will assist refugees to contribute to the growth and development of their host communities and reduce their dependence on aid. It involves expanding access to livelihood opportunities, increasing access to arable land for crop production, building supply chains and investing in agricultural value chains. Self-reliance also focuses on advancing refugees' access to financial services.

SO3: Foster peaceful co-existence between refugees and their hosts.

Through close coordination and collaboration with humanitarian and development partners, national, regional and local authorities, RRP partners will support the peaceful co-existence between refugees and their hosts. This includes supporting greater access to renewable energy to avoid depleting scarce environmental resources, which may add to tension between refugees and their host communities.

Sectoral Responses

PROTECTION

In 2025, RRP partners will continue to work on including refugees in national systems and improving their access to services and livelihood opportunities to enhance self-reliance. Special attention will be given to addressing the results of the 2024 Participator Assessment and the intention survey on return. The intention survey revealed that a significant majority (83 per cent) of South Sudanese refugees do not intend to return to their country of origin in the next 12 months, while 8 per cent are undecided, and 9 per cent have expressed an intention to return.

A community-based approach to mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) will be implemented to enhance the psychological well-being and resilience of refugees. In addition, awareness-raising on PSEA and GBV reporting channels will run throughout the year.

In 2025, the verification and documentation exercise, which commenced in October 2024 in Tierkidi camp, Gambella region, will remain a priority, gradually rolling out to all refugee hosting locations. This process includes issuing refugee ID cards and civil documentation such as birth certificates. South Sudanese refugees will also continue to be included in the National ID Program (NIDP), which will enable them to access any digital-based services, such as education, health care, banking services, and acquisition of business licenses. This facilitates their freedom of movement and economic inclusion.

In 2025, a key focus will also be on addressing the longstanding issue of unregistered refugees, including those registered at Level 1 such as the asylum seekers from Pochalla county (South Sudan). Advocacy efforts will continue with the Government to ensure South Sudanese asylum-seekers benefit from prima facie recognition, similarly to previous years. Third country solutions will be prioritized for refugees, including South Sudanese, by facilitating resettlement for refugees at heightened risk, as well as through complementary pathways, such as labour mobility schemes, scholarships and family reunification, for those who are eligible.

Effective protection, despite limited resources, will be achieved through community-led and government-supported approaches, such as collaborating with organizations that involve both refugees and their hosts. Collaboration with the authorities and relevant actors will be leveraged to improve the physical security and safety of the population, as well as to facilitate their access to justice.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection

Child protection key priority areas include identification and support to children at risk, specifically focusing on unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), as well as those who have experienced child abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence. A significant focus will be placed on responding to the key findings of the 2024 Participatory Assessment, which highlighted ongoing risks such as child marriage, school dropouts, child labour, and the lack of MHPSS. RRP partners will proactively engage with the communities and refugee-led groups, providing the necessary capacity and support to empower them as active agents in the response. Child protection partners will also continue to collaborate with the Government to ensure the inclusion of refugee children in the national child protection system, in line with the commitments and pledges made during the 2023 GRF. Child protection partners will support identified at-risk children through the Best Interest Procedures (BIP) and support alternative care arrangements. Collaboration with health and other relevant actors will be leveraged to enhance child-friendly services and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). Child participation will be promoted, providing opportunities for children to express themselves through different forums and recreational activities in child-friendly spaces. The mainstreaming of child protection into other sectors will be strengthened through training for sector staff and improved case referral mechanisms, and this will include working with food security and education partners to strengthen child-friendly services in schools and during food distribution. Training and coaching will cover aspects such as BIP, identifying and referring child protection risks, birth registration, and preventing child marriage.

RRP partners will work with the Government to strengthen a comprehensive child protection programme aligned to the National CP strategy and standard operating procedures In collaboration with the Regional Vital Events Registration Agency, Institut National des Statistiques, the RRS, the Ministry of Health, and the Central Statistics Agency (CSA) and the Ministry of Women and Social Affairs, advocacy efforts will be intensified to include refugee children into the national child protection system including for birth registration. RRP partners provide a fairly comprehensive programme on prevention and response to GBV. This includes survivor-centred GBV services as well as awareness campaigns and community-based initiatives aimed at safeguarding the rights and dignity of refugee women and girls but remain constrained by resources. RRP partners also support and other sectors efforts to mitigate the risks of GBV within their own programmes.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

RRP partners envision a more sustained response through a multi-sectoral approach, effectively mainstreaming GBV prevention and response. This strategy aims to address and mitigate inadvertent actions that could exacerbate GBV incidents. By integrating GBV considerations into services such as WASH, energy, education, and health, this approach will primarily focus on risk mitigation and prevention. On the response part, RRP partners will continue providing survivor-centered support, including medical, psychological, and legal assistance, as well as safe spaces and shelters. Community engagement and coordinated referral systems will ensure comprehensive care for survivors.

In the Benishangul-Gumuz and Gambella regions, where South Sudanese refugees face significant challenges in all service provisions, initiatives will be undertaken to ensure the continuity of GBV services, maintaining consistent support and protection for those at risk. Efforts will also be made to increase community awareness and engagement in GBV prevention, ensuring that both refugees and host communities are equipped with the knowledge and resources to protect vulnerable individuals.

EDUCATION

In 2025, RRP partners and the Regional Education Bureau (REB) will continue to facilitate education services for refugee children and youth in the Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions of Ethiopia. The education response will encompass pre-primary, primary, secondary, and tertiary education.

Efforts will focus on strengthening child protection activities in education centres and schools. This includes initiatives to enhance accessibility for all students through inclusive learning strategies tailored to diverse needs, improving the learning environment with varied materials, and constructing gender-sensitive latrines and water facilities. Targeted support to enhance girls' participation in education will also be prioritized.

Multi-sectoral linkages to address GBV, PSEA, WASH, and to build on livelihood and economic inclusion initiatives will also be emphasized. Communities will be encouraged to participate in back-to-school campaigns, and support for learners at the household level will be facilitated by community leader structures and Parent Teacher Associations to increase the GER. Additionally, support for eligible refugee youth in higher education and skills training linked to employment opportunities will be prioritized through various programs, such as the DAFI scholarship program.

In 2025, RRP partners will continue to support five secondary schools in the Gambella region's refugee camps and one secondary school in Benishangul-Gumuz region that have been transferred to the REB management by providing learning materials, school uniform, transportation and accommodation for teachers, including capacity-building training for education authorities. By the end of 2025, there is a plan to transfer all refugee secondary schools to REB management.

FOOD SECURITY

The South Sudanese refugee population remains food insecure, with the situation being compounded by insecurity, conflict, and macroeconomic factors driving inflation. Analysis of food security indicators in 2024 in the Gambella region camps shows that refugees continue to employ harmful coping strategies to meet unmet food needs, with a weighted score of 69.4 per cent and an average food consumption score of 28.9 per cent, indicating a poor and worsening food security situation.

In 2025, RRP partners will continue to collaborate to ensure that South Sudanese refugees receive food assistance aligned with the available food basket. However, with reduced financial support to the World Food Programme's (WFP), refugees received 60 per cent of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA), and by May 2025, it had been reduced to 50 per cent . Cash or hybrid food assistance modalities will be prioritized wherever possible, based on local context assessments.

Partners will also endeavour, where feasible, to invest in sustainable food security and livelihoods in collaboration with stakeholders.

PUBLIC HEALTH & NUTRITION

In 2025, RRP partners will continue with the 2024 priority areas. As part of inclusion efforts, refugees will access secondary and tertiary healthcare at the same rate as nationals. Essential medicines and medical supplies will be delivered to various sites, and refugee health facilities will be equipped with basic medical equipment. The response will also focus on community outreach, strengthening the outreach workforce, and enhancing preventive and promotive health care. Malaria control will be improved through environmental management, and outbreak preparedness plans will be prioritized. Advocacy for sustainable health programming will continue, with support for government health facilities to enhance services for both refugees and host communities.

RRP nutrition partners will focus on life-saving nutrition interventions, including Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM), Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), community outreach, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination of nutrition programs. They will advocate for funding to expand sustainable nutrition-sensitive actions in 2025.

LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

In 2025, livelihood partners will prioritize the implementation of poverty reduction models, such as the Graduation Approach[20], to build the self-reliance and resilience capacity of refugees. They will also support the government in operationalizing its GRF pledges. Enabling conditions will be created to increase private sector engagement in refugee-hosting regions and enhance the capacity of local authorities.

Additionally, following the revised Refugee Proclamation No. 1110/2019, the Government of Ethiopia recently issued a directive to ensure that recognized refugees and asylum seekers are able to exercise their right to work. This is a significant step towards economic inclusion and self-reliance for refugees, allowing them to engage in paid employment, start their own businesses, and access financial services. RRP partners will support the implementation of this directive by providing necessary resources, training, and advocacy to ensure the effective integration and participation of refugees and asylum seekers in the local economy.

[20] The graduation approach is a poverty reduction model developed by the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) and the Ford Foundation. It is a global effort to understand how safety nets, livelihoods and access to financial services can be sequenced to create sustainable pathways out of extreme poverty. It is an interdisciplinary methodology that targets the poor and extreme poor with the goal of moving them out of extreme poverty in a sustainable and time-bound manner. *UNHCR Global Strategy for Livelihoods, 2014-2018.*

RRP partners' donor advocacy will focus on entrepreneurship, microfinance, local businesses, climate-resilient and renewable energy projects, and climate-smart agriculture.

SETTLEMENT & SHELTER/HOUSING

In 2025, RRP partners will continue their efforts by providing 1,500 transitional shelters for vulnerable households in the Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, along with repairing 1,000 existing shelters. Additionally, plans include 15 kms of road maintenance and 2 kms of new road construction to improve accessibility and aid delivery. The completion of one-stop-shop centres in Kule, Tierkidi and Nguenyiel camps and a logistics base facility in Gambella city will enhance service delivery, offering better access to healthcare, legal aid, and registration for the refugee population.

The South Sudanese refugees relocated from Okugo camp, Gambella region, to Nyangatom, South Ethiopia People region, in 2024, due to inter-ethnic tensions, will require upgraded health centres, health posts, and additional school blocks that will support both refugees and the host community.

Without these improvements, vulnerable individuals will face deteriorating shelter conditions, increased health risks, and limited access to essential services. Poor road conditions will hinder movement and emergency responses, and unfinished infrastructure projects risk becoming unusable.

WASH

In 2025, RRP partners will continue to implement a community engagement strategy to improve latrine coverage, access, maintenance, and the general running of WASH facilities. RRP partners will prioritize integrating climate resilience approaches such as solarization, groundwater monitoring, rainwater harvesting, water safety planning, controlling vector-borne diseases, and using water demand management strategies to ensure the sustainability of WASH services. Innovative soap provisions, such as exploring local production of soap, will be encouraged to ensure timely and consistent supply.

Other priorities will include upgrading the water network system in Nguenyyiel, Kule, and Tierkidi camps in the Gambella region. This will involve optimizing the water supply system by drilling additional boreholes and constructing new water storage reservoirs where needed. The target is to achieve access to 20 litres of water per person per day.

The needs of women and girls, older people, and people with disabilities will continue to be considered in the planning, design, and implementation of WASH activities to ensure safety, gender segregation, and accessibility.

BASIC NEEDS

The basic needs sector focuses on ensuring that displaced persons have access to essential items and services necessary for their survival and well-being. This sector includes Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and NFIs. MPCA

provides cash grants to refugees, allowing them to prioritize and fulfil their own needs in a dignified manner. NFIs are essential household items that help maintain a minimum standard of living.

One of Ethiopia's Country Cash Programming Strategy's main priorities is to improve access to basic needs and services for displaced populations through MPCA. This implementation modality is designed to contribute significantly to overall protection and solutions outcomes, enhancing programme delivery efficiency, effectiveness, and impact. In 2025, RRP partners will prioritize, whenever feasible, the use of cash assistance over in-kind assistance. Support for NFIs will be, as much as possible, monetized.

A cash working group chaired by UNHCR and RRS is being re-established in Gambella. In 2025, cash assistance will be scaled up in areas hosting South Sudanese refugees, particularly in the Gambella region.

LOGISTICS, SUPPLY & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector in Ethiopia aims to facilitate a smooth provision of communications and technology services to the humanitarian community in areas facing refugee emergencies. In 2025, an additional ICT service Hub equipped with VSAT will be established in Bambasi, in the Benishangul –Gumuz region, ensuring the provision of basic ICT services and reliable connectivity despite local network disruptions. In remote locations such as Bambasi and Tsore, Benishangul Gumuz region, providing connectivity is vital for coordination, information sharing, timely aid delivery, and maintaining safety communications during emergencies.

In 2023, at the GRF, the Government of Ethiopia's committed to enhancing digital infrastructures in refugee hosting areas to facilitate refugees' access to the digital economy, including digitally enabled livelihood opportunities, financial inclusion, and socio-economic e-services. To support the Government in fulfilling its pledge, in 2025, RRP partners aim to establish strong collaborations between humanitarian and development organizations, and private sector partners, including telecommunication firms, to improve connectivity in refugee settings, digital literacy and targeted activities to bridge digital divides. This includes deploying mobile networks and satellite communications, providing devices, and developing digital inclusion programs tailored to displaced populations. Assessments are underway to better understand specific challenges and good practices on connectivity for refugees and host communities in Ethiopia.

In 2025, the transportation of medicines and medical supplies will be facilitated to the refugee camps. Additionally, NFIs prepositioned in the central warehouse in Addis Ababa will be released to locations based on needs. However, supply chain activities could be impacted by insecurity in multiple areas of the country, including the Gambella region.

Partnership and Coordination

The coordination is led by the RRS on behalf of the Government of Ethiopia and co-led by UNHCR. The coordination includes the network of federal, regional, and local authorities, NGO and UN partners, and community-based organizations, including refugee-led and women-led organizations. An Inter-Agency Refugee Coordination Group composed of the UN agencies, NGOs, INGOs and other partners meet in Addis Ababa every second month to discuss coordination and alignment of activities and interventions in support of refugees in Ethiopia. Since 2024, the national Inter-Agency Refugee Coordination Group has increased its meeting frequency, convening monthly. Moreover, every quarter, meetings are held with donors in Addis Ababa to brief on the refugee response in the country and the current gaps and needs of the refugee population. The meeting is chaired by the Director General of the RRS and the UNHCR Representative. Progress, gaps and challenges are shared during the field-level coordination meetings, enabling

partners to coordinate the response. Inter-agency sectoral needs assessment will be conducted to manage resources and respond in a coordinated manner.

In line with the Ten-year National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan and the GCR, RRP partners will assist the Government in implementing the response as well as its commitment to pledges towards an integrated approach to refugee assistance, strengthening self-reliance, and reinforcing solutions strategies. Refugees are included in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2020 - 2025.

"Makatet", a solutions roadmap, is being developed for all refugee camps in Ethiopia, including those in the Gambella and Benishangul-Gumuz regions, by the Government's RRS in collaboration with UNHCR. The roadmap envisions the inclusion of refugees in basic and social services such as health, primary education, and water supply systems. Partners and all other stakeholders are being consulted in this process. This roadmap is part of the country's broader efforts to integrate refugees into national systems and promote social cohesion.

In 2025, the RRP will encompass 27 actors, including 4 national NGOs, 16 international NGOs, and 7 UN agencies. Ten of the partners are newly joining the plan, bringing valuable experience and established relationships with the communities. In addition to the 4 RRP-appealing national partners, other national NGOs, local authorities, refugee representatives, incentive workers, and volunteers will facilitate various services. In 2025, RRP partners, along with the Government, will also work toward the formalization and legalization of RLOs.

Inter-Agency Financial Requirements 2025

27 Partners involved	**7** UN Agencies	**16** International NGOs	**4** National NGOs
	$ 186,357,361	$ 28,651,729	$1,447,384
		3 FBOs	**1** WLOs
		$ 4,528,095	$ 650,250

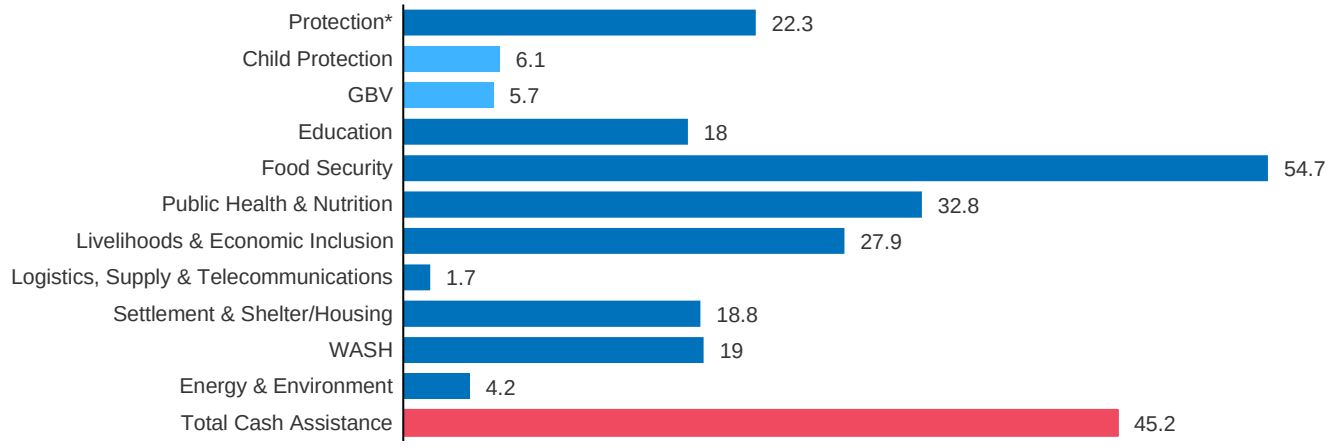
***Notes**: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type. The amount listed for the FBOs, RLOs and WLOs are subsets of the amount listed above for the International NGOs and National NGOs.*

Total Financial Requirements In USD

2024: $ 245.1 M 2025: $ 216.5 M

2025 Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget.*

Total Protection requirements
$ 22,335,670

Other protection activities	Of which GBV	Of which Child Protection
$ 10,582,402	$ 5,690,568	$ 6,062,700

Total Cash Assistance requirements*
$ 45,208,667

Protection	Food security	Livelihoods & Resilience	
$ 1,954,381	$ 21,521,880	$ 8,163,045	
Education	**Public Health & Nutrition**	**Settlement & Shelter/Housing**	**WASH**
$ 56,606	$ 1,106,000	$ 1,147,627	$ 2,020,000

** This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the people we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.*

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	2024 Requirements in US$	2025 Requirements in US$
INGOs			**34,209,202**	**28,651,729**
Action Against Hunger	ACF	INGO	2,700,000	6,023,000
Center for Victims of Torture	CVT	INGO		1,333,333
Comitato Internazionale Per Lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli	CISP	INGO	486,708	
DanChurchAid	DCA	INGO/FBO	1,000,000	c
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO		2,203,850
Doctors with Africa CUAMM	CUAMM	INGO	1,000,000	147,980
Finnish Refugee Council	FRC	INGO		878,115
GOAL	GOAL	INGO	1,050,000	1,700,000
Good Neighbors – Ethiopia	GNE	INGO		85,376
HelpAge International, UK	HelpAge	INGO	1,400,000	
International Medical Corps	IMC	INGO	1,520,000	
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	600,000	3,500,000
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO/FBO	760,000	450,000
Medical Teams International	MTI	INGO		617,179
Mercy Corps	MC	INGO	6,500,000	
Norwegian Church Aid	NCA	INGO/FBO	600,500	280,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	8,500,000	
Oxfam GB	Oxfam GB	INGO		2,000,000
Plan International	Plan	INGO	5,141,994	5,066,801
Save the Children International	SCI	INGO		288,000
ZOA International	ZOA	INGO/FBO	2,950,000	3,010,000
National NGOs			**8,686,000**	**1,447,384**
Action for the Needy in Ethiopia	ANE	NNGO	5,000,000	192,924
Africa Humanitarian Action	AHA	NNGO		134,210
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency	AHADA	NNGO	230,000	
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee and Returnee Affairs Department	EOC-DICAC/RRAD	NNGO/FBO	3,456,000	650,250
Rehabilitation and Development Organization	RaDO	NNGO		470,000
UN Agencies			**202,227,312**	**186,357,361**
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO	UN	11,620,000	11,620,000
International Organization for Migration	IOM	UN	1,500,000	700,000
International Telecommunication Union	ITU	UN		100,000
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	UN	1,554,956	12,243,132
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	105,081,727	101,475,461
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	2,500,000	2,500,000
United Nations World Food Programme	WFP	UN	79,970,629	57,718,768
			Total: $ 245,122,514	**Total: $ 216,456,474**

Members of the refugee association called "Bright Hope for All" during the certification ceremony after completing a soap production training accredited by Sheger Chemicals and Detergents Manufacturing PL© UNHCR / Daniela Acevedo;

A refugee from South Sudan, poses with maize she harvested from her farm in Nguenyyiel refugee camp, Gambela, Ethiopia.

© UNHCR/Samuel Otieno

Kenya Planned Response

January-December 2024- 2025

196,000
Projected refugee population 2024

45,000
Assisted host community population 2024

USD
134 M
Total financial requirements 2024

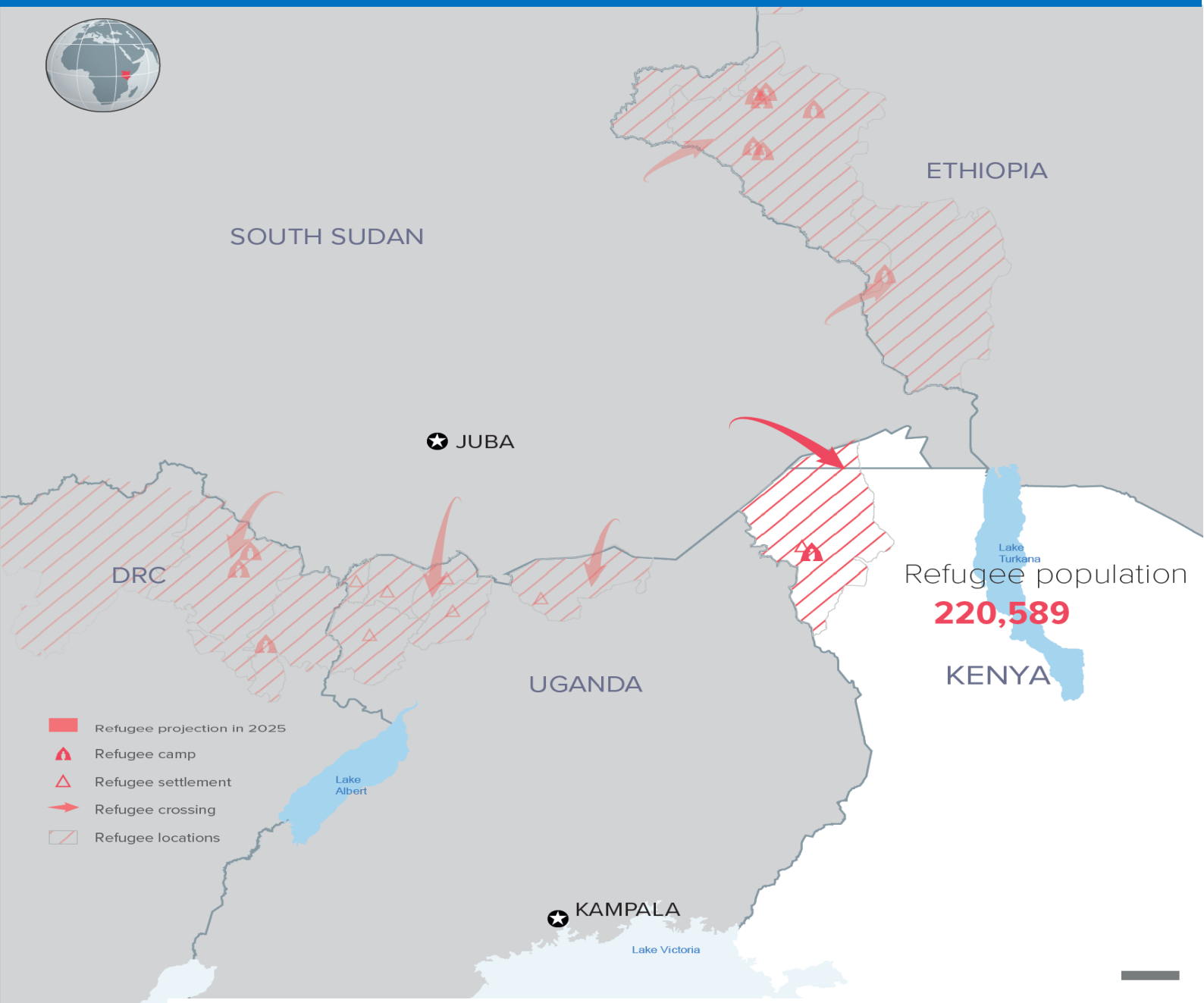
22
Partners 2024

220,589
Projected refugee population 2025

45,000
Assisted host community population 2025

167 M
Total financial requirements 2025

22
Partners 2025

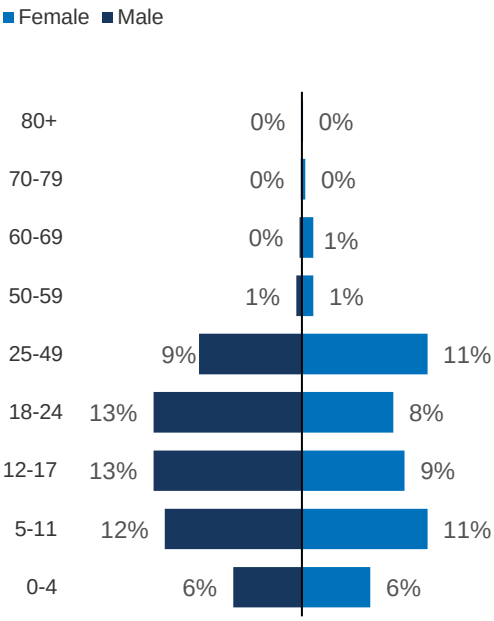


The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Population Planning Figures

Country	Planned Population as of end of 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Targeted Refugee Population		
Refugee Population	196,205	220,589
Total	**196,205**	**220,589**
Targeted Host Population		
Country	45,000	45,000
Total	**45,000**	**45,000**

Age and gender breakdown



16% of total

People with disabilities

46%

Women and girls

54%

Men and boys

57%

Girls and boys

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Since its inception in 1992, the Kakuma refugee programme has hosted refugees from across the region, mainly from South Sudan and Somalia. Drastic changes in population dynamics have occurred over time, particularly concerning South Sudanese refugees, who have been the centre of the strategic directions of the Kakuma refugee response for many years.

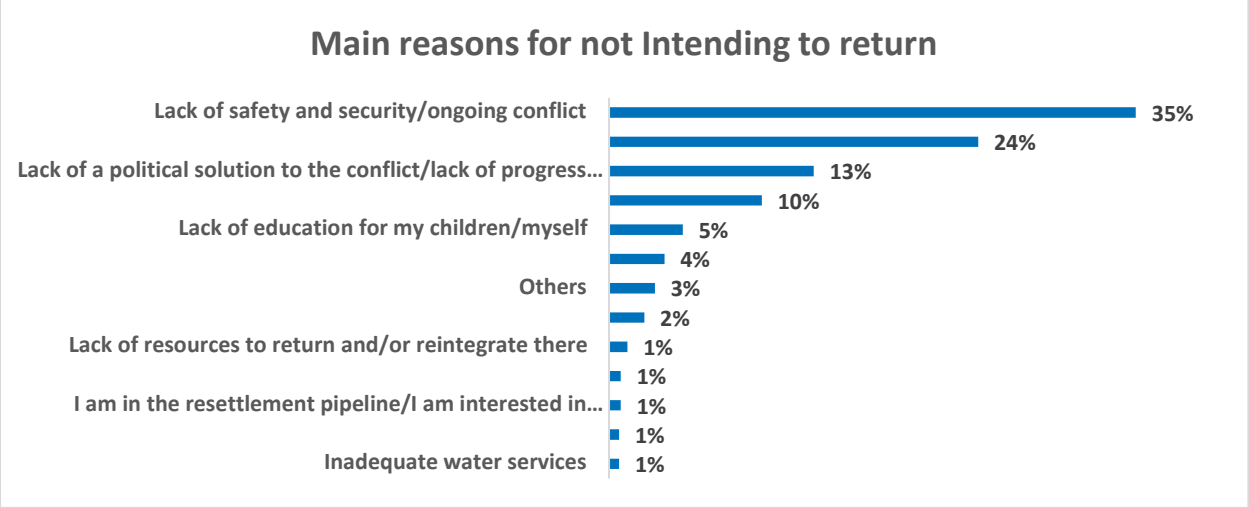
Kakuma camp and Kalobeyei settlement in Turkana West Sub-County, Turkana County, are home to 187,837 South Sudanese, as of 31 December 2024. The camp population is multinational and multilingual, with South Sudanese representing 61 per cent of the population and Somalis 13.3 per cent. The other nationalities include refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Eritrea, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe, Yemen, Afghanistan, Egypt, the Central African Republic, Saudi Arabia, Chad and the Comoros. For the past three years, there have been significant increases in population due to the spontaneous arrival of refugees and asylum-seekers and natural growth. Turkana County, where Kakuma camp and

Kalobeyei settlement are located, is among the country's poorest and most sparsely populated regions. Kakuma is located in a semi-arid region of Kenya which faces climatic challenges of extreme heat, drought and flash floods. These climatic challenges have serious implications for both refugees and the surrounding host communities, affecting health, livelihoods, security, and long-term sustainability.

The Shirika Plan, currently under development by the Government of Kenya aims to facilitate the transition from refugee camps and humanitarian programmes to integrated settlements in which refugees and host communities would live together and benefit from inclusion in national services and have more opportunities for self-reliance and economic development. Refugee response partners adhere to the collective vision set out in the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Plan (KISEDP). KISEDP, led by the Turkana County Government with support from UNHCR, is a 15-year plan that aims to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance and development. KISEDP Phase II (2023-2027) and the government's Shirika Plan aim to build the skills and capabilities of refugees and host communities to function in this new environment and expand the local economy. Stakeholders involved in the response include development actors, the private sector, microfinance institutions, banks, academia, and civil society. In addition, the Government is currently developing regulations to guide the implementation of the Refugees Act, 2021, and also leverage the municipality status of Kakuma.

UNHCR in Kenya has taken steps towards strengthening the institutions that serve refugees, including the handover of responsibility for registration, documentation and refugee status determination (RSD) to the Government's Department of Refugee Services (DRS) and expanding the inclusion of refugees in national programmes relating to education, healthcare and social protection.

An intention survey was conducted for South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma to assess their intention to return to South Sudan. 96 per cent of respondents do not intend to return to South Sudan within the next 12 months. The main reasons for not intending to return was the lack of safety and security and the ongoing conflict in their country of origin and the lack of a political solution to the conflict or lack of progress in the political process.



Country Risks and Needs

In Kenya, the right to freedom of movement is restricted by the Government's encampment policy, which is reaffirmed in the Refugees Act, 2021. The Government issues movement passes to refugees who have valid reasons for leaving the camps, including for education and medical referrals. Refugees found outside the camps without authorization are subject to arrest, detention and prosecution. Kenya continues to be impacted by climatic, political, and security situations

across the region, and it is receiving significant numbers of new arrivals. The refugees are hosted in Turkana County which is one of the most vulnerable regions in Kenya with resources, infrastructure, environment and public services impacted by the refugee influx since 1992. As Kakuma Camp enters its 31st year, and as the Kalobeyei settlement enters its fifth year of establishment, the refugee population while growing in resilience, continue to face particular risks and have substantive needs. Refugees arriving in Kakuma and Kalobeyei are often vulnerable and require specialized assistance. Women and children are most at risk and are prioritized by the response partners.

The refugee population is 57 per cent children with one per cent of the child population estimated to be children with disabilities and with a small number disclosing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer/questioning (LGBTIQ+) identities. Refugee children are at risk of violence, child abduction, blood revenge, child labour, neglect, psychosocial distress, female genital mutilation (FGM), sexual violence and other forms of gender-based violence (GBV), teenage pregnancy, child marriage, and limited access to justice. These children require family-based care, family tracing and reunification, psychosocial counselling and access to best-interest procedures. Refugee children and their families struggle with psychosocial distress emanating from living in the challenging camp environment coupled with the economic hardship of being dependent on aid. Children with disability, including those among the host community population, are among those most at risk. One of the primary child protection concerns is the high proportion of unaccompanied and separated children (9,707 children) requiring family-based care, family tracing, reunification and regular monitoring and case follow-up.

Adolescents and young people lack opportunities for meaningful participation, with a significant proportion engaged in negative coping mechanisms, including alcohol and substance abuse and teenage pregnancies. A high proportion of young people are also at risk of dropping out of school, especially secondary education, due to lack of ability to pay fees. There are limited opportunities to engage young people in livelihoods opportunities while those who complete. The youth population (18-34 years) is 31 per cent of the refugee population, with 61 per cent being male. While there are secondary schools, there are limited opportunities for tertiary education.

South Sudanese refugees in Kakuma are vulnerable to GBV including rape, sexual assault, forced marriage, physical assault, and emotional/socioeconomic abuse (including denial of resources, opportunities and services), with the major drivers of GBV being harmful social norms and economic hardship caused by inflation and rising prices of goods and services that pre-dispose women and girls to exploitation.

Community-based child protection mechanisms require further strengthening. This entails a focus on working with schools and learning centres to address and safeguard against GBV, including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and violence against children in such institutions.

The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) distribution networks in Kakuma Camp was designed 30 years ago for a population less than half the size of the current camp, and therefore, expanding and upgrading the system to meet the current needs is a challenge. The network in Kalobeyei has been developed more recently, but the growing population is straining the system's capacity, which consists of 22 boreholes connected to water tap stands located close to their shelter blocks/neighbourhoods. On average, refugees access 16 litres per person per day against the standard of 20 litres per person per day, and water supply is unequally distributed across the settlements due to technical, operational and management factors that reduce water production.

Due to funding constraints, food security has been a challenge for South Sudanese and other refugees in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, with food assistance reducing to 40 per cent by March 2025, with the risk of further reducations in the second half of the year if funding is not forthcoming. This has contributed to increased rates of malnutrition and stunting. This may overwhelm the healthcare system and contribute to harmful coping mechanisms to supplement food shortages.

The ongoing education reforms and government roll-out of the new competency-based curriculum (CBC) in Kenyan schools including refugee camp-based schools is resource intensive and requires significant investment in

infrastructure, additional staffing, capacity development, regular assessment, and other related needs to address increasing class sizes (on average more than 120 per classroom), enhance transition rates, and improve the quality of learning for refugee children. Adolescents and young people lack opportunities for meaningful participation, and many are engaged in harmful coping strategies, including alcohol and substance abuse. Many young people are at risk of dropping out of school as they feel the need to work to support their families. Those who complete secondary school have limited access to tertiary studies. Opportunities for youth to engage in livelihoods are also inadequate. As parents face challenges in raising their children in displacement, they require support, including strengthening family livelihoods, social protection, and capacity building in parental skills.

Refugees living in the camps and host communities have access to quality primary healthcare through hospitals and clinics funded by humanitarian partners. The National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) was initially covering all refugee households in the Kalobeyei settlement, but this coverage dropped as the population increase. The plans to expand coverage to Kakuma are still underway. With the transition from the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) to the Social Health Authority (SHA), a new registration process will be undertaken to ensure the registration of all refugees in line with the provisions of the SHA Act. Recurrent disease outbreaks remain a concern due to overcrowding, poor hygiene and sanitation. Refugees suffer regular outbreaks of diseases with the greatest risks arising from unvaccinated new arrivals from neighbouring countries, congestion in settlement areas, and the inability to meet minimum standards in key areas, including WASH, shelter, and basic needs.

New arrivals are provided with transitional shelters, but shelter needs have surpassed the response capacity to provide permanent shelters due to funding gaps. Land has been exhausted in Kakuma Camp and Kalobeyei Settlement, but there are proposed plans for the settlement approach, with funding from the World Bank.

Access to financial services and local markets is challenging and only a limited number of refugees have established businesses. The majority of refugees remain dependent on humanitarian assistance. Cash-based interventions (CBIs) are used to address basic needs, but with reduced funding, the entitlement (transfer value) and the number of beneficiaries reached has reduced. Even with targeted items for women and girls of reproductive age, it is challenging to meet these needs consistently.

Climate-related challenges, including drought and flooding have catastrophic consequences on the refugees and the hosting community including destruction of property, livelihoods and life.

Overall, limited resources and limited access to basic services has resulted in crime rates increasing harmful coping mechanisms being adopted such as sale and exchange of sex, increased child labour, missing meals, and others. There is a need to maintain and, where necessary, increase staffing for partners to help address existing gaps and prevent staff burnout, particularly in child protection, GBV, WASH and reception management.

Part 2: Kenya Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

Over the past six years (2019-2024), the number of South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya has steadily increased from 121,553 to 185,813 in 2024, with the majority being displaced for the full period. The humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach is critical in addressing the challenges of protracted displacement. A focus on refugee inclusion, self-reliance and resilience, is essential to achieving long-term sustainability and a transition towards enhanced government leadership and ownership, including through the provision of inclusive social services. RRP partners' interventions are designed to align with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). This requires continued support to the Refugee Act, 2021 and the Shirika Plan, which call for transitioning from closed camps to integrated settlements and providing inclusive social services in refugee-hosting areas.

The Government is currently holding multi-stakeholder consultations to develop the Shirika Plan. In line with Kenya's CRRF, and the Support for Host Community and Refugee Empowerment (SHARE) initiative, the Shirika Plan aims to

ease pressure on refugee-hosting communities in Garissa, Turkana, and urban areas by mobilizing additional financial, technical and material support in the spirit of responsibility sharing while enhancing refugee and host community self-reliance. At the county level, the Plan supports the implementation of the KISEDP Phase II in Turkana County and the Garissa Integrated Socio-Economic Plan (GISEDP) in Garissa County, along with the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) in Turkana, Garissa and Nairobi counties.

In line with the strategies mentioned above, RRP partners will contribute to the transition from refugee camps to integrated settlements. Refugees and members of host communities will live together peacefully and in safety and dignity and will be included in national education, social protection, and healthcare service delivery. Refugees and host communities will have access to land for permanent housing, agriculture, and pastoralism and be supported to become self-reliant. Refugees will access durable and lasting solutions through voluntary repatriation, resettlement and complementary pathways, along with limited local solutions in Kenya. This aligns with county and national policies that affect the development of refugee hosting areas within the broader framework of devolution and urbanization of Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) areas. The strategy seeks to balance growth and development and to facilitate enabling efficient service delivery, protection, and improved government engagement.

The Government of Kenya and partners will continue enhancing emergency preparedness and response to adverse weather including for potential additional waves of the COVID-19 pandemic; addressing recurring drought and flooding in refugee hosting areas; expanding border monitoring to ensure early warning in the event of an influx, especially in the context of climate-induced displacement, the worsening situation in Ethiopia, and potential increased conflict in South Sudan, Somalia and other countries in the region; ensuring continued engagement with the people we serve and partners.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Maintaining asylum space and enhancing protection and the realization of the rights of South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers.

This objective includes the following: Maintaining asylum space through promoting the protection-sensitive implementation of the Refugees Act, 2021 and updated Refugee Regulations; Subject to adequate international support, the Government of Kenya will continue to strengthen institutions and community structures that manage asylum, deliver services and provide security in refugee-hosting areas including by continuing the Security Partnership Project; Timely and efficient individual registration and documentation to enable access to services and assistance, and in turn promote socio-economic inclusion; strengthen institutions and community structures managing asylum; Promoting peaceful coexistence and strengthening community security structures; enhancing protection through a multi-functional approach.

SO2: Providing quality, efficient and timely protection and other multi-sectoral assistance to South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers and their host communities.

Protection and other multi-sectoral assistance will include critical areas such as child protection and prevention, response and risk mitigation of GBV. Efforts are being undertaken to enhance accountability with automated kiosks in place to enable refugees to access information and book appointments, while lines of communication are open to listen and respond to refugees' concerns (e.g., WhatsApp trees, community meetings, FGDs, etc). Basic needs like WASH, Shelter and energy are critical, and some can be covered by multi-purpose cash if amounts are sufficient to provide autonomy to refugees.

SO3: Including South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers into national systems and enhancing economic inclusion.

Expanding inclusion in national systems by mainstreaming refugees in national and county health systems including through national health insurance programmes; supporting the implementation of Kenya's CRRF in the form of the Shirika Plan once fully developed and implemented; aligning school governance, teacher management, and curriculum delivery with national protocols and progressively advancing the inclusion of refugees in the national education system; expanding opportunities for higher education; promoting the inclusion of refugees in national social protection and safety net programmes; ensuring continued advocacy for inclusion of the people we serve in national registration and documentation systems; and supporting expanded access to civil registration services, including through improved interoperability of refugee databases.

Facilitating economic inclusion and self-reliance by expanding access to financial institutions, including microfinance programmes; advocating for refugees to be included in national and country development plans in line with the Refugees Act, 2021; strengthening vocational and technical training and professional development programmes based on market surveys; enhancing livelihoods and employment opportunities including through improved access to work permits; supporting increased investment and an enhanced business environment to create economic opportunities for refugees and host communities; engaging donors and development partners to invest in programmes that support self-reliance; ensuring all programmes benefit both refugees and members of host communities; and engaging more closely with line ministries, including the Ministry of Finance.

SO4: Enhancing durable solutions for South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers.

Expanding access to durable solutions by advocating for the transition from camps to integrated settlements and providing support to the Government toward implementation of such plans; supporting the Government in establishing procedures for refugees to access alternative stay arrangements, including under the East African Community (EAC) option, while maintaining protection safeguards and standards; advocating for freedom of movement to allow refugees to engage in economic opportunities countrywide; advocating for sustainable, rights-based voluntary returns; advocating with donors and development partners to invest in countries of origin to facilitate sustainable reintegration; expanding opportunities for resettlement and complementary pathways; and advocating for resolution of the remaining situations of statelessness.

Sectoral Responses

PROTECTION

Key priorities to enhance protection will include advocacy to maintaining access to territory and asylum space and its humanitarian and civilian character, strengthening national asylum management systems and supporting the creation of a conducive environment that promotes long-term sustainable solutions. It will also involve strengthening access to multisectoral services for all persons of all ages, genders and diverse characteristics, and continuing to support increased use of refugee community-based organizations for delivery of protection and other services such as monitoring, identification and referral of individuals at risk, awareness rising, community -based care for people with disabilities, older persons and children; advocating for resettlement, family reunification and complementary pathways for refugee admission to third countries through named sponsorship and humanitarian visa programs, as well as education and labour mobility opportunities; facilitating voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration where conditions are conductive to return in safety and dignity within the framework of the RRP response. Focus will also be on sports for protection, including supporting mental health and social cohesion and other youth engagement

programmes to build on youth agency and capacity. Protection actors will strengthen and focus on partnership structures to facilitate the integration of services in the camps and the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees within county-led plans. RRP partners will support authorities to ensure that reception and registration activities continue to be provided as stipulated under the law. Considering the ongoing rate of new arrivals, expanding reception capacity, including re-opening the Nadapal transit centre on the Kenya-South Sudan border, will be considered if funds are available, as well as maintaining the Kitale transit centre, unless otherwise indicated by the authorities, and the Kakuma and Kalobeyei reception centres. RRP partners will be encouraged to align their implementation arrangements and deliver services directly through cash as and when feasible while advancing implementation through community-based organizations, including those led by refugees and women, to the extent possible.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection

Child protection systems in Turkana County, including Kakuma and Kalobeyei camp and settlement, require further strengthening including capacity development of social workforce and coordination with relevant sub-national structures, including police, probation officers, courts and children's affairs officers to strengthen inclusion of refugee children in national child protection systems. Child protection at Kakuma and Kalobeyei Reception Centres will be strengthened including construction and rehabilitation and effective running of child-friendly spaces, along with timely identification and registration of UASCs and vulnerable children, setting up effective case management systems and installations of indoor and outdoor recreational facilities. Alternative care arrangements for UASC, as well as tracing and reunification, will be ongoing activities. Adolescents and young people will be supported with opportunities for meaningful participation and activities implemented to discourage alcohol and substance abuse and teenage pregnancies. Child Protection partners will work with schools and learning centres to address and safeguard against GBV including sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and violence against children.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

In 2025, RRP partners working on the GBV prevention and response programme will address harmful social norms that sustain GBV and provide multi-sectorial services, as well as support other sectors mainstreaming GBV risk mitigation in their interventions. Prevention activities will include mass awareness-raising on GBV and referral mechanisms, but also through longer-term interventions targeting men, boys women and girls aiming at addressing gender inequality, systemic discrimination, and power imbalances. Community mobilization will remain at the centre of future interventions, and refugees and host communities will increase participation in the prevention of GBV through capacity development and empowerment of men and women as actors of change. In pursuit of localization, RRP partners will identify community-based structures, engage refugee-led organizations (RLOs) and women refugee-led organizations, and build their capacities in prevention and response programming. In terms of response, survivor-centred specialized services will be enhanced to support the needs of all survivors including through strengthening GBV standard operating procedures and referral pathways and training frontline workers on safe disclosure and referral of GBV survivors.

The GBV programme will also address sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) of refugees by humanitarian workers and those in positions of privilege. The role of PSEA focal points in each agency will be strengthened, ensuring engagement in the Kakuma PSEA Focal Point Network to share experiences on how to improve the coordination of activities related to SEA, as well as capacity building to staff in the field. Furthermore, SEA case management will remain directly connected to psychosocial support and related services, such as shelter relocation, medical and legal support, dignity kits and NFIs, education, and livelihoods. Most partners are signatories to Standard Operating Procedures that have been established for the reporting and handling of SEA cases.

EDUCATION

The overall refugee education strategic goal is to ensure that all refugees and asylum-seekers have access to inclusive and equitable education and training that contributes to individual and collective resilience in Kenya and support the return to countries of origin and sustainable reintegration. Without both foundational skills and access to accredited education pathways, children may face barriers to earning potential and employment later in life. They are more likely to suffer adverse health outcomes and less likely to participate in the decisions that affect them and future generations, threatening their ability to build a better future for themselves and their communities. Access to education remains a priority as it is fundamentally protective, both in the medium term, after displacement and in the longer term, providing refugee children and youth with safe spaces for personal and academic development as well as significantly reducing young refugees' vulnerability to exploitation. In line with the Kenya's Education Act of 2013, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 that provides for the rights to every child's access to basic education, 1951 Refugee Convention, Convention of the Rights of the Child, and Sustainable Development Goal 4 as well as RRP partners' will continue to focus on improving access to accredited education, increase learning outcomes by enhancing provision of quality education and continue to advocate for progressive inclusion of refugees in national education systems and programmes. Teachers' professional development and support, expansion of learning spaces, provision of teaching and learning materials/supplies, roll out of the new competency-based curriculum, provision of school meals, addressing issues of over-age learners and enrolment drives will remain key priorities. These measures will contribute to retaining children in schools and reduce the risk of exposure to neglect, violence, and exploitation.

FOOD SECURITY

Refugees will continue to be provided with food and nutrition assistance in camps and settlements. Efforts will be made to find resources to reinstate the full ration to achieve food security. In Kakuma, food assistance will be given monthly through a hybrid transfer modality consisting of mobile money-based electronic vouchers and in-kind food rations. Refugees in the Kalobeyei settlement will receive 100 per cent of the monthly food assistance through cash transfers. The food assistance package will also include treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Additionally, learners in UNHCR-supported primary schools will receive a daily hot lunch. Work will be done to develop a beneficiary transition strategy that is anchored on the Refugees Act, 2021, the Shirika Plan and KISEDP. WFP in partnership with the Government of Kenya and UNHCR also plan to roll out targeted assistance in Kakuma and Dadaab, a strategy that aims to shift from status-based to needs-based food assistance, aiming to develop a framework that will graduate refugees from dependence on humanitarian assistance and ensure the most effective use of limited resources. Apart from food assistance, partners will also contribute to the resilience and integration of refugees and host communities through the development of agricultural infrastructure in Kalobeyei, and through market and supply chain support in Kakuma and Kalobeyei, focusing on enhancing food systems for improved food security. Various assistance packages will be developed to respond to needs of various identified groups based on evidence generated through household and market assessments and surveys. Social and behaviour change communication activities will continue to augment food security and nutrition outcomes.

PUBLIC HEALTH & NUTRITION

In 2025, RRP partners aim to provide access to preventive, promotive, curative, and rehabilitative services including comprehensive, quality primary healthcare services, secondary and tertiary care, mental health and psychosocial support, health response to GBV survivors, and nutrition services in line with UNHCR Global Strategy for Public Health 2021-2025. To ensure sustainability, partners will continue working with the Government to facilitate inclusion of refugees into national programmes including in the national social health insurance fund. Partners will support all eight healthcare facilities to be stocked with essential medicines and medical supplies, and have adequate, qualified and auxiliary staff to provide quality healthcare services including reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health services. Partners will ensure proper screening of new arrivals for communicable diseases and serious illnesses at reception centres, including early identification and treatment, vaccinations for all new arrivals (with emphasis on polio and measles), screening of all children below five years for moderate or severe malnutrition, and commencing immediate treatment for those identified. Outbreak preparedness and response plans, including community-based surveillance will be implemented. Community management of acute malnutrition will be supported through outpatient therapeutic programmes for severe malnutrition, supplementary feeding programmes for moderate malnutrition, and blanket supplementary feeding programmes for pregnant and lactating women. Following the transition from National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) to Social Health Authority (SHA) Refugees will be registered into the national health insurance programme, providing a pathway for more sustainable healthcare financing. Plans are in place to expand coverage to Kakuma in 2025 through campaigns promoting self-registration and premium payment. The response will also ensure coordination with the WASH sector in implementing integrated vector control and interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality from communicable diseases associated with inadequate water, sanitation, and hygiene standards. In line with the Government Community Health policy and strategy, RRP partners will continue to build the community health structures, train community health assistants and promoters and advocate for their inclusion in the community health information system and provision of the kits. This will enhance community-level preventive and promotive healthcare.

LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

Current livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions have enhanced the skills and assets of South Sudanese refugees for increased self-reliance and business activity. RRP partners in Kakuma have worked with the Turkana County Government to implement KISEDP, involving private sector investment, provision of TVET training and business development services, and the launch of Huduma Biashara Centre in Kakuma jointly with the International Finance Corporation. While some notable progress has been made, challenges and gaps exist, including limited job opportunities in refugee-hosting areas, barriers in documentation, limited access to financial services, limited freedom of movement, limited access to technical and vocational training opportunities and limited basic infrastructure.

In 2025, RRP partners will continue working to create employment and income-generating opportunities for South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Kakuma in line with KISEDP, Kenya Vision 2030, Kampala Declaration on Jobs, Livelihoods and Self Reliance for Refugees, Returnees and Host Communities in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Region, the Global Compact on Refugees and the UN Sustainable Development Goals. This will be achieved by promoting an enabling environment for socioeconomic integration of refugees and asylum-seekers, facilitating market-driven technical and entrepreneurial skill development, increasing access to financial services, facilitating investment in new and innovative value chains and economic sectors, and strengthening the capacity of refugee-led organizations.

Livelihoods projects will continue to prioritize women and girls with specific protection needs, including female heads of household, single mothers, and LGBTIQ+ people to promote independence, dignity, empowerment, and work towards closing the gender pay gap. Leadership opportunities for women and girls are integrated in the design of community structures that require 50 per cent female representation in elected leadership committees. RRP partners also work closely with Kenyan authorities to support the integration of an age, gender and diversity lens to ensure sensitivity to the needs and rights of women, girls, boys and men and groups with specific needs, such as people living with disability and LGBTIQ+ individuals.

SETTLEMENT & SHELTER/HOUSING

More than 3,200 households are accommodated temporarily in the reception centres, and they are unable to be relocated to the community due to funding limitations, which affect the procurement of shelter materials and the lack of land to expand settlement areas. As a result, some 48 per cent of households in Kalobeyei (3,100 households) are in temporary shelters, unable to transition to permanent shelters. Such conditions affect the dignity of refugees, and can trigger protection risks, especially for women, girls, persons with diverse SOGIESC or at risk of stigma and marginalization. In 2024, 112 permanent shelters were constructed through CBIs. Additionally, shelter partners will continue to advocate and mobilize resources to provide all new arrivals with transitional shelters and also repair dilapidated structures, with specific support provided to the most vulnerable.

In consultation with the Turkana County Government and the State Department of Housing and Urban Development, RRP partners will support the implementation of Kenya Urban Support Program 2 (KUSP 2) under the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA 20) Window for Host Communities and Refugees. KUSP 2 aims to develop and strengthen the capacities of urban institutions such as the newly established Kakuma Municipality including the creation of basic municipal institutions for urban planning and development management, basic services provision, land administration and management, finance and revenue management, and administrative services. Under KUSP 2, RRP partners will also work on integrated urban development planning for refugees and the host communities.

RRP partners and the county governments will engage to expand the work of the Future Visions and Regeneration Strategies of Kakuma-Kalobeyei and Dadaab. Further, specialized technical reviews and advisories on planning key infrastructural projects in each municipality will be provided to prepare Municipal Strategic Projects Plans and Infrastructure Priority Project Briefs in alignment with urban integrated development plans. Developing improved urban infrastructure and public spaces will also contribute to promoting peaceful coexistence, inclusion and integration.

Spatial planning advisory services and development of planning recommendations in the Kakuma Municipality will be provided by an RRP partner in consultation with the Turkana County Government and DRS to ensure orderly implementation of housing and shelter development projects and improved infrastructure that are safe, dignified, resilient to climate change and that support sustainable integrated settlement planning under the proposed Shirika Plan.

Emergency shelter and provision of non-food items will be critical in responding to gaps in basic needs within the deteriorating context, especially for new arrivals, protracted caseloads, and those affected by natural disasters (floods, drought etc). Advocacy for the mobilization of resources to support tents and CRIs will be carried out in parallel, aiming to provide solutions and build resilience against recurrent shocks.

Climate change is a risk multiplier, driving more displacement and aggravating the need for protection. The loss of food, water, land, and other natural resources vital for survival and well-being has a wide-ranging impact on the community's health and livelihoods. Mitigating the effects of climate change and environmental degradation on refugees, asylum-seekers and their hosts, as well as increasing their resilience by maintaining and rehabilitating the natural environment,

is a high priority. Enhancing preparedness and response for displaced populations in disaster situations will also be prioritized.

With limited access to alternate clean energy technology and services, reliance on firewood and charcoal as primary cooking fuels remains at 97 per cent. The response will continue to prioritize the transition to clean and sustainable cooking energy through diversification from traditional biomass, promotion of market-based solutions for clean cooking, and the use of innovative finance mechanisms.

Access to clean and affordable electricity is limited, with only 1 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma Camp and 30 per cent in Kalobeyei Settlement having access to electricity. In 2025, the focus is to increase household access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy using market-based approaches.

The planned response for 2025 will also include fostering an investment-friendly environment to attract development partners, the private sector, and financial service providers to increase clean energy adoption and land restoration under the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. UNHCR's Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy 2019-2024, the Strategic Framework for Climate Action and the Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability 2022-2025 will guide the implementation of energy and environment interventions.

WASH

Over the course of 2025 RRP partners aim to scale up the water supply, increase the coverage of household latrines to at least 80 per cent and provide sanitation and hygiene promotion for all camp residents. Rampant solid waste disposal and lack of sustainable solid waste management are among the challenges posing public health risks. WASH partners will continue to build on the already laid groundwork for WASH systems strengthening that not only ensures improved service delivery to beneficiaries but also acts as an enabler in the transition towards reliable and sustainable WASH outcomes through collective action by coordinating WASH actors and other stakeholders through assessments, research and analysis.

RRP partners will continue to work with the County Government of Turkana, the Kakuma Municipality and the Kakuma Kalobeyei, Letea and Lopur Water and Sewerage Company (KALWASCO) in systems building and strengthening as the operation envisions and shifts towards sustainable programming in the WASH sector.

BASIC NEEDS

Cash-based interventions (CBIs) will be used to address basic needs through multipurpose cash transfers. However, with reduced funding, it will be challenging to meet these needs consistently. The Cash Working Group will continue to be convened with oversight of the government to coordinate cash activities among humanitarian agencies. As part of the UNHCR-WFP Joint Action Plan, steps will be taken to adopt a comprehensive prioritization approach with minimal inclusion and exclusion errors. This will be done in consultation with refugees and will be linked with feedback and response mechanisms, including appeal processes. In the meantime, programmes will focus on vulnerable groups employing an AGD approach. Assistance provided through in-kind and services will undergo evaluation, with the primary focus on transitioning, wherever feasible, to CBIs. This initiative aims to promote the dignity of refugees, and foster benefit to the local community economy. Pilots will be conducted to include refugees in Kenya's Enhanced Single Registry, which is the socio-economic database of poor and vulnerable households in Kenya. This will pave the way for the inclusion of refugees in national social safety net programmes.

LOGISTICS, SUPPLY & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

RRP partners will collaborate to ensure that equipment is purchased and made available for the proper functioning of operations. Logistical support in the form of garage capacity (maintenance and repair of vehicles, motorcycles and machinery), fuel management, warehouse maintenance and transport of goods and people in safety and security will be provided. To ensure that humanitarian workers have a functioning primary means of communication, information and communications technology will maintain internet connectivity, as well as VSAT, VHF radios, satellite phones, and other equipment. Other areas for investment include strengthening operational support in telecommunications, real-time communication, delivery of accurate and timely emergency data, business continuity, and timely logistical and supply of goods (including fuel) and security services.

Partnership and Coordination

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR works closely with the national government, primarily through the Department of Refugee Services (DRS) and the Turkana County Government to coordinate the response. Working closely with line ministries, partners in the RRP include more than 40 NGO partners and UN agencies to provide vital protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers in Kakuma and Kalobeyei as well as at least 50 community-based organizations and refugee-led organizations which are part of the coordination at field level. Partners also provide protection services to urban refugees in Nairobi and other cities, including Uasin Gishu, Kitale, West Pokot, Eldoret and Nakuru.

Inter-agency meetings are held monthly at the national, county and local levels to highlight population trends, discuss ongoing interventions, develop targeted advocacy, and identify gaps to address jointly. In addition, the response is also coordinated with other humanitarian coordination structures at the regional and global level, as well as with countries of origin and resettlement to facilitate solutions.

The Shirika Plan is an important area of inter-agency collaboration as it is developed using a multi-stakeholder consultative approach with a wide range of actors across several sectors including education, water, sanitation and hygiene, health and nutrition, livelihoods and self-reliance, social protection, environment and energy, agriculture, housing, land and property, and durable solutions.

In the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, DRS is the government entity responsible for refugee management in Kenya. DRS works closely with RRP partners and participates in inter-agency platforms, including KISEDP. The support of security agencies under the leadership of the Deputy County Commissioner and Sub-County Police Commander will sustain peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities in Kakuma and Kalobeyei. Awareness raising and sensitization and capacity development for law enforcement and other authorities including partners on international and national refugee law and standards is and will be undertaken, to maintain peaceful coexistence amongst the refugees and the hosting communities. The County Government at the sub-county level, represented by the Sub-County Administrator, plays a critical role in coordinating the engagement of various government line ministries across the eight thematic KISEDP components. Refugees have also been integrated in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Kenya 2022-2026.

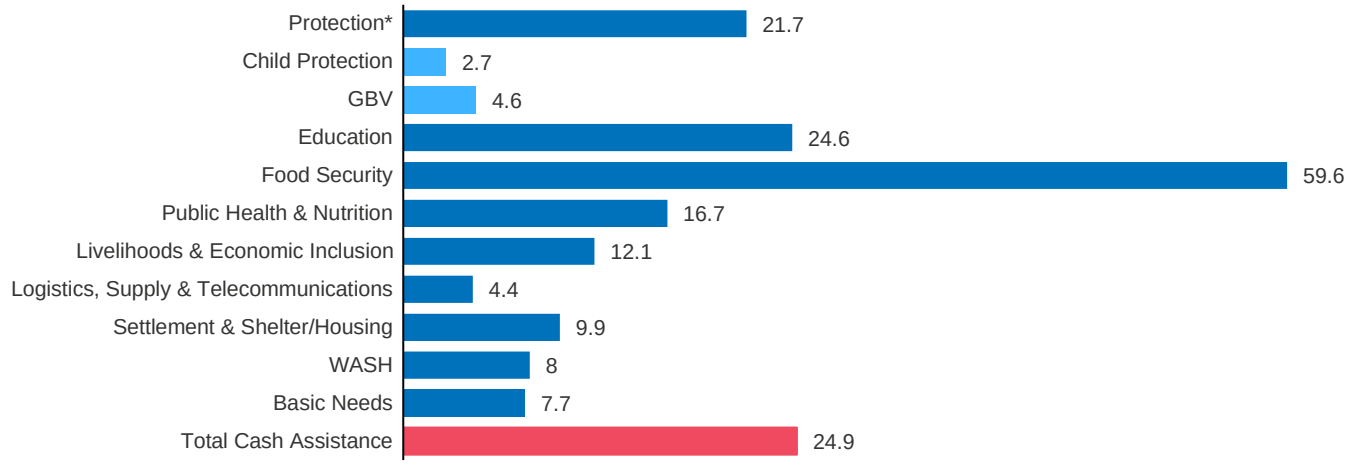
Inter-Agency Financial Requirements

Total Financial Requirements In USD

2024: $ 134. M **2025: $167 M**

Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget.*

Total Protection requirements
$ 21,689,891

Other protection activities	Of which GBV	Of which Child Protection
$ 14,425,887	$ 4,562,786	$ 2,701,218

Total Cash Assistance requirements*
$ 24,935,778

Protection	Food security	Education
$ 300,000	$ 22,500,000	$ 101,278

Settlement and Shelter/Housing
$ 1,140,500

** This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the people we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.*

2025 Budget summary by partner type

22 Partners

7 UN Agencies	10 International NGOs	4 National NGOs	1 IFRC&RC
$ 143,653,884	$ 18,831,707	$ 1,526,925	$ 2,894,280
	3 Of which is FBOs	1 Of which is FBOs	
	$ 12,050,000	$ 783,026	

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

Kenya Budget Summary by Partner 2024-2025

	Acronym / Short Title	Type	2024 Requirements in US$	2025 Requirements in US$
IFRC & Red Cross/ Crescent Societies			**2,894,280**	**2,894,280**
Kenya Red Cross Society	KRCS	IFRC/ICRC	2,894,280	2,894,280
International NGO			**18,831,707**	**18,831,707**
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO	256,023	256,023
Finn Church Aid	FCA	INGO/FBO	1,200,000	1,200,000
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	3,141,684	3,141,684
Jesuit Refugee Service	JRS/FBO	INGO/FBO	850,000	850,000
Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO/FBO	10,000,000	10,000,000
Peace Winds Japan	PWJ	INGO	1,063,001	1,063,001
Terres Des Hommes	Tdh	INGO	320,000	320,000
The BOMA Project	The BOMA Project	INGO	1,548,395	1,548,395
The Toolkit Foundation	TTF	INGO	200,000	200,000
Windle International Kenya	WIK	INGO	252,604	252,604
National NGO			**1,526,925**	**1,526,925**
Don Bosco Kakuma	DBK	NNGO/FBO	783,026	783,026
Film Aid Kenya	FAK	NNGO	109,983	109,983
Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization	LOKADO	NNGO	333,916	333,916
Okapi Green Ltd	Okapi Green Ltd	NNGO	300,000	300,000
`			**110,810,094**	**143,653,884**
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO	UN	3,700,000	3,700,000
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UN Women	UN	5,000,000	5,000,000
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	UN	2,610,000	2,610,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	39,592,606	72,436,396
United Nations Human Settlements Programme	UN-HABITAT	UN	1,500,000	1,500,000
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	2,500,000	2,500,000
United Nations World Food Programme	WFP	UN	55,907,488	55,907,488
			Total: $ 134,063,006	**Total: $ 166,906,796**

Sudan Planned Response

January-December 2024- 2025

615,000
Projected refugee population 2024

685,865
Projected refugee population 2025

82,000
Assisted host community population 2024

82,000
Assisted host community population 2025

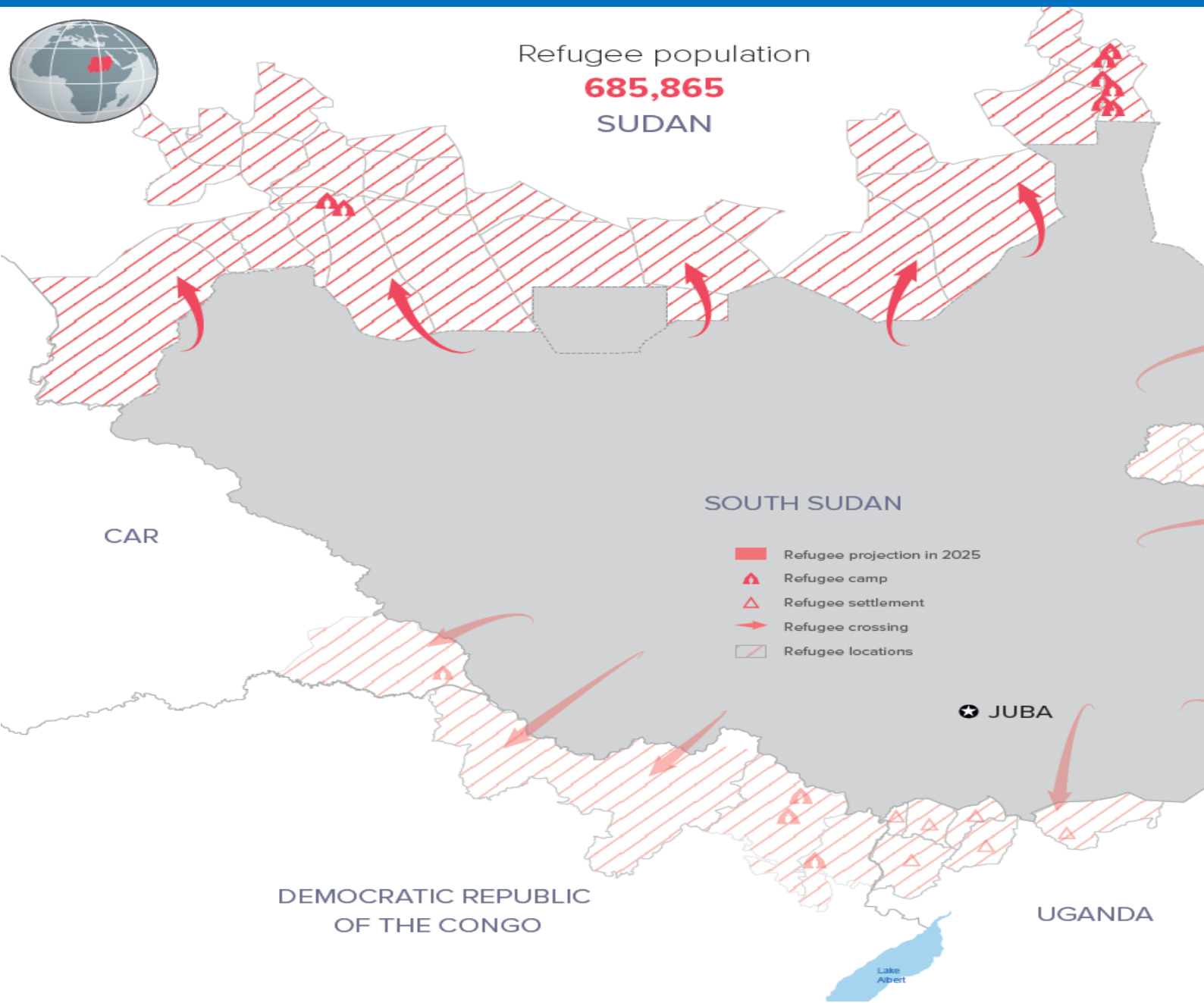
USD

487.6M
Total financial requirements 2024

465.7M
Total financial requirements 2025

36
Partners 2024

30
Partners 2025

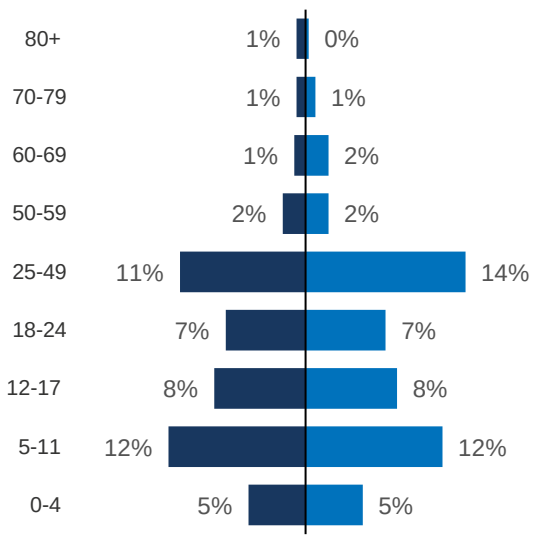


The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Population Planning Figures

Country	Planned Population as of end of 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Refugee Population	615,000	685,865[21]
Host Population	82,000	82,000
Total	**697,000**	**767,865**

Age and gender breakdown



16% of total

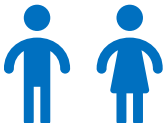
People with disabilities[22]

52%

Women and girls

48%

Men and boys



50%

Girls and boys

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Since April 2023, the enduring conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), Sudan has grappled with an unprecedented humanitarian crisis, characterized by widespread displacement, acute food insecurity, conflict, and public health emergencies. This is the fastest-growing displacement crisis globally, with over 12 million people forced to flee since April 2023, including 7.7 million IDPs and 3.2 million refugees Areas hosting large populations of South Sudanese refugees, including Khartoum, Darfur and Kordofan states, were among the worst conflict-affected areas, proliferating acute protection risks and life-threatening humanitarian needs, and leading to large secondary movements. Following the outbreak of the conflict, more than 267,101 South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers have conducted secondary movements out of conflict hotspots to other areas in the

[21] 148,000 refugees are expected to arrive by October 2025

[22] he global estimate is that 16 per cent of the population is expected to have a disability. https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/sensory-functions-disability-and-rehabilitation/global-report-on-health-equity-for-persons-with-disabilities

country including to White Nile, in addition to risky movements to return to South Sudan. Internal secondary movements of refugees led to the population growth in relatively safe areas, most notably in White Nile camps. Since late February 2025, political instability and rising hostilities in South Sudan have caused a large influx of people to flee to the country, with an estimated 58,000 South Sudanese arriving in Sudan[23]. This number adds to the 664,104 South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers already hosted by December 2024. At least 148,000 new arrivals in 2025 will be targeted for assistance by the end of the year.

The Sudan conflict has had the biggest impact in Khartoum, Al Jazirah, Kordofan and Darfur States, where not only government services, national infrastructure and local economies have collapsed, but also these states are where many refugees and asylum-seekers are located had. In safer areas, like White Nile, Kassala, Gedaref, Red Sea and River Nile states, pervasive disruptions in services, including banking systems, telecommunications and supply chains contribute to mounting pressures on available resources as humanitarian needs grow. Widespread bureaucratic and administrative impediments further challenge the response, hampering the delivery of life-saving supplies, deployment of staff, and access to vulnerable groups.

Political talks have not yielded prospective solutions to the Sudan conflict and the country remains an active war zone, with conflict reaching Port Sudan, a critical hub for humanitarian operations, since early May. Widespread humanitarian needs and acute protection risks for the whole civilian population persist, including for refugees and asylum-seekers. The repercussions reverberating to neighbouring countries with alarm of a regional emergency. Tensions between Sudan and South Sudan escalated in 2025 due to the alleged massacre of South Sudanese civilians in Sudan, retaliatory protests, mutual accusations of supporting rebel groups, and disputes over the Abyei region, straining already fragile diplomatic ties. In Khartoum, South Sudanese refugees are now being obliged by the Government to move to the camps in White Nile area.

Regional RRP partners maintain an active presence in the response to ensure continued aid delivery but 2025 is marked with serious underfunding forcing some entities to scale back. RRP partners retain a readiness posture to extend their response to meet the needs of the growing refugee population.

Sudan Country Risks and Needs

With no sign of respite after two years of conflict, the war continues creating protracted displacement, continuous risks to life, deepening gaps in essential service accessibility, notably health and education; rising indicators for hunger, malnutrition and disease as the rainy season sets in. The response is under-resourced and unable to meet the growing needs. As more refugees and returnees arrive in Sudan, access to land to accommodate the new arrivals is an urgent need. The overcrowding in camps, and the drastic reductions in service provision, with the rainy season, will aggravate the vulnerabilities to disease outbreaks, and malnutrition, and increase the risks of mortality among children.

Critical protection risks for the civilian population include arbitrary arrest and detention, extortion, smuggling and trafficking, conflict-related sexual violence, and forced recruitment. Children have been greatly affected by the conflict, with grave child rights violations observed, including killing, maiming, and recruitment and use of children in the armed conflict. In assessments conducted by UN Women[24] on the mass displacement of predominantly women and children in Sudan, the loss of social safety nets which cushion women from adversities, the shifts in gender roles for displaced women, increased incidents of gender-based violence and forced recruitment of boys and men amongst other issues were cited as contributing to heightening of the overall vulnerabilities of the population.

[23] Document - South Sudan Situation: CORE 27 Jul 2025
[24] Sudan Crisis: In-depth gender assessment report 2024

The conflict in Sudan has had a dire impact on access to education for children across the country, affecting refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host community children alike, and eroding gains made over prior years in access to quality basic, secondary, and tertiary education. Despite previous engagement with the Federal Ministry of Education and development partners, efforts, including steps taken to include refugee children in national education systems, have stalled. The war has led to out-of-school children and youth for a prolonged period increasingly exposed to protection risks, including abuse, exploitation, child labour, and child marriage. With refugees being pushed to camps and the drastic underfunding, prospects of quality education are bleak.

The food insecurity situation faced by civilians, including refugees and asylum-seekers has worsened. Between December and May 2025, over half of Sudan's population—about 24.6 million people—is suffering from acute food insecurity. This marks a significant increase of 3.5 million from earlier estimates. Of those affected, 33 per cent are in crisis, 17 per cent in emergency, and 1 per cent in catastrophic conditions, highlighting a deepening humanitarian crisis.[25]. In June 2025, the World Food Programme (WFP) reported that the average cost of its local food basket has shot up and was 113 per cent higher than in May 2024. Food and other essential commodity prices have soared, greatly limiting access to supplies, even in areas where markets remain functional.

The health situation has worsened due to the impact of conflict on the chronically underfunded healthcare system, rendering it unable to respond to unfolding health crises in the country. In conflict-affected states 70 per cent of hospitals are no longer operational, while 65 per cent of the population lack access to health services14F15F[26]. Primary Health Care (PHC) services have faced direct attacks on health facilities and staff, looting of facilities, critical shortages of medical inputs, barriers to importing equipment and drugs, and fuel shortages that impact the functioning of hospitals. Over half of the population in South Sudan faces high levels of acute food insecurity at IPC Phase 3(Crisis) or worse. This includes 83,000 individuals, including 39,000 returnees from Sudan, are in IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe), particularly in Pibor County and parts of Upper Nile State. Areas like Luakpiny/Nasir and Ulang are at risk of Famine under a worst-case scenario, necessitating urgent, large-scale, multi-sectoral humanitarian interventions. An additional 2.4 million people are in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency), and nearly 5.2 million are in IPC Phase 3, all requiring immediate support to prevent further deterioration and loss of life in South Sudan[27].

Health services in refugee camps have not been spared these mounting challenges. Moreover, large-scale refugee movements to safe areas have placed additional needs on already strained services, exacerbated by disease outbreaks, poor Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) conditions and overcrowding. The weak health infrastructure, coupled with bureaucratic and administrative impediments, continues to hamper the timely delivery of medical goods and deployment of staff, resulting in low-quality services. In tandem, malnutrition is increasing alongside disease outbreaks, resulting in high mortality rates among children.

Conflict and economic decline have limited access to livelihoods and economic inclusion, while household purchasing power has reduced significantly as the costs of essential items have soared. Refugees, who were often excluded from formal labour markets even before the crisis, urgently require access to livelihoods as a means to improve food security, access to basic services and well-being, reduce harmful coping strategies that lead to heightened protection risks, and support the development of self-reliance.

Shelter is an increasing need with more refugees arriving daily and access to land and the site development is also vital. Essential Non-Food Items (NFIs) are also required especially for the new arrivals. While cash-based interventions are necessary, it has proved difficult due to the overall security situation, limited financial service providers and drastic reductions in the aid budget.

[25] South Sudan: Acute Food Insecurity Situation Projection Update for April - July 2025
[26] https://reliefweb.int/report/sudan/sudan-nine-months-conflict-key-facts-and-figures-15-january-2024
[27] https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159433/?iso3=SDN

Access to safe water and sanitation facilities were below Sphere standards in the refugee-hosting sites pre-conflict and have deteriorated further in its aftermath with current provision below the emergency standard of 15 litres per person per day. As a result, large proportions of South Sudanese refugees are exposed to vector-borne diseases and protection risks during water collection from untreated sources. Latrine access is also above the average of 20 people per latrine, with camps in White Nile averaging 81 people per latrine and drastically worsening as more people arrive. This situation has contributed to open defecation and increased the susceptibility of refugees to disease outbreaks.

Environmental degradation continues to be of concern in Sudan, contributing to annual environmental hazards, desertification, and deforestation rates. In the wake of the conflict, arrival rates of secondarily displaced South Sudanese refugees in White Nile state have led to overcrowding and mounting pressures on local resources in the area. With the majority of refugee populations relying on firewood and charcoal for cooking, deforestation rates in displacement-affected areas are expected to increase. As firewood becomes scarcer, its collection will contribute to exposure to protection risks for women and girls and may lead to conflict with host communities.

Part 2: Sudan Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Strengthen the protective environment for refugees and asylum-seekers.

The Sudan response aims to enable refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless people in Sudan to access their rights in accordance with national, regional, and international pledges, standards, and fair protection procedures. The response aims to ensure that international protection standards are met, upheld, and applied, including in conflict areas, and in line with provisions delivered by International Humanitarian Law, Human Rights Law, and International Refugee Law. The response also aims to support national policies hospitable to refugees, including the Government of Sudan's continued granting of access to territory and asylum for those seeking refuge in Sudan, including within the current context however, it is acknowledged that in the context of the Sudan crisis, many Government institutions have reduced capacity which may affect adherence to procedures.

SO2: Enable access to timely protection interventions and other life-saving assistance for refugees and host communities.

The response will prioritize multi-sectoral life-saving emergency assistance to South Sudanese refugees in camps, camp-like settlements, and reception points. Refugees and asylum-seekers who fled conflict hotspot areas are increasingly living in overcrowded conditions, while service systems are under extraordinary pressure to meet the needs of affected populations. To address acute levels of vulnerability, high levels of aid dependency and critical gaps in basic services, partners will deliver assistance and protection services, including child protection and GBV, Education, Settlement and Shelter/Housing, Food Security and Livelihoods, Health and Nutrition, and WASH. Assistance will be delivered in tandem to refugees remaining in conflict-affected settings, contingent upon security and access, to address life-threatening needs faced by those who have been unable to leave.

SO3: Provide equitable access to basic services for refugees and strengthen opportunities for resilience and self-reliance while finding lasting solutions for refugees.

RRP partners will continue to work towards achieving self-reliance through increased socioeconomic inclusion, access to multi-sectoral services for refugees, and improved conditions for local integration. Given the conflict and insecurity in Sudan, activities will be conducted only in geographical areas with unhindered access where the local socioeconomic systems, including markets and financial service providers remain viable.

The 2025 CRRP will primarily focus on SO1 and SO2, prioritizing life-saving activities to protect and assist refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities. The plan will ensure that international standards of protection are met, upheld, and applied, along with maintaining fair protection procedures.

Sectoral Responses

PROTECTION

The protection response will retain a key strategic focus on access to individual registration, refugee status determination, and civil documentation as fundamental components of accessing basic rights and services. In close collaboration with the government counterpart, the Commissioner for Refugees (COR) and UNHCR will work to strengthen capacities and provide technical guidance on Refugee Status Determination (RSD) processing. In parallel, partners will work to facilitate access to legal assistance for refugees in need, including legal counselling and representation to fill critical gaps in the face of a breakdown of judicial systems. Advocacy targeting authorities and parties to the conflict will be conducted to advocate for upholding and applying international humanitarian and human rights law, as well as for the provision of humanitarian corridors and safe passage of civilians from conflict areas, including refugees and asylum-seekers.

Partners will engage with community-based protection networks (CBPN) working to prevent or reduce protection risks, mitigate and address the consequences of violence, and build community resilience. The CBPN's have been instrumental in strengthening social cohesion and peaceful coexistence activities, resolving disputes and raising awareness on GBV, child protection, risks involving smuggling/trafficking, and the civilian character of asylum. Further, static and mobile help desks managed by Field Offices or CBPNs in inaccessible or hard-to-reach areas will be strengthened or established to provide information on available assistance and referrals. Engagement with community structures will be intensified by establishing or maintaining CBPN infrastructures such as youth and women's centres, and multi-purpose community centres. Persons with disabilities and older persons will be prioritized in all interventions and assistance provided by partners.

Capacity-building and awareness-raising targeting partners, key stakeholders, and affected populations on general protection and rights will continue. In parallel, risks of human trafficking and smuggling will be tackled through enhanced awareness raising, empowerment projects targeting youth, and capacity-building of duty bearers and stakeholders. Efforts will aim to address pronounced risks faced by refugees and asylum-seekers in Sudan within the current context and the established smuggling networks in the country.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection

The response will prioritize strengthening and expanding Child Protection Best Interest Procedures (BIP) and information systems including for children at risk. Concerted efforts to strengthen appropriate alternative care arrangements for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other children at risk as well as family tracing and reunification, will be prioritized to address the significant rise in the number of UASC reported since the conflict outbreak. Capacity-building for local actors and community-based protection networks (CBPN) will be central for integrating lessons learned, enhanced preparedness to respond, and improved capacities to address needs. Child-friendly spaces will be established, and existing ones will be improved to cater to child and youth engagement activities, including sports. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for children will be integrated into referral mechanisms to support access to comprehensive care.

Sub-sector: GBV

The prevention, risk mitigation, and response of GBV will include life-saving, survivor-centred GBV services to address the needs of survivors requiring comprehensive care. In accessible areas, less impacted by the conflict, prevention programming will include Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) and the Girl Shine Initiative to prevent GBV. In parallel, GBV information management systems will be strengthened alongside capacity-building of partners and duty-bearers. MHPSS will be among the priority interventions as acute emotional distress has risen sharply due to the conflict in Sudan. Prevention and response efforts will include expanding women and girls' safe spaces and strengthening community-based protection networks to improve safe disclosure and referral of GBV survivors. Collaboration and small-scale partnerships with local and women-led organizations will further be pursued to complement advocacy, protection, and assistance services at the community level, as well as coordination with other sectors, such as health, to provide GBV services and GBV risk mitigation.

EDUCATION

The refugee response aims to increase access to quality education for refugees by supporting children's access to learning spaces in camps and host community schools. Education interventions include recruitment and retention of teachers, provision of incentives, access to scholarships, classroom equipment, and support for students to access school supplies. In parallel, linkages with other sectors will be strengthened, particularly with sectors of child protection, GBV and WASH, to improve learning and protective environments in schools – including linkages with MHPSS service providers. Capacity-building of teachers and strengthened education governance structures for improved quality programmes will be pursued, as well as partnership-building with education stakeholders to revive and sustain the inclusion of refugee children into national education systems at state and locality levels. The education response will also focus on Education in Emergency learning in conflict-affected areas through the rapid establishment of education activities that would allow a return to normalcy, protection and eventual adoption of formal education. In areas where learning services are severely affected and hard to reach due to the ongoing conflict, the provision of emergency education at the onset will be through community-led safe learning spaces spearheaded by the refugee community. This will be achieved through working in partnership with refugee-led organizations, religious organizations, and the refugee and host community leadership present on the ground.

FOOD SECURITY

Food assistance in camp settings is of particular priority, as the refugees are reliant on food assistance and have limited access to opportunities to generate income. The response aims to support in-kind or cash food rations. Feasibility studies will be conducted to guide the provision of cash for food assistance and will provide insight into the safety and security, cultural and gender dynamics, and potential effects on social cohesion with the host community.

PUBLIC HEALTH & NUTRITION

To address needs, partners will prioritize providing primary health care, including nutrition and mental health and psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive health including clinical management of rape and other services for GBV survivors secondary and tertiary medical referrals and will contribute to improving the overall quality of health services in all camps hosting South Sudanese refugees. The response will include the provision of essential drugs, medical supplies and equipment, capacity building of health personnel, rehabilitation of health facilities, and running mobile clinics to enhance outreach. Emergency response for new arrivals in safe locations and outbreak preparedness in camps will also form an integral component of the response. Prevention measures for epidemic diseases will be expanded and mainstreamed in close coordination with state Ministry of Health departments and in collaboration with partners. Community health workers will be engaged to foster preventive approaches and support community-based surveillance.

Nutrition response will prioritize the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) of children under-five and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Prevention of malnutrition will be pursued through maternal, infant and young child nutrition programmes, alongside blanket supplementary feeding programmes for children under-five. Continuous monitoring and screening will be conducted through surveillance initiatives, nutrition information system management, and impact evaluation through the SENS survey.

LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

In refugee-hosting areas that are accessible despite the conflict, partners will support refugee access to food security and livelihood opportunities, fostering self-reliance and empowerment through agricultural extension services, vocational training, and small business start-up support. Agricultural and livestock assets, vocational skills training tailored to market needs, and small-scale business grants will prioritize refugee youth, women, and vulnerable individuals, enhancing sustainable livelihoods for displaced and host communities alike.

Through a humanitarian, peace, and development (HPD) nexus approach, economic empowerment initiatives will first meet urgent needs with rapid livelihood support, including emergency employment and cash-based interventions that reduce aid dependency. As programming transitions to peacebuilding, economic empowerment will drive social cohesion, address competition over resources, and create joint economic opportunities. By integrating livelihood training, financial inclusion, and entrepreneurship support, this approach aims to reduce humanitarian dependency, promote resilience, and enable long-term stability and self-sufficiency for refugees, IDPs, and host communities.

In adopting sustainable and market-based livelihoods programming, interventions will equip refugees, IDPs, and host communities with the skills, resources, and market access needed to achieve economic independence and resilience. By aligning vocational training, entrepreneurship support, and financial inclusion initiatives with local market demands, these programs will drive long-term income generation and reduce reliance on humanitarian aid. With a focus on fostering market integration, sustainable livelihoods initiatives will empower forcibly displaced individuals (refugees, IDPs) and hosts to build viable businesses, access local job markets, and contribute to economic growth. This approach strengthens social cohesion, enhances self-reliance, and enables displaced populations to rebuild their lives within a thriving local economy.

SETTLEMENT & SHELTER/HOUSING

The shelter response will centre on flexible approaches to aid delivery, ensuring that relevant assistance is accessible to refugees living in diverse contexts. The response will deliver adaptable cash assistance to cater to varied shelter needs and will be paired with in-kind support to alleviate market shortcomings. For the host communities, the shelter response will focus on rehabilitation and critical needs to comprehensively target gaps and support of social cohesion. Community-based approaches will be leveraged to empower refugees and to ensure impactful interventions in a resource-constrained environment. The shelter interventions will improve safety and privacy in the design and also prioritize support to people with specific needs to reduce protection risks such as child labour or transactional sex which increase in the absence of secure housing.

Partners will aim to provide fuel-efficient stoves and clean cooking fuel – specifically ethanol and liquefied natural gas (LNG). Solarization of key infrastructure will be encouraged to reduce the use of fossil fuels and improve the utility of assets in instances of fuel shortages or access restrictions to sites.

To meet immediate and short-term needs, as well as offset GBV risks faced by women and girls collecting firewood the provision of charcoal and firewood will continue in consultation with the local forestry departments. Reforestation and afforestation activities will be pursued as well as interventions to promote natural landscape resilience against cyclical and natural shocks. Environmental initiatives on conservation and sustainable natural resource management also help mitigate the risks of inter-community tensions and improve peaceful coexistence.

BASIC NEEDS

In addition to sectoral cash, multipurpose cash will be provided to enable refugee and host community households to access basic needs based on market assessments and the viability of financial service providers. Evidence from post distribution monitoring (PDM) exercises for sectoral cash reveals that a significant proportion is spent on meeting basic household needs, and hence, there is a need to complement sectoral cash assistance (cash for NFIs) with unconditional multipurpose cash. The Minimum Expenditure Basket provided by Sudan Cash Working Group will determine household or individual transfer values on a monthly/quarterly basis. Targeting of households will be based on vulnerability scoring, ensuring minimal exclusion or inclusion errors. It is envisaged that multipurpose cash will be the modality of choice for a majority of households that will need assistance.

WASH

Partners will prioritize the provision of adequate and safe water supply and sanitation facilities with the maintenance of existing water supply systems and upgrading water supply systems and developing new water sources. Specific attention will be stepped up for new arrivals Family and household-shared latrines and gender-segregated communal emergency latrines and showers will be constructed to expand the sanitation response. Hygiene promotion activities, and provision of hygiene kits to women and girls of reproductive age will also be conducted to promote positive outcomes.

Partnership and Coordination

The Refugee Consultation Forum (RCF) provides a coordination and information-sharing platform for UN agencies, international non-governmental organization (INGOs) and national NGOs and is co-chaired by the Commissioner for

Refugees (COR) and UNHCR. The RCF provides strategic guidance to the refugee response, informed by the expertise and complementarities of all its members. Members also regularly undertake joint advocacy initiatives with donors and other actors, highlighting the needs of refugees and ensuring the refugee response remains a priority within the broader humanitarian response. At the national level, the RCF is supported by the Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), an elected body of RCF representative members providing dedicated and strategic support for the identification of priority needs, gaps and responses. The Protection Technical Advisory Group (TAG) delivers strategic and technical advice at the national level to support refugee protection response, ensuring that the response strategy and implementation adequately accounts for protection concerns facing refugees and asylum-seekers – including within areas of GBV and child protection. At the state-level, Refugee Working Groups (RWGs) lead the coordination of operational response, supported by sub-sector Technical Working Groups (TWGs) providing specific technical guidance within respective areas of responsibility.

Sudan has both refugees and internally displaced people, so refugee coordination works in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination structure, including at national and state-level. The collaboration is guided by the UNHCR-OCHA Joint Note on Mixed Situations: Coordination in Practice (2014). Information sharing is critical in strengthening the quality and timeliness of the response and will build on achievements in prior years.

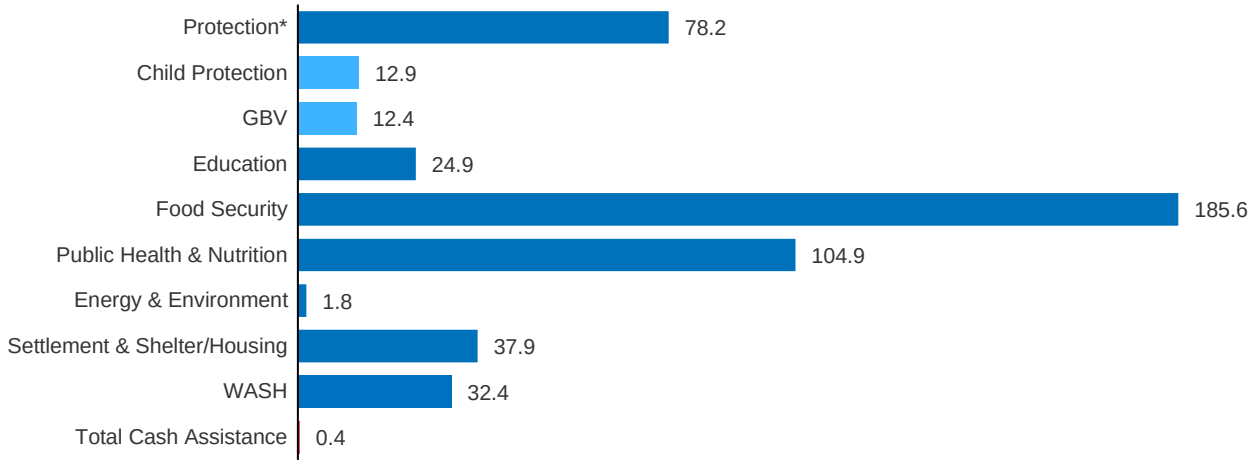
Inter-Agency Financial Requirements 2024- 2025

Total Financial Requirements In USD

2024: $ 487.6 M
2025: $ 465.7 M

Budget summary by sector at country level 2025

Million in USD



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget.*

Total Protection requirements 2025
$ 78,228,055

Other protection activities	Of which **GBV**	Of which **Child Protection**
$ 52,906,126	**$ 12,434,779**	**$ 12,887,150**

Total Cash Assistance requirements* 2025
$ 400,000

Protection
$ 400,000

** This is a breakdown by sector of the requirements for cash assistance which are included in the above total sectoral budgets. Cash assistance is pursued and reflected as a key modality of assistance and protection in line with UNHCR's CBI Policy 2022-2026. Cash assistance is used as a cross-cutting modality across the various sectors, including protection, and is budgeted for accordingly and in line with a basic needs approach. As the modality of choice of the people we work with, cash assistance will be used as the primary means to meet immediate basic needs and provide important protection outcomes.*

2025 Budget summary by partner type

30 Partners involved

8 UN
UN Agencies
$ 417,110,584

14 INGO
International NGOs
$ 41,145,870

3 INGO
Of which is FBOs
$ 20,426,345

8 NGO
National NGOs
$ 7,474,653

2 NGO
Of which is WLO
$ 819,000

Notes: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.

Sudan Budget Summary by Partner 2024-2025

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	2024 Requirements in US$	2025 Requirements in US$
International NGO			**40,514,326**	**45,281,270**
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA	INGO/FBO	4,262,100	
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	INGO	290,200	507,000
African Initiative for Relief and Development	AIRD	INGO		605,400
ARC/Alight	ARC/ALIGHT	INGO	198,000	
African Relief Committee	ARCO	NNGO	500,000	265,000
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	CAFOD	INGO/FBO	967,560	827,000
Concern Worldwide	Concern	INGO	1,275,500	2,900,000
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	CARE	INGO	2,176,740	850,000
Cooperazione Internazionale	COOPI	INGO	2,465,000	1,796,900
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO	1,935,000	
Human Appeal	HA	INGO	430,000	480,000
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	1,490,750	
Islamic Relief Worldwide	IRW	INGO/FBO	960,376	1,696,295
Medical Teams International	MTI	INGO	1,000,000	1,300,000
Mercy Corps	MC	INGO	1,300,000	
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	12,537,000	7,145,725
Plan International	PI	INGO	3,859,000	4,359,000
Relief International	RI	INGO	1,800,000	
Save the Children International	SCI	INGO	1,055,000	
Welthungerhilfe	WHH	INGO		510,500
World Vision International	WVI	INGO/FBO	2,160,000	17,903,050
ZOA International	ZOA	INGO/FBO	352,100	
National NGO			**6,633,165**	**3,339,253**
Al Manar Voluntary Organization	Almanar/AMVO	NNGO	2,000,000	3,000,000
Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development	AORD	NNGO	890,715	1,086,400
Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization	BPWVO	NNGO/WLO		49,000
Elruhma for Development and Humanitarian Organization	EDHO	NNGO		655,000
Friends of Peace and Development Organization	FPDO	NNGO		738,200
Global Aid Hand	GAH	NNGO	465,500	
Healthcare Foundation Organization	HFO	NNGO	300,000	
Hope and Friendship for Development Organization	HOPE	NNGO	900,000	1,100,000
JASMAR	JASMAR	NNGO	304,300	
Mutawinat	Mutawinat	NNGO/WLO	700,000	770,000
NADA	NADA	NNGO	372,650	
Response Team Organization	RTO	NNGO	200,000	
Sabah Alsudan for Development Organization	SADO	NNGO		76,053
United Nations			**440,485,417**	**417,110,584**
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO	UN	4,652,315	620,000
International Organization for Migration	IOM	UN	4,500,000	3,624,300
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	UN	60,632,474	61,372,220

United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	UN		550,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	UN	178,555,606	129,805,579
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	17,444,259	17,267,249
United Nations World Food Programme	WFP	UN	164,330,763	192,273,237
World Health Organization	WHO	UN	10,370,000	11,598,000
			Total: $ 487,632,908	**Total: $ 465,731,107**

Uganda Planned Response

January-December 2024--2025

1.01 M
Projected refugee population 2024

1.8 M
Assisted host community population 2024

502.8 M
Total financial Requirements 2024

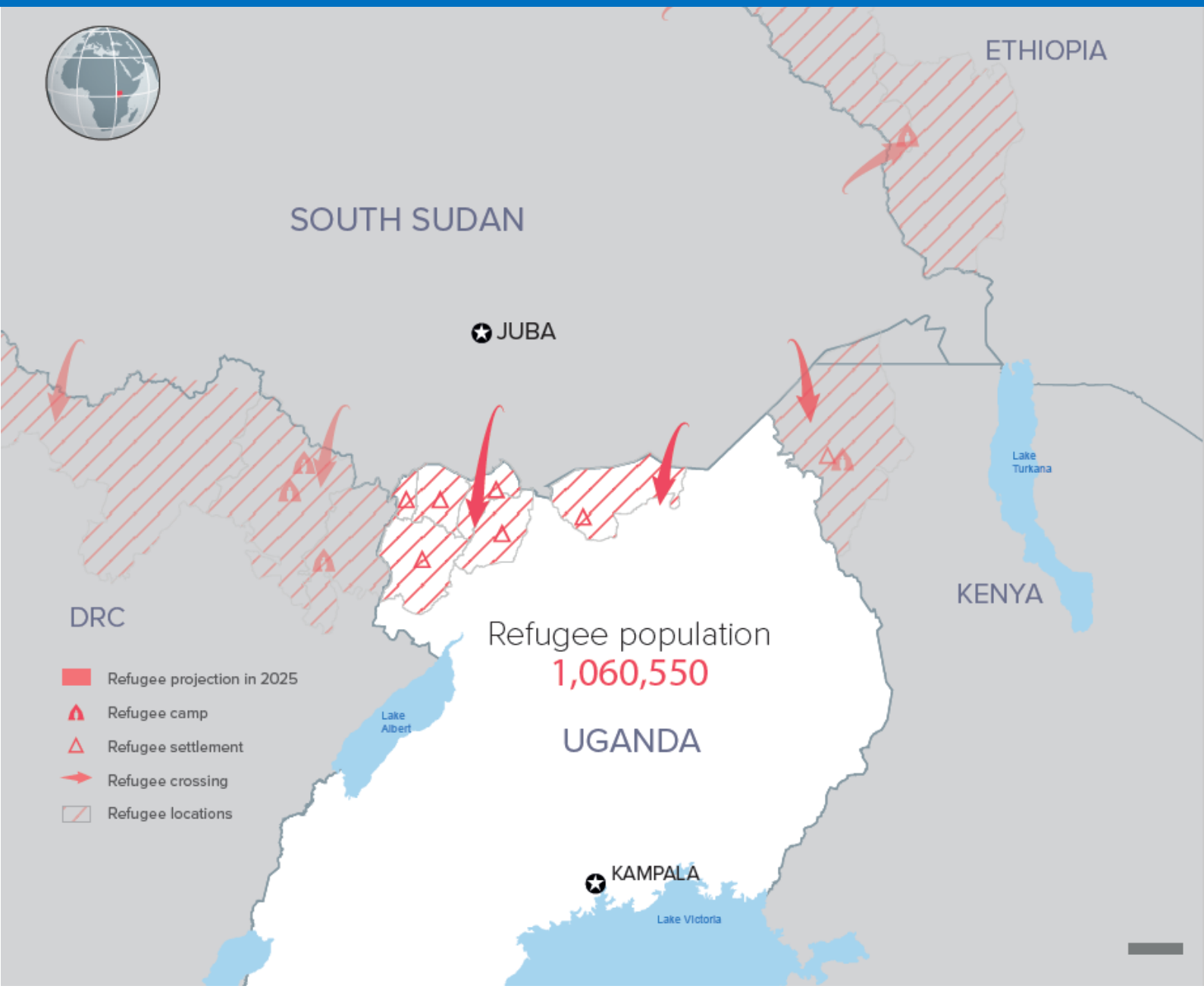
90
Partners 2024

1.06 M
Projected refugee population 2025

1.5 M
Assisted host community population 2025

330 M
Total financial requirements 2025

26
Partners 2025

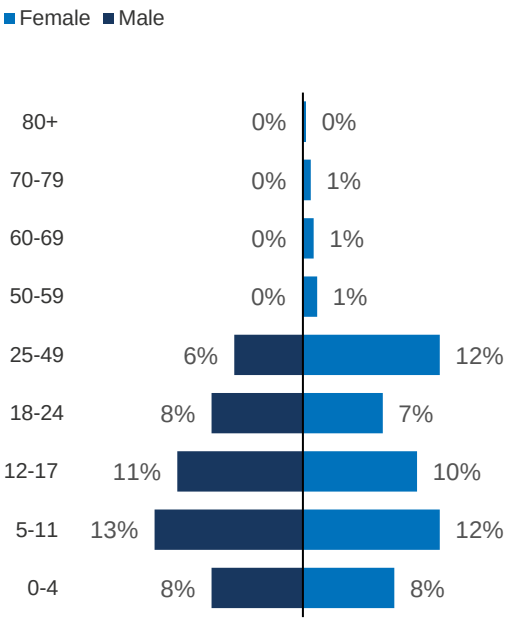


The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Population Planning Figures

Country	Planned Population as of end of 2024	Planned Population as of end of 2025
Targeted Refugee Population		
Refugee Population	1,006,000	1,060,550
Total	**1,006,000**	**1,060,550**
Targeted Host Population		
Country	1,780,610	1,521,075
Total	**1,780,610**	**1,521,075**

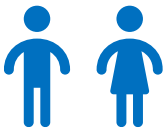
Age and gender breakdown



16%
People with disabilities[28]

52%
Women and girls

48%
Men and boys



62%
Girls and boys

Part 1: Current Situation

Situation Overview

Uganda remains one of Africa's largest refugee-hosting countries, with over 1.86 million refugees located across thirteen districts. South Sudanese are the largest refugee population in Uganda, numbering 950,215 as of December 2024, with 20,703 new arrivals received in 2024. In 2025, between March and end of July, 23,000 South Sudanese had sought

[28] The global estimate is that 16 per cent of the population is expected to have a disability. https://www.who.int/teams/noncommunicable-diseases/sensory-functions-disability-and-rehabilitation/global-report-on-health-equity-for-persons-with-disabilities

safety in Uganda[29], this is in addition to over 67,000 new arrivals from the DRC. The new arrivals, refugees from South Sudan are likely to continue crossing to Uganda due to the conflict and inter-communal violence, compounded by worsening socio-economic conditions, climate events (often significant floods) in South Sudan and the impact of the war in Sudan. Asylum-seekers from South Sudan are granted refugee status on a prima facie basis. In dedicated settlements, refugees are provided with plots of land for housing and cultivation. Uganda is considered to have one of the most progressive asylum regimes globally by having refugees live in settlements alongside nationals[30].

Newly arrived South Sudanese refugees at Ocea Reception Centre in Uganda receive essential non-food items after fleeing renewed conflict in South Sudan that erupted in February 2025. © UNHCR/Yonna Tukundane

Funding for the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) has been unpredictable in the past years, and the capacity of Refugee Response Plan (RRP) partners to provide life-saving support and protection services to new arrivals and basic assistance to refugees, including responding to the outbreak of Mpox as of July 2024, has diminished. This has manifested as significant reductions in food rations, with over 80 per cent of the population receiving USD 3 per person per month, which is barely enough to survive. Partners are prioritizing the delivery of essential services, but more involvement and support from development actors, as agreed through the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), is needed to transition the management of parallel systems from humanitarian partners to sustainable government systems.

Despite these challenges, Uganda has been recognized for its exemplary leadership in refugee management and was co-convenor of the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in December 2023. The Government used this platform to reinforce its commitment to refugees in Uganda by making five pledges in the areas of transition of services, taking action against climate change, increasing resilience and self-reliance, localizing response, and pursuing durable solutions. The Uganda refugee strategy aligns with the directions set by the Government through its GRF pledges.

[29] Document - South Sudan Situation: CORE 27 Jul 2025

[30] Uganda's asylum policy is anchored in the 2006 Refugee Act and 2010 Refugee Regulations. This legal framework allows refugees freedom of movement, the right to work, and access national services, including education and health care.

Country Risks and Needs

The South Sudanese refugee situation continues to be a children's crisis, with over 61 per cent of the over 900,000 refugees being under the age of 18 years. During displacement, children are often at heightened risk of violence, abuse, neglect, child marriage, teenage pregnancy, and child labour. The main contributing factors to the mentioned multiple protection risks include the reduction in food assistance and of land for farming due to the increasing number of new arrivals, which reduce opportunities for self-reliance and expose women and children to the risks of exploitation and abuse. Refugees then resort to harmful coping mechanisms, such as reducing the number of meals per day, accumulating debt, child marriage and child labour. Additionally, across Uganda, host communities and refugees have experienced an increase in mental health issues and poor psychosocial well-being due to mounting economic, social and protection pressures, and limited or no prospects for livelihood opportunities. In 2024, there were 267 attempted suicide cases in refugee settlements (all refugee populations), with 59 resulting in death. Family disagreements, financial problems and lack of basic needs were the top three triggers for suicidal ideation reported[31].

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a prevalent risk among refugee and host communities, demanding special attention from RRP partners. In 2024, 68 per cent of the reported incidents were perpetrated by intimate partners. Some of the reported contributing factors were the reduction in assistance, limited economic empowerment and negative cultural norms. The prevalent incidents are psychosocial abuse, denial of resources, physical abuse and rape. Forced marriage and child marriage are a concern for South Sudanese women and girls and present environments for further abuse.

Furthermore, the services available are overstretched, thus affecting the quality of the response. Due to underfunding in 2024, there has been a 67 per cent reduction in GBV caseworkers from 2023 across the operation, and most collection points and transit centres do not have dedicated GBV caseworkers.

Underreporting of GBV cases is not only due to a decrease in staff, but also due to fear of stigma and of reactions from the family and the community, perceptions of GBV as a private matter, and lack of confidence in reporting channels is a major concern. While all reported cases receive support, there has been a reduction in the efficiency of prevention and response due to insufficient resources.

Unpredictable humanitarian funding has contributed to challenges for the education system, including insufficient qualified teachers, high turnover of educational staff, and inadequate school infrastructure. Scholarships are also in short supply compared to the number of students in need. The combination of these issues results in overcrowded facilities and declining quality of education, and contributes to school dropout rates.

The capacity of primary healthcare institutions in Uganda are overstretched. The leading causes of death are malaria, maternal and perinatal morbidity, and respiratory tract infections. Lack of medicine, long waiting times, and failure to get referrals are among the main obstacles for refugees to access healthcare. For HIV/AIDS, poor knowledge and awareness, stigma, inadequate support and low uptake of preventative and treatment services hinder interventions.

In terms of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), on average, there has been a reduction in the level of services. This is attributed to the increased number of new arrivals and deteriorating structures, reducing the latrine coverage amongst South Sudanese refugees from 71 per cent to 67 per cent. Furthermore, access to water services is unsafe and unequal, particularly for people with disabilities.

The lack of adequate electricity supply in camps is impacting partners' ability to operate health facilities, schools, water pumps, reception centres and street lighting. Furthermore, increased environmental degradation is a source of tensions, protection risks, including GBV, socioeconomic vulnerabilities and compromises basic shelter. Major drivers of

[31] https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/113740

environmental degradation within and around refugee settlements include the continuous influx of people and deforestation for fuelwood, construction materials, and farmland.

Part 2: Uganda Country Protection and Solutions Strategy

This chapter of the South Sudan RRP is an updated extract from the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP), a joint plan between the Office of the Prime Minister, UNHCR, and international and national partners covering the period of 2022-2025.

The 2022-2025 UCRRP promotes the strategic priorities identified by the Government of Uganda and partners, with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies, responding to evolving needs and seeking to complement and build on other international assistance programmes in the country. The response plan focuses on humanitarian assistance to refugees and host communities and seeks to expand investments, partnerships, and delivery models towards longer-term development strategies.

Country Strategic Objectives

SO1: Uganda's asylum space is strengthened and unhindered; access to territory is preserved and international protection standards are adhered to.

RRP Partners will continue to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have access to asylum, fair and accelerated asylum procedures, and full enjoyment of their rights as set forth in international and domestic laws. Partners will continue to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to respond to emergencies, and support improvements in registration and the asylum system. Partners will continue to provide protection services while supporting the integration of protection services within national systems, based on identification and referral of cases through protection monitoring, and will work with community-based structures to mitigate protection risks.

SO2: Life-saving humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met, with attention to any specific needs.

After the immediate needs of refugees and displaced families have been met, Partners will continue to provide life-saving assistance on an ongoing basis. This includes access to protection, healthcare, shelter and more. In addition, special focus will be given to vulnerable groups at risk of exclusion to ensure equal access to protection services and assistance and decision-making opportunities.

SO3: All affected people in refugee-hosting districts benefit from a healthy natural environment and improved social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and social welfare, provided through national systems, where possible.

RRP Partners will continue to work to promote inclusive access to quality education and health in the national systems; sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems, and inclusion of refugees into national development plans and national statistical systems. Partners will increase advocacy with development actors to bridge the humanitarian-development divide and further facilitate the transition from humanitarian response to stabilization, recovery, and development, in line with the government's commitments to its GCR pledges.

SO4: All affected people in refugee-hosting districts live peacefully with each other and progressively attain self-reliance in an environment conducive for livelihood opportunities.

Peaceful coexistence among communities as well as the provision of mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS) will remain a priority. The peaceful co-existence atmosphere prevailing in the settlements and surrounding communities enables refugees and asylum seekers to pursue livelihood and economic activities for the enhancement of their self-reliance. Partners will continue to strengthen the enabling environment for refugee economic inclusion through strengthening coordination structures at both settlement and national levels. Sustained advocacy for refugee

access to economic resources such as arable land, formal employment opportunities and enterprise development will continue to be pursued.

SO5: Refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions, including voluntary return or third-country solutions.

Advocacy for peace-building processes and negotiations will continue with the aim of creating an enabling environment for voluntary repatriation to South Sudan. Partners will further advocate for resettlement and complementary pathways for refugees in need of third country solutions, including promoting and facilitating access to family reunification, international scholarships and labour mobility opportunities. While most refugees do not wish to have permanent citizenship or residence in Uganda, the progressive refugee framework provides a conducive environment for refugees to become self-reliant. Partners will continue to promote self-reliance among refugees and inclusion in national systems where possible.

Sectoral Responses

PROTECTION

A core aspect of the protection response is to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have access to a fair and efficient asylum system and can fully enjoy the rights set forth in international and domestic laws. Partners will continue to strengthen the capacity of national institutions to respond to emergencies and support improvements in individual registration, documentation, and fair and efficient procedures. Those efforts will be complemented by continuous protection presence and monitoring to consult communities, detect protection risks, and disseminate information on available services. Community structures will be engaged in reinforcing the protection environment, mitigating protection risks, and providing community-based protection support to groups and individuals with specific protection needs and at risk of marginalization and exclusion. More efforts will be made to reinforce comprehensive feedback and response mechanisms to ensure accountability to affected populations. In addition, special focus will be given to people with specific needs to ensure equal access to protection assistance and decision-making opportunities.

RRP partners will continue to engage national and local non-governmental bodies including refugee-led groups, by ensuring the wider inclusion of women, persons living with disabilities, and the elderly. Building on the South Sudan Solutions Initiative, there will be continuous improvement in collaboration with the youth mentors and agents of change involved in the implementation of the Regional Youth Peacebuilding Programme (RYPP). The various youth groups that are part of the Regional Youth Network will be strengthened through financial and material support to implement youth-led projects in their communities and benefit both host and refugee communities. The women-led groups will also be involved in community sensitizations and will be supported financially to conduct activities, especially in areas of child protection, GBV, mental health, and psychosocial support (MHPSS). The meaningful participation of women refugees within the leadership structures will be pursued to achieve the 50 per cent indicated in the Administrative Guidelines for the designation of Refugee Welfare Committees from the current 46 per cent.

Partners will also continue monitoring the implementation of the projects led by RLOs with funding from the Refugee-Led Innovation Fund. These groups will continue to receive technical support. Partners will magnify the voices of refugees, promote their active participation in decision-making processes through the refugee engagement forum (REF), the refugee welfare committee, sectoral community-based structures (for WASH, environment, child protection, food security, livelihood, health), and other forums, and build sustainable solutions that resonate with their lived experiences.

Protection and the Global Refugee Forum pledges in Uganda

Durable Solutions

- While durable solutions remain limited for refugees from South Sudan, Partners will work with the Government to implement their GRF pledges. To enhance resilience, RRP Partners will continue to work with the Government to enhance access to electronic Conventional Travel Documents and other civil documentation (birth certificates, ID cards) and advocate for resettlement, complementary pathways, and family reunification. Advocacy for peace-building processes and negotiations will continue with the aim of voluntary repatriation to South Sudan.

Localization

- Support the localization of protection services within national systems, including relevant Ministries, District Local Governments (DLG) and local actors.
- Collaborate with and invest in local refugee-led organizations, women's groups, and women-serving organizations. This will involve capacity building and supporting activities and initiatives established by these organizations.

Sub-Sector: Child Protection

To promote longer-term change and prevent child rights violations, Child Protection partners will work to enhance the role of community members in protecting children through positive parenting initiatives in line with the national manual on parenting. Furthermore, to address the complex needs of refugee children, the Child Protection Sector Working Group will continue to apply a comprehensive approach, prioritizing the provision of quality best interests procedures for children at risk, placement of unaccompanied children and other children at risk into adequate alternative care through community-based fostering initiatives, in line with the National Framework for Alternative Care, under the leadership of the Ministry of Gender, Labour, and Social Development (MGLSD); promotion of children's access to psychosocial support and recreation; access to juvenile justice as per the national child justice strategy 2023/2024-2028/2029, targeted programming focused on the specific needs of adolescent girls and boys as well as supporting other sectors to mainstream child protection into their interventions. To foster sustainability, all programme components will integrate capacity development for UN and NGOs personnel and community-level workers. All activities as aligned to the child protection strategy are geared towards facilitating inclusion and access of refugee and Ugandan children into national child protection systems.

Sub-sector: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)

To decrease the occurrence of GBV, which disproportionally affects women and children, partners will continue to engage in prevention activities aimed at addressing the root causes of violence, including longer-term attitude and behaviour changes. To see longer-term changes in attitudes towards gender norms and power relationships, the SASA! Together Methodology, which focuses on domestic violence against women and is currently rolled out in eight out of thirteen refugee-hosting districts, will be rolled out gradually to all the refugee settlements in 2024 and 2025. The sector will also ensure that survivors of GBV and those at risk have access to survivor-centred and timely case management services, as well as linking survivors to multi-sectoral support.

In line with the 2021-2025 GBV Sector Working Group Strategy, GBV incidents will be reduced by integrating risk-mitigation measures and reviewing sectoral strategies and activities. Partners have already developed comprehensive referral pathways ensuring timely access to services, and the sector will continue to enhance the integration of the response into existing national coordination platforms in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister the MGLSD and Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) for the urban caseload. The sector will build the capacities of refugee-led organizations (RLOs), including those led by refugee women and girls, to prevent GBV.

The GBV sector will collaborate with other sectors to effectively mitigate GBV risks and support survivors. This collaboration will include the health sector to integrate GBV screening, counselling, and referral services into healthcare settings to address the physical and psychological impacts of violence. The GBV sector will collaborate with the education sector to promote gender equality, prevent violence, and provide support to students who may be at risk of or experiencing GBV through integrating GBV prevention education into school curricula and implementing policies that create safe and inclusive learning environments. The sector will also collaborate with the livelihood sector to address the root causes of GBV, including economic inequality and dependency, by promoting women's economic empowerment, providing access to livelihood opportunities, and supporting survivors with vocational skills and access to decent employment. The sector will continue collaborating with the cash-based initiative (CBI) sector by offering flexibility and autonomy to survivors, allowing them to prioritize their needs.

EDUCATION

To ensure equitable access to quality education for over 670,000 school-aged children and youth in refugee-hosting areas, annually the Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) in partnership with stakeholders has developed the second Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP II). The UCRRP is aligned with the ERP II and has as a key objective to ensure that the population in refugee-hosting districts benefits from improved access to social services, including education (36 per cent provided through national systems). In 2024 and 2025, partners will continue to provide safe, equitable, and inclusive quality education and training services to increase access and retention of children, adolescents and youth, particularly girls, within an education system that is progressively integrated (refugees and hosts) in line with the aspirations of the ERP II (2024-2025). To enhance government-led coordination, system strengthening and monitoring and evaluation, education sector partners will advocate for supportive plans, strategies and regulatory frameworks through community-level engagement. Partners will ensure that the sector benefits from improved multisectoral coordination of services, strengthen evidence-driven planning and decision-making and conduct policy and regulatory advocacy. Support will be provided for infrastructure, including temporary structures and a double-shift school system to accommodate the population.

FOOD SECURITY

The Uganda refugee operation is implementing a progressive shift to needs-based targeting of all relief food and cash assistance to refugees. The new model built off consultations and drew extensively on an Individual Profiling Exercise of all refugees in 2022-23. Currently, the most vulnerable beneficiaries receive 60 per cent of the food ration, the moderately vulnerable receive 30 per cent, and those considered "self-reliant" have been transitioned off food assistance. In 2025, partners will continue to assess the needs and causes of food insecurity across the different settlements through the food and nutrition security monitoring and evaluation systems, such as the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) and the post-distribution monitoring (PDM), to inform the targeting criteria for individual households based on needs and context. The choice of the assistance type (in-kind or cash transfer) will continue to be based on feasibility and appropriateness while taking into consideration the needs of specific groups such as women, girls, and people with disabilities.

PUBLIC HEALTH & NUTRITION

The Public Health and Nutrition sector aims to strengthen the provision of equitable, safe, quality, and sustainable health services for new arrivals, refugees, and host communities. The equality and quality of service provision is threatened by the drastic reductions in aid. Comprehensive primary health care services for refugees are to be integrated into the national health system. Emphasis will be laid on strengthening disease prevention through health promotion, the use of Village Health Teams and Refugee Welfare Councils, and the provision of curative, palliative and rehabilitative services, as guided by the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (HSIRRP) 2019-2024. The overall goal will be to have improved healthy and productive lives through reducing maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality, providing sexual and reproductive health services including to GBV survivors, reducing morbidity and mortality associated with HIV/TB, reducing mortality and disability from communicable and non-communicable diseases, enhancing well-being through mental health and psychosocial support services; and reduce malnutrition.

LIVELIHOODS & RESILIENCE (AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC INCLUSION)

In a context of high levels of poverty and diminishing external funding, the only way forward for most refugees is to seize economic opportunities and become self-sufficient. The Livelihood and Resilience sector aims to ensure that all refugees and host communities live peacefully and progressively attain self-resilience in a conducive environment. Primarily driven by the fact that most of the settlements are in fertile rural areas with accessible land, agriculture remains the dominant sector of employment for 44 per cent of all refugees in the country. At least 70 per cent of this number are South Sudan refugees. Key to the sector is promoting surplus agricultural production and facilitating employment linkages and enterprise development. The priorities of the livelihood and resilience sector are aligned with Uganda's Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP) and the National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2025/26).

As part of the Global Refugee Forum, the Government has pledged to create a minimum of 300,000 viable economic opportunities for refugees and host communities by 2027. Partners will advocate and facilitate access to sufficient farmland and address low production to improve food and nutrition security. In addition, they will support value-addition initiatives, promote access to better produce markets, provide market-driven skills training, promote gender equality and women's empowerment, encourage private sector investment activity, and facilitate apprenticeships and job placements.

SETTLEMENT & SHELTER/HOUSING

The Settlement and Shelter/Housing sector will cover the environment and energy Sector will ensure that refugees benefit from a healthy, sustainable environment and improved accommodation. Achieving a healthy environment that also meets the community's needs for shelter, water, livelihoods, and settlement services requires an integrated, area-based approach to settlement planning that considers land-carrying capacity, sustainability of natural resources, safety and accessibility, and community priorities. Before the relocation of new arrivals, land will be systematically planned and demarcated for appropriate uses, following a master plan approach to settlement planning. Through awareness-creation and sensitization, refugees and host communities will be mobilized to actively carry out tree-growing initiatives at household, institutional, and community levels. The sector will continue to strengthen efforts to support the Government's Global Refugee Forum pledges to include refugees and their specific situations in its climate change adaptation and mitigation action plans aimed at effectively reducing the carbon emissions from deforestation and enhancing access to safe, clean, and affordable energy in refugee-hosting districts by 2027.

The sector will continue to ensure that refugees receive timely emergency shelter materials and NFI support. These materials include plastic sheeting, wooden poles, nails, rope and a machete. A plot of land is also allocated for farming and for the refugee family to put up emergency shelters which they may later upgrade to semi-permanent shelters. Partners will also continue to prioritize cash-based shelter and NFI assistance to empower refugees and contribute to local economic growth.

WASH

WASH partners aim to improve access to equitable, sustainable, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services. The needs of the population and of the environment will remain at the centre of all interventions, and innovative approaches will be explored to help refugees and host communities to achieve self-reliance. The specific needs of refugee groups, including people with disabilities and women, will be addressed. Partners will also focus on integrating refugee WASH services into systems managed by government institutions, such as the Ministry of Water and Environment, Catchment Management Committees, utilities and the District Local Governments. WASH service improvements are expected in households and institutional spaces like schools and health facilities to meet the minimum standards. In line with the objectives of the Energy and Environment sub-sector, the use of renewable energy for water pumping will be promoted. Community engagement in managing facilities and services will be strengthened to improve participation and ownership. Finally, opportunities to engage with the private sector will be explored.

WASH and the Global Refugee Forum Pledges

Integration, Transition and Localization

- Inclusion of WASH service delivery into government-mandated institutions to improve WASH services at households and institutions.
- The capacity of District Local Governments (DLGs) will be strengthened in line with the National Government's approach to delivering public services to the host community.

BASIC NEEDS

Cash assistance is the modality of choice of the people we serve and the Cash Working Group (CWG) three-year strategy acknowledges cash as the preferred method for delivering humanitarian assistance across various sectors and aims to create an environment that promotes financial inclusion for refugees. The strategy has three key pillars: improving access to and the quality of financial services for refugees; utilizing humanitarian cash assistance as a catalyst for financial inclusion and self-reliance; and harmonizing cash interventions to achieve greater efficiency.

To effectively implement this strategy, the CWG Secretariat is collaborating with its members, financial service providers, the Bank of Uganda, OPM, and donors. For the first pillar, the CWG will intensify its advocacy efforts and partnerships with financial service providers to improve both digital and physical infrastructure as well as services/approaches designed to meet the needs of refugee populations.

Under the second pillar, the CWG will strengthen the partnership with the Bank of Uganda by supporting the implementation of the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion II and the continued refinement of the jointly developed Financial Literacy Training Minimum Standards. Additionally, the CWG will establish partnerships with refugee-led organizations, foster collaboration with development stakeholders beyond the refugee response, and reinforce its ties with the Livelihoods and Resilience Working Group.

Key activities under the third pillar will include building capacity of CWG members to increase the volume of humanitarian assistance delivered through digital financial services, improving reporting mechanisms for cash actors through UNHCR's ProGres system, and continuously monitoring cash initiatives and the adoption of digital financial services. This monitoring will pay particular attention to market functionality and inclusivity, especially regarding accessibility for women and individuals with specific needs.

Partnership and Coordination

The UCRRP promotes the strategic priorities identified by the Government of Uganda and its partners, with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies. It seeks to complement other international assistance in the country. Uganda's refugee response is co-led by UNHCR and the Department of Refugees within the OPM.

The multi-stakeholder and whole-of-society refugee response is coordinated under the leadership of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) Steering Group, which is the main policy and decision-making body for the implementation of the CRRF. The Steering Group is co-led by the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Local Government in a national arrangement for the fulfilment of Global Compact on Refugees commitments, and it includes government departments and agencies, local authorities, development and humanitarian donors, UN agencies, NGOs, the private sector, and international financial institutions in its membership. The CRRF Steering Group also involves the participation of affected populations, with five Ugandan nationals and two refugees representing their communities.

The Refugee Engagement Forum and the District Engagement Forum are quarterly events that bring together refugee leaders from all settlements and representation of refugee hosting districts to Kampala ahead of the CRRF SG meetings to provide communities with a platform that amplifies their voices and issues are brought to the attention of the Steering Group in a timely manner.

11 UN Agencies in Uganda renewed and strengthened their commitments to the refugee response through the UN Common Pledge 2.0. While UNHCR will work closely with the Resident Coordinator (RC) and Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) in the implementation of this UNCT Common Pledge/commitments, the RC will continue to provide strategic leadership, with support of the RCO, for enhancing UN joint advocacy on refugee inclusion and for ensuring UN Agencies' accountability to their specific commitments which align with the Government's pledges at the GRF.

Budget summary by partner type 2025[32]

26 Partners involved	6 UN Agencies $ 264,172,583	15 INGO International NGOs	5 NGO National NGOs
		$ 62,846,123	$ 3,212,720
		4 INGO FBOs	2 NGO RLOs
		$ 19,207,962	$ 2,261,824

***Notes**: This list only includes appealing organizations under the RRP, many of which collaborate with implementing partners to carry out RRP activities. See 'Budget Summary by Partner' for partner breakdown per type.*

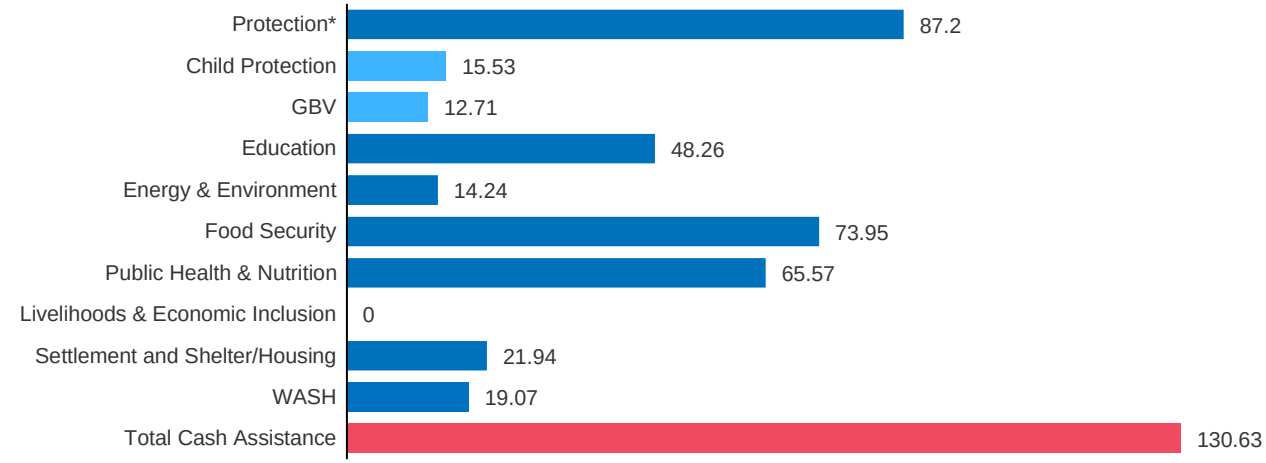
The amount listed for the FBOs, RLOs and WLOs are subsets of the amount listed above for the International NGOs and National NGOs.

Total Financial Requirements In USD

2024: $ 503M
2025: $ 330M

2025 Budget summary by sector at country level

Million in USD



** CP and GBV budgets are subsets of the Protection budget.*

Total Protection requirements
2025: $ 87,195,186

Other protection activities	Of which is GBV	Of which is Child Protection
$ 58,947,937	$ 12,713,137	$ 15,534,112

Total Cash Assistance requirements
2025: $ 54,009,960

Public Health & Nutrition	Food security	Settlement and Shelter/Housing
$ 6,360,227	$ 46,155,032	$ 1,494,701

[32] Of these requirements, at least US$ 38M is for the emergency response to new arrivals from South Sudan, projected to be 50,000 people by October 2025. By the end of July, at least 23,000 people had crossed the border into Uganda. Document - South Sudan Situation: CORE 27 Jul 2025

Uganda Budget Summary by Partner 2024- 2025

Partner	Acronym / Short Title	Type	2024 Requirements in US$	2025 requirements in US$
International NGO			**143,800,989**	**62,846,123**
Action Against Hunger	ACF	INGO	4,500,000	3,800,000
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	ADRA	INGO/FBO	11,500,000	9,950,000
Africa Humanitarian Action	AHA	INGO	18300	
African Partners for Child Poverty	APPCO	INGO	1,950,000	
African Women Rising	AWR	INGO	1,945,972	
Aga Khan Foundation (Uganda)	Aga Khan	INGO	500000	
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	ACTED	INGO	300,000	
Alliance Forum for Development	AFOD	INGO	760,000	
Alight (formerly American Refugee Committee)	Alight	INGO	2005445	
Association of Volunteers in International Service	AVSI	INGO	1,453,215	
Ayuda en Acción	AyudaEA	INGO	430,211	
Brass for Africa	BfA	INGO	260000	
Building Resources Across Communities	BRAC	INGO	5,577,894	
Caritas Uganda	Caritas	INGO/FBO	1,289,661	
Child Voice International	Child Voice	INGO	160000	
ChildFund International	CFI	INGO	230,000	450,000
Cooperation and Development	C&D	INGO	100,000	
Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	CARE	INGO	2550000	2,550,000
Cooperazione e Sviluppo	CESVI	INGO	400,000	
DAI Global LLC	DAI	INGO	250,000	
DanChurchAid	DCA	INGO/FBO	2250000	1,150,000
Danish Refugee Council	DRC	INGO	2,057,472	
Doctors with Africa	CUAMM	INGO	300,000	
Finn Church Aid	FCA	INGO/FBO	5000000	6,477,367
Finnish Mission Uganda	FIDA/FMU	INGO/FBO	135,000	
Finnish Refugee Council	FRC	INGO	1,174,000	
Food for the Hungry	FH	INGO/FBO	1610000	
Give Directly	Give Directly	INGO	2,800,000	
Haileybury Youth Trust	HYT	INGO	470,000	
HealthRight International	HRI	INGO	450000	
HelpAge International	HelpAge	INGO	55,000	
Hope Health Action East Africa	HHA	INGO	464,000	
Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid	HIJRA	INGO	350000	
Humanity&Inclusion	HI	INGO	950,000	
International Aid Services	IAS	INGO	250,000	
International Refugee Rights Initiative	IRRI	INGO	450000	
International Rescue Committee	IRC	INGO	9,569,000	13,577,135
IsraAID	IsraAID	INGO	182,000	
Jesuit Refugee Service	JRS/FBO	INGO/FBO	1362779	

Lutheran World Federation	LWF	INGO/FBO	4,130,914	1,630,595
Malteser International	Malteser	INGO	679,147	
Medical Teams International	MTI	INGO	3797910	4,586,577
Mercy Corps	MC	INGO	6,000,000	
Norwegian Refugee Council	NRC	INGO	8,420,000	10,100,000
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	Oxfam	INGO	2650000	2,750,000
Peace Winds Japan	PWJ	INGO	61,390	
Plan International	Plan	INGO	3,044,898	2,929,449
Raising Gabdho Foundation	RGF	INGO	300000	
Right to Play	RtP	INGO	250,000	
Safe Home Africa	Safe Home Africa	INGO	59,000	
Save the Children International	SCI	INGO	17300000	
Self Help Africa	SHA	INGO	1,000,000	
Simbi Foundation (formerly The Walking School Bus)	Simbi/TWSB	INGO	40,000	
Street Child	Street Child	INGO	744573	
Swiss Church Aid	HEKS/EPER (SCA)	INGO/FBO	650,000	
Tutapona	TTR	INGO		95,000
Village Enterprise	VE	INGO	95000	
Water Mission Uganda	WMU	INGO		800,000
War Child Canada	WCC	INGO	4,500,000	
War Child Holland	WCH	INGO	2000000	2,000,000
Welthungerhilfe	WHH	INGO	73,902	
Windle International Uganda	WIU	INGO	6,980,260	
World Vision International	WVI	INGO/FBO	6420000	
World Youth Organization	WYO	INGO	500,000	
ZOA International	ZOA/FBO	INGO/FBO	107,326	
National NGO			**18,413,652**	**3,212,720**
African Women and Youth Action for Development	AWYAD	NNGO/WLO	1,710,000	
Andre Foods International	AFI	NNGO	569,808	
Baylor college of Medicine Children's Foundation-Uganda	BAYLOR	NNGO	216241	
Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants	CAFOMI	NNGO	1,061,780	
Community Empowerment for Rural Development	CEFORD	NNGO	3,719,430	
Hopelink Action Foundation Uganda	HAF Uganda	NNGO	270000	
Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services	HADS	NNGO	85,000	85,000
I CAN South Sudan	I CAN SSD	NNGO/RLO	645,000	1,836,824
Luigi Giussani Foundation	LGF	NNGO	75000	
Refugee Law Project	RLP	NNGO	1,700,000	
Soroti Rural Development Agency	SORUDA	NNGO	350,000	
Transcultural Psychosocial Organization	TPO	NNGO	996000	650,000
Trust Synergy Foundation - Uganda	TSFU	NNGO	2,939,000	
Tusitukire Wamu Group	TWG	NNGO/WLO	3,700,000	
Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare	UCOBAC	NNGO/WLO	13499	

Uganda Refugee Disaster and Management Council	URDMC	NNGO	232,894	215,896
Women and Rural Development Network	WORUDET	NNGO/WLO	130,000	
Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative	REPSSI	NNGO	7936720	
Youth Social Advocacy Team	YSAT	NNGO/RLO		425,000
United Nations			**340,619,399**	**264,172,583**
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	FAO	UN	11500000	
United Nations Migration Agency	IOM	UN	10,830,769	9,651,000
UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	UNWOMEN	UN	4,300,000	1,700,000
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	UN	8624725	8,114,607
United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	UN	12,500,000	
United Nations Refugee Agency	UNHCR	UN	188,869,320	160,144,050
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	UN	10387982	10,597,772
United Nations World Food Programme	UNWFP	UN	90,498,603	73,965,154
World Health Organization	WHO	UN	3,108,000	
			Total: $ 502,834,040	**Total: $ 330,231,425**

Annex – Regional and Countries Monitoring Targets 2024-2025

Sector		Indicator	Regional	DRC	Ethiopia	Kenya	Sudan	Uganda
	Protection	% of refugees registered on an individual basis	**100%**	100%	98%	100%	100%	100%
	Child Protection	% of children at risk supported through Best Interests Procedure	**74%**	100%	73%	100%	67%	32%
		% of unaccompanied and separated children placed in alternative care	**91%**	100%	70%	100%	89%	96%
		Ratio of refugee children to caseworker	**1:25**	1:25	1:25	1:25	1:25	1:25
	GBV	% of GBV survivors assisted with appropriate support	**93%**	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%
	Education	% of refugee children enrolled in ECD	**57%**	N/A	51%	72%	-	48%
		% of refugee children enrolled in primary school/temporary learning spaces	**81%**	100%	65%	105%	41%	96%
		% of refugee children enrolled in secondary school/temporary learning spaces	**23%**	4.22%	27%	65%	6%	13%
		% of refugee children enrolled in national schooling systems	**25%**	58%	4%	5%	31%	29%
		% of refugees enrolled in tertiary education (higher education, connected learning programmes, scholarships)	**2%**	0.06%	3%	5.92%	0.26%	0.22%
	Food Security	% of refugees benefitting from food assistance (in kind/CBI)	**90%**	100%	100%	81%	68%	100%
	Public Health & Nutrition	% of refugee women delivering with assistance from qualified personnel	**97%**	99%	100%	95%	90%	99%
		% SAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	**1.6%**	<2%	< 2.0%	<2%	<2%	1%
		% GAM prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	**10%**	<10%	<10%	<10%	<10%	9%
		% Stunting prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	**18%**	<20%	<20%	<20%	<20%	12%

		% Anaemia prevalence among children aged 6-59 months	**29%**	<20%	<20%	<45%	<20%	38%
		% Anaemia prevalence among women of reproductive age 15-49 years (non-pregnant or lactating)	**26%**	<20%	<20%	<40%	<20%	28%
		% of refugees (18-59) receiving productive assets, training and/or business support in cash or in kind% of refugees (18-59) receiving productive assets, training and/or business support in cash or in kind	**26%**	60%	10%	12%	25%	25%
	Livelihoods & Resilience (and Socio-Economic Inclusion)	% refugees employed/self employed	**23%**	17%	4%	18%	0%	75%
	Settlement & Shelter/ Housing	% of refugee households living in semi-permanent shelter	**45%**	n/a	67%	71%	43%	0.24%
		% of refugee households living in permanent shelter	**9%**	n/a	n/a	11%	6%	n/a
		% refugee households living in emergency shelter	**18%**	13%	2%	2%	68%	4%
		% of refugee households whose shelter was upgraded/repaired	**9%**	5%	26%	2%	12%	n/a
		% of refugee households who received adequate non-food items	**14%**	n/a	18%	5%	44%	4%
		% of refugee households who have adequate non-food items	**44%**	n/a	2%	112%	59%	4%
		% of refugee households with energy saving stove and equipment	**22%**	**n/a**	14%	29%	20%	17%
	WASH	% of refugee households with family latrine	**55%**	n/a	31%	79%	32%	78%
		Litres of water received per person per day	**20L**	20L	20L	20L	20L	20L
		% of refugee households with sufficient soap for hygiene	**49%**	57%	10%	100%	75%	4%

2024-2025 South Sudan Regional RRP Partners

- Action Against Hunger
- Action for the Needy in Ethiopia
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- Africa Humanitarian Action
- African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency
- African Partners for Child Poverty
- African Relief Committee
- African Women and Youth Action for Development
- African Women Rising
- Aga Khan Foundation (Uganda)
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- Al Manar Voluntary Organization
- Alliance Forum for Development
- Alsalam Organization for Rehabilitation and Development
- Andre Foods International
- African initiative for Relief and Development
- ARC/Alight
- Association of Volunteers in International Service
- Ayuda en Acción
- Baylor college of Medicine Children's Foundation-Uganda
- Brass for Africa
- Building Resources Across Communities
- Business and Professional Women Voluntary Organization
- Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants
- Child Voice International
- Child Fund International
- Comitato Internazionale Per Lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli
- Community Empowerment for Rural Development
- Concern Worldwide
- Cooperation and Development
- Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo
- Cooperazione Internazionale
- DAI Global LLC
- Danish Church Aid
- Danish Refugee Council
- Doctors with Africa CUAMM
- Don Bosco Kakuma
- Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development and Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee and Returnee Affairs Department
- Elruhma for Development and Humanitarian Organization
- Film Aid Kenya
- Finn Church Aid
- Finnish Mission Uganda
- Finnish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Food for the Hungry
- Friends of Peace and Development Organization
- Give Directly

Caritas Uganda

Catholic Agency for Overseas Development

GOAL

Haileybury Youth Trust

Healthcare Foundation Organization

HealthRight International

HelpAge International, UK

Hope and Friendship for Development Organization

Hope Health Action East Africa

Hopelink Action Foundation Uganda

Human Appeal

Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services

Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid

Humanity & Inclusion

I CAN South Sudan

International Aid Services

International Medical Corps

International Organization for Migration

International Refugee Rights Initiative

International Rescue Committee

Islamic Relief Worldwide

IsraAID

International Telecommunication Union

JASMAR

Jesuit Refugee Service

Kenya Red Cross Society

Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization

Global Aid Hand

Good Neighbors Ethiopia

Mercy Corps

Mutawinat

NADA

Norwegian Church Aid

Norwegian Refugee Council

Okapi Green Ltd

Oxford Committee for Famine Relief

Peace Winds Japan

Plan International

Raising Gabdho Foundation

Refugee Law Project

Regional Psychosocial Support Initiative

Relief International

Response Team Organization

Right to Play

Safe Home Africa

Save the Children International

Self Help Africa

Simbi Foundation (formerly The Walking School Bus)

Soroti Rural Development Agency

Street Child

Swiss Church Aid

Sabah Alsudan for Development Organization

Terres Des Hommes

Luigi Giussani Foundation

Lutheran World Federation

Malteser International

The Center for Victims of Torture

Medical Teams International

Tusitukire Wamu Group

Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare

Uganda Refugee Disaster and Management Council

UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

United Nations Children's Fund

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

United Nations Human Settlements Programme

United Nations Population Fund

United Nations World Food Programme

Village Enterprise

The BOMA Project

The Toolkit Foundation

Transcultural Psychosocial Organization

Tutapona

Trust Synergy Foundation - Uganda

War Child Canada

War Child Holland

Welthungerhilfe

Windle International Kenya

Windle International Uganda

Women and Rural Development Network

World Health Organization

World Vision International

World Youth Organization

ZOA International

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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