

Uganda: 2019 Mid Year Report SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP

January - June 2019



833,784

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES HOSTED
(JUNE 2019)

US\$ 534.8 M

REQUIRED IN UGANDA IN 2019

64

PARTNERS APPEALING FOR
RRP FUNDS IN UGANDA IN
2019

SITUATION OVERVIEW

In 2019, the Office of the Prime Minister - Department of Refugees (OPM) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) jointly launched the revised Uganda 2019-2020 Refugee Response Plan (RRP), aligning RRP targets and financial requirements with a reduced refugee population planning figure. This plan also includes sector strategies and budgets to address the needs of refugees from South Sudan. With a new baseline population of 789,099 South Sudanese refugees as of 31 December 2018, RRP partners adjusted their plans as to cater for approximately 835,000 South Sudanese refugees by the end of 2019 compared to the initial projections of 1.1 million.

In the first half of 2019, 24,479 new refugee arrivals from South Sudan sought safety in Uganda, citing fears of sexual and physical violence, political uncertainty and insecurity as reasons for fleeing their country of origin.

With ongoing influxes from neighboring countries, the overall refugee population in Uganda continued to grow, with 1,293,582 individuals biometrically registered as refugees and asylum seekers as of 30 June 2019.

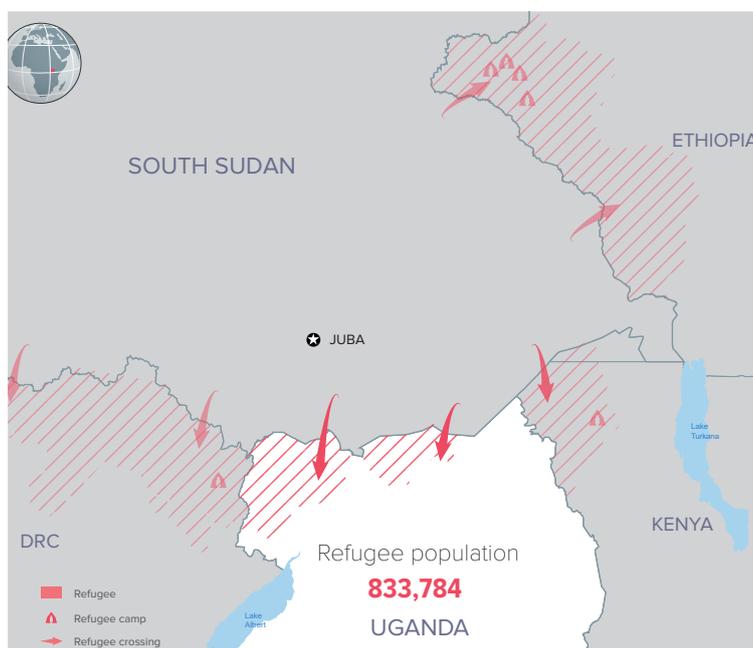
Among them were 833,784 refugees from South Sudan. The vast majority live in settlements in northern Uganda, mainly in the districts of Yumbe (27 per cent), Adjumani (25 per cent), Arua (20 per cent), Moyo (14 per cent), Kiryandongo (7 per cent) and Lamwo (6 per cent), with smaller numbers in Kikuube district (0.3 per cent) and urban Kampala (0.03 per cent). More than 65 per cent are children.

The Government of Uganda continued to grant South Sudanese refugee status on a prima facie basis. In line with the 2006 Refugee Act, refugees enjoy freedom of movement, the right to work and establish businesses, the right to documentation and equal access to national services.

Partners continued to provide all new arrivals with reception assistance at entry points and collection centres as well as relocation to settlements. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) continued to undertake registration and documentation of refugees.

In the settlements, refugees continued to receive monthly food rations, household items and access to health care, education, water and sanitation, and protection services. New arrivals were allocated a plot of land for housing and farming, donated by host communities.

In March 2019, UNHCR, WFP and REACH in coordination with RRP partners began an inter-agency Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment (VENA) in 11 refugee-hosting districts and 30 refugee settlements to better understand the vulnerabilities of the refugee populations, including South Sudanese. The findings of the VENA, due for conclusion before the end of 2019, will help improve and inform targeting systems for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.



In coordination with Sector Working Groups and partners, in April 2019 UNHCR deployed ActivityInfo, an online platform designed to monitor the performance of the RRP through quarterly progress updates.

With only 21 per cent of funding received for the South Sudan situation in the first half of 2019, RRP partners continued to face enormous challenges in stabilising existing programmes and often meeting the minimum standards of service provision, let alone investing in long-term and more sustainable interventions. Notably, severe underfunding compromised the quality of child protection, education and water and sanitation services and limited the capacity to fully support prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), environmental protection, support resilience of host communities, and permanent community infrastructure.

Protection

 **24,479**
refugee arrivals
granted access to
the territory in the
first half of 2019

234,583
children received
community-based support
in the first half of 2019

The child-to-caseworker
ratio remained high
at up to 99:1, far
below the 25:1
standard



South Sudanese asylum seekers continued to be granted refugee status on a prima facie basis. Protection monitoring along the South Sudan-Uganda borders ensured that 24,479 new refugee arrivals were provided with reception assistance and transferred to settlements in the first half of 2019. According to various reports, more than 5,300 South Sudanese refugees have spontaneously returned to South Sudan from Uganda in the first six months of 2019.

A return intention survey carried out in the first half of 2019 among nearly 1,000 refugee households in Adjumani, Arua and Yumbe revealed that 56 per cent of the respondents are not planning to go back to South Sudan and another 34 per cent are planning to return only in the event of improved security.

With children representing 65 per cent of the entire refugee population from South Sudan, partners continued to focus on enhancing identification, documentation and assessment of children's needs, in addition to providing specialized case management services for children at risk. By June 2019, some 34,665 child protection cases were open and active, with 10,446 receiving individual services, support and monitoring. Of the 30,008 identified unaccompanied children, 8,144 were provided with direct support and follow-up services in the first six months of 2019.

Through protection desks, information support centres, community structures including SGBV activists, and women's centres, partners identified 1,119 SGBV survivors between January and June 2019, with most incidents occurring in the country of origin. Physical assault was the most reported incident, followed by rape and emotional abuse. All survivors were provided with psychosocial counseling, along with other multi-sectorial support based on needs and survivors' consent, such as legal aid, livelihood support and medical assistance, security and safe shelter.

In the first six months of 2019, over 26,000 refugees called the inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) helpline seeking assistance and information, with more than 9,500 unique cases opened for action and follow-up from partners. Among them were 686 cases concerning South Sudanese refugees, with most seeking information and assistance on protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, and health and nutrition. Some 311 cases were resolved by the helpline operators and another 198 by partners, while 177 others are yet to be addressed as of June 2019.

In May, a national-level Technical Working Group on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) was launched in Kampala, with a view to map, harmonize and coordinate MHPSS initiatives for refugees, which remain largely under-resourced.

Limited funding and the constant need to reprioritize activities continued to undermine the ability of partners to adequately support prevention and response to SGBV as well as the quality of child protection services.

By June 2019, the number of protection staff in the settlement remained insufficient to effectively respond to the needs of the refugees, with a child-to-caseworker ratio as high as 99:1 – far below the international standard of 25:1. In the first half of 2019, partners were able to support a limited number of foster parents, increasing the risk of neglect, abuse and exploitation for children in unassisted foster care. Initiatives for adolescent and youth remained limited so far this year, exposing these groups to risks of abuse and exploitation, and potentially leading them to petty criminality and dangerous behavior.

Refugees continued to face significant challenges in accessing justice, especially in remote areas where the presence of the judiciary and police is limited or non-existent. In the first half of 2019, some 36,888 individuals received support to access legal assistance and legal remedies, although trial delays occurred, especially for cases before the High Court and the Chief Magistrates Court. Resources were not available to construct additional safe houses for refugees facing security threats, including SGBV survivors.

In most settlements, the capacity and number of police officers continued to remain inadequate to effectively respond to the physical security needs of refugee and host communities. The small number of female police officers made it difficult for female refugees to come forward and report SGBV incidents.

Education

15% of South Sudanese secondary school aged children were enrolled in secondary education



75% primary school children enrolled in primary education by June 2019



499 teachers trained on formal and non-formal Continuous Learning Professional Development

In Uganda, refugee children have access to universal primary education, pre-primary and secondary education, vocational skills and tertiary institutions. However due to limited resources and infrastructure, many children remain out of school.

The Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda (ERP), launched in September 2018 by the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and key education partners, is currently under review. The objective is to provide a clear and well-evidenced recommendation to the ERP Steering Committee of priorities, targets and associated costs of the ERP from the second year of implementation onwards; identify areas of risk in terms of delivery; and provide a fundraising target to mobilise resources. As a result of district-level consultations with OPM, the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) Secretariat, District Local Governments, NGOs, UN agencies and refugee representatives, the ERP Secretariat will lead the development of District Education Response Plans in the second quarters of 2019 to adapt the ERP to local contexts and ensure its implementation in refugee-hosting districts.

In the first half of 2019, partners supported teaching and learning in 187 primary and secondary schools, including through the construction of 302 semi-permanent and/or permanent classrooms, provision of scholastic materials and remuneration for over 3,000 primary and secondary school teachers. Top-ups to salaries of Head Teachers in government schools hosting a high number of refugee students were also paid, as well as payment to refugee teachers working as Classroom Assistants.

In order to ensure a more efficient use of existing infrastructure and reduce the high pupil-teacher ratio of 80:1 (above the government standard of 53 pupils per teacher) – which negatively impacts the provision of quality education, in the first half of 2019 the use of the Double Shift School System continued in selected Primary Schools serving South Sudanese students, namely in Arua, Lamwo and Yumbe districts, under the auspices of MoES.

The ongoing influx of refugees coupled with severe underfunding continued to overstretch both the soft and hard educational infrastructure in refugee-hosting districts, creating huge gaps in terms of teachers, classrooms, WASH facilities, furniture, learning materials, and accelerated education programmes. In most schools across the refugee settlements in northern Uganda, classrooms are insufficient to meet the government standard of one classroom per 53 children. Access to quality vocational education in northern Uganda remains a challenge.

Environment & Energy

Anaemia rate among South Sudanese children under 5 years remained at **47%**

95% of birth deliveries were assisted by qualified personnel



1,720 children treated for severe acute malnutrition with 1,437 discharged as recovered

The national humanitarian Technical Working Group on Environment & Energy continued to coordinate efforts of over 28 partners implementing environmental protection and household energy programmes in the South Sudan refugee response in 2019.

Partners continued to address environmental restoration by supporting awareness campaigns, tree-marking for protection, tree nurseries, tree growing and maintenance, and green livelihoods such as apiary, farmer-managed natural regeneration, and agroforestry among others.

Efforts were also made to increase access to sustainable energy including for urban refugees in Kampala, especially through skill training for construction of energy-saving stoves, heat-retaining cooking baskets and briquette production.

Reception centres were equipped with energy-efficient institutional stoves. Partners installed several bio-digesters and institutional stoves in refugee and host community schools, in addition to supporting more than 100 eco-clubs in schools across the response.

In early 2019, the Ministry of Water and Environment drafted and costed the Water and Environment Response Plan for refugees and host communities with the aim to emphasize environmental protection concerns and attract much needed humanitarian and development investments.

The National Forestry Authority initiated a response-wide project to increase availability of indigenous and fruit trees, to restore three affected central forest reserves (including Achua River in Lamwo and Era in Moyo) and to establish bamboo nurseries and plantations in three refugee-hosting districts. At least 20 replacement trees per refugee are needed every year to contribute to afforestation and reforestation.

Access to energy-saving technologies, training in sustainable construction and agroforestry practices need to be scaled out as soon as possible to reduce ongoing rates of degradation. Without adequate and sustained funding, interventions will continue to have little impact to meet the demands and the landscape will continue to degrade, setting the scene for depleted water resources, ongoing exposure to SGBV, scarcity and conflict within refugee and host communities.



Food



599,624
refugees received
monthly in-kind
food assistance

190,143
refugees received monthly
food assistance through
cash transfers in the first
half of 2019

53% of South Sudanese
families have a poor
or borderline Food
Consumption Score

The vast majority of South Sudanese refugees continue to remain heavily dependent on food and nutrition assistance, with few being able to provide for themselves using the land given by the Ugandan government or host communities, due to lack of seeds, unfertile land and lack of smart farming technologies. In the first half of 2019, some 789,767 refugees received food assistance through in-kind distribution and cash transfers.

In March 2019, OPM, WFP and UNHCR began a joint review of the food assistance collection procedures to improve accountability and service delivery to refugees. The review process was concluded in June, with the sign-off of a joint workplan and recommendations. These include, inter alia, the review of the Standard Operating Procedures for food collection, expansion of food distribution points in refugee settlements and improvement of connectivity to help shorten the length of food distributions.

While delivery of general food assistance remained relatively consistent in the first six months of 2019, programmes aimed at ensuring sustainable self-reliance and food security among refugees are underfunded. Therefore, the majority of refugees have continued to depend on general food assistance to meet their daily food and nutrition needs.



Health & Nutrition

Anaemia rate among
South Sudanese
children under 5
years remained at **47%**

95%
of birth deliveries were
assisted by qualified
personnel



1,720 children treated
for severe acute malnutrition
with 1,437 discharged
as recovered

RRP partners continued to support the national health care system as well as health facilities and referral services in and around settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees, helping maintain the crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate at 0.1 death every 1,000 people per month – below the non-emergency standard of 1.5 death every 1,000 people per month.

Specifically, 74 health facilities received assistance from RRP partners, including through the provision of medicines and payment of salary for 875 health workers and 19 doctors. This contributed to equal access to primary health care and referrals to tertiary institutions, with 776,049 consultations between January and June 2019 – of which 76 per cent benefitted the host community.

Traditional and community-based disease surveillance continued in settlements hosting refugees from South Sudan. Furthermore, all new arrivals received a screening package, including vaccination, nutrition assessment, deworming, vitamin A administration and screening for chronic diseases. During the reporting period, no outbreak of notifiable diseases was reported among South Sudanese refugees in Uganda.

Partners continued to deliver comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services, with some 2,965 refugees with HIV/AIDS receiving antiretroviral therapy by June 2019.

The 2017 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) shows that the prevalence of Acute Global Malnutrition (GAM) ranged from poor (between 5 and 9 per cent) to serious (between 10 and 14 per cent) in settlements hosting

refugees from South Sudan, with Palabek settlement recording the highest rate (12.4 per cent). Anaemia among children aged 6-59 months was 'high' in most of the settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees and 'medium' at 34 per cent among non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years, according to WHO classification.

In 2019, efforts continued to improve integration of humanitarian health services into the government health care system. To this effect, the Ministry of Health launched on 25 January 2019 the Uganda National Health Integrated Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (2019-2024), seeking to bridge humanitarian and development programming, based on the Uganda Health Sector's medium term strategic directions.



Livelihoods & Resilience

2,881 income generating activities conducted

117,031 families received emergency livelihood support

1,386 South Sudanese refugees employed through formal and non-formal long-term employment



RRP partners continued to provide emergency livelihoods to new refugee arrivals whilst seeking to transition to recovery livelihoods interventions. With most new arrivals identifying agriculture as the primary livelihood strategy upon entry in Uganda, livelihood interventions remain largely focused on agricultural production as to help refugee households stabilize their livelihood strategy, building on their knowledge and skills.

While some progress was made towards supporting new refugee arrivals and vulnerable households, a gap remains in transitioning refugee households from emergency-focused livelihood interventions to more sustainable options. More efforts and resources are needed to increase investment in income generating activities, access to savings and credit, access to sustainable employment opportunities and to strengthen engagement of local government and private sector in the delivery of services to refugees and host communities (e.g. agriculture extension and registration of small businesses).

In 2018, the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD) began consultations around the development of the Jobs and Livelihoods Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities to expand livelihood opportunities in refugee-hosting areas, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), the Ministry of East African Community Affairs (MEACA) and the Uganda Business and Technical Examinations Board (UBTEB). The plan is due for release in the second half of 2019 and will articulate key priorities for promoting sustainable socio-economic development for refugees and their host communities.

A routine mapping exercise carried out by the sector in May 2019 showed that partners continue to focus on emergency livelihood activities, with only limited interventions promoting sustainable socio-economic integration and contributing to an enabling environment for long-term livelihoods.

The 2019-2020 RRP increased the financial requirements for livelihood activities to 15.9 per cent of the overall budget compared to 10.3 per cent in the 2018 RRP, in line with the decision of the Government of Uganda and the refugee response to prioritize livelihood activities as a key means to promote self-reliance. Yet, investments in this sector remained inadequate to support refugees with livelihood assets or other means of income generation, hindering their capacity to meet sustainably their basic household needs and transition from dependency on humanitarian assistance to self-reliance.

Shelter, Settlement and NFIs

593

vulnerable newly arrived refugee HHs received emergency shelter construction support 

47

overnight communal shelters for new arrivals were repaired 



Refugee settlement roads did not receive any mechanized maintenance or rehabilitation

In the first half of 2019, some 24,479 new arrivals were provided with communal temporary shelter in transit and reception centres and given core relief items. Some 7,270 households were each given a plot of land for housing and cultivation by the government of Uganda and host communities in Rhino, Imvepi and Palabek settlements, in addition to receiving emergency shelter kits. NFI assistance included blankets, kitchen sets, water cans, plastic buckets, mosquito nets, hygiene items, plastic sheets, wooden poles and construction tools.

RRP partners supported 564 extremely vulnerable households with the construction of emergency shelters upon plot allocation, in addition to repairing the existing emergency shelters of another 29 vulnerable families. It would have been more appropriate to support these new arrivals immediately with semi-permanent construction but this has not been possible due to very limited funding across the shelter response and an ongoing fundamental change in the semi-permanent shelter strategy.

Between January and June 2019, some 47 overnight communal shelters for South Sudanese new arrivals were repaired or upgraded in six collection points and transit sites and two reception centres along the Uganda-South Sudan borders in Amuru, Arua, Koboko, Lamwo and Yumbe districts, contributing to improved reception conditions.

The Shelter, Settlement & NFI Sector Working Group developed eight core principles to guide shelter partners on the construction of semi-permanent shelters, seeking to shift from a contractor-driven approach to community-led shelter initiatives. The new approach aims at ensuring that shelters blend in with the local built environment and are contextually and culturally appropriate, whereby partners retain technical oversight and quality control responsibilities. A shelter pilot is currently testing the new approach in seven refugee settlements across Uganda, including five hosting South Sudanese refugees: Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Kiryandongo, Palabek and Rhino. The results will be key in updating the OPM Settlement Planning and Shelter Guidelines and launching the new shelter strategy in the second half of 2019, under the auspices of the OPM Permanent Secretary.

Whilst awaiting the release of the next shelter strategy, partners continued to build semi-permanent shelters in accordance to the existing approach of procuring materials directly and limited beneficiary involvement. This includes the construction of 533 new semi-permanent shelters and the renovation of 26 others in Adjumani, Palabek, Palorinya, Rhino and Imvepi settlements in the first half of 2019. These projects provided cash-for-work and training to 898 individuals across refugee settlements in northern Uganda.

In the first half of 2019, over 150 standalone solar streetlights were installed in settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees to help improve safety and security, according to priority locations identified by refugees.

Due to lack of resources, in the first half of 2019 none of the 1,500 kilometers of road networks in and around settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees underwent any mechanized roadwork, with a potential negative impact on refugees and host community's access to essential services such as education and healthcare.

While existing settlements need to be re-organized to maximize efficient use of the land available by clustering shelter plots in villages and separately zoning fertile land for livelihoods, inclusive of boundary planting wherever feasible and appropriate, resources remained limited for longer-term settlement planning and effective land management. Underfunding also continued to compromise the plan to transition from temporary to semi-permanent and permanent structures for institutions and communal facilities in settlements.



WASH

17.5 litres

of water per person per day provided



62%

refugee families had access to household latrines

19% of water pumped through renewable energy



In 2019, partners continued to work towards the inclusion of WASH services into government systems, in addition to increasingly exploring a market-driven and development approach in designing and implementing WASH programmes.

Supply of safe drinking water in settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees stood at 17.5 liter per person per day (l/p/d) as of 30 June 2019, below the standard of 20 l/p/d.

In the first half of 2019, seven water schemes were constructed in settlements hosting refugees from South Sudan, contributing to maintain supply of water through water trucking at two per cent.

Access to family latrines increased to 62 per cent as of June 2019, compared to 42 per cent in December 2018 as a result of intense community engagement and hygiene promotion, creating demand and adoption of positive hygiene behavior across the settlements. In the first six months of 2019, partners constructed 5,852 family latrines, installed 7,880 hand-washing facilities and engaged 924 hygiene promoters for awareness-raising campaigns in settlements hosting refugees from South Sudan.

WASH partners continued to engage with relevant departments within the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE), resulting in joint planning, project design, implementation, activity monitoring and resource mobilization for refugee-hosting districts. Under the leadership of MoWE, considerable progress was made towards the development of the Uganda's Water and Environment Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities, to be launched in the second half of 2019. Strategic progress was inclusion of Refugee Sub-Group within the coordination structure of the MoWE anchoring refugee issues into overall planning of the ministry.

Critical funding gaps continued to undermine the stabilization and optimization of existing water schemes and the plan to phase out water trucking. Despite improvements in sanitation coverage, the lack of adequate resources has negatively impacted on the ability of partners to reach the desired household latrine coverage standard of above 85 per cent.

Critical activities pertaining to faecal sludge management, solid waste management and behaviour change communication continued to be deprioritized to cede funds for water supply. Lack of funding also continues to undermine investments on groundwater monitoring and water catchment protection, with negative implications on sustainability of water sources.

CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS



56,523

households received cash and voucher assistance

6%

targeted refugees enrolled in financial literacy training

13%

of targeted families enrolled in bank accounts or mobile money



RRP partners continue to explore opportunities to transition from in-kind to cash-based assistance, seeking to generate a positive impact on food security, social cohesion and economic productivity.

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) guidance was developed to inform the design of humanitarian multi-sector and/or multi-purpose cash assistance programmes seeking to help refugees meet a broader set of essential needs, including food. The MEB aims at establishing the minimum amount that an average refugee household would require to meet their basic needs through accessing goods and services in the market, partially or entirely.

While the MEB guidance was developed mostly through desk review and consultations with national coordination platforms, the Cash Technical Working Group remains committed to engage refugees and district-level stakeholders during the MEB implementation phase. This will help determine geographic-specific MEB references across the refugee response.

To support the implementation of the MEB, a market assessment has been planned for the second half of 2019 to assess price, availability, access, and seasonal variations of basic need items as well the capacity of markets in the settlements to meet current and increased demands of refugees. This assessment will complement the Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment and provide recommendations on potential market-based and cash-based interventions in the response. Furthermore, in order to help partners determine transfer values that are reasonable enough to cover identified basic needs, a price monitoring system is being established in the settlements to regularly monitor and report on price trends of basic need items in the MEB.

In May 2019, WFP and UNHCR finalized a joint approach on financial inclusion and Cash-Based Interventions, promoting refugees' access to financial services and advocating for expansion of CBI as an assistance modality for refugees in Uganda, informed by common minimum standards and good practices and in line with transfer infrastructure in refugee-hosting areas and marked capacity.

CRRF

Whilst seeking to meet humanitarian needs, the 2019-2020 RRP also serves as a transition plan towards sustainable refugee response programming in Uganda, contributing to the achievement of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda.

The Government of Uganda launched the CRRF in March 2017 with the objective to ease pressure on host communities and enhance self-reliance of refugees.

In Uganda, the National Plan of Action to implement the Global Compact on Refugees 2018-2020 outlines the way forward. This national roadmap was updated earlier in the year based on broad consultations with government, civil society, refugees, host communities, and humanitarian and development actors. As a result, milestones and outcomes were set for the remainder of 2019 and 2020.

The CRRF Steering Group held its sixth and seventh meeting in West Nile and Kampala respectively. The field trip in West Nile demonstrated that investments in refugee-hosting areas have tangible outcomes for refugee and host communities, both in terms of increased capacity of the systems to absorb shocks (e.g. mass refugee influx) and improved living condition of both communities.

The Refugee Engagement Forum (REF), a national refugee platform, met twice in the first half of 2019, bringing together refugee leaders from all settlements and Kampala. This platform represents the refugee voice in Uganda, ensuring that refugees play a central and vital role in the refugee response. The REF is held quarterly before every CRRF Steering Group, which includes two elected members of the REF. This representation ensures that issues and decisions affecting refugees are timely brought to the attention of the CRRF Steering Group.

UBOS has taken significant steps to include refugees in national statistics and data collection processes. Of

note is a recent household survey among refugees and host communities on issues including access to land, education, health, poverty levels, access to markets, justice, and social integration. Moving forward, UBOS will include refugees in the Uganda National Household Survey 2019-2020.

In view of preparing Uganda's National Development Plan III (2020-2025), the National Planning Authority (NPA) is conducting a study on refugee inclusion in national service delivery and will publish a paper to this effect. Partners are engaged in the revision of Local Government Development Planning guidelines, aiming at establishing clear directions for districts on inclusion of refugees in their planning and budgeting –and ultimately helping align humanitarian and development programming with district and sector strategies.

The implementation of existing government sector plans for refugee and host communities continued in the first half of 2019 (Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda, and Health Integrated Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities) and additional plans are due for completion in the second half of the year (Water and Environment Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities, and Jobs and Livelihoods Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities).

FOR MORE INFORMATION

South Sudan Data Portal - <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan>

Uganda Refugee Response Portal - <https://ugandarefugees.org/en/country/uga>

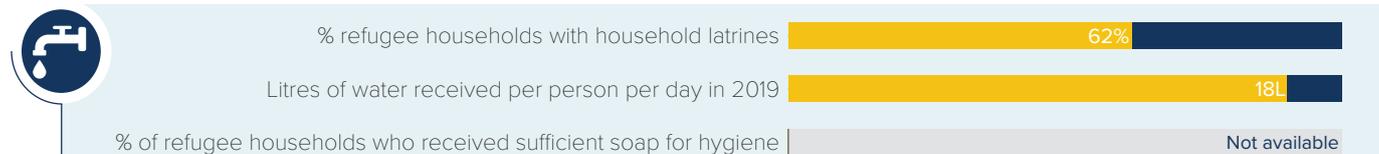
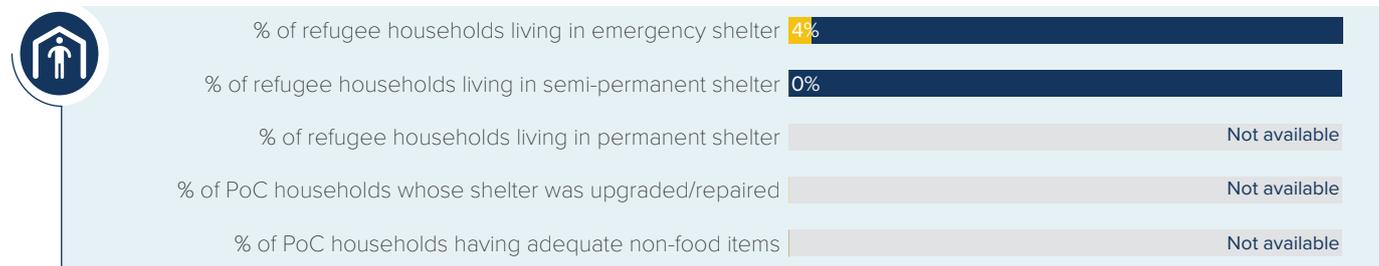
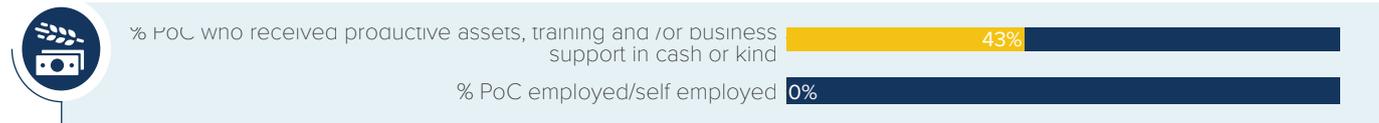
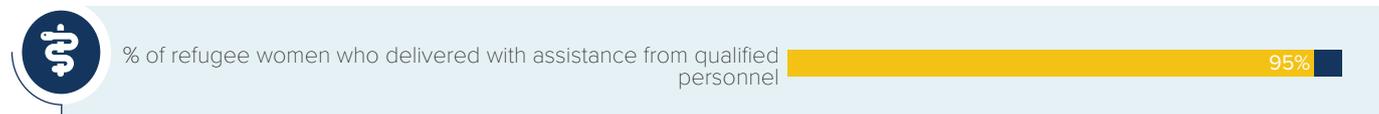
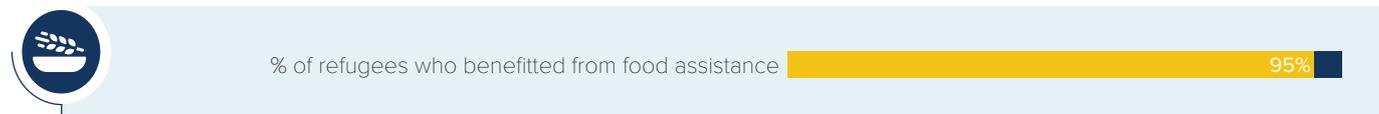
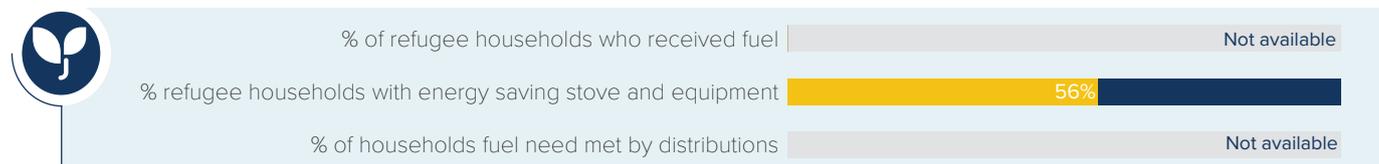
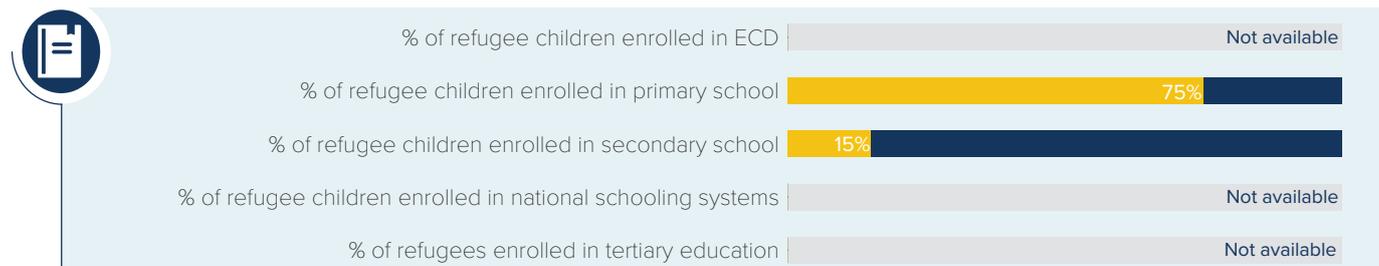
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RRP PARTNERS

- Action contre la Faim
- African Women and Youth Action for Development
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- American Refugee Committee
- Association for Aid and Relief, Japan
- Association of Volunteers in International Service
- Building Resources Across Communities
- Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants
- CARE International
- Caritas Uganda
- Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
- Catholic Relief Services
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo
- Danish Church Aid
- Danish Refugee Council
- Enabel
- Finn Church Aid
- Finnish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Food for the Hungry
- Humane Africa Mission
- Humanity & Inclusion
- Impact Initiatives
- Inter-church Organization for Development Cooperation
- International Aid Services
- International Organization for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- IsraAid
- Jesuit Refugee Service
- Johanniter
- Lutheran World Federation
- Lutheran World Relief
- Malteser International
- Medical Teams International
- Mercy Corps
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM
- Peace Winds Japan
- Plan International
- Prime Skills Foundation
- Right To Play
- Samaritan's Purse
- Save the Children International
- Self Help Africa
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
- Trócaire
- Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation
- Uganda Red Cross Society
- Uganda Women for Water and Sanitation
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Office for Project Services
- United Nations Population Fund
- UNWOMEN
- War Child Canada
- War Child Holland
- Water Mission Uganda
- Welthungerhilfe
- Windle International Uganda
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization
- World Vision International
- ZOA International

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Uganda Refugee Response Portal - <https://ugandarefugees.org/en/country/uga>

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