

Uganda: 2018 Year End Report SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP

January - December 2018



789,282

SOUTH SUDANESE
REFUGEES HOSTED IN
2018

US\$ 577 M

REQUIRED IN UGANDA IN
2018 (REVISED)

68%

FUNDING RECEIVED

45

PARTNERS APPEALING
FOR RRP FUNDS IN
UGANDA IN 2018

SITUATION OVERVIEW

In 2018, some 40,718 South Sudanese refugees sought safety in Uganda, citing fears of sexual and physical violence, political uncertainty, forced recruitment of children, and looting compounded by food insecurity as reasons for fleeing their country of origin. With a refugee influx lower than anticipated in the 2018 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP), in mid 2018 partners resolved to revise downwards the planning figure for the number of new refugees expected to arrive from South Sudan by year-end 2018, from 300,000 to 100,000.

In order to address growing concerns about the accuracy and reliability of refugee data used for fundraising, programming and assistance, the Government of Uganda and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) jointly launched in March a biometric verification of all refugees, with 1.15 million refugees identified as present in the country by October 2018 – compared to 1.4 million recorded in the previous Government refugee information management system (RIMS).

With ongoing influxes from neighboring countries, the refugee population in Uganda continued to grow, with 1,190,922 individuals biometrically registered as refugees and asylum seekers as of 31 December 2018.

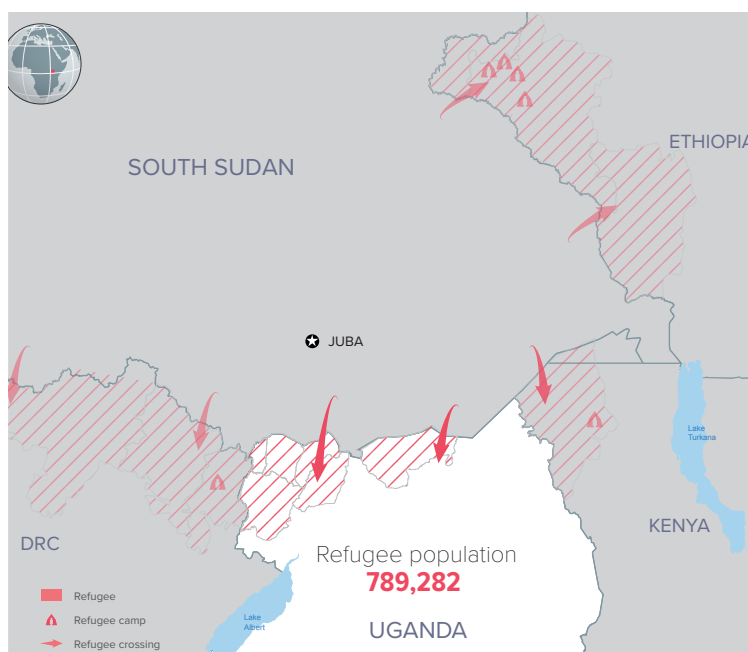
Among them were 789,099 refugees from South Sudan. The vast majority lives in settlements in northern Uganda, mainly in the districts of Yumbe (28 per cent), Adjumani (25.5 per cent), Arua (19 per cent), Moyo (15 per cent), Kiryandongo (7 per cent) and Lamwo (4.3 per cent), with smaller numbers in Kikuube district (0.4 per cent) and urban Kampala (0.3 per cent). Nearly 66 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.

Building on existing complaint mechanisms, in October 2018 partners launched an inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) to improve two-way communication with refugees and enhance accountability to affected populations.



In line with the Grand Bargain's commitment to improve joint and impartial needs assessments, an inter-agency multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) of refugee and host communities was carried out from March to July in 12 refugee-hosting districts and 30 refugee settlements. The findings, reviewed by a joint analysis taskforce, were extensively used to inform the 2019-2020 RRP.

With only 68 per cent of funding received in 2018, 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

9,242

South Sudanese children with specific needs received **Individual Case Management in 2018**



98

Child Friendly Spaces continued to provide support to children from South Sudan in 2018

Child to caseworker ratio: **150:1** above the standard of **25:1**



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 40,718 new refugee arrivals in 2018 were provided with reception assistance and transferred to settlements.

In order to improve the quality and reliability of refugee data, UNHCR and the Government signed a memorandum of understanding in July 2018, enabling the use of enhanced biometric systems such as Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) and ProGres version 4 to verify refugees. The latter system was made available to the Government as their main biometric refugee registration tool, contributing to effective individual case management and delivery of protection services and humanitarian aid (including targeted assistance for persons with specific needs) and the pursuit of durable solutions.

With children representing 66 per cent of the entire refugee population from South Sudan, partners sought to focus on enhancing identification, documentation and assessment of children's needs, in addition to providing specialized case management services for 9,242 children at risk. This includes foster care arrangements for unaccompanied children and family reunifications. Most children with specific needs received psychosocial support through 98 child friendly spaces and at a community level.

Through protection desks, information support centres, community structures including SGBV activists, and women's centres, partners identified 3,034 SGBV survivors between January and December 2018, 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-sectoral support based on needs and survivors' consent, such as legal aid, livelihood support and medical assistance, security and safe shelter.

In June, the National Refugee Protection Working Group was launched in Kampala with a view to strengthening coordination and delivery of protection services across the country. By December, an inter-agency taskforce had been also established to discuss and pursue peaceful coexistence between refugees and their hosts and among refugee communities.

An inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) was launched in October to strengthen two-way communication with refugees and accountability to affected populations. By the end of the year, the FRRM had been rolled out in six settlements and Kampala.

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. The full deployment of ProGres version 4 for registration and case management was delayed due to lack of resources.

By year-end 2018, 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 150:1 – far beyond the international standard of 25:1. In 2018, partners were able to support only 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 very limited in 2018, exposing these groups to risks of abuse and exploitation, and potentially leading them to petty criminality and dangerous behaviour.

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 2018, some 64,539 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 represented a barrier for female refugees to come forward and report SGBV incidents.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for refugees remained largely under-resourced.

Education

72% primary school aged refugee children enrolled in primary education by the end of 2018



342 classrooms constructed in settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees in 2018



Only 14% of secondary school aged children were enrolled in secondary education in 2018



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.

In September 2018, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and key education partners jointly launched the Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda (ERP), a four-year plan (2018-2021) aiming at providing access to and quality of education for more than 567,000 refugee and host community children in Uganda.

In 2018, RRP partners supported teaching and learning in 109 primary and secondary schools, including through the construction of 342 classrooms, provision of scholastic materials and remuneration for over 1,470 primary and secondary school teachers, and over 388 refugee teachers working as Classroom Assistants. Top-ups to salaries of Head Teachers in government schools hosting large numbers of refugee students were also paid.

In coordination with the MoES, partners developed guidelines for the roll-out of Accelerated Education, ensuring that overage and out-of-school children from the refugee and host communities have the opportunity to reconnect to learning and ultimately sit for the Primary Leaving Examination (PLE). In order to ensure a more efficient use of existing infrastructure and reduce the high pupil-teacher ratio (154:1) – which negatively impacts the provision of quality education, in 2018 the MoES fully endorsed as an interim measure the use of the Double Shift School System in selected Primary Schools serving South Sudanese students, namely in Arua, Lamwo and Yumbe districts.

The cooperation with the MoES and the Ministry of Works & Transport was key in finalizing the design of high-quality, wheelchair accessible semi-permanent classrooms, especially in northern Uganda, ensuring that more children can access education in safety and with dignity.

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. The number of teachers also remains inadequate to ensure quality education, with more than 154 students per teacher (below the government standard of 53 pupils per teacher). Access to quality vocational education in northern Uganda remains a challenge.

Food

643,358 South Sudanese refugees received monthly **in-kind food assistance** in 2018

175,400 South Sudanese refugees received monthly **cash-based food assistance** in 2018



Vast majority of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda are unable to produce their own food

The vast majority of South Sudanese refugees continued 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 2018, some 818,758 refugees received food assistance through in-kind distributions and cash transfers

In conjunction with the verification exercise, new food assistance collection procedures were developed in 2018 to improve accountability and service delivery to refugees, using newly gathered refugee biometric biodata to carry out food distributions to individual households. Under these new procedures, which entail the use of biometrics to verify the identity of beneficiaries at food distribution points, all verified refugees receive a 100 per cent ration regardless of their length of stay in the settlement, including new arrivals. An end-to-end review of the new food assistance collection procedures and related Standard Operating Procedures, planned for early 2019, will help institute a food assistance distribution system that is accountable, efficient and cost-effective.

While delivery of general food assistance remained relatively consistent in 2018, 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

10,174

South Sudanese **Mothers and Children** reached with Mother-and-Child Nutrition Programmes in 2018



94% of South Sudanese refugees women delivered with the **assistance of qualified health personnel** in 2018

Anaemia among South Sudanese children under 5 years was **48%** in 2018



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 death every 1,000 people per month.

Specifically, about 74 health facilities received assistance from RRP partners, including through the provision of medicines and payment of salary for 831 health workers and 22 doctors. This contributed to equal access to primary

health care and referrals to tertiary institutions, with 1,568,445 consultations between January and December 2018 – of which 22 per cent benefitted the host community.

Partners completed the construction of seven permanent health centres in Bidibidi (began in 2017), in addition to a nutrition unit in each of the three health centres in Singa, Yangani and Yayari in Yumbe District.

In response to cholera, meningitis and hemorrhagic fever outbreaks in South Sudan in 2018, partners deployed resources to strengthen traditional and community-based disease surveillance systems. 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 3,008 refugees with HIV/AIDS receiving antiretroviral therapy by year-end 2018.

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). By the end of 2018, anaemia among children aged 6-59 months was 'high' in most of the settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees and 'medium' at 33 per cent among non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years, according to WHO classification.

In 2018, efforts continued to improve integration of humanitarian health services into the government health care system. The development of the Uganda National Integrated Health Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (2019-2024), which began in 2018, will be launched in early 2019 seeking to bridge humanitarian and development programming, based on the Uganda Health Sector's medium term strategic directions.

Health facilities experienced medicines shortages in 2018, resulting in high rates of referrals to Kampala and other district hospitals.



Livelihoods & Environment

55% refugees were categorized as in need of livelihoods in 2018

24,165 South Sudanese refugees received start-up assistance for business development in 2018

50% of South Sudanese refugees lacked access to energy Saving Stoves in 2018

RRP partners continued to provide emergency livelihoods to new refugee arrivals whilst seeking to transition to recovery livelihoods interventions. Overall, livelihood interventions remain largely focused on agricultural production, with limited opportunities for business development, micro-credit and vocational skills training.

In coordination with the Government of Uganda, partners helped refugee access land for agricultural production, including through rental from the host communities. According to the joint inter-agency MSNA, 70 per cent of refugees in Uganda reported access to land, of which all but 11 per cent were able to cultivate thanks to productive assets and cash assistance, among others. In 2018, more than 24,000 refugee households received this type of support. The remainder cited lack of seeds and tools as constraints.

Partners continued to provide training and technical supervision to over 2,000 Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA).

Several studies were commissioned or undertaken in 2018 to gather socio-economic data of refugees and help develop longer-term strategies for refugee self-reliance.

An assessment on affordable and accessible remittances for forcibly displaced persons and host communities in Uganda, by United Nations Capital Development Funds, UNHCR and Bankable Frontier Associates (published in June 2018), found that the provision of digital remittance services to refugees has potential, as long as humanitarian and development partners work together to remove the barriers refugees face in accessing remittances. This includes distance to money transfer operator outlets, problem with legal identification and business case misconceptions about refugees.

In April 2018, Grameen Credit Agricole Foundation in partnership with UNHCR and the Swedish Development Agency carried out an assessment of financial needs of refugees in Uganda and the business case for serving them. At least two microfinance institutions (VisionFund and BRAC) have demonstrated interest in providing micro-loans to South Sudanese refugees, with VisionFund expected to be operational by mid-2019 at the latest.

In 2018, a national coordination Working Group on Environment and Energy was constituted to provide partners with a forum for strategic and programmatic discussions.

Partners continued to address environmental restoration by supporting environmental awareness campaigns, tree-marking for protection, tree nursery development, tree planting and maintenance, and green livelihoods such as apiary among other activities. Efforts were also made to increase access to sustainable energy, especially through skill training for construction of energy-saving stoves and briquette production.

In its annual Joint Sector Review in October 2018, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development committed to develop a comprehensive Energy Response Plan for the refugee response in the near future.













Due to underfunding, investments in refugee livelihood and environmental protection remained inadequate to address the increasing needs in this sector. With little livelihood assets or other means of income generation, refugees face enormous challenges in meeting their basic household needs, with no safety nets or real opportunities to transition from dependence on humanitarian assistance to self-reliance.

Forest resource management and water catchment restoration remain largely unfunded. 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 now 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.

Shelter & NFIs

1,590 emergency shelters were built for new arrival **households with Specific needs** in 2018 

40,718 new South Sudanese Refugee arrivals received non-food items in 2018   

79% of South Sudanese Refugees with Specific needs lacked **semi-permanent shelter** in 2018            

In 2018, some 40,718 new arrivals were provided with communal temporary shelter in transit and reception centres and, after relocation to settlements, given a plot of land for housing and cultivation by the government of Uganda and host communities, in addition to household items and emergency shelter kits. This assistance included sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, water cans, plastic buckets, mosquito nets, hygiene items, plastic sheets, wooden poles and construction tools.

However, only about 64 per cent of the entire refugee population had access to adequate NFIs as of December 2018. The joint inter-agency MSNA revealed that an average of 38 per cent of South Sudanese refugee households

reported to lack any possession of certain NFIs such as tarpaulins, jerry cans, buckets, cooking pots, sleeping mats and torches.

To improve the reception capacity for new arrivals from South Sudan, partners built three new semi-permanent overnight shelters at the Lokung Transit Centre in Lamwo, upgraded four existing shelters and installed 20 security solar lights. Overnight shelters were repaired in border collection centres points gathering new refugee arrivals transiting to Imvepi settlement, namely Kuluba, Salia Musala, Busia and Birijaku. Transit facilities at Goboro and Kerwa also underwent renovation work.

The Refugee Settlement Land Taskforce (RSLT), comprising of representatives from the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), CRRF Secretariat and UNHCR was established in July 2018 to improve and monitor land use planning, management and administration in Uganda's refugee settlements. RSLT's key tasks are finalizing and approving the Settlement Planning and Shelter Guidelines, as well as developing detailed physical plans and cadastral maps for all refugee settlements.

In 2018, RRP partners built 1,878 semi-permanent shelters for families with persons with specific needs (PSN) lacking the physical capacity or external support to construct their own homes. Shelter partners endeavoured to maximise refugee and host community labour in these projects, as well as other general constructions, employing over 7,000 refugees and host community members across settlements hosting refugees from South Sudan.

In northern Uganda, partners rehabilitated and maintained approximately 279 kilometres of existing roads in Adjumani (44 km), Bidibidi (97 km), Lamwo (20 km), Palorinya (28 km), Imvepi (77 km) and Rhino (12.6 km). Of this total, 65.8 km in Imvepi were rehabilitated purely through community-based labor-intensive public works. Also in Imvepi, 31.8 km of community-identified new roads were opened using this cash for work implementation modality.

As an emergency preparedness measure, the Uganda operation put in place an in-country NFI stock for 50,000 individuals to respond to a potential mass influx from neighboring countries.

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. Underfunding also continued to compromise the plan to transition from temporary to semi-permanent and permanent structures, including schools, health post, institutions and recreational facilities.

A huge gap remains in the provision of shelter assistance for the most vulnerable refugees due to funding shortfalls. Approximately 21,000 PSN households eligible for shelter support could not be assisted in 2018.

Furthermore, some of the transit and reception centres for new refugee arrivals in Arua could not be upgraded from temporal structures to more durable materials in 2018 despite continued need to cater for ongoing refugee influxes. This meant continued rainwater leakages and poor thermal comfort for refugees in overnight shelters.



WASH



97%
of water supplied
through **sustainable
water supply schemes**
in 2018

1,432



hygiene promoters
engaged for community
sensitization



**35% of
refugee
families**

lacked access to
household latrines in 2018

In 2018, partners mainly focused on reducing reliance on water trucking, whilst continuing to work towards the inclusion of WASH services into government systems. Access to water increased on average from 15 liter per person per day (l/p/d) to 21.2 l/p/d. Some 43 water schemes and 50 handpumps were constructed in settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees. This contributed to significantly reduce the overall delivery of water through water trucking from 29 to 3 per cent. Furthermore, the unit cost of trucking water decreased by four times as a result of shorter distances between water sources and settlement areas and improved monitoring of trucking 'value chain' after development and institutionalization of standard operating procedures.

In 2018, access to family latrines increased to 65 per cent, compared to 42 per cent in December 2017 as a result of intense community engagement and hygiene promotion, creating demand and adoption of positive hygiene behavior across the settlements. RRP partners constructed over 30,000 family latrines, installed 10,717 hand-washing facilities and engaged 1,432 hygiene promoters for awareness-raising campaigns in settlements hosting refugees from South Sudan.

Considerable progress was made in 2018 towards integration of WASH interventions with the services and approaches of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE).

WASH partners have established direct linkages with relevant departments within MoWE, leading to collaborations in joint planning, project design, implementation, activity monitoring and resource mobilization for refugee-hosting districts. Furthermore, the MoWE in coordination with RRP partners initiated the development of a comprehensive Water and Environment Response plan for refugee and host communities, in addition to an operation and maintenance framework for water schemes serving refugees and their hosts.

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 80 per cent.

Critical activities pertaining to faecal sludge management, solid wastes management and behaviour change communication were deprioritized to cede funds for water supply. Lack of funding also resulted in no investment in institutionalizing sustainable approaches such as groundwater monitoring and water catchment protection, with negative implications on sustainability of water sources.

CRRF

The Government of Uganda formally launched the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in March 2017, embracing existing initiatives, mechanisms and policies seeking to address the needs of refugee and host communities in Uganda. The long-term goal is sustainability of Uganda's refugee settlement response model and socio-economic inclusion of refugees into national and local development plans.

The Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA), and its incorporation into the National Development Plan (NDP II, 2016-2021) paved the way for the CRRF and created entry points for line ministries and development actors into Uganda's refugee response, significantly helping to consolidate and evolve the previous model toward comprehensive, inclusive approaches for refugees into Uganda's development agenda.

By January 2018, national arrangements were firmly established to this end. The CRRF Steering Group, co-led by OPM and the Ministry of Local Government since mid-2018, ensures government ownership of the CRRF and optimizes coordination both at central and local level within the existing legal frameworks. For the first time in Uganda, Permanent Secretaries of key line ministries were represented at the high-level Steering Group, which is responsible for coordinating and activating leadership amongst key line ministries as well as mobilizing resources from non-traditional actors in the refugee response to support the transition and integration of humanitarian-based services into Uganda's national service delivery system.

The CRRF Steering Group includes also Government Departments and Agencies, Local Governments, development and humanitarian donors, representatives of UN Agencies, national and international NGOs, the private sector and international financial institutions. One distinguishing feature of the CRRF Steering Group is the participation of affected communities, with five host population representatives and two others from the refugee community.

The CRRF Secretariat was also constituted and capacitated by February 2018. It serves as the technical body of the CRRF Steering Group, providing the daily technical assistance to line ministries to articulate coordinated plans within Uganda's existing development sector working groups. It drafted and published Uganda's CRRF Road Map to guide its stakeholders toward expected results in 2018, based on a set of indicators. The Road Map highlights the following priority focus areas: adaptation and standardization of refugee response and protection based on lessons learned; access to quality education for refugee and host communities; water delivery and infrastructure; environment and energy; health care; and livelihoods, resilience and self-reliance.

To bridge the gaps between Uganda's NDP II and full refugee inclusion into NDP III, the Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Water and Environment initiated sector response plans to include refugees into the current (development) national sector plans. A first of its kind in the world, the Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities, as an addendum to the education sector strategy for Uganda under NDP II, was launched in September 2018, creating entry points for development donors, consolidating humanitarian actors into one government plan and providing a legal basis for district local governments to plan and budget for educational service delivery for all in their area of coverage. At the end of 2018, Ministry of Health leveraged the CRRF to complete the Uganda National Integrated Health Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities, seeking to integrate humanitarian health services into the government health care system. This plan is due for release in early 2019.

With the impetus of CRRF, these government sector plans enable Uganda to clearly highlight where the international community may usefully channel support for a comprehensive and people-centred response in its refugee-hosting districts in the long run and provide more space and capacity to humanitarian actors to meet critical life-saving imperatives.

In order to better align the refugee response with longer term government planning and management of social service delivery, the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) joined the Inter-Agency Coordination Group (IACG) as a co-chair alongside OPM Department of Refugees and UNHCR, at both central and district level. Sector coordination also underwent review in late 2018, with three NGOs and four UN agencies joining as a sector co-chair.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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

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

Joel Boutroue, Representative to Uganda, boutroue@unhcr.org; **Jens Hesemann**, Snr. Field Coordinator, hesemann@unhcr.org;

Rocco Nuri, Reporting Officer (Inter-Agency Coordination) nuri@unhcr.org

RRP PARTNERS*

- Action Africa Help
- Action Against Hunger
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- African Initiatives for Relief and Development
- African Medical and Research Foundation
- Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- American Refugee Committee
- Andre Foods International
- Association for Aid and Relief Japan
- Association of Volunteers in International Service
- Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari
- Building Resources Across Communities
- Care International
- Caritas Uganda
- Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid
- Catholic Relief Service
- Community Empowerment for Rural Development
- Community Technology Empowerment Network
- Concern World Wide
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo
- DanChurchAid
- Danish Refugee Council
- Doctors with Africa
- Finn Church Aid
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Food for the Hungry
- Give Directly
- Healing Kadi Foundation
- Help Age International
- Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid
- Humanity&Inclusion
- IMPACT
- International Aid Services
- International Committee of the Red Cross
- International Rescue Committee
- IsraAid
- Jesuit Refugee Service
- Johanniter
- Lutheran World Federation
- Malteser International
- Medical Teams International
- Mercy Corps
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Oxfam
- Peace Winds Japan
- Peter C. Alderman Foundation
- Plan International
- Real Medicine Foundation
- Right to Play
- Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment in West Nile
- Samaritan's Purse
- Save the Children International
- Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
- Trocaire
- Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation
- Uganda Law Society
- Uganda Red Cross Society
- Uganda Refugee Disaster and Management Council
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Migration Agency
- United Nations Officer for Project Services
- United Nations Populations Fund
- War Child Canada
- War Child Holland
- Water Mission Uganda
- Welthungerhilfe
- Windle International Uganda
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization
- World Vision International
- ZOA Uganda

* Including those not appealing for funds through the RRRP