

# SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

January 2020 — December 2021



**CREDITS:**

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For more information on the South Sudan crisis go to: [South Sudan Information Sharing Portal](#)

**FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:**

*South Sudanese refugees walk through Jewi refugee camp in Ethiopia.*

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# Foreword

South Sudan's refugee population stands at 2.2 million, the highest on the continent despite the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) in September 2018. The Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity (R-TGoNU) of South Sudan was established on 22 February 2020. While this event marks an important development to improve prospects for viable comprehensive solutions for the millions of South Sudan's forcibly displaced, several critical issues are still to be resolved during the pre-and transitional phases prescribed by the R-ARCSS.



While some spontaneous returns have been recorded, these are in large part pendular movements prompted by a different set of factors which include dwindling livelihood opportunities in countries of asylum and changing perceptions about security in South Sudan. Over 70 per cent of these returnees have not been able to return to their prior places of habitual residence. UNHCR and its partners in South Sudan do not have access to many return areas due to insecurity. Sample intention surveys conducted in 2019 in all asylum countries have shown that a majority of South Sudanese refugees do not intend to return in the near future. In fact in 2019, over 74,000 South Sudanese new arrivals were recorded in Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic.

Of great concern is that 83 per cent of the overall South Sudanese refugee population are comprised of women and children. Even with the commendable efforts of the Regional Refugee Response Plan partners who are often working in extremely challenging environments, significant gaps still exist including in ensuring appropriate care for almost half of the 66,000 South Sudanese unaccompanied or separated children, prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, sufficient access to safe drinking water and support for self-reliance activities.

As we move into 2020, I am encouraged that all five asylum countries maintain open door asylum policies. Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda have operationalized the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) by including refugees in their national systems thereby enhancing their self-reliance prospects. Progressive out-of-camp refugee policies are also being commendably applied by the Governments of Sudan and the DRC which merit greater support. South Sudan has adopted a national framework on durable solutions which is a step in the right direction in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. The Global Refugee Forum that took place in December 2019 has offered a valuable opportunity for States, donors and partners to renew their commitments to the South Sudanese refugee situation and toward the host communities, through a whole of society approach. We will now follow closely the implementation of the pledges made at the GRF.

I also want give assurances that UNHCR remains firmly committed to lead and coordinate the Regional RRP for the South Sudan situation, which as of January 2020 will now be part of the functions integrated into UNHCR's Regional Bureau for East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes.

And most importantly, I appeal to the donor community to redouble their efforts in support of South Sudanese refugees by funding the partners of the RRRP at this most critical juncture. This support is imperative not only to address growing unmet needs, but to empower refugees with education and vocational skills to play their part in peacebuilding and development of their country.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Salami', written over a light blue horizontal line.

**Clementine Nkweta Salami**

UNHCR Regional Director, Regional Bureau for East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes

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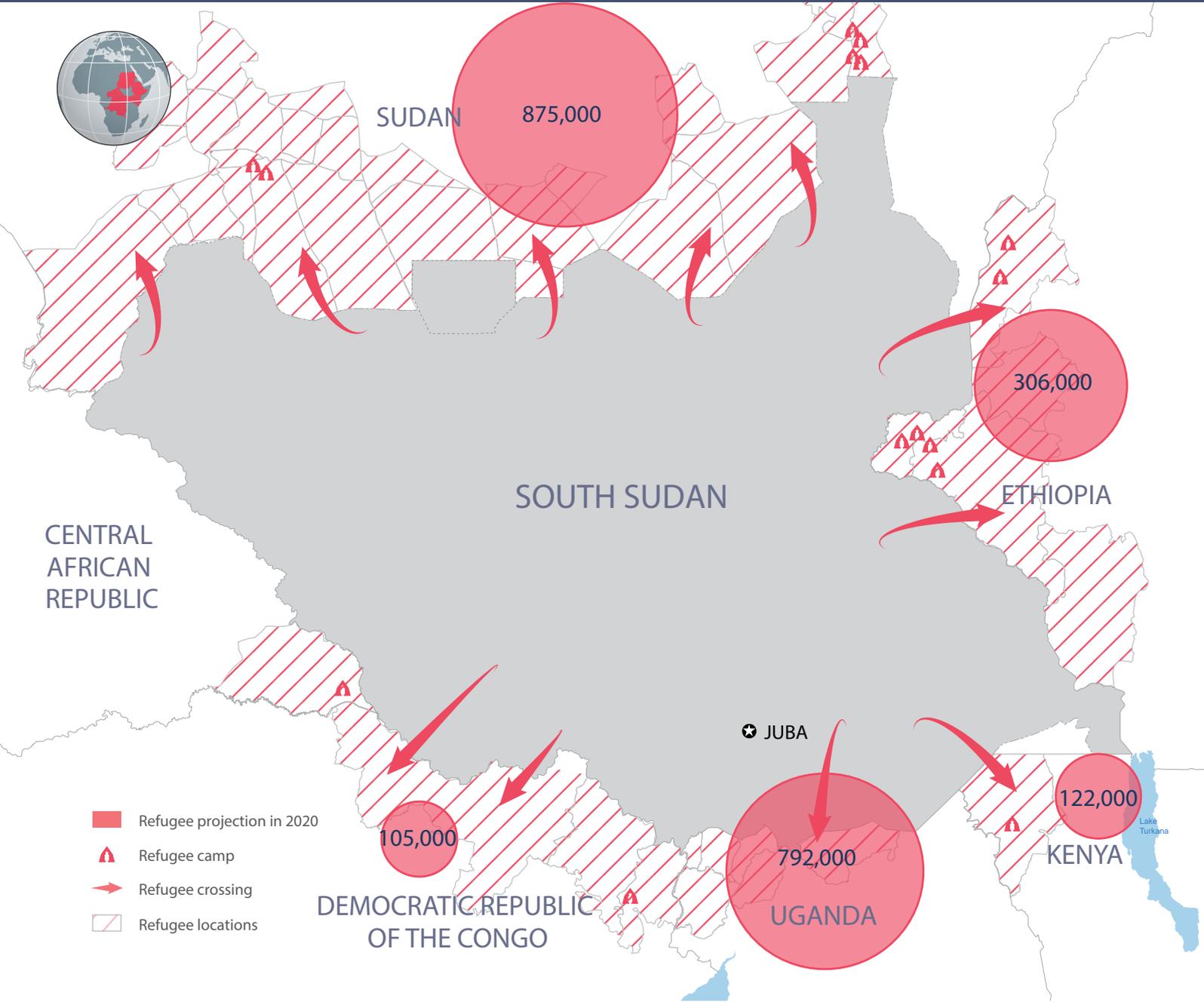
PROJECTED REFUGEE POPULATION BY 2020

**US\$ 1.3 B**

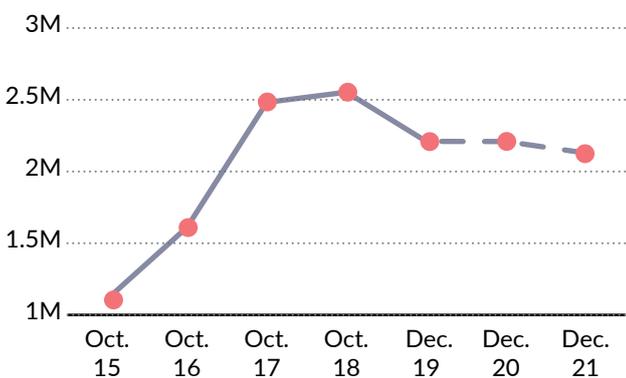
REQUIREMENTS 2020

**95**

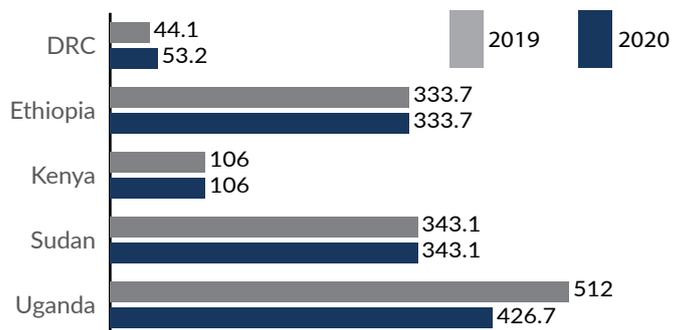
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN 2020



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2021



2020 and 2021 Requirements | in millions US\$



# Introduction

The 2020-2021 Regional Refugee Response Plan (Regional RRP) for the South Sudan situation seeks to provide a regionally coherent inter-agency response supported by host governments in five countries of asylum, including Ethiopia, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Kenya, and Sudan, over the next two years. This updated RRRP continues with the two-year cycle that was introduced with a view to ensuring longer-term predictability in the planning and programming of life-saving and resilience needs of South Sudanese refugees in the region.

**Uganda** currently hosts close to 861,500 South Sudanese refugees as of December 2019. In 2019, over 31,000 new arrivals entered Uganda, compared to over 40,000 new arrivals across 2018. While full food rations were restored for new arrivals, those who arrived prior to June 2015 no longer receive food assistance.

**Sudan** hosts over 810,900 South Sudanese refugees as of December 2019. The Government of Sudan estimates the number of South Sudanese refugees to be over 1.3 million. In 2019, Sudan received over 18,500 new refugees, a decrease from the number of new arrivals in 2018 which stood at 30,000. In the seventh year of the response in Sudan, there is a need to move beyond emergency assistance to focus on longer-term solutions, resilience and self-reliance for refugees living in camps and out-of-camp, as well as continued support for host communities.

**Ethiopia** hosts 334,000 South Sudanese refugees as of December 2019, making this the largest refugee population in the country. Over 8,300 new arrivals sought asylum in 2019. The vast majority were accommodated through the expansion of Nguenyiel Camp in the Gambella Region, while a small number relocated to Gure Shembola Camp which was

established in the neighbouring Benishangul Gumuz region in May 2017. Intra-communal tensions have remained rife in 2019 due to competition over scarce resources, land-related disputes, and demographic changes in the Gambella region. The Gambella region is overstretched by new arrivals and the Government of Ethiopia has called for new arrivals to be transferred to a settlement in the Benishangul Gumuz region. During this sensitive electoral period, increased support to host and refugee communities in Ethiopia will be key to preserve peace and social cohesion between communities which remains fragile.

In **Kenya**, most of the 121,400 refugees from South Sudan are hosted in Kakuma camp and Kalobyei settlement in Turkana county. Some 10,500 South Sudanese new arrivals sought asylum in Kenya in 2019. Kalobeyei settlement was conceived as a joint initiative by UNHCR and the regional government, with the aim of easing the pressure on Kakuma camps and transitioning from an aid-based model of refugee assistance to one focused on self-reliance. In 2018, the Government took on an increased role in the delivery of protection services, making significant achievements in handling reception facilities and conducting registration and refugee status determination with the aim of strengthening the national refugee management system.

The **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)** hosts close to 88,700 South Sudanese refugees by December 2019, including 5,800 who arrived in 2019. Over 63 per cent are children and 2.8 per cent are elderly. Some 62 per cent of the refugee population live outside of camps. The out-of-camp South Sudanese refugees and host population are among the most impoverished. The camp-based population is underserved in terms of meeting minimum standards for basic assistance. The South Sudanese refugee population are in a remote part

of the DRC and receive little international support or attention despite having heightened protection needs affecting children, women and the elderly. Thousands live with impoverished host communities along the border, facing significant security challenges, lack of services, and food insecurity.

In 2020, the Regional RRP is expected to cater for 2.2 million South Sudanese refugees in the five neighboring countries. In 2021, that figure is anticipated to slightly reduce to 2.1 million subject to the revitalized peace agreement currently being implemented. While an

estimated 200,000 South Sudanese refugees were reported to have returned spontaneously since 2017, these returns have not been sustainable and led to a majority living in IDP like situations. Ongoing protracted displacement of South Sudanese refugees is expected to exert further pressure on the already limited economic resources of the host countries. The South Sudanese refugee situation remains the largest in Africa and third largest globally, which urgently calls for greater international solidarity and responsibility sharing – key principles that underpin the Global Compact for Refugees.

# Regional Protection and Solutions Analysis

South Sudanese fleeing the conflict continue to enjoy prima facie refugee status in all neighbouring states, in line with Article 1 (2) of the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugees in Africa. There have been no reported instances of refoulement or denial of access to asylum procedures for South Sudanese in the region throughout 2019. Maintaining the civilian character of refugee settlements throughout the region is a key regional protection priority and a responsibility which is incumbent on refugee hosting states.

About 83 per cent of the refugees are women and children who are prone to multiple protection risks, including Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). The level of exposure of vulnerable segments of the refugee population

## Projected South Sudanese Refugee Population

	Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2021
DRC	88,717	105,000	105,000
Ethiopia	334,014	306,000	300,000
Kenya	121,414	122,000	120,000
Sudan	810,917	875,000	886,000
Uganda	861,590	792,000	719,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,216,652</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,130,000</b>



to trauma is high. Provision of adequate mental health and psycho-social support will be an operational need in 2020-2021, which the Regional RRP seeks support in all five refugee hosting countries. A 2018 joint assessment by UNHCR and partner organizations found that 19 per cent of refugee households in northern Uganda reported at least one family member suffered psychological distress or anguish. The reported attempted suicide rates in Uganda have also increased. The attempted suicides attest to the level of desperation reached in some refugee households. Incidents may go unreported due to the cultural stigma attached to reporting.

South Sudan's refugee situation justifiably continues to be characterized as a children's crisis. Some 65 per cent of refugees are below the age of 18. Over 66,000 children have been registered unaccompanied or separated from their parents or usual caregivers. Consequently, the 2020-21 Regional RRP will prioritize family reunification and alternative care placement as well as support to education and a comprehensive child protection response with respect to the South Sudan situation. Support to national child protection systems including the issuance of birth certificates and vital statistics remains of the utmost priority. The continuum of child protection services from the reception centres to settlements, as well as in urban refugee settings, will be pursued in all response countries. Regional RRP partners will need to redouble their efforts to provide relevant education pathway options, including vocational training, for South Sudanese refugee children and youth across the region as these constitute a large segment of the refugee population. Support to refugee children and youth will also be instrumental to conflict mitigation and peacebuilding in South Sudan.

The strengthening of registration and verification processes for all South Sudanese refugees, including through socio-economic profiling, will be an operational regional priority for the 2020-2021 Regional RRP. The need to ensure the birth of each refugee of South Sudanese origin is registered and documented, whether the birth occurred in the country of origin or in exile, will also be pivotal to the prevention of statelessness. Given the weakness of South Sudan's current civil registration system, ensuring civil status documentation is addressed prior to return will be critical.

The size of the South Sudanese refugee population in each of the five countries of asylum is such that commensurate investment will be required across a number of key sectors. These priority sectoral interventions include: addressing the growing protection risks triggered by food insecurity, including efforts to mitigate the negative coping mechanisms caused by repeated ration cuts; enhancing child protection resources and SGBV prevention and response activities; and scaling up the provision of permanent shelter, semi-permanent shelter and sanitation.

Conditions are not yet in place to facilitate or promote repatriation in safety and dignity to South Sudan due to ongoing armed conflict and egregious human rights violations, despite the signature of the Revitalised Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) by the warring parties on 12 September 2018 and the formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity on 22 February 2020. The R-ARCSS originally foresaw a period of eight months for the pretransitional phase followed by three years of transition during which a constitutional review and electoral process will unfold. In May 2019, parties to the agreement unanimously decided to extend the pretransitional phase by six months. This second deadline for the formation of an inclusive

transitional unity government in South Sudan by 12 November 2019—part of the second peace agreement in the last four years—was pushed back by 100 days in order to allow for critical tasks to be completed but nevertheless delaying further its implementation. The delays notwithstanding, the 2020-2021 Regional RRP for the South Sudan situation will have to maintain flexibility to adjust to changing operational dynamics of increased spontaneous returns should the peace agreement hold, or a renewed influx should it collapse. During the continued transition period, the 2.2 million South Sudanese refugees residing in neighbouring countries should be given an opportunity to partake in South Sudan's peacebuilding process. This peacebuilding goal will be pursued through the organization of peace awareness and ethnic reconciliation activities in South Sudanese refugee settings across the region.

In 2019, UNHCR and its partners in South Sudan, in collaboration with the Office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), received and triangulated community-level reports of up to 77,000 self-organized refugee returns to South Sudan, the majority reportedly from Sudan (over 50,000). This brings the total number of self-organized returns since November 2017 to over 213,000. Reports of self-organized refugee returns from Sudan increased in the months following the political unrest in Sudan. Protection monitoring in South Sudan indicates that some return movements are pendular, whereby refugees undertake a short visit to South Sudan before returning to their country of asylum, and that many returnees have not reached their intended area of return. Notably, results of the Regional Intention Survey of South Sudanese Refugees, conducted in May 2019 in CAR, DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda, found 42 per cent of South Sudanese refugees surveyed do not plan to return to South Sudan in the foreseeable future, 31 per cent do plan to return but have no clear timeline, 7 per cent plan to return in the next 18 months and 20 per cent remain undecided on their return plans. UNHCR maintains efforts to better understand the current return dynamics as the situation continues to unfold. Overarching operational imperatives for the 2020-2021 Regional RRP will be to scale up the response to meet the lifesaving needs of South Sudanese refugees whilst strengthening national protection and resilience mechanisms in asylum countries.

During the past six years, the South Sudanese conflict has persisted, seriously impacting the protection environment and the ability of the population to access basic services. The security situation remains uncertain and poses a challenge for asylum countries and the humanitarian partners addressing the needs of refugees who fled before and after the outbreak of conflict in 2013. While regional population displacement projections have reduced, there is still a constant and steady flow of new arrivals fleeing an evolving and volatile situation.

The situation has been exacerbated by a lack of services, such as civil documentation, education, food (which resulted directly from the destruction of infrastructures and crops), displacement of health and education professionals, limited humanitarian access, and most recently flooding leading to additional displacement. Moreover, the conflict has also deepened the gender inequalities and reinforced traditional gender roles which are known root causes of gender-based violence. Gross underreporting of SGBV cases among South Sudanese women, girls, men and boys in refugee settings is a major concern.

Based on the five protection and solutions priorities, the 2020-2021 response to the South Sudan situation, engaging with over 95 humanitarian, governmental and development partners, will promote enhanced protection information and empowerment of the South Sudanese people - asylum seekers, refugees, internally displaced or stateless – through reinforced operational capacity and prioritization of core areas of action.

# Regional Response Strategy and Priorities

## Regional Objectives

The 2020-2021 Regional RRP for the South Sudan situation remains guided by the following regional strategic objectives which were validated on an inter-agency basis:

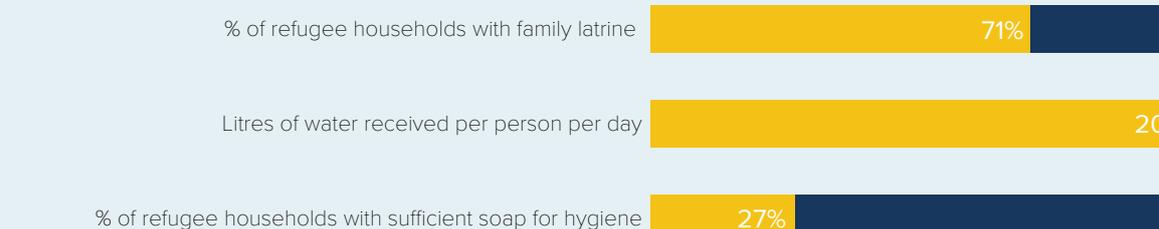
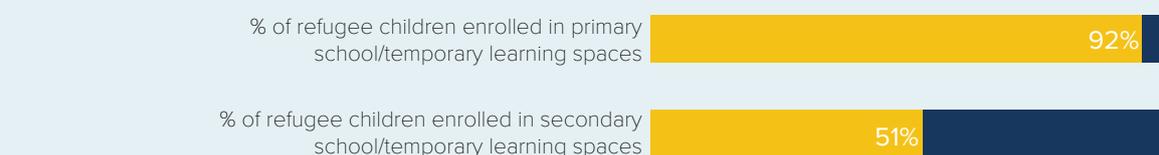
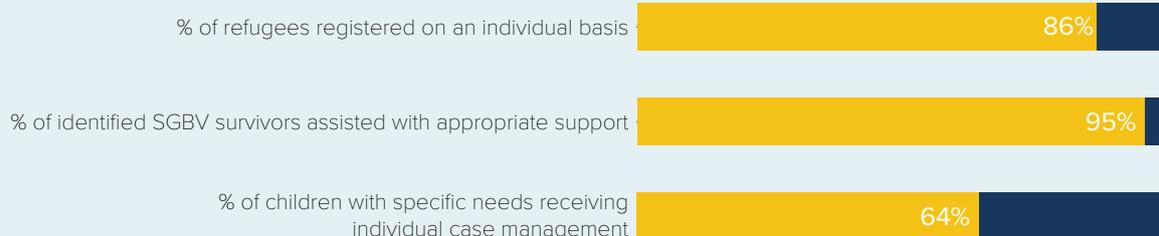
1. Upholding the quality of asylum for South Sudanese refugees in the region, the majority of whom are women and children, by meeting their lifesaving needs and upholding their dignity according to applicable minimum standards;
2. Anchoring the response within national and regional multi-year protection frameworks, policies, laws, and standards which comprehensively address legal and physical protection needs of South Sudanese refugees with a particular emphasis on children, women and youth;
3. Enhancing biometric registration, documentation and data management in collaboration with host Governments to support implementation of durable solutions strategies;
4. Proactively exploring and, where applicable, pursuing innovative approaches based on participatory assessments with refugees, Governments, humanitarian and development actors, the private sector, and civil society, with a view to systematically expanding Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs) and other initiatives aimed at alleviating the dependency of refugees on aid;
5. Maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of camps; and
6. Promoting social cohesion between refugees and host communities through implementation of targeted resilience programmes.

## Regional Protection Framework

The 2020-2021 Regional RRP will strengthen support to prepare refugees to partake in peacebuilding, promoting social cohesion between refugee and host communities and national reconciliation efforts in South Sudan.

The protection dividends gained through the roll out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda need to be harnessed to preserve asylum space. Similarly, the out-of-camp policies in Sudan and the DRC need to be effectively supported, something which has not been the case to date. Lack of greater international solidarity to make these refugee models viable in the long run places the positive protection

## 2020 Regional Targets





environment for South Sudanese refugees at heightened risk. Secondary and onward movement of South Sudanese refugees in search of better standards of protection has occurred and may continue to increase if the level of support to South Sudanese refugees is not commensurate and remains uneven throughout the region.

Regional RRP partners will provide protection and solutions-oriented interventions. Central to this approach is to strengthen national asylum management systems and further support the creation of a conducive environment that promote long-term sustainable solutions. The activities of the South Sudan Regional RRP for the next two years will be guided by meeting the five protection and solutions priorities outlined above in all countries of the refugee response. These interventions will be carried out for South Sudanese refugees in the asylum countries and extended to supporting segments of vulnerable host communities in refugee hosting areas.

#### **Enhancing legal and physical protection:**

- Child protection
- Maintaining the civil and humanitarian character of asylum
- Registration and documentation
- Alternatives to camps, and relocation
- Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence
- Education
- Assistance and protection to other affected populations throughout the continuum of displacement

#### **Ensuring protection coherence in the emergency response**

- Training programme on protection for government officials
- Ensuring actions to protect the vulnerable during the initial stage and beyond

#### **Inclusion of South Sudanese in national systems**

- Common regional approaches to mainstream South Sudanese in respective national systems
- Promoting resilience through development programming
- Ensuring government leadership and promoting government responsibility

#### **Protection empowerment**

- Communication with communities
- Ensuring access to information
- Maximizing community-based protection

#### **Solutions oriented approach**

- Enabling family reunification, across countries and continents through complimentary pathways
- Advancing legal, economic and social integration benchmarks
- Capacitating refugees for voluntary returns when they become feasible

## Strengthening Livelihoods and Self-Reliance

The increasing acknowledgment that forced displacement transcends the humanitarian sphere to include political and development challenges has prompted further engagement with national authorities and development actors to work through the barriers to inclusion of refugees and internally displaced people, enhance social cohesion, and advance integration schemes.

In January 2019, Ethiopia adopted revisions in its existing refugee law ensuring that refugees are included in national services like health and education, rather than setting up parallel systems, and providing refugees with the opportunity to be self-reliant and contribute to local economies in a way that also benefits their hosts. The livelihoods refugee response for the South Sudan situation is aligned with the objectives of the National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS) particularly for livelihoods, job creation and private sector development. Under the lead of the Ethiopian Government's Administration for Refugees and Returnees (ARRA), RRP partners are engaged in ensuring synergies between the objectives of the Regional RRP and the NCRSS.

In Kenya, the Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Development Program (KISEDIP) is a 14-year project (2016-2030) taking the Turkana County Integrated Development Plan as its basis. The Kenya RRP for South Sudanese refugees will seek to enable access to quality and sustainable basic and social services, as well as promote self-reliance and resilience for the South Sudanese refugees and their host communities. The Government of Kenya departments, RRP partners, World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other development partners and NGOs will facilitate access to agriculture development, promoting entrepreneurship and access to business opportunities, new technologies and training that are the foundation of resilient livelihoods for host and refugee communities. The private sector, the World Bank and IFC will play a key role in ensuring the sustainability of the KISEDIP model.

In Uganda, the Government's Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) strategy provides the national framework for integrated and holistic support to refugees and host populations. It was incorporated into the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and is aligned with the National Development Plan II (NDP II) and the Settlement Transformative Agenda. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Department of Refugees, key line ministries and the nine District Local Governments (DLGs) are central partners in the planning and coordination of development-oriented interventions and in basic service provisions.

In the DRC, refugees reside in the very remote North Eastern region where insecurity due to attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and other armed groups prevail making accessibility to refugees a key challenge. Approximately 40 per cent are currently in recognised settlements (Meri and Biringi) where few RRP partners operate and where very meagre resources and land are shared between refugees and hosts. The influx of refugees puts pressure on available land and infrastructure, as well as on service provision. Success of the "Alternative to Camps" approach hinges on more robust development investment, and the RRP can be a key conduit for increased operational presence and resources for the response.

In 2016, all 193 Member States of the United Nations adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) as part of it, to strengthen international responsibility sharing in situations of large movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations. The New York Declaration set in motion preparations for the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), informed by the practical application of comprehensive responses and a broad range of consultations, which was affirmed by the General Assembly on 17 December 2018. With the CRRF as an integral part, the GCR proposes a range of global and context-specific measures for applying comprehensive responses in a more systematic and sustainable ways, as outlined in its programme of action. The four main objectives of the GCR are to: (i) ease pressures on host countries; (ii) enhance refugee self-reliance; (iii) expand access to third country solutions; and (iv) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity.

RRPs contribute to the implementation of the global compact by articulating prioritized multi-stakeholder responses for the benefit of refugees and host communities, as identified with governments and partners. Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, which are part of the South Sudan Regional RRP, continue to apply the CRRF under the leadership of their governments, and the support of UNHCR and a broad range of partners, including refugee and host community participation. The majority of South Sudanese refugees in the region are hosted in relatively remote, under-developed and economically under-served areas. The local communities hosting refugees are themselves in a precarious socioeconomic situation, impacted by food insecurity and malnutrition, suffering from limited access to basic social services and economic infrastructure, as well as scarce livelihood opportunities. The presence of refugees could further exacerbate their situation by increasing competition over limited social services, livelihood opportunities, and natural resources. These development-related challenges could contribute to tensions between refugees and host communities and negatively impact the protection and safety of refugees unless addressed in a timely manner.

Countries affected by the South Sudan Situation have taken important steps in applying comprehensive responses, setting the direction for reinforced efforts in 2020. In

Uganda, the CRRF seeks to advance Uganda's Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA), embedded into the National Development Plan II (2016-2021), and including humanitarian and development interventions. The roadmap for 2018-2020, adopted by the CRRF Steering Group, focuses on 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. In parallel to continued operational efforts, recent steps include endorsing the Integrated Health Refugee Response Plan and Education Sector Plan outlining the needs of both refugees and the host-community in refugee-hosting districts.

Ethiopia made nine pledges to comprehensively respond to refugee needs and has formulated a National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy (NCRRS). This approach combines wider support to host communities, fostering peaceful coexistence, and greater inclusion of refugees in national development plans. The government of Ethiopia has prepared a roadmap detailing the implementation of each pledge, outlining key opportunities and partnerships that must be put in place, and has incorporated some of the pledges into the revised Refugee Proclamation adopted in 2019.

In Kenya, significant progress has been made in the inclusion of refugees in the County Integrated Development Plans and the UN Development Assistance Framework 2018-2022 (UNDAF) by including refugees as a target population. The Government with the support of partners has taken significant steps to include refugees in national systems, such as in education and health. Partnerships with local authorities, civil society and private sector are key in bridging the humanitarian-development gap and building the self-reliance and resilience of refugee and host communities.

In DRC and Sudan, the strategy outlined in the RRP fosters the implementation of response in line with the Global Compact on Refugees. RRP partners are for instance working with the governments to promote the inclusion of refugees in the national systems and are able to access basic services alongside host communities with the challenge that resources remain scarce.

Sudan continues to receive significant influxes into White Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur and South Darfur states, North Darfur, North Kordofan, and Khartoum states. The majority of refugees are women and children who arrive in highly impoverished food insecure refugee hosting areas with mixed situations of IDPs and refugees. The RRRP efforts led by the Commission for Refugees (COR) revolve on support for the livelihoods response including vocational training, CBIs, micro-financing, and protection of livelihood assets such as livestock and land access.

## Expanding Solutions

The formation of the South Sudanese Transitional Government of National Unity on 22 February 2020 has renewed prospects for durable solutions for South Sudan's 4 million refugees and IDPs. Looking towards solutions, the Regional RRP will be a key tool through which to support South Sudanese refugees by equipping them with the necessary skills and education to make their eventual return sustainable.

The Government of Sudan has for its part undergone profound political reforms which seek to advance durable solutions for all refugees on its soil and host communities. UNHCR and partners in Sudan will re-position operational presence to seize the opportunities offered by the new political dispensation in Khartoum to access the two states of Blue Nile and South Kordofan, which are host to South Sudanese refugees.

The solutions strategy pursued for the South Sudan situation in the Regional RRP will be in line with and will reinforce the implementation of comprehensive responses through the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in the region.

The establishment of the IGAD Support Platform adopted at the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019 coupled with the national pledges made by South Sudan and the five refugee hosting countries which are part of the Regional RRP will contribute to an integrated

solutions strategy for the South Sudan refugee situation. The IGAD refugee related frameworks, the Regional RRP and the Global Compact on Refugees are complementary approaches that will further protection and solutions for South Sudanese refugees.

Three multipronged solutions approaches will be pursued for the South Sudan situation: through advancing socio-economic empowerment, international responsibility sharing and creating favourable conditions for return of refugees and IDPs.

With respect to socio-economic inclusion in refugee hosting countries, key priorities will be expanding the remit of the right to work (including self-employment), supporting education and promoting livelihoods (through acquisition of residency rights, facilities to access micro-financing and opening small-scale businesses). Increasing freedom of movement and refugee access to markets including small-scale farming to address chronic food insecurity due to repeated ration cuts will be essential.

The South Sudan refugee crisis continues to suffer from a global responsibility sharing and visibility deficit. Despite being the largest refugee crisis in Africa, few initiatives are in place outside the sub-region to relieve pressure on hosting states and offer opportunities to South Sudanese refugees beyond the sub-region. The proactive use of resettlement and complementary

pathways for South Sudanese refugees who are at heightened protection risk or have limited integration prospects needs to be strengthened. Alongside this effort, the importance of labour mobility schemes where refugees engage in employment and acquire vocational skills cannot be overstated for such a young refugee population.

The durable solutions framework for the South Sudanese situation must address the continuum of forced displacement of IDPs and refugees to create the conditions for sustainable return to South Sudan over the two-year period. The solutions frameworks being developed for refugees and IDPs, including those living in camp settings, requires quick impact projects to be rapidly put in place but will also demand skills profiling

to prepare the population to effectively reintegrate when conditions are in place for voluntary return, and to support the ongoing peacebuilding process.

The key solutions stakeholders for the situation include the Government of South Sudan and parties to the R-ARCSS, host Governments of the region, as well as resettlement countries and other countries outside the region offering complementary pathways, the UN, International NGOs (INGOs), Civil Society and the donor community. These different work streams can contribute to the emergence of a comprehensive regional solutions approach to the South Sudan situation which the Regional RRP seeks to leverage fully.

## Partnership and Coordination

The 2020-2021 Regional RRP for the South Sudan situation includes 95 operational partners spanning five countries of asylum where refugees are hosted in both settlements and out-of-camp settings. The Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) is applied and regular reporting is carried out against agreed regional objectives and indicators. The Government entities entrusted with refugee management have established coordination and monitoring mechanisms at both sub-national and national levels. UNHCR and Regional RRP partners hold sector-level meetings to ensure Regional RRP interventions are complementary to district and national level planning. One important area where synergies will need to be ensured is between the CRRF steering committees and UN development coordination bodies established at the national level.

Regional RRP partners work in close collaboration with UN and NGO partners in the development and humanitarian realms, and with regional economic communities such as the Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) to ensure a regionally coordinated response to the regional South Sudanese crisis. In 2020, with the establishment of the Regional Bureau for the East and Horn of Africa, and the Great Lakes, Regional Refugee Coordination will be assumed within the new structure and will continue to coordinate jointly with inter-agency partners and conduct joint advocacy and resource mobilization for the 2020-2021 Regional RRP.

## 2020 REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS

- Action Africa Help International
- Action contre la Faim
- Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization
- Action For The Needy In Ethiopia
- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency
- African Women and Youth Action for Development
- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
- Al Manar Voluntary Organization
- American Refugee Committee
- Association for Aid and Relief, Japan
- Association of Volunteers in International Service
- Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC
- Building Resources Across Communities
- Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants
- CARE International
- Caritas Uganda
- Catholic Agency for Overseas Development
- Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid
- Catholic Relief Services
- Concern WorldWide
- Cooperazione e Sviluppo
- Cooperazione Internazionale
- DanChurchAid
- Danish Refugee Council
- Don Bosco
- Doctors with Africa
- Enabel
- Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee Affairs Department
- Film Aid International
- Finn Church Aid
- Finnish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Food for the Hungry
- Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- Global Aid Hand
- GOAL
- Help Age International
- Humane Africa Mission
- Humanity & Inclusion
- Impact Initiatives
- Inter-church Organization for Development Cooperation
- International Aid Services
- International Medical Corps
- International Organization for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Islamic Relief Worldwide
- IsraAid
- Jesuit Refugee Service
- Johanniter
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- LKAD
- Lutheran World Federation
- Lutheran World Relief
- Malteser International
- Medical Teams International
- Mercy Corps
- Nada El-Azhar Organization
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Oxfam
- Peace Winds Japan
- Plan International
- Prime Skills Foundation
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- Relief International
- Right to Play
- Samaritan's Purse
- Save the Children International
- Self Help Africa
- SNV NDO
- TPO Uganda
- Trocaire
- Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation
- Uganda Red Cross Society
- Uganda Women for Water and Sanitation
- UMORD
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- United Nations Office for Project Services
- United Nations Population Fund
- United Peace Organization
- UNWOMEN
- War Child Canada
- War Child Holland
- Water Mission Uganda
- Welthungerhilfe
- WIK
- Windle International Uganda
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organization
- World Vision International
- ZOA

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization and Year- 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021*	TOTAL
Action Africa Help International	514,066	514,066	1,028,132
Action contre la Faim	6,965,000	6,465,000	13,430,000
Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization	200,000	200,000	400,000
Action For The Needy In Ethiopia	3,266,570	3,266,570	6,533,140
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	2,675,000	2,675,000	5,350,000
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency	536,000	536,000	1,072,000
African Women and Youth Action for Development (AWYAD)	300,000		300,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	1,000,000		1,000,000
AIRD International		5,405,349	5,405,349
Al Manar Voluntary Organization (AMVO)	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	3,101,430	2,087,000	5,188,430
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan	1,580,000	580,000	2,160,000
Association of Volunteers in Internation Service (AVSI)	460,277	530,038	990,315
Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC	128,277	128,277	256,554
Building Resources Across Communities	350,000	500,000	850,000
Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants	1,212,868	1,875,529	3,088,397
CARE International	3,197,396	4,577,310	7,774,706
Caritas Uganda	1,350,000	880,000	2,230,000
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)	550,000	550,000	1,100,000
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID)	2,147,000	324,324	2,471,324
Catholic Relief Services	7,510,658	2,100,000	9,610,658
Concern WorldWide	2,442,276	2,442,276	4,884,552
Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)	300,000		300,000
Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)	462,000	462,000	924,000
DanChurchAid (DCA)	4,600,000	6,099,396	10,699,396

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021*	TOTAL
Danish Refugee Council	20,001,598	17,167,515	37,169,113
DB	392,611	392,611	785,222
Doctors with Africa	740,000	740,000	1,480,000
Enabel	549,753		549,753
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee Affairs Department	282,962	282,962	565,924
Film Aid International	56,458	56,458	112,916
Finn Church Aid (FCA)	3,570,000	4,770,000	8,340,000
Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)	560,000		560,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	28,011,889	19,358,351	47,370,240
Food for the Hungry	2,260,000	60,000	2,320,000
Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	226,000	226,000	452,000
Global Aid Hand (GAH)	440,000	440,000	880,000
GOAL	475,000	475,000	950,000
HelpAge International	993,296	1,099,244	2,092,540
Humane Africa Mission	1,150,000	2,570,000	3,720,000
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	400,000	1,500,000	1,900,000
IMPACT Initiatives	386,054		386,054
Inter-church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO)	210,115	507,150	717,265
International Aid Services (IAS)	95,809	224,811	320,620
International Medical Corps	1,789,198	1,789,198	3,578,396
International Organization for Migration	26,375,700	21,225,000	47,600,700
International Rescue Committee	5,739,468	7,774,423	13,513,891
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	920,000	920,000	1,840,000
IsraAid	720,000	750,000	1,470,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	717,322	746,224	1,463,546
Johanniter	923,500	1,306,500	2,230,000
Kenya Red Cross Society	6,077,329	6,077,329	12,154,658
LKAD	2,082,582	2,082,582	4,165,164
Lutheran World Federation	6,754,312	6,850,878	13,605,190
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	300,000		300,000

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021*	TOTAL
Malteser International	1,446,200	500,000	1,946,200
MEDECINS DU MONDE		2,700,000	2,700,000
Medical Teams International (MTI)	1,000,000	1,300,000	2,300,000
Mercy Corps	425,000	300,000	725,000
Nada El-Azhar Organization (NADA)	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
National Council of Churches of Kenya	5,780,232	5,780,232	11,560,464
Norwegian Church Aid	6,155,780	6,155,780	12,311,560
Norwegian Refugee Council	18,105,700	9,720,000	27,825,700
Oxfam	15,935,645	13,943,335	29,878,980
Peace Winds Japan	2,000,000	2,266,762	4,266,762
Plan International (PI)	19,512,005	31,452,175	50,964,180
Prime Skills Foundation (PSF)	68,000	136,000	204,000
Refugee Consortium of Kenya	264,597	264,597	529,194
Relief International (RI)	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Right to Play (RtP)	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
Samaritan's Purse (SP)	310,000	437,623	747,623
Save the Children International	19,675,321	27,304,396	46,979,717
Self Help Africa	420,000	3,069,223	3,489,223
SNV NDO	300,600	300,600	601,200
TPO Uganda	1,540,000		1,540,000
Trocaire	750,000	702,399	1,452,399
Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)	150,000	112,500	262,500
Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)	624,107		624,107
Uganda Women for Water and Sanitation	487,000		487,000
UMCOR	1,026,623	1,026,623	2,053,246
United Nations Development Programme	34,699,000	34,179,350	68,878,350
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	540,760,528	510,095,774	1,050,856,302
United Nations Children's Fund	73,345,329	60,786,420	134,131,748
United Nations Office for Project Services	3,000,000		3,000,000
United Nations Population Fund	10,453,722	9,962,781	20,416,503
United Peace Organization (UPO)	267,200	267,200	534,400
UNWOMEN	3,250,000	3,100,000	6,350,000

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021*	TOTAL
War Child Canada	2,127,500	2,100,000	4,227,500
War Child Holland	1,050,000	293,500	1,343,500
Water Mission Uganda (WMU)	600,000	1,440,000	2,040,000
Welthungerhilfe	2,475,000	1,475,000	3,950,000
WIK	850,000	850,000	1,700,000
Windle International Uganda	972,972	2,182,000	3,154,972
World Food Programme	383,892,631	356,814,062	740,706,693
World Health Organization	10,558,836	10,686,511	21,245,347
World Vision International	9,782,986	12,142,986	21,925,972
ZOA	1,750,000	3,250,000	5,000,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,338,962,288</b>	<b>1,262,788,200</b>	<b>2,601,750,488</b>

\*The current 2021 requirements for Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan replicate the 2020 requirements which, along with the DRC and Uganda 2021 requirements, will be reviewed and updated in late 2020.

## 2020 Requirements By Sector\*\*

SECTOR	2020
Protection	166,006,564
Education	120,953,009
Energy and Environment	64,793,505
Food Security	366,851,874
Health & Nutrition	157,030,215
Livelihoods & Resilience	153,958,496
Shelter & NFIs	171,453,233
WASH	137,915,392
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,338,962,288</b>

\*\*The 2021 sector breakdown will be determined in late 2020.

## By Country and Year

COUNTRY	2020	2021***	TOTAL
DRC	44,107,482	53,182,606	97,290,088
Ethiopia	106,047,199	106,047,199	212,094,398
Kenya	343,115,571	343,115,571	686,231,141
Sudan	511,973,907	426,724,695	938,698,602
Uganda	333,718,129	333,718,129	667,436,258
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,338,962,288</b>	<b>1,254,690,808</b>	<b>2,593,653,096</b>

\*\*\*The current 2021 requirements for Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan replicate the 2020 requirements which, along with the DRC and Uganda 2021 requirements, will be reviewed and updated in late 2020.





# SUMMARY OF COUNTRY CHAPTERS



THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
OF THE CONGO

**105,000**

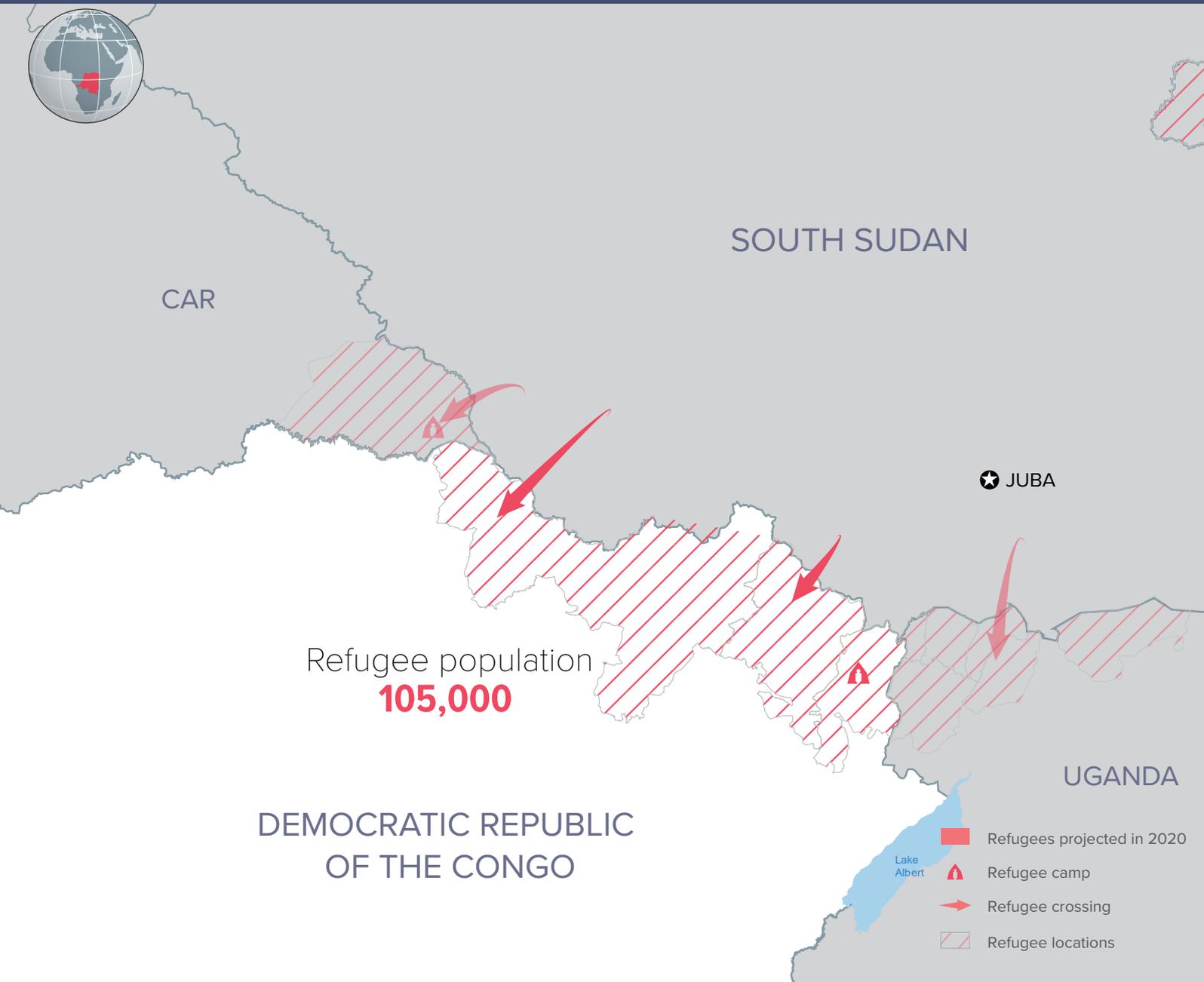
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2020

**US\$ 44.1M**

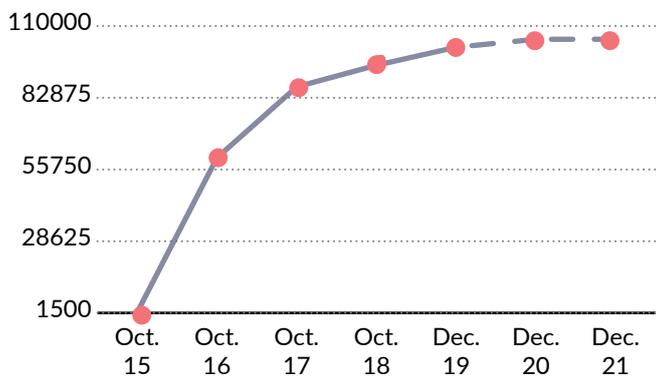
REQUIREMENTS 2019

**8**

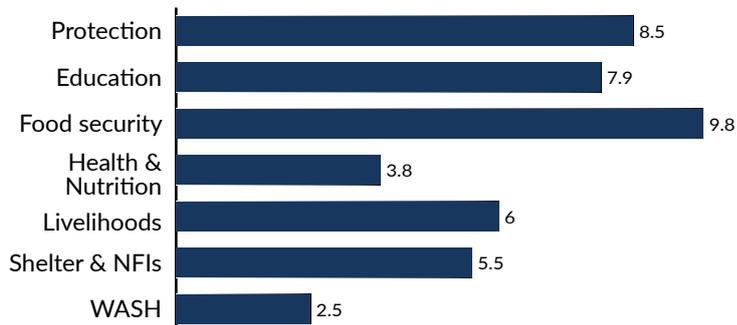
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN  
2020



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2021



2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



# Background

The DRC hosts some 88,717 South Sudanese refugees as of 31 December 2019, of which 63 per cent are children. South Sudanese refugee hosting areas are in northeastern DRC (Aru territory, Ituri province; Faradje and Dungu territories in Haut-Uele province). While the largest influxes were observed in 2016 and 2017, clashes in South Sudan have resulted in more than 5,800 new arrivals in 2019. The Meri site, initially planned for 20,000 persons now hosts over 35,000 refugees. More than 50,000 refugees live in communities close to the border, although there has been an increased response to the opportunity to relocate to sites further inland. More refugees have also indicated an interest in relocating to a new hosting area where the approach is community-based. Refugees indicate that they would consider relocation due largely to insecurity in the border areas, the presence of more South Sudanese armed elements in recent months, and weaker return prospects in their areas of origin around Yei.

The broader situation in Northern Ituri and the eastern Haut-Uele has become more complicated. Interethnic conflict between the Congolese Hema and Lendu communities that amplified in May 2019 resulted in massive internal displacement, mostly in Ituri province (in Djugu, Irumu and Mahagi territories), but also in parts of Haut-Uele province (Dungu and Watsa territories). The outbreak of Ebola, which started in August 2018, continues in Eastern provinces of North Kivu and Ituri, although it has been contained to the south of South Sudanese refugee hosting areas. The socio-economic situation in hosting areas is poor and there is minimal access to basic services. Both host community and South Sudanese refugees look to RRP partners for assistance, but underfunding has forced the response to limit focus on registration; basic protection activities; the development of sites' social services, and the provision of some limited assistance. The remote location, insecure operating environment, poor roads, and lack of development and infrastructure represent critical challenges that jeopardize the timely provision of assistance and the shift towards a more sustainable approach.

In trying to promote self-reliance among refugees and the hosting communities, RRP partners and the government have tried to bolster local markets using cash interventions whenever possible in the response. Freedom of movement and an out-of-camp policy support this approach but there will be a need in 2020 and 2021 to focus on formal agreements on access to land, as well as on stronger infrastructure for market needs.

## Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2021
South Sudanese refugees	88,717	105,000	105,000
Host Community*	67,469	60,069	

\*This is the total targeted host community across refugee-hosting sub-counties in DRC, including those hosting South Sudanese

# Needs Analysis

There are significant needs in all sectors, including serious protection concerns, particularly for those living near border areas where armed groups have a strong presence. Priority activities such as support for former child soldiers and comprehensive response to SGBV needs are not being adequately addressed. Living conditions in settlements and access to services remain significantly below humanitarian standards and far from SDG targets.

The new influx of 2019 has put a stress on the availability of shelter at Biringi and Meri settlements. In order to decongest the site of Meri, accommodate the needs of new arrivals and establish new refugee hosting areas at an agreed distance from the Garamba National Park, RRP partners are contributing to development in and around a new site of Bele, where some 5,000 refugees will join a local population of 16,000 in seven villages in the Groupement of Ali. Newly arrived refugees, mainly women and children, are living precariously in group shelters in Meri, Aru and in border areas. Some are also living in temporary housing in Biringi while new lodging is being built.

New arrivals also stretched the RSD system to its limits, leaving a sevenmonth backlog of cases to be reviewed by the National Commission. Every aspect of the RSD system is in need of support; a country-wide self-evaluation process is underway that will help national authorities to articulate priorities and build a multi-year work plan.

Refugees are eligible for access to national and local services on the same basis as nationals, but significant population increases without development assistance means that existing assistance and services needs have been



exacerbated, resulting in overcrowded schools where refugee and Congolese children study together; under-resourced health services; insufficient latrines and water sources, and heightened community tensions. The impact is exacerbated by insufficient non-food items and dignity kits and lack of livelihood opportunities for the majority of households.

All health zones hosting refugees face deteriorating infrastructure, lack of qualified staff paid through the Ministry of Health, and inconsistent supplies of vaccines and drugs – a situation that limits access to health care for refugees and host communities alike. Fewer than half the South Sudanese refugees have access to primary health care; despite a commitment by UNHCR and the partners in the zone to support national services, local service-based responses can only ensure quality services where there are sufficient funds and partners to reach remote communities.

More than 40 per cent of school-age children are currently out of school. Although it is also a protection priority and is closely tied to avoiding recruitment of young people, secondary schooling is available to very few due to high fees as there are fees to attend and (and teachers often rely on parent contributions for salaries. Dilapidated infrastructures, lack of funds to pay fees, rehabilitate buildings, or provide support to every school, overcrowded classrooms and too few teachers also contribute to lower school enrolment. There are also difficulties in adapting to a francophone educational system. More resources are needed to ensure all school age children have access to education and to protection services that can be offered in a school environment.

As elsewhere in the country, there is a need to support land and conflict management, policing, justice and civil registration, and other local governance and rule of law structures. A pilot programme with UNHCR-UNDP-UNPol has started in the new Bele site, to test implementation of community oriented policing and local government



#### 2020 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN DRC

- Danish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Malteser International
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations Children's Fund
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Population Fund
- World Food Programme

development action as a contribution to the community-based approach. RRP partners are working on the identification of needs specific to displacement that will be able to be addressed should the pilot succeed and humanitarian funds released for more targeted actions than are currently possible. Priority needs include support for former child soldiers, addressing the high levels of domestic violence, and SGBV such as early marriage. If governance and justice services could be improved through partnership with development actors, protection needs could be addressed including language and psycho-social support for those making claims, and help with tools and approaches for the resolution of conflict at the community level.

Almost 7,700 refugee families are in need of a decent shelter. The water and sanitation situation is a serious concern for refugees, with 15 litres of water available per person per day. Only 17 per cent of South Sudanese have access to household latrines (and only 21.5 per cent have access to showers). South Sudanese refugees depend on RRP partners for food assistance. Since 2018, the amount of cash for food vouchers was reduced to USD 13 per distribution were because of funding shortages and irregular distribution which is not sufficient to respond to refugee's livelihood needs.

Given the still volatile situation prevailing in the region, and despite all the efforts of RRP partners to provide minimal assistance, the needs of populations in distress are growing and intensifying in all sectors. The situation demands a strong and focused response to the needs of refugee and host communities. The promotion of self-reliance activities, including agricultural activities, is of paramount importance in providing a coherent response to the needs of refugees from South Sudan. Limited means to develop livelihood opportunities means that South Sudanese refugees in DRC rely heavily on food assistance for survival. All residents of hosting areas will be included in the planned support to agricultural collectives and their connection to markets in the area and further afield. The approach to the new settlement should help with overcrowding, as well as with closer ties between host and refugee communities.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

In 2020-2021, RRP partners will work together with the government and other actors to provide essential services, support a more community-based response, encourage a strong protection environment, and strengthen resilience and work toward finding durable solutions.

The response strategy will be aligned with the five following objectives:

1. Preserve equal and unhindered access to territorial asylum and international protection, promoting the full enjoyment of rights, and the civilian character of asylum;

2. Improve the protection and solutions environment through stronger links to and support of developing national systems and services through development and government partners, including police and the justice, health and education, land management and others necessary for community-based responses, self-reliance in all sectors, and progression towards the full enjoyment of all rights;
3. Anchor the response in government processes, systems and infrastructure, with the goal of achieving minimum standards in the provision of multi-sectoral assistance to refugees and host communities, through inclusion in development plans; multi-year strategies; and regional protection frameworks and policies – paying particular attention to the particular needs of children, women, and persons with disabilities;
4. Promote social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities through the implementation of targeted self-reliance and resilience programmes and respect for the natural environment; and
5. Foster economic self-reliance and durable solutions for refugees and host communities by expanding the use of cash in the short term and reducing the dependency of humanitarian aid over time, and promoting peace and development in line with national and provincial plans.

## Partnership and Coordination

About half the South Sudanese refugees in the DRC are hosted in settlements on land identified and made available by local authorities, in close collaboration with the Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés (CNR). The rest live in host communities, mostly in border areas. There are relatively few partners present and active in the area, but some, such as UNDP and the Danish Refugee Council, are attempting to increase their presence with their own funds. Coordination is managed under the leadership of CNR, with UNHCR playing a key support role. There are no clusters in areas hosting South Sudanese refugees and efforts are currently underway to include refugee hosting areas in provincial and local development planning.

While the DRC has not yet declared itself a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework roll out country, its national legal framework is consistent with its goals, and the operation is committed to the application of the Global Compact.

Refugee response strategic planning takes into account UNHCR's policy on Alternative to Camps ensuring all services provided assist refugee needs through support to national health, education, police and justice, and sanitation sectors. RRP partners have constructed and renovated public schools and health centres in Haut-Uele and Ituri provinces, permitting refugees and Congolese to study together and to access to the same health care services. With the construction of Bélé hosting area, this approach is being taken further, with the engagement of WFP and the FAO, and UNDP and UNPol from the beginning, to support local governance engagement with newly arrived refugee residents; develop a community oriented policing approach, and improve small-scale agricultural yields so that

refugees can engage with and contribute to local markets. This model will be taken further in the next preparedness plan, where hosting areas will be able to identify their needs should they be called upon to host significant numbers of refugees.

A Country Refugee Response Plan was developed for DRC, laying out the inter-agency 2019- 2020 assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the Government.

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization and Year - 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Danish Refugee Council	225,000	230,000	455,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,900,000	1,955,100	3,855,100
Malteser International	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
United Nations Development Programme	4,150,000	4,270,350	8,420,350
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	20,509,013	29,201,166	49,710,179
United Nations Children's Fund	6,263,469	6,445,110	12,708,579
United Nations Population Fund	720,000	740,880	1,460,880
World Food Programme	9,840,000	9,840,000	19,680,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>44,107,482</b>	<b>53,182,606</b>	<b>97,290,088</b>

ETHIOPIA

2020 PLANNED RESPONSE

**306,000**

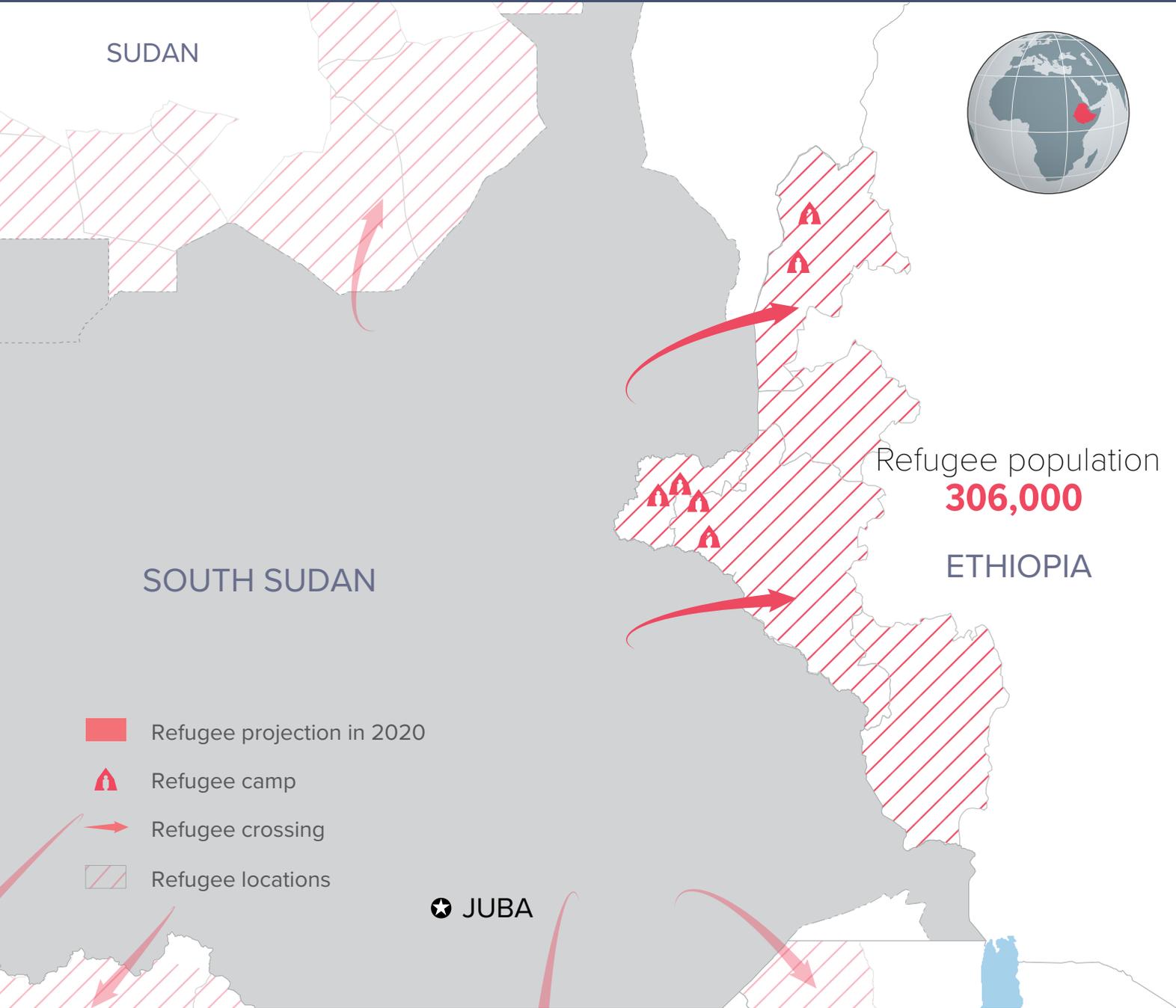
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2020

**US\$ 333.7 M**

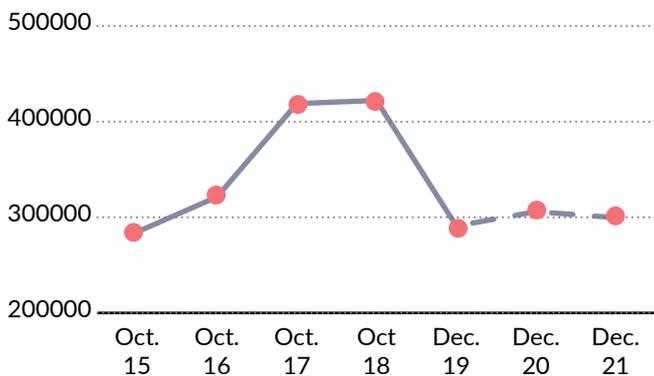
REQUIREMENTS 2020

**27**

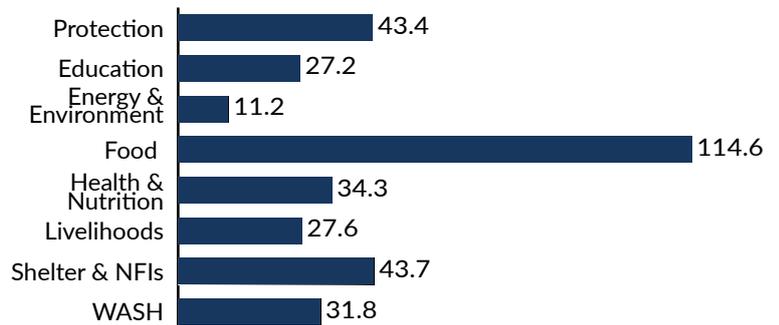
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN  
2020



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2021



2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



# Background

Ethiopia has a long-standing history of hosting refugees. The country maintains an open door policy for refugee inflows and allows humanitarian access and protection to those seeking asylum on its territory. The South Sudanese are the largest refugee population in Ethiopia, totalling 334,014 as of 31 December 2019.

While noting with cautious optimism the signing of a revitalized peace agreement in September 2018 by the South Sudanese factions and monitoring the conditions that would enable safe and voluntary return, Ethiopia has continued to receive refugees who are entering the country for the first time, in addition to individuals who spontaneously returned to South Sudan and were subject to further cross-border displacement. In this regard, the management of reception centres, timely registration and the transportation of refugees to locations collectively identified as a favourable protection environment with safety and dignity remains a priority.

The security situation in the Gambella Region which hosts the majority of South Sudanese refugees, remains volatile; with recent security incidents affecting refugees, host communities and humanitarian workers, which have included fatalities. New arrivals are mostly of Nuer ethnicity, 91 percent based on current registration profiling, while the majority of Ethiopians are drawn from both Nuer and Anuak populations. Taking these ethnic dynamics into account, identifying land and the expansion of camps within areas inhabited by Ethiopian Nuer is essential, as well as the promotion of community security, social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. Although a modest number of new arrivals have been relocated to the Benishangul-Gumuz Region at the request of the Gambella Regional Government, the prevailing security environment has restricted the onward relocation of additional persons of concern. As a consequence, dialogue continues to ensure time-based registration upon arrival and access to refugee entitlements within existing humanitarian infrastructure in the Gambella Region.

Ethiopia updated its existing national Refugee Proclamation in 2019, making it one of the most progressive in the region. While there remains a need to consolidate existing humanitarian service provision, it is anticipated that the new law will facilitate refugees' enjoyment of additional rights and services over the medium term that affords economic opportunities, fosters investment within host communities to support peaceful coexistence and reduce over time aid dependency amongst the refugee population.

## Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2021
South Sudanese refugees	334,014	306,000	300,000
Host Community	n/a	n/a	n/a

Grounded in the spirit of the CRRF, and in support of the national-led response, the Ethiopia RRP chapter for South Sudanese refugees forms part of the Ethiopia Country Refugee Response Plan and outlines the collective response of humanitarian and development agencies over the next two years. The plan aims to ensure the increased coherence and alignment of all planned interventions supporting refugees against a common set of sectorial objectives and performance targets, to improve coordination, and to further timely and effective protection and solutions.

## Needs Analysis

While Ethiopia witnessed a reduction in the overall registered South Sudanese refugee population following the conclusion of comprehensive level 3 registration in July 2019, resource allocations have remained demand-driven across all sectors, with sectorial assistance remaining below the minimum international humanitarian standards, and related refugee needs.

A total of 19 primary health clinics in the Gambella Region support an average of 17,357 individuals each, against the minimum standard of 10,000. The risk of epidemics remains high with low vaccination coverage among new arrivals, and poor WASH conditions within the camps.

Some 65 per cent of the primary school age children are enrolled in school, with only 15 per cent of eligible children enrolled in secondary level classes. The food basket currently provides 1,803 kcal per person, per day; against a minimum standard of 2,100 kcal, with Acute Malnutrition at 10.4 per cent, and anaemia levels at 44 per cent among children from 6-59 months.

The replenishment of core-relief items currently benefits 85 per cent of 140,224 registered households. The prevalence of unaccompanied (4,036), and separated children (20,634), constitutes 10 per cent of the registered caseload of children from 0-17 years, with child protection and SGBV prevention and response remaining a priority in the delivery of essential services.

Among the South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, almost 91 per cent reside in refugee camps in the Gambella region. The natural environment in the area is fragile and access to alternative energy for cooking and light is minimal, necessitating refugees to collect firewood.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

The Ethiopia operation will continue to seek innovative, cost-effective and sustainable ways to deliver basic needs and essential services, including life-saving activities.

The response strategy will focus on the following objectives:

1. Preserving and enhancing the protection environment and living conditions of refugees and promotion of peaceful coexistence with local communities;
2. Strengthening refugee protection through the expansion of improved community-based and multi-sectorial child protection and SGBV programmes;
3. Strengthening access to multi-sectoral services;
4. Supporting the implementation of the Government's pledges to expand access to rights, services, and self-reliance opportunities in the longer-term;
5. Contributing to the development of a strong linkage with local/national development related interventions; and
6. Expanding access to durable solutions including resettlement opportunities, voluntary repatriation when feasible, legal migration pathways, as well as local integration.

## Partnership and Coordination

Ethiopia has well-established refugee response and coordination processes in place, based on the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), which are anchored in a solid framework of refugee law and procedures. An interagency Refugee Coordination Group comprised of the heads of agencies and other senior staff supporting the national refugee response, meets quarterly to discuss strategic and inter-sector operational issues. Active sector working groups include Protection, Health, Education, WASH, Shelter, Energy and the Environment, Livelihoods, together with a Child Protection/SGBV sub-working group, which meet on a monthly basis. The Humanitarian Country Team also forms part of the broader consultation forum on the overall refugee response, together with UNDAF working groups that relate to refugees.

### 2020 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN ETHIOPIA

- Action contre la Faim
- Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization
- Action For The Needy In Ethiopia
- African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency
- Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC
- Concern WorldWide
- Danish Refugee Council
- Doctors with Africa
- Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee
- Affairs Department
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- GOAL
- Help Age International
- International Medical Corps
- International Organization for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Lutheran World Federation
- Norwegian Church Aid
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM
- Plan International
- Right to Play
- Save the Children International
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- World Food Programme
- ZOA

Under the CRRF, the existing coordination mechanism has been complemented by a specific CRRF governance structure; under the auspices of the Office of the Prime Minister, that includes a CRRF Steering Committee, and a National Coordination Office, to facilitate engagement of a wide range of stakeholders, across government agencies and ministries, with the World Bank, development actors, UN agencies, NGOs, and the private sector. This structure, together with the ongoing development of a ten-year National Comprehensive Refugee Response Strategy, will guide the implementation of the pledges and a transition towards an increasingly integrated approach to refugee assistance, aligned to the Government of Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan.

A Country Refugee Response Plan was developed for Ethiopia, laying out the inter-agency 2020-2021 assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the Government.

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization and Year - 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021*	TOTAL
Action contre la Faim	3,465,000	3,465,000	6,930,000
Action for Social Development and Environmental Protection Organization	200,000	200,000	400,000
Action For The Needy In Ethiopia	3,266,570	3,266,570	6,533,140
African Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency	536,000	536,000	1,072,000
Bethany Christian Service Global, LLC	128,277	128,277	256,554
Concern WorldWide	1,467,276	1,467,276	2,934,552
Danish Refugee Council	4,609,500	4,609,500	9,219,000
Doctors with Africa	740,000	740,000	1,480,000
Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development And Interchurch Aid Commission Refugee And Returnee Affairs Department	282,962	282,962	565,924
Food and Agriculture Organization	4,200,000	4,200,000	8,400,000
GOAL	475,000	475,000	950,000
HelpAge International	993,296	993,296	1,986,592
International Medical Corps	1,789,198	1,789,198	3,578,396
International Organization for Migration	14,850,000	14,850,000	29,700,000
International Rescue Committee	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Lutheran World Federation	550,000	550,000	1,100,000

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021*	TOTAL
Norwegian Church Aid	3,900,000	3,900,000	7,800,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	4,400,000	4,400,000	8,800,000
Oxfam	4,632,353	4,632,353	9,264,706
Plan International (PI)	14,504,330	14,504,330	29,008,660
Right to Play (RtP)	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Save the Children International	11,454,396	11,454,396	22,908,792
United Nations Development Programme	1,700,000	1,700,000	3,400,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	138,748,372	138,748,372	277,496,744
United Nations Children's Fund	6,575,599	6,575,599	13,151,198
World Food Programme	105,000,000	105,000,000	210,000,000
ZOA	1,250,000	1,250,000	2,500,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>333,718,129</b>	<b>333,718,129</b>	<b>667,436,258</b>

\*The current 2021 requirements for Ethiopia replicate the 2020 requirements and will be reviewed and updated in late 2020.



KENYA

**122,000**

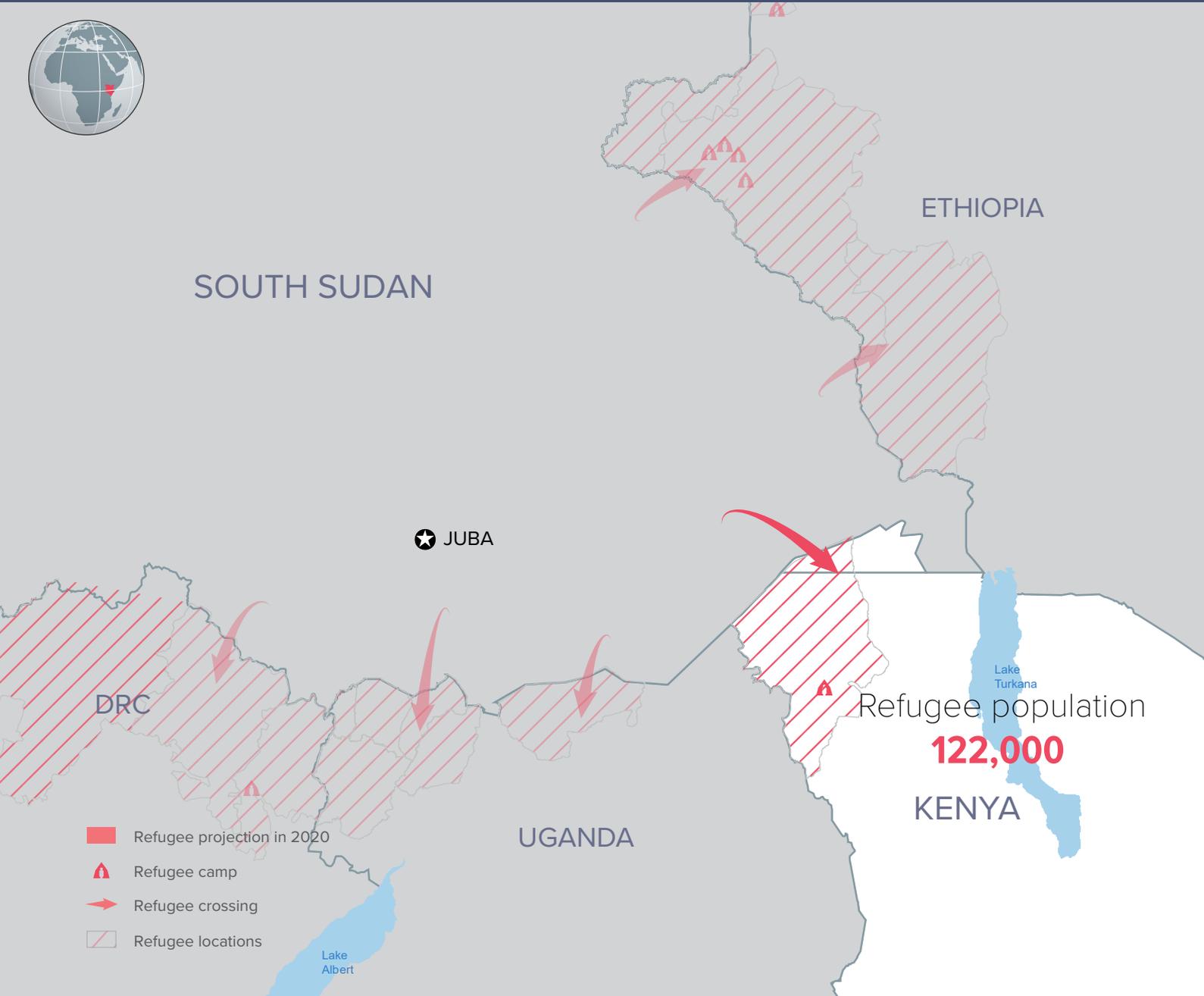
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2020

**US\$ 106 M**

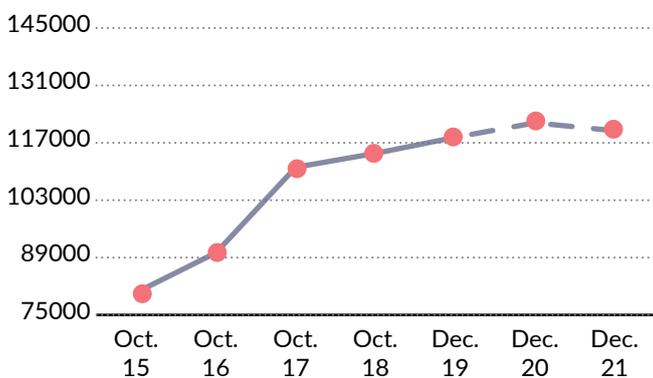
REQUIREMENTS 2020

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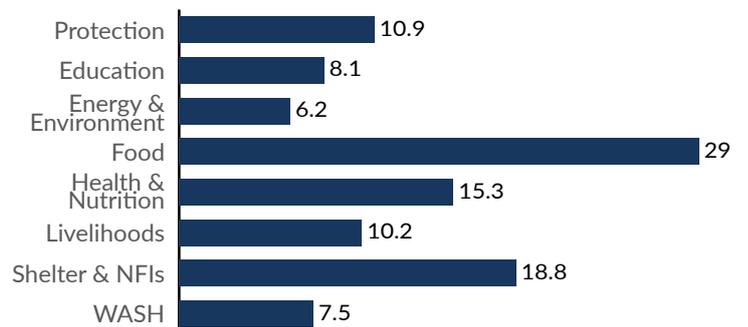
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN  
2020



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2021



2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



# Background

Some 121,414 South Sudanese refugees are hosted in Kenya as of 31 December 2019. The majority live in the Kakuma camps and Kalobeyei settlement in Turkana County with smaller numbers in other areas. The Government of Kenya (GOK) maintains an open-door asylum policy.

In Kalobeyei settlement, RRP partners and the Government's response has focused on integrating the refugee and host community socially and economically in line with the 2015 Kalobeyei initiative which aimed at developing an integrated settlement that would help to decongest Kakuma refugee camps.

The continued success of this approach requires significant investment in existing national services to cater for the refugees as well as development projects and infrastructure in the refugee-hosting counties. In other areas, the Government's encampment policy remains in effect, meaning refugees must live in the camps and are required to obtain authorisation to leave the camps. Failure to do so exposes them to potential legal action. From April 2019, the Refugee Affairs Secretariat (RAS) started to issue movement passes through the Kiosk Automated Services and Information (KASI) tool, with 1,990 movement passes provided in the first six months it was operational. The main objective of KASI is to: 1) allow refugees to have access to key information in the files with UNHCR; 2) provide flexibility to refugees to seek appointment for various services according to their own schedules; 3) remove barriers in accessing information and services by refugees 4) inform resource allocation.

## Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2021
South Sudanese refugees	121,414	122,000	120,000
Host Community	100,000	100,000	

# Needs Analysis

The need for efficient and effective emergency life-saving services - protection, food, water and hygiene, transitional shelters and Core-Relief Items (CRI), stabilisation of malnourished or critically-ill refugees and accelerated learning programmes - persists. Vulnerable refugees face risks that require enhanced protection responses, with focus on SGBV, persons with disabilities, alternative care systems, unaccompanied and separated children, women and youth. Significant progress has already been made in integrating refugees into national services in the sectors of education,

child protection services, and health), although additional effort is required to build sustainable national capacity in the refugee hosting areas and to increase coverage. Promoting community initiatives and peaceful coexistence will also be strengthened.

In order to promote self-reliance, the program will begin to focus on youth in terms of livelihoods and resilience-building projects, and promotion of business opportunities, developing individual skills of refugees, and access to markets.

# Response Strategy and Priorities

The 2020-2021 response in Kenya will focus on providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to South Sudanese refugees as well as advancing the CRRF agenda of the Government. RRP partners will continue working with the Government to ensure the successful implementation of the Kalobeyei initiative<sup>1</sup>.

1. Maintaining asylum space in its humanitarian and civilian character, strengthening national asylum management systems and supporting the creation of a conducive environment that promotes long-term sustainable solutions;
2. Strengthening protection services including working with national and county officials to build their capacity for response in child and youth protection, and SGBV-related activities;
3. Strengthening access to multi-sectoral services and continuing to support increased use of refugee community-based organizations for delivery of certain services, while expanding the use of cash interventions for shelter, core relief items and water and sanitation;

<sup>1</sup> In 2015, UNHCR and the Government of Kenya agreed with the Turkana County Government to develop an integrated settlement that would help to decongest Kakuma refugee camps while simultaneously promoting the self-reliance and peaceful co-existence of refugees and host communities by providing them with better livelihood opportunities and improving socio-economic conditions; reducing dependence on humanitarian aid and preparing the refugees for durable solutions. The Kalobeyei Integrated Socioeconomic Development Plan (KISEDPP) is co-led by the County Government and UNHCR, with support from the central government, the World Bank, other UN agencies and international partners.



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4. Building the resilience and self-reliance of both refugees and host communities through close engagement with the government and development actors to facilitate access to agriculture development, promoting entrepreneurship, access to financial services, business opportunities, new technologies and trainings; and
5. Advocating for complementary solutions pathways such as education scholarships, labour mobility and community sponsorship beyond solely the traditional option of resettlement. Voluntary repatriation will be assisted when feasible.

## Partnership and Coordination

Within the framework of the Regional RRP response, the focus of the partnership structures will be on those partners that can facilitate the integration of services in the camps, as well as the socio-economic inclusion of refugees within county-led systems. With the possible enactment of a new Refugee Bill in 2020, RRP partners will work with the Government on the operationalization of the law and the development of a national refugee policy.

The Kenya Comprehensive Refugee Programme (KCRP) will act as the coordination mechanism to provide guidance on strategic programmatic issues as well as coordination of funding in the refugee programme. Inter-agency coordination meetings will be held regularly in Nairobi and at Sub-Office level, including on the implementation of the Kalobeyei Integrated Socioeconomic Development Plan (KISEDIP) in Turkana County.

In line with the CRRF approach and working closely with the government, RRP partners will restructure their implementation arrangements and, deliver services directly through cash, and start advocating for implementation through community-based organizations in addition to the established NGO partners.

### 2020 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTNERS IN KENYA

- Action Africa Help International
- Association for Aid and Relief Japan
- Danish Church Aid
- Danish Refugee Council
- Don Bosco
- Film Aid International
- Finn Church Aid
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Food for the Hungry
- Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit
- International Rescue Committee
- IsraAid
- Johanniter
- Kenya Red Cross Society
- LKAD
- Lutheran World Federation
- National Council of Churches of Kenya
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- Peace Winds Japan
- Refugee Consortium of Kenya
- SNV NDO
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Children's Fund
- Windle International Kenya
- World Food Programme
- World Vision International

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization and Year - 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Action Africa Help International	514,066	514,066	1,028,132
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)	580,000	580,000	1,160,000
DanChurchAid (DCA)	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Danish Refugee Council	1,967,123	1,967,123	3,934,246
DB	392,611	392,611	785,222
Film Aid International	56,458	56,458	112,916
Finn Church Aid (FCA)	70,000	70,000	140,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
Food for the Hungry	60,000	60,000	120,000
Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit	226,000	226,000	452,000
International Rescue Committee	2,274,423	2,274,423	4,548,846
IsraAid	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
Johanniter	656,500	656,500	1,313,000
Kenya Red Cross Society	6,077,329	6,077,329	12,154,658
LKAD	2,082,582	2,082,582	4,165,164
Lutheran World Federation	1,086,924	1,086,924	2,173,848
National Council of Churches of Kenya	5,780,232	5,780,232	11,560,464
Norwegian Refugee Council	820,000	820,000	1,640,000
Peace Winds Japan	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Refugee Consortium of Kenya	264,597	264,597	529,194
SNV NDO	300,600	300,600	601,200
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	42,959,706	42,959,706	85,919,412
United Nations Children's Fund	2,502,000	2,502,000	5,004,000
WIK	850,000	850,000	1,700,000
World Food Programme	31,330,000	31,330,000	62,660,000
World Vision International	96,048	96,048	192,096
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106,047,199</b>	<b>106,047,199</b>	<b>212,094,398</b>

\*The current 2021 requirements for Kenya replicate the 2020 requirements and will be reviewed and updated in late 2020.

SUDAN

2020 PLANNED RESPONSE

**875,000**

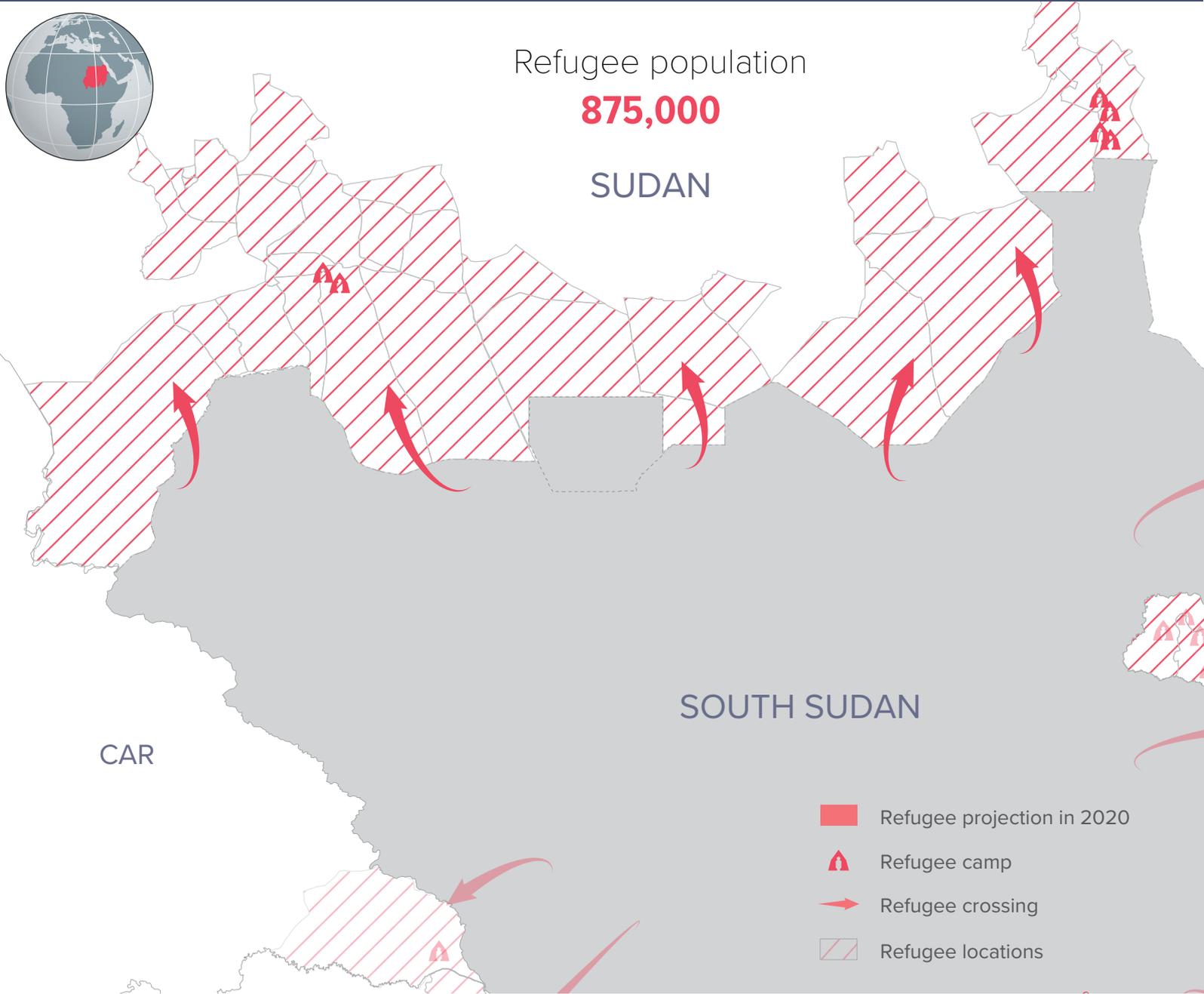
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2020

**US\$ 343.1 M**

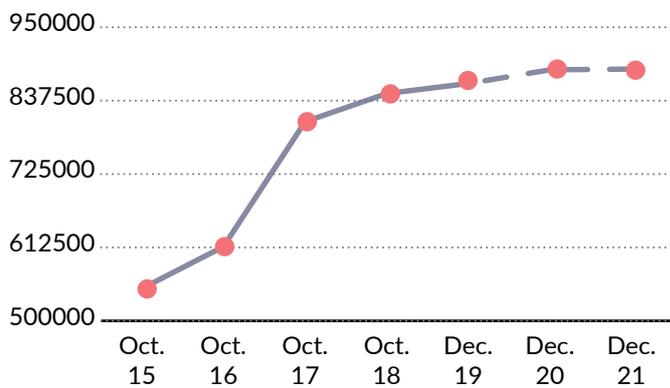
REQUIREMENTS 2020

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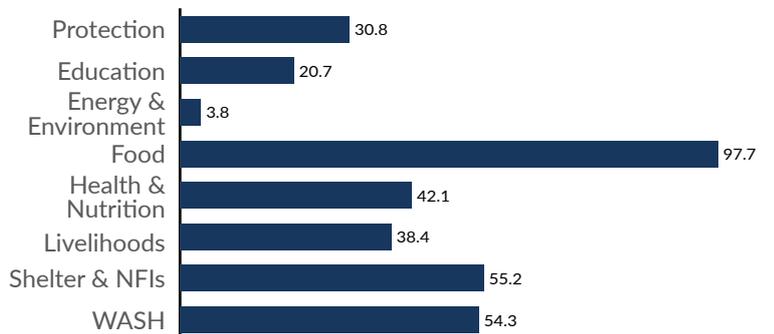
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN  
2020



Refugee Population Trends 2015/2021



2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



# Background

Sudan is among the largest host countries of South Sudanese refugees, with over 810,917 individuals reported across the country. This includes over 420,000 who fled to Sudan since the outbreak of conflict in South Sudan in 2013. An additional estimated 389,000 South Sudanese have been recorded by various government and UN sources, most of whom were living in Sudan prior to the conflict in South Sudan and are recognized by the Government as refugees because they cannot safely return home. Approximately half of the reported individuals have been registered by UNHCR and the Commissioner of Refugees (COR). The Government of Sudan estimates that the actual number of South Sudanese refugees in-country is approximately 1.3 million; however, this requires further verification.

The Government of Sudan has maintained an open border policy, allowing safe and unrestricted access to its territory for South Sudanese refugees. The country continues to receive new refugee arrivals through more than 14 different crossing points along the 2,000 km border into White Nile, South Kordofan, West Kordofan, East Darfur and South Darfur States. North Darfur, North Kordofan and Khartoum States also receive onward movements of refugees seeking livelihood opportunities. New arrivals peaked at nearly 200,000 in 2017, and then slowed in 2018 with 33,117 arrivals and 18,591 in 2019. Inter-agency partners are planning for an additional 20,000 new arrivals in Sudan by the end of 2020.

Approximately 190,000 refugees reside in nine camps in White Nile and two camps in East Darfur, where overcrowding and congestion remain serious concerns, with all camps currently over capacity. Meanwhile, over 77 per cent of South Sudanese refugees in Sudan reside in more than 100 out-of-camp settlements, mainly in the Darfur and Kordofan states, as well as in Khartoum. Refugees are often living alongside host communities in remote and underdeveloped areas with limited infrastructure and basic services. In the seventh year of the response, there is a need to move beyond emergency assistance to focus on longer-term solutions, resilience and self-reliance for refugees living in camps and out-of-camp, as well as continued support for host communities.

## Projected Beneficiary Population

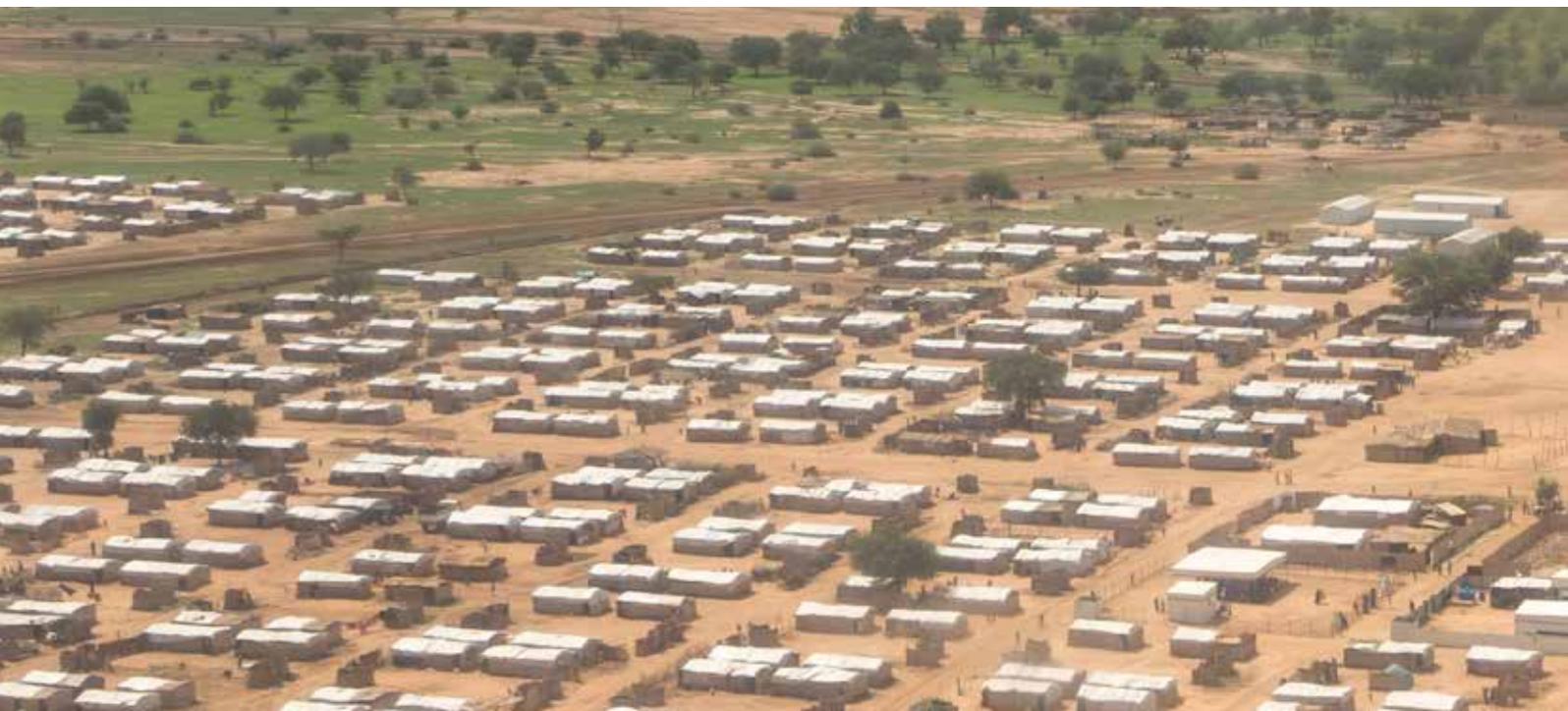
	Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020
South Sudanese refugees	810,917	875,000	886,000
Host Community	261,347	250,193	

# Needs Analysis

Case management gaps, lack of documentation and birth registration are drivers of vulnerability, and approximately 50 per cent of the refugee caseload is not biometrically registered. Without individual documentation, South Sudanese refugees run the risk to become stateless. SGBV remains a concern, as well as large numbers of unaccompanied and separated minors. Limited access to livelihoods combined with impacts of the economic situation affect purchasing power of refugees and increase assistance needs and increased tensions with host communities; school drop-out and low enrolment rates, prevalence of child labour, early marriage, and other child protection issues, as well as risk of SGBV. Just 69 per cent of school-aged children are enrolled in school, and retention rates are low. Schools lack classrooms, water and sanitation facilities, trained teachers, textbooks, school supplies and seating facilities. Water supply quantities average 15 litres per person per day across the response, with just seven litres per person per day in some areas well below the global standard. Between January and June 2019, no refugee family received sufficient soap consistently, which undermines the effectiveness of hygiene promotion and prevention of waterborne diseases. Finally, despite some progress made in 2019, latrine coverage continues below standards, with only 15 per cent of refugee households with access to household latrines. Open defecation is a serious issue, and the rate of hand washing is low due to gaps in water and soap supply.

The health and nutrition status of many refugees is still poor, and sustainable screening services at border points and reception centres remains a challenge. There are critical Global Acute Malnutrition (16 per cent) rates and Severe Acute Malnutrition (over 3 per cent) in many areas of the response, as well as high rates of anaemia (over 40 per cent). Food insecurity is a key driver of poor nutrition status, exacerbated by pipeline breaks and ration cuts.

Refugees are dependent on wood for cooking, housing and lighting; however, only few households are able to purchase firewood, mainly by selling food rations. Reliance on firewood has also led to forest degradation, increasing



host community tensions. There remains an ongoing need for new and replenishment distributions of shelter and core relief items in camps and out-of-camp settlements, while construction of transitional and durable shelter has yet to be widely rolled-out.

Most refugee-hosting communities are in remote and underdeveloped parts of the country, with high levels of poverty, poor infrastructure and limited basic services. The response is further challenged by Sudan's ongoing economic crisis. Services such as health centres, water systems and schools, particularly those being shared with refugees in out-of-camp locations, need strengthening or expansion in order to support community resilience and peaceful coexistence. To this end, there is also a need for host community livelihood opportunities alongside refugees, and interventions are needed to prevent or reverse environmental degradation linked to refugee sites.

## Response Strategy and Priorities

The response in Sudan significantly scaled-up since 2017, and the strategy in 2020 and 2021 will focus on achieving the following objectives:

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



This includes continued support to strengthening Sudan's protection environment and support for civil, social and economic rights of South Sudanese refugees. Important areas of focus will be support to livelihoods and promotion of economic inclusion; integrating refugees into national and local systems of service provision; increased focus on sustainable energy and environment; and moving towards more durable infrastructure and sustainability of interventions.

## Partnership and Coordination

In close coordination with Government at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR coordinates the response for South Sudanese refugees, with its counterpart the Government of Sudan's Commissioner for Refugees. The Refugee Coordination Model is applied in Sudan. At federal level, the Refugee Consultation Forum is the main forum for refugee coordination, under UNHCR's leadership and in support of the Government's efforts.

The Refugee Consultation Forum includes technical advisory groups for the sectors of Protection, Health and Nutrition, WASH, Livelihoods and Education. Refugee Working Groups have been established at field level in all states hosting South Sudanese refugees. Overall, more than 45 UN, NGO and government partners contribute to the South Sudanese refugee response, with 27 partners appealing through the 2020 RRP.

A Country Refugee Response Plan was developed for Sudan, laying out the inter-agency 2020 assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the Government.

### 2020 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTENERS IN SUDAN

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

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization and Year - 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Adventist Development and Relief Agency	2,675,000	2,675,000	5,350,000
Al Manar Voluntary Organization (AMVO)	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	1,087,000	1,087,000	2,174,000
CARE International	3,035,000	3,035,000	6,070,000
Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)	550,000	550,000	1,100,000
Concern WorldWide	975,000	975,000	1,950,000
Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)	462,000	462,000	924,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	4,325,000	4,325,000	8,650,000
Global Aid Hand (GAH)	440,000	440,000	880,000
International Organization for Migration	3,500,000	3,500,000	7,000,000
Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW)	920,000	920,000	1,840,000
Mercy Corps	300,000	300,000	600,000
Nada El-Azhar Organization (NADA)	600,000	600,000	1,200,000
Norwegian Church Aid	2,255,780	2,255,780	4,511,560
Oxfam	2,985,000	2,985,000	5,970,000
Plan International (PI)	2,947,845	2,947,845	5,895,690
Relief International (RI)	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Save the Children International	850,000	850,000	1,700,000
UMORD	1,026,623	1,026,623	2,053,246
United Nations Development Programme	21,889,000	21,889,000	43,778,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	137,408,403	137,408,403	274,816,806
United Nations Children's Fund	31,307,161	31,307,161	62,614,321
United Nations Population Fund	2,422,000	2,422,000	4,844,000
United Peace Organization (UPO)	267,200	267,200	534,400
Welthungerhilfe	1,475,000	1,475,000	2,950,000
World Food Programme	107,475,621	107,475,621	214,951,242
World Health Organization	7,750,000	7,750,000	15,500,000
World Vision International	2,686,938	2,686,938	5,373,876
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>343,115,571</b>	<b>343,115,571</b>	<b>686,231,141</b>

\*The current 2021 requirements for Sudan replicate the 2020 requirements and will be reviewed and updated in late 2020.



UGANDA

2020 PLANNED RESPONSE

**792,000**

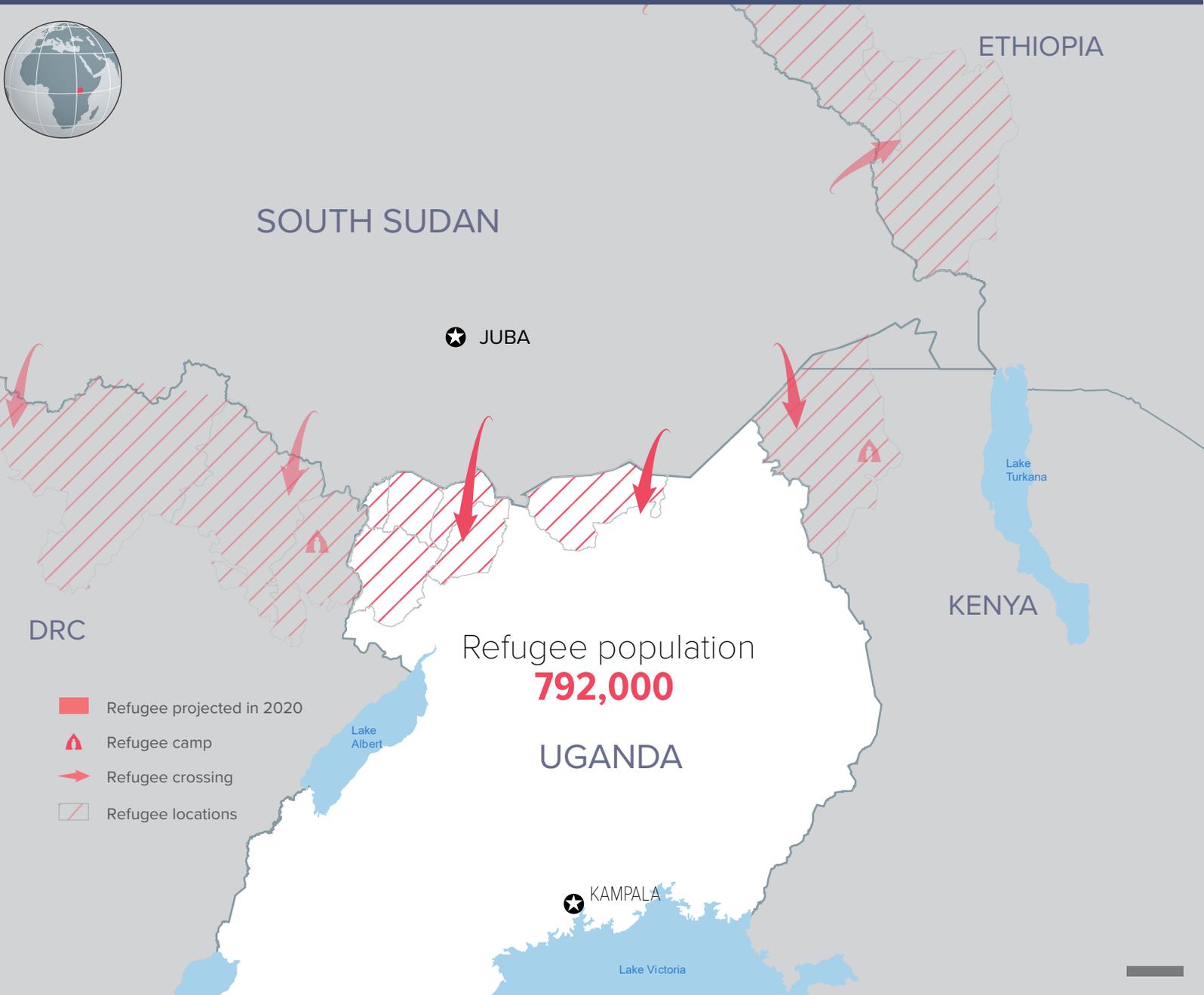
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION BY 2020

**US\$ 512 M**

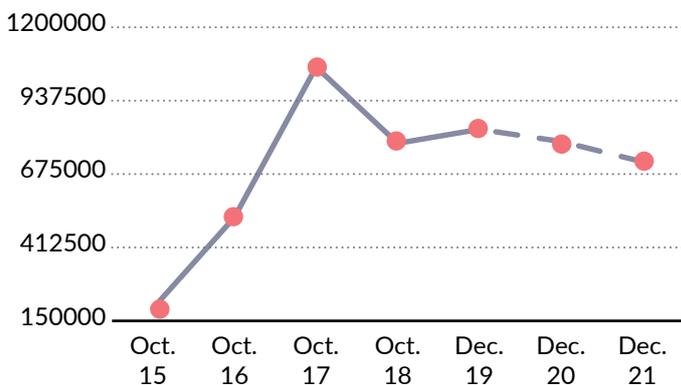
REQUIREMENTS 2020

**64**

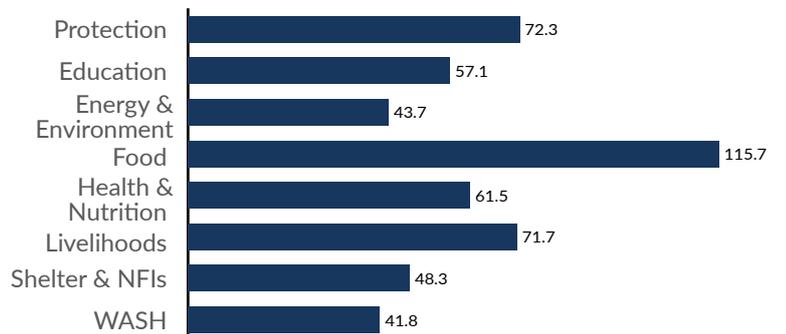
PARTNERS INVOLVED IN  
2020



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2021



2020 Requirements | in millions US\$



# Background

Over 1.3 million refugees and asylum seekers have fled to Uganda in the last three years making it the largest refugee hosting country in Africa. As a result of wars, insecurity, and ethnic violence and persecution in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region, the Government of Uganda through the Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR continued to register new refugee arrivals and asylum seekers mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), South Sudan and Burundi throughout 2019.

Twelve of Uganda's 128 districts host the overwhelming majority of refugees. About 95 percent live in settlements alongside the local communities, mainly in northern Uganda or West Nile (Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Moyo, Lamwo and Yumbe) with smaller numbers in central Uganda or Mid-West (Kiryandongo and Hoima) and southern Uganda or South West (Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Isingiro). Urban centres are home to about five percent of the refugee population, especially Kampala. As of 31 December 2019, Uganda is home to 861,590 refugees from South Sudan.

Refugee influxes are expected in Uganda from South Sudan. Some 20,000 new arrivals are expected in 2020 and 10,000 in 2021. At the same time, it is also expected that 80,000 refugees may return to South Sudan in 2020 and another 100,000 in 2021. In total Uganda is likely to host 792,000 refugees from the South Sudan by end of 2020 and 719,000 in 2021. Host populations in refugee hosting sub counties are likely to be 2,351,313 by end of 2020 and 2,432,100 in 2021.

## Projected Beneficiary Population

	Population 31 Dec. 2019	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2020	Projected Population 31 Dec. 2021
South Sudanese refugees	861,590	792,000	719,000
Host Community*	2,134,709	2,351,313	2,432,100

\*This is the total targeted host community across refugee-hosting sub-counties in Uganda, including those hosting South Sudanese.

Uganda's favourable protection environment for refugees is grounded in the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations. These legislations allow refugees freedom of movement, the right to work, establish a business, own property and access national services, including primary and secondary education and health care.

Through its Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA), Uganda pursues a non-encampment policy to refugee protection and assistance. Refugees are provided with a plot of land for housing and cultivation and can settle alongside their host communities. In the Mid-west and South-West the lands belong to the Government while in the North and West Nile they belong to the communities.

# Needs Analysis

Despite Uganda's favourable protection environment, refugees are faced with numerous protection challenges due to the magnitude of displacement and growing vulnerabilities, compounded by diminishing resources and strained basic social services in refugee-hosting districts and also the continued arrival of new refugees.

During an assessment conducted in August 2019, 132,666 refugees have been identified as persons with specific needs. Many more will require targeted protection services and support by the end of 2020. Among them are unaccompanied and separated children, women, children and older persons at risk, persons with disabilities and serious medical conditions, and persons carrying trauma. Refugees face significant challenges in accessing justice, especially in some remote areas where the presence of the judiciary and police is limited or non-existent. In South Sudan, sexual violence has been used as a weapon of war, including rape according to some refugees. Many have experienced sexual abuse, torture and separation from family members before or during flight. Additional funding in the face of daily new refugee arrivals coupled with the current protection challenges may help address some of these problems.



# Response Strategy and Priorities

The Uganda 2020-2021 RRP serves as the joint strategy setting, needs assessment and resource mobilisation tool for all UN and NGO partners of the refugee response. The Uganda RRP is consistent with the following national and international frameworks:

- The Constitution of Uganda;
- The Uganda Refugee Act and Regulations;
- The 1951 Refugee Convention, and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention;
- IGAD regional declarations on refugee matters.

The five main objectives are:

1. Through to 2020, Uganda's asylum space is maintained, equal and unhindered access to territory is preserved and the government's emergency preparedness and response capacity is progressively strengthened.
2. The Government of Uganda owns protection processes that promote the full enjoyment of rights, and international protection standards throughout the displacement cycle are efficient and fair.
3. By 2020, the refugee response paradigm in Uganda has progressively shifted from care and maintenance to inclusion and self-reliance through development of individual capacities and the promotion of a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities.
4. By 2020, refugees progressively benefit from provision of inclusive basic social services, including health, education, child protection, water and sanitation, provided by national authorities in refugee hosting districts.
5. By 2020, refugees are well on their path to access durable solutions. They are either able to return voluntarily to their countries of origin, or have found third country solutions, or start attaining socio-economic opportunities similar to hosting communities in Uganda, including ability to exercise their full range of rights.

## Partnership and Coordination

The refugee response in Uganda is led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) which provides the over-arching policy and coordination framework with the CRRF serving as a holistic approach to pursue and achieve an all-inclusive response. The coordination is at different levels:

1. Leadership level: co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM), and UNHCR;
2. Inter-agency, country level (UN and development partner operational focal points, NGO country directors): co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM and Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)) and UNHCR;
3. Technical sector level: co-led by Government, UN and NGO partners for each sector;
4. District/settlement level (inter-agency and sector structures): OPM, District Local Governments (DLGs), and UNHCR co-chair.

A Country Refugee Response Plan was developed for Uganda, laying out the inter-agency 2019-2020 assistance strategy for all refugees and returnees in the country, in support of the Government.

## 2020 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL RRP PARTENERS IN UGANDA

- 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

# Financial Requirements

## By Organization and Year - 2020/2021

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Action contre la Faim	3,500,000	3,000,000	6,500,000
African Women and Youth Action for Development	300,000		300,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	1,000,000		1,000,000
AIRD International		5,405,349	5,405,349
American Refugee Committee (ARC)	2,014,430	1,000,000	3,014,430
Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan)	1,000,000		1,000,000
Association of Volunteers in Internation Service (AVSI)	460,277	530,038	990,315
Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC)	350,000	500,000	850,000
Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants (CAFOMI)	1,212,868	1,875,529	3,088,397
CARE International	162,396	1,542,310	1,704,706
Caritas Uganda	1,350,000	880,000	2,230,000
Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid	2,147,000	324,324	2,471,324
Catholic Relief Services	7,510,658	2,100,000	9,610,658
Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)	300,000		300,000
DanChurchAid (DCA)	3,600,000	5,099,396	8,699,396
Danish Refugee Council	13,199,975	10,360,892	23,560,867
Enabel	549,753		549,753
Finn Church Aid (FCA)	3,500,000	4,700,000	8,200,000
Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)	560,000		560,000
Food and Agriculture Organization	16,086,889	7,378,251	23,465,140
Food for the Hungry	2,200,000		2,200,000
HelpAge International		105,948	105,948
Humane Africa Mission	1,150,000	2,570,000	3,720,000
Humanity & Inclusion (HI)	400,000	1,500,000	1,900,000
IMPACT Initiatives	386,054		386,054
Inter-church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO)	210,115	507,150	717,265
International Aid Services (IAS)	95,809	224,811	320,620
International Organization for Migration	8,025,700	2,875,000	10,900,700
International Rescue Committee	1,465,045	3,500,000	4,965,045
IsraAid	120,000	150,000	270,000
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	717,322	746,224	1,463,546
Johanniter	267,000	650,000	917,000
Lutheran World Federation	5,117,388	5,213,954	10,331,342

ORGANIZATION	2020	2021	TOTAL
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	300,000		300,000
Malteser International	946,200		946,200
MEDECINS DU MONDE		2,700,000	2,700,000
Medical Teams International (MTI)	1,000,000	1,300,000	2,300,000
Mercy Corps	125,000		125,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	12,885,700	4,500,000	17,385,700
Oxfam	8,318,292	6,325,982	14,644,274
Peace Winds Japan	-	266,762	266,762
Plan International (PI)	2,059,830	14,000,000	16,059,830
Prime Skills Foundation (PSF)	68,000	136,000	204,000
Right to Play (RtP)	1,000,000		1,000,000
Samaritan's Purse (SP)	310,000	437,623	747,623
Save the Children International	7,370,925	15,000,000	22,370,925
Self Help Africa	420,000	3,069,223	3,489,223
TPO Uganda	1,540,000		1,540,000
Trocaire	750,000	702,399	1,452,399
Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR)	150,000	112,500	262,500
Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS)	624,107		624,107
Uganda Women for Water and Sanitation (UWWS)	487,000		487,000
United Nations Development Programme	6,960,000	6,320,000	13,280,000
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	201,135,034	161,778,127	362,913,161
United Nations Children's Fund	26,697,100	13,956,550	40,653,650
United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	3,000,000		3,000,000
United Nations Population Fund	7,311,722	6,799,901	14,111,623
UNWOMEN	3,250,000	3,100,000	6,350,000
War Child Canada	2,127,500	2,100,000	4,227,500
War Child Holland	1,050,000	293,500	1,343,500
Water Mission Uganda (WMU)	600,000	1,440,000	2,040,000
Welthungerhilfe	1,000,000		1,000,000
Windle International Uganda	972,972	2,182,000	3,154,972
World Food Programme	130,247,010	103,168,441	233,415,451
World Health Organization	2,808,836	2,936,511	5,745,347
World Vision International	7,000,000	9,360,000	16,360,000
ZOA	500,000	2,000,000	2,500,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>511,973,907</b>	<b>426,724,695</b>	<b>938,698,602</b>

**ANNEX**

# 2020 Financial Requirements

\*The 2021 sector breakdown will be determined in late 2020.

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
DRC									
DRC	225,000								225,000
MI					500,000				500,000
UN-FAO	4,150,000					1,900,000			1,900,000
UN-UNDP	270,000				450,000				720,000
UN-UNFPA	3,931,100	1,967,750			2,526,899	4,066,524	5,516,695	2,500,045	20,509,013
UN-UNHCR		5,929,200			334,269				6,263,469
UN-WFP				9,840,000					9,840,000
<b>DRC Total</b>	<b>8,576,100</b>	<b>7,896,950</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>9,840,000</b>	<b>3,811,168</b>	<b>5,966,524</b>	<b>5,516,695</b>	<b>2,500,045</b>	<b>44,107,482</b>
Ethiopia									
ACF			165,000	1,430,000	1,870,000				3,465,000
AHADA							536,000		536,000
ANE							1,731,282	1,535,288	3,266,570
ASDEPO					200,000				200,000
BCSG					128,277				128,277
CUAMM					740,000				740,000
CWW					1,409,428	57,848			1,467,276
DICAC		282,962							282,962
DRC	2,109,500		500,000				500,000	1,500,000	4,609,500
GOAL				300,000	175,000				475,000
HelpAge	336,122				199,407	216,667	191,100	50,000	993,296

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
IMC	439,359				1,349,839				1,789,198
IOM	1,700,000					1,400,000	6,900,000	4,850,000	14,850,000
IRC								2,000,000	2,000,000
LWF	210,000					340,000			550,000
NCA	600,000	1,200,000			400,000	500,000		1,200,000	3,900,000
NRC	600,000	500,000				1,100,000	1,900,000	300,000	4,400,000
OXFAM	308,824			617,647				3,705,882	4,632,353
PI	7,977,380	6,526,950							14,504,330
RIP								2,000,000	2,000,000
Save the Children	3,394,494	5,245,902				2,814,000			11,454,396
UN-FAO			1,050,000	-		3,150,000			4,200,000
UN-UNDP	700,000					1,000,000			1,700,000
UN-UNHCR	20,507,750	12,618,512	8,236,377	25,257,642	19,515,598	5,997,618	31,912,680	14,702,195	138,748,372
UN-UNICEF	4,251,165				2,324,434				6,575,599
UN-WFP		2,019,700		87,003,000	5,953,900	10,023,400			105,000,000
ZOA	250,000					1,000,000			1,250,000
<b>Ethiopia Total</b>	<b>43,384,594</b>	<b>27,194,026</b>	<b>11,151,377</b>	<b>114,608,289</b>	<b>34,265,883</b>	<b>27,599,533</b>	<b>43,671,062</b>	<b>31,843,365</b>	<b>333,718,129</b>
<b>Kenya</b>									
AAHI	140,795		150,000			223,271			514,066
AAR		580,000							580,000
DB						392,611			392,611
DCA						1,000,000			1,000,000
DRC	920,000					1,047,123			1,967,123
FAI	56,458								56,458
FCA		70,000							70,000

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
FH			25,000			35,000			60,000
GIZ		116,000	-			60,000		50,000	226,000
IRC					2,274,423				2,274,423
IsraAid	600,000								600,000
Johanniter					656,500				656,500
KRCS					4,854,368			1,222,961	6,077,329
LKAD		350,697	1,731,885						2,082,582
LWF	500,924	536,000				50,000			1,086,924
NCCK	1,568,680		1,047,532			65,020	3,099,000		5,780,232
NRC	50,000	220,000				300,000		250,000	820,000
PWJ							1,000,000		2,000,000
RCK	264,597								264,597
SNV NDO			600			300,000			300,600
UN-FAO						1,500,000			1,500,000
UN-UNHCR	6,422,033	3,992,526	3,246,866		4,949,826	4,927,651	14,736,401	4,684,403	42,959,706
UN-UNICEF	380,000	1,272,000			550,000			300,000	2,502,000
UN-WFP				29,000,000	2,000,000	330,000			31,330,000
WIK	850,000								850,000
WVI	96,048								96,048
<b>Kenya Total</b>	<b>10,903,487</b>	<b>8,083,271</b>	<b>6,201,883</b>	<b>29,000,000</b>	<b>15,285,117</b>	<b>10,230,676</b>	<b>18,835,401</b>	<b>7,507,364</b>	<b>106,047,199</b>
<b>Sudan</b>									-
ADRA		400,000	130,000			425,000		1,720,000	2,675,000
AMVO					500,000				500,000
ARC					400,000			687,000	1,087,000
CAFOD		250,000				300,000			550,000

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
CARE International					660,000	610,000		1,765,000	3,035,000
COOPI						166,320		295,680	462,000
CWW					175,000			800,000	975,000
GAH	440,000								440,000
IRW		200,000			240,000	230,000		250,000	920,000
Mercy Corps						300,000			300,000
NADA	600,000								600,000
NCA			245,000		352,500		559,480	1,098,800	2,255,780
OXFAM						185,000		2,800,000	2,985,000
PI	660,000		20,000			1,000,000		1,267,845	2,947,845
RI					1,000,000				1,000,000
Save the Children	100,000				750,000				850,000
UMORD		585,967						440,656	1,026,623
UN-FAO						4,325,000			4,325,000
UNFPA	1,172,000				1,250,000				2,422,000
UN-IOM								3,500,000	3,500,000
UN-UNDP						21,889,000			21,889,000
UN-UNHCR	24,398,636	11,658,523	3,626,999		8,526,621	8,452,184	53,102,065	27,643,375	137,408,403
UN-UNICEF	3,458,488	7,619,011			9,667,444			10,562,217	31,307,161
UN-WFP				97,497,434	9,978,187				107,475,621
UN-WHO					7,750,000				7,750,000
UPO							267,200		267,200
WHH						150,000	375,000	950,000	1,475,000
WVI	27,500				880,000	400,000	852,000	527,438	2,686,938

ORGANIZATION												TOTAL
<b>Sudan Total</b>	30,856,624	20,713,501	3,776,999	97,742,434	42,129,752	38,432,504	55,155,745	54,308,011				343,115,571
<b>Uganda</b>												
<b>AAR</b>		1,000,000										1,000,000
<b>ACF</b>						2,000,000		1,500,000				3,500,000
<b>ACTED</b>						1,000,000						1,000,000
<b>ARC</b>	1,171,563					556,921		285,946				2,014,430
<b>AVSI</b>	-	460,277				-						460,277
<b>AWYAD</b>	300,000											300,000
<b>BRAC</b>						350,000						350,000
<b>CAFOMI</b>	179,520		208,832			557,106		267,410				1,212,868
<b>CARE International</b>	45,024				117,372	-						162,396
<b>Caritas Uganda</b>	130,000		90,000			980,000		150,000				1,350,000
<b>CESVI</b>						300,000						300,000
<b>CORDAID</b>			250,000			334,000	1,134,000	429,000				2,147,000
<b>CRS</b>		2,349,258				1,764,366	1,475,550	1,921,484				7,510,658
<b>DCA</b>	250,000		500,000			2,850,000						3,600,000
<b>DRC</b>	3,000,000		2,000,000			6,999,975	1,200,000					13,199,975
<b>Enabel</b>						549,753						549,753
<b>FCA</b>		3,500,000										3,500,000
<b>FH</b>		500,000			250,000	1,150,000		300,000				2,200,000
<b>FRC</b>		560,000										560,000
<b>HAM</b>					1,000,000	150,000						1,150,000
<b>HI</b>	400,000											400,000
<b>IAS</b>			15,703			52,106		28,000				95,809
<b>ICCO</b>			12,201			197,914						210,115

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
IMPACT							386,054		386,054
IRC	841,561				623,484				1,465,045
IsraAid	120,000								120,000
Johanniter								267,000	267,000
JRS		717,322							717,322
LWF	2,239,418		350,200		1,459,218		450,000	618,552	5,117,388
LWR					300,000				300,000
Malteser International			-					946,200	946,200
Mercy Corps					125,000				125,000
MTI					1,000,000				1,000,000
NRC	100,000	3,564,500				3,597,500	2,983,353	2,640,347	12,885,700
OXFAM	415,915					3,410,500		4,491,878	8,318,292
PI	904,984	801,625			155,063			198,158	2,059,830
PSF						68,000			68,000
PWJ	-						-	-	-
RtP		1,000,000							1,000,000
Save the Children	1,185,299	3,230,626			2,205,000	750,000			7,370,925
SHA						420,000			420,000
SP	100,000					10,000		200,000	310,000
TPO	1,500,000					40,000			1,540,000
Trocaire	350,000					400,000			750,000
TTR	150,000								150,000
UN-FAO						16,086,889			16,086,889
UNFPA	4,465,127				2,846,595				7,311,722

ORGANIZATION									TOTAL
UN-IOM	910,000				520,000	4,000,000	645,700	1,950,000	8,025,700
UN-UNDP	360,000		2,340,000			4,260,000			6,960,000
UN-UNHCR	42,487,804	25,931,967	36,861,490		28,713,781	7,647,640	39,999,673	19,492,677	201,135,034
UN-UNICEF	3,422,044	8,876,960			9,090,141			5,307,955	26,697,100
UN-UNOPS						3,000,000			3,000,000
UN-UNWOMEN	1,000,000	750,000				1,500,000			3,250,000
UN-WFP				115,661,151	11,649,862	2,935,997			130,247,010
UN-WHO					2,808,836				2,808,836
URCS	130,000		34,820		108,160	226,127		125,000	624,107
UWWS					450,000			37,000	487,000
WC	877,500	2,300,000							3,177,500
WHH						1,000,000			1,000,000
WIU		972,972							972,972
WMU								600,000	600,000
WVI	5,250,000		1,000,000			750,000			7,000,000
ZOA						500,000			500,000
<b>Uganda Total</b>	<b>72,285,759</b>	<b>57,065,260</b>	<b>43,663,246</b>	<b>115,661,151</b>	<b>61,538,294</b>	<b>71,729,259</b>	<b>48,274,330</b>	<b>41,756,607</b>	<b>511,973,907</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>166,006,564</b>	<b>120,953,009</b>	<b>64,793,505</b>	<b>366,851,874</b>	<b>157,030,215</b>	<b>153,958,496</b>	<b>171,453,233</b>	<b>137,915,392</b>	<b>1,338,962,288</b>



Protection



Education

Energy &  
Environment

Food security

Health &  
NutritionLivelihood  
& Resilience

Shelter &amp; NFIs



WASH



