

Uganda

July, 2018

During the month of July 2018, **9,154** persons from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi and other countries, arrived in Uganda—the majority from DRC. The humanitarian situation remains unpredictable in South Sudan, DRC and Burundi.

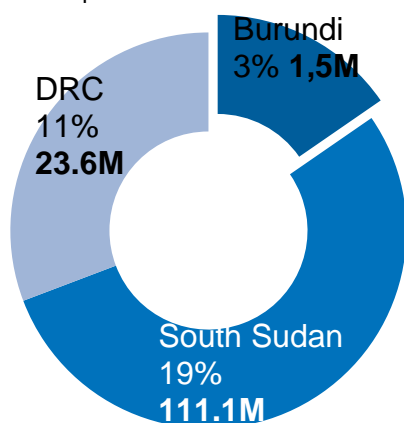
Refugees from South Sudan report fleeing primarily out of fear of being killed by fighters from either side of the conflict inside the country, while those from DRC report interethnic clashes and fears related to the upcoming elections.

Burundians indicate several reasons for leaving their country, such as forced participation in the lead up to the referendum.

RRRP FUNDING (AS OF 31 JULY 2018)

USD 843.3 M

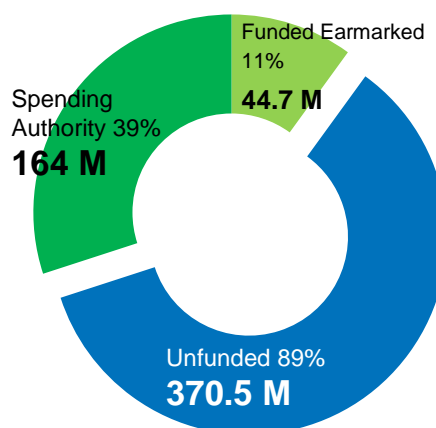
RRP financial requirements 2018:



RRP FUNDING (AS OF 31 JULY 2018)

USD 415.2 M

UNHCR's financial requirements 2018:



KEY INDICATORS

9,154

Number of **new arrivals** during July 2018.

Based on SSD, DRC and Burundi figures

305

Daily average of new arrivals during July 2018.

Based on SSD and DRC figures

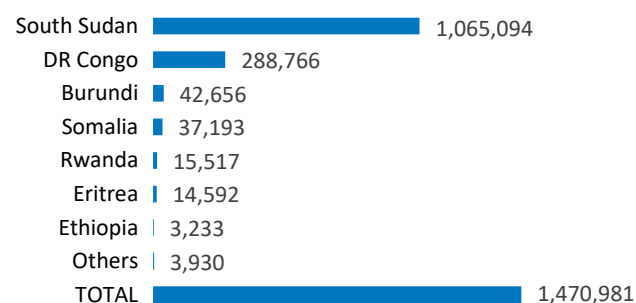
1,470,981

Total **refugees and asylum-seekers** in Uganda as of *30 JUNE 2018.

** Based on data from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) as of 30 June 2018 and are subject to ongoing biometric registration and verification.*

Population of Concern

Refugees and asylum seekers by Nationality





UNHCR and local authorities inspect the upgraded water system of Olia Prison in Adjumani (UNHCR/ M. Charles)

Operational Highlights

UNHCR's Regional Refugee Coordinator for Burundi Situation, Ms. Catherine Wiesner, visited Nakivale and Mirama Hills, border entry point used by Burundian new arrivals to enter Uganda. During her mission, Ms Wiesner met with OPM Commandant, received briefing of the continuous registration and Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) process. She also met with Burundian refugee leaders to understand Refugee Response in relation to Burundians and visited some projects earmarked for both Burundian and refugees of other nationalities.

The Government of Uganda officially launched projects of the World Bank financed Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) in 05 districts in the West Nile region and in 03 districts in the South West region. The launches were led at high level by the First Deputy Prime Minister and the Prime Minister, respectively, who were accompanied by the entire political and administrative leadership of the specific locations. UNHCR was represented by the Assistant Representative (Protection) and various staff from Kampala and the field offices.

As at the end of July, a total of 716,710 (49.6%) individuals were verified with verification complete in 07 settlements, namely Oruchinga, Lobule, Palabek, Imvepi, Nakivale, Rwamwanja and Kiryadongo. Verification was ongoing in 06 other settlements (Bidibidi, Kyangwali, Kyaka, Palorinya, Ajumani and Rhino) with verification in Kampala projected to commence in late August. A decrease has been registered in the daily processed numbers, mainly due to

increased number of litigation cases, particularly family reunification cases, with an average of 60 % of the cases going through litigation desks.

Operational Context

The influx from the DRC, which began in Mid-December 2017, continued through July 2018, following inter-ethnic violence in Ituri and North Kivu. A total of 7,434 refugees from DRC entered the country in July through the border-entry points of Kisoro and Matanda.

A total of 1,720 South Sudanese arrived in Uganda during July. The overall situation in the Greater Equatorials in South Sudan represents a continuous concern, as insecurity persists. The majority of arrivals belongs to Kuku, Kakwa and Pojulu tribes who fled from Kajokeji, Yei, Lanya counties in Equatorial Province in South Sudan due to general insecurity, fear of forceful recruitment by rebel groups, threat of abduction, lack of social services and hunger.

A total of 10 refugees from Burundi, arrived through Nyakabande Transit Centre, during July 2018, and cited security related concerns and fears around the referendum as reasons for their flight.

Achievements



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

Continuous registration using proGres V4 and BIMS has been rolled out in 06 settlements and related entry points where verification has been completed in addition to Nyakabande/Matanda transit centers that are receiving new arrivals from DRC. Continuous registration is being carried out by OPM staff, following training with onsite support from UNHCR, as the responsibility for registration of refugee's remains with the Government of Uganda.

In July, the Global Distribution Tool (GDT) was deployed in Palabek and Kiryandongo settlements, with all beneficiaries receiving assistance (food and/or cash) using biometric data captured during the verification. This brings the number of settlements using the GDT to six by the end of July and continues to reinforce accountability during assistance distribution. WFP and UNHCR will be targeting Rwamwanja and Bidibidi (Zone 5) settlements for deployments in August.

South Sudanese

For the first time, OPM, in collaboration with UNHCR and the Arua District authorities, began registering new-born babies in Imvepi settlement, in preparation for the issuance of birth certificates. Altogether, 1,502 (739 male and 763 female) refugee children were registered to receive birth certificates. This is a huge step towards recognition of the rights of refugee children as stipulated in the Child Right Convention. Inter alia, these include the right to name and nationality. It is worth noting that prior to the registration, refugees relied on invalidated documents, such as birth notifications and immunization cards issued by the Ministry of Health (MoH), to prove the identity of their children. While the registration of babies is already under way in Omugo zone, plans are to extend it across the settlement.

OPM and UNHCR conducted a joint rapid assessment in Tika zone of Rhino camp, on 24 July, to equip partners with knowledge on the current situation and the trend of change over time in the area. This will in turn provide the basis for support to households affected by recent conflict between the Nuer and Dinka communities. The joint assessment brought to light a number of concerns in Tika zone. For instance, residents stay and sleep in groups and most households reported damage to or loss of essential items such as CRIs.

In Adjumani, on 19 July, UNHCR and OPM held a meeting with refugee and host community youth and leaders in Pagirinya settlement to discuss the reports of violence following the ritual fighting which took place over the weekend of 14 and 15 July, in Pagirinya and Boroli settlements. UNHCR and OPM informed the community members of their responsibilities to respect the laws of Uganda and act in a manner that preserves the peaceful co-existence with the host communities in Adjumani and Amuru districts.

On 16-20 July, UNHCR and partners facilitated mobile court sessions in settlements across Adjumani. The mobile court sessions, last held in August 2017, aim to strengthen partnership between UNHCR, OPM and the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) in bringing administration of justice closer to the refugee and host communities. A total of

44 cases (11 involving nationals and 33 involving refugees) were scheduled for hearing before the Resident (Grade 1) and Chief Magistrate's Court. A total of 651 persons (including 364 male and 297 female) attended the open public sessions to raise awareness on court procedures and the laws of Uganda. In Moyo, a training was conducted on Evaluation of Evidence aimed at enhancing skills on drafting charge sheets and managing crime scenes for 20 women and men, including police officers, legal officers, the Regional Police Commander, the District Police Commander, representatives from the Regional Criminal Investigation Department and the Deputy Commandant.

In Bidibidi, IRC and ARC in collaboration with UNHCR and OPM organised 17 legal awareness sessions in Zones 1-4 of Bidibidi settlement, whereas Uganda Law Society, contracted by IRC, supported the training of community paralegals in all zones of the settlement. NRC has launched legal assistance project with regard to housing, land and property rights, access to legal identity including civil registration and documents in Zone 3, 4 and 5. One mobile court session was facilitated in zone 1 of the settlement where 16 cases were handled which led to conclusion of eight cases and adjournment of other eight cases for further prosecution. UNHCR, JLOS and Partner's also conducted nine visits to Police and Prison detention facilities which resulted in the identification of 29 refugees (27 men and two women).

In Bidibidi settlement, an increasing trend of child to child sex and teenage pregnancy was reported, with 13 girls from 03 schools reported to have dropped out. Joint school awareness and counselling sessions were conducted in the schools, while plans are underway to hold a parent's meeting and conduct trainings for teachers on child protection and SGBV support. An interagency teenage pregnancy assessment will be conducted in September, to understand the trend and rate.

Congolese and Burundians

Kyangwali settlement held its first Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) session of 2018, from 3-5 July, at OPM, led by the OPM Principal Protection Officer. Total of 1,336 households, comprising 3,866 individuals, were booked to face the REC. Preliminary results indicate that close to 1,135 households of 3,166 individuals were interviewed by the team, with a provisional refugee acceptance rate of 97%, majority of whom are of Congolese origin.

In Mbarara, OPM, UNHCR and partners established the South West regional Protection Working Group and sub-working groups (SGBV, child protection and education) in all South West settlements. Key issues discussed included mainstreaming procedures for transporting and registering asylum seekers and establishing monitoring systems for protection activities.

UNHCR Sub-Office Hoima conducted a border monitoring exercise at the three landing sites of Sebagoro, Nkondo and Kaiso, to establish the facts of refugees returning to DRC. According to the Police, immigration authorities and local community, there are some individuals who are returning, but usually this takes place during the night and is hard to estimate the numbers of those who depart from the Lake shores. UNHCR will monitor closely and advocate with refugees on the risks of travel at night through the Lake.

Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF):

The 4th CRRF Steering Group meeting took place on 3 July, and was co-chaired on Minister level by OPM and the Ministry of Local Government. The Ministry of Health (MoH) presented the draft Health Sector Integrated Response Plan, which has already been endorsed by the highest levels of the Ministry. UNHCR presented the timeline of the Global Compact on Refugees and outlined the opportunity this presents for the Steering Group to make visible the successes of the Ugandan experience in the various sectors.

The World Bank (WB) and UNHCR held a joint one-day knowledge exchange workshop, on 6 July, at the World Bank Country Offices, which was attended by 25 UNHCR and WB staff, and chaired by the UNHCR Representative and the WB Country Director. The workshop helped participants familiarize with the respective mandates of WB and of UNHCR, as well as enhance an understanding of the two organizations' programmatic approaches and operations in Uganda, focusing particularly on how each organization conceptualizes, designs and implements its programmes.

The CRRF Secretariat, supported by various stakeholders, held a stakeholders' dialogue to propose mechanisms for increasing both direct and indirect funding for local and national responders to humanitarian crises in Uganda. The aim is to accelerate meeting Uganda's comprehensive refugee response goals and the Grand Bargain commitment to channel 25% international emergency funding, through national and local responders, by 2020.

**EDUCATION****All refugees**

Upon the Minister of Education and Sports' recommendations, a revision process of the Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities 2018-2021 (ERP) was undertaken to align the ERP more accurately to the Ministry of Education and Sports' (MoES) position on pre-primary education. A vigorous consultation process took place with Early Childhood implementers to explain the rationale for revision and implications for ECD programming and budget. The revised ERP was endorsed by the ERP Steering Committee and is now waiting to be endorsed and signed by the Minister with a tentative ERP Launch date set for early September 2018.

District and Settlement-level ERP for Refugees and Host Communities development process continued through July in six (6) focus districts (Adjumani, Moyo, Yumbe, Koboko, Arua and Lamwo) of which includes the Settlements and 20 Host Community sub-counties in these target Districts. UNHCR, as the National and District-level EiE Working Group Co-Chair with the MoES, is closely engaged in the planning and development process.

A total of 22 semi-permanent and permanent classrooms and 7 latrines having been constructed to date under Educate a Child Multi-Year Grant. Over 1000 school desks have been procured and are being distributed to schools in Mid-West, South West and Kampala.

South Sudanese

By July, 242 schools were provided salary for 2,413 teachers and 249 classrooms were constructed and equipped with scholastic materials. 61% of South Sudanese children of primary school age are enrolled in primary education in contrast to 12% enrolment at the secondary level of which the majority are males

**HEALTH****NTR****FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION****NTR****WATER AND SANITATION****Achievements and Impact****All refugees**

On average, 21.3 million litres were supplied daily to refugees in the settlements, with an additional 20% to refugee hosting communities. Per capita access stands at 15.7 litres per person per day, on average. 86% of the water provided in the month of July was sourced from permanent water schemes. Water trucking continues to reduce, with completion of 05 permanent water schemes, in the month of July, in West Nile settlements. Construction of family latrines continued in settlements, with combined completion of over 144,600 units, bringing the coverage to 43%. Ministry of Water and Environment presented a draft sector Response Plan (Framework) to the CRRF Steering Group, with a timeline of completing the comprehensive plan by October 2018.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER AND NFIS****Achievements and impact****All refugees**

At national level in Kampala, a Refugee Settlement Land Taskforce (RSLT) was created to ensure that the planning and management of refugee settlements align with the overall spatial planning framework of the hosting districts, as well as optimise the land available for effective livelihoods and habitation. The RSLT comprises participation from OPM, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), Ministry of Local Government (including respective DLGs), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and UNHCR, with overall technical leadership and guidance from the MLHUD.

The first RSLT field mission was conducted in Hoima and Kyangwali, on 12 – 14 July, with the main outcome comprising the need to systematically survey all existing plots in Kyangwali post-harvest in August and September. This exercise will be led by the MLHUD with the aim to improve and rationalise plot allocations to new arrivals.

South Sudanese

In Imvepi settlement, Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) has completed the construction of 42 semi-permanent PSN shelters, while 213 are in progress, and CARE International is currently building 201 PSN shelters in Zones 1, 2 and 3.

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) completed 87 emergency and 105 semi-permanent PSN shelters in Rhino camp.

Congolese

On 12 July, a joint monitoring exercise was conducted in Kyangwali, by a technical team from UNHCR, OPM, HDLG, African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA), Action Africa Help Uganda (AAHU) and NRC. The objective was to inspect the status of all partners' ongoing construction projects, such as roadworks, WASH infrastructure (e.g. septic tanks) and communal facilities (e.g. communal shelters in the reception centre). Defects were recorded, and recommendations were made as to how to facilitate retention payments (where applicable) and, for practical completion, the final payment to the contractor.

In Kyangwali, AIRD has completed the construction of a protection screening shelter, in Maratatu, while the medical screening shelter, in Mukunyu, is almost finished.

In Kisoro, UNHCR was able to increase food security and the timely serving of hot meals by building 04 additional eco-stoves, increasing the total number to 08, with a capacity to cook for 2,000 refugees.

In Kyaka II, in order to provide health services to the increasing number of refugees in the settlement, two health outposts were constructed in Itambabiniga and Bukere zones.

In Nakivale, 11 newly constructed PSN shelters were handed over to HIJRA in a joint exercise by OPM, UNHCR and AIRD.

The construction of staff accommodation, in Rwamwanja, was launched, on 9 July, with expected completion by March 2019. The scope of works includes 03 blocks for international staff, 03 blocks of 02 houses each for national staff, and a canteen and a gymnasium.

In Rwamwanja, UNHCR constructed a health centre for outpatients, in the host community of Bisozi Sub County. The construction was handed over to the Local Government on 24 July. This will facilitate access to primary care for approximately 10,000 people; both refugees and host communities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

South Sudanese

In Tika Zone of Rhino camp, UNHCR and OPM conducted a rapid joint assessment, on 24 July, during which many refugees reported that their NFI and shelter kit items had been damaged or lost. Some families were sleeping in groups, rather than individual HH shelters.

Congolese

In Kyaka II, a significant delay in replenishing the stock of plastic sheeting resulted in thousands of refugees staying much longer than 03 days in the Nyakabande and Matanda transit centres, as well as Kyaka II's reception centre. Refugee relocations to shelter plots within the settlement were halted, without the ability to provide this crucial shelter kit material. 4000 plastic sheets from Palorinya have since been sent to Kyaka II to clear this backlog in the communal temporary shelters.

There was a delay in the construction progress of new classroom blocks in four primary schools (Kaborogota, Byabakora, Mukondo and Kakoni) due to financial constraints.

New arrivals to Kyaka II are to be received in Bwiriza and a 5km access road to this zone is urgently required before the plot allocation process can take place efficiently.

In Kyangwali, the plots being allocated to new arrivals are too small to allow families to establish agricultural activities. OPM has informed UNHCR that they will provide separate plots, in the future, for agriculture to these households.

The newly built health centre for Bisozi Sub County, Rwamwanja, needs furniture such as beds, tables and chairs, as well as some medical equipment, in order to become operational.



COORDINATION AND SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT

In Kyaka settlement, delays in replenishment of core relief items (CRIs) has significantly affected relocation of refugees from Sweswe reception center to the settlement. Lack of CRIs has led to long stay of refugees at the reception center which is a great risk to sanitation and security. Moreover, the reception center cannot accommodate more refugees from the transit centers which already exceed the holding capacity. It is expected that plastic sheets which will be delivered from Nairobi and other NFIs package respond to the situation.



ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO ENERGY

Achievements and impact

All refugees

Ongoing dry weather and inadequate supply of water in refugee hosting districts continue to negatively affect tree planting, nursery management and seedlings survival. However, at least 19,500 trees of various species were planted, and 8,965 indigenous species were marked to be exempt from felling. A total of 3,111 improved stoves were constructed or distributed and 57 tons of briquettes were distributed to reduce demand of firewood at household level. Efforts to significantly reduce demands of schools and reception centres for firewood for cooking, reduce operating costs and improve indoor air quality received a boost through construction of 04 institutional stoves. Community dialogues and sensitizations continued environmental conservation and restoration.



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF RELIANCE

Achievements and Impact

South Sudanese

In Adjumani, UNHCR and partners supported 250 persons of concern in 10 business groups with non-conditional cash grants of UGX 5 million (USD 1,350) to boost and support their income generating activities and self-reliance.

In Rhino camp, refugees and groups working under the supervision of DRC, opened a total of 131 acres of land for cultivation. Meanwhile, various small-scale business groups reported savings of worth UGX 2,996,300 from the proceeds of their income-generating activities.

In Yumbe, members of the livelihood sector working group, together with FAO and district officials, conducted a survey to assess the productivity of the soils in land allocated to refugees by OPM/host community. The findings are helping partners operating in Bidibidi refugee settlement on livelihoods to make informed decisions on the type of livelihood support to refugees and host community in the surveyed areas.

In Yumbe, UNHCR and partners conducted yield assessment/crop production data collection for farmer groups and monitored the harvesting, drying and packaging of sunflower by supported farmers. A total of 1,170kgs of sunflower grains have been harvested, dried and packed ready for sale.

In Yumbe, a total of 740 youth got engaged in various Cash for Work activities, including opening community access roads, planting of 2,900 teak and griviera trees and brick making- approximately 23,000 bricks for construction of PSN shelters and in land allocation.

In Yumbe, a total of 328 youth/students were selected and enrolled for vocational skills training in tailoring, carpentry, mechanics, hair dressing and building and construction in Lodonga, Col Nasur Izaruka and Lokopio Hills vocational institutes, while others are enrolled at NRC vocational skills training centre in zone 03.

In Kiryandongo, UNHCR and partners supported 19 farmers, from the refugee and hosting community, to attend the annual National Agricultural Trade show, that was held in Jinja, on 16-19 July. This aimed at improving the level of farmers' exposure to new technology and their knowledge and skills in doing business. The participants identified, among others, technology innovations that can be adopted to increase productivity and for value addition and

sources of agro-input and potential markets. Next step is for UNHCR and partners to create linkages between the farmers and businesses.

Congolese and Burundians

The Japan International Cooperation Agency's Promotion of Rice Development (JICA-PRiDe) project conducted a Training of Trainers on rice production for 30 refugees and host community members from Rwamwanja and Kyaka II. The training, which was held in Namulonge, is in line with the Memorandum of Cooperation between UNHCR and JICA, aiming at building the extension capacity in refugee hosting districts as a strategy for increasing production of New Rice for Africa 4 (NERICA 4), to achieve increased incomes.

Google Mission from Regional Representative Assignment of Community Technology Access (CTA) connectivity infrastructure visited Rwamwanja, Kyaka II and Nakivale settlements to access the existing ICT facilities that will enhance the launching of Kolibre Learning Platform, funded by Google.org Foundation. The mission visited the youth centres and vocational training centres at the settlements.

In Nakivale, 03 groups comprised of 57 refugee farmers harvested 2,613kg of rice valued at approximately UGX 9,145,500. These refugee farmers received rice production training in 2017, organized by JICA and UNHCR.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

All refugees

Limited access to land for farming, in several settlements, could affect Season 02-2018 farming.

Delays in land opening, for Season 02-2018, by some of the refugees, due to use of simple tools, such as hand hoes.

Inadequate rainfall in some areas, such as Yumbe and Arua, affected crop performance in Season 02-2018.

Working in partnership

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Government (DLG), Ministry of Agriculture Animal, Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC), Refugee Hosting Districts – Adjumani, Arua, Bundibugyo, Hoima, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kiryandongo, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Moyo, Yumbe, UN - International organization for migration (IOM), United Nation Food Assistant Organization (FAO), United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization (WHO), NGOs - Action Africa Help (AAH), Association for Aid and Relief Japan (AARJ), Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari (ACAV), Action Against Hunger (ACF), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFORD), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), American Refugee Committee (ARC), Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI), CARE International (CARE Int), Caritas (Caritas), Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID), Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Cesvi Onlus - Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI), Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD), Concern World Wide (CWW), DanChurchAid (DCA), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), District Local Government (DLG), Drop in the Busket (DiB), East Africa Ministries (EAM), East Africa Playgrounds (EAP), Finn Church Aid (FCA), Finnish Refugee Council (FRC), Food for the Hungry (FH), Global Refugee International (GRI), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), Humanitarian Assistance & Development Services (HADS),

Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA), Healing Kadi Foundation (HKF), Interaid Uganda (IAU), International Aid Services (IAS), International Center for Research in Agro Forestry (ICRAF), Infectious Disease Institute (IDI), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Malteser International (MI), Médecins Sans Frontières France (MSF-F), Médecins Sans Frontières Holland (MSF-H), Médecins Sans Frontières Swiz(MSF-S), Medical Teams International (MTI), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Nsamizi training Institute of Social Development (NSAMIZI), Oxfam (OXFAM), Programme for Accessible Health Communication and Education (PACE), Peter C. Alderman Foundation (PCAF), Plan International Uganda (PLAN), Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), Regional Health Integration to Enhance Services (RHITES), Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU), Relief International (RI), Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment - West Nile(RICE-WN), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), Save the Children (SCI), Save the Children Uganda (SCU), Samaritan's Purse (SP), Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Tutapona (Trauma Rehabilitation), Uganda Refugee and Disaster Management Council (URDMC), Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS), War Child Canda (WCC), War Child Holland (WCH), Water Mission International (WM Uganda), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Windle International Uganda (WIU), World Vision International (WVI) and ZOA - Uganda (ZOA).

The South Sudan Emergency Response in Uganda is coordinated jointly by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

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