

## Humanitarian funding analysis: Uganda – influx of refugees from South Sudan

### 1. Key points

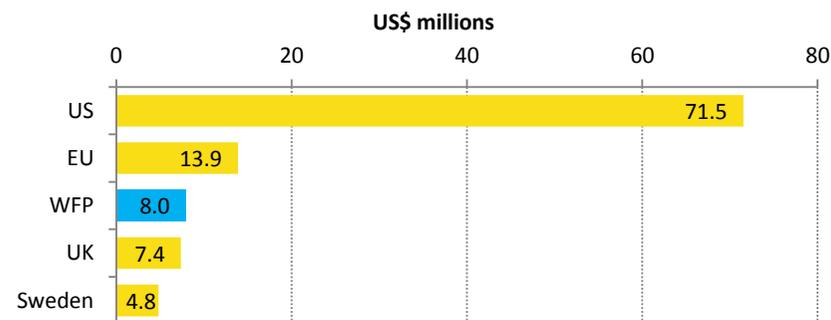
- According to the United Nation’s Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)’s Financial Tracking Service (FTS), donors have not yet committed/contributed any funding in 2016 for the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP). Outside of the appeal, the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO), Denmark and Sweden have committed/contributed US\$5.8 million to Uganda.
- The UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) will allocate US\$18 million to Uganda for support to internally displaced persons, refugees and host communities as part of its first allocation round from the underfunded emergencies window in 2016.
- The 2015 South Sudan RRP requested US\$657.8 million, US\$220.6 million of which was to support South Sudanese refugees in Uganda. 28% of requirements were met for the overall Response Plan and 26% for the Uganda component specifically.
- According to the [2016 Global Humanitarian Overview](#), the South Sudan RRP is requesting US\$599.9 million for South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda – 26% less than the amount requested in 2015. A UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) update of 12 January 2016 estimates Uganda’s requirements within the South Sudan RRP at US\$164.3 million.
- According to UNHCR, the districts of Adjumani, Kiryandongo and Arua host the largest numbers of South Sudanese refugees. They are also the districts with the least resources and capacity for the provision of local services, based on an analysis of local government budgets conducted by Development Initiatives.

### 2. Recent humanitarian funding to Uganda

**EU Institutions** (primarily ECHO), **Denmark** and **Sweden** are the only humanitarian donors to **Uganda** in 2016, committing/contributing **US\$5.8 million: approximately** US\$5.5 million from ECHO, US\$0.3 million from Denmark and US\$0.1 million from Sweden. The funds are given outside of the appeals and there is no detail on whether these are directed towards support for South Sudanese refugees.

In 2015, the largest government donors to Uganda were the United States (US) (US\$71.5 million), the EU Institutions (US\$13.9 million) and the United Kingdom (UK) (US\$7.4 million). The five largest donors (including the World Food Programme (WFP), which is not a government donor) gave 85% of all funding that year. Donors gave money both within and outside of the appeals covering Uganda.

Figure 1: Largest donors to Uganda, 2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 2 February 2016.

Note: ‘EU’ refers to EU Institutions including but not limited to ECHO.

### 3. Central Emergency Response Fund

Uganda has received no funding this year from the UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). However, a recent announcement indicates that the CERF will allocate US\$18 million to Uganda to provide support to internally displaced persons, refugees and host communities, as part of its first allocation round from the underfunded emergencies window in 2016.<sup>1</sup>

In 2015, Uganda received US\$2.7 million from the CERF’s rapid response window; while in 2014 it was the 10th largest recipient of CERF funding, with allocations of US\$15.9 million from both the rapid response and the underfunded emergencies windows.

Just over a fifth (21%/US\$0.8 million) of CERF commitments/contributions to Uganda reported to the FTS in 2015 were in response to the South Sudan RRP. This proportion was higher in the previous year at 75% (US\$11.3 million). The availability of CERF carry-over funds to respond to the influx of refugees into Uganda from both Burundi and South Sudan may account for the discrepancy of data between FTS and the CERF.

#### 4. Domestic resources in districts hosting South Sudanese refugees

According to UNHCR, 61% of incoming refugees from South Sudan are in the Northern Ugandan camp in Adjumani district, 24% in the Kiryandongo settlement, 11% in Rhino camp in Arua district, and 4% in urban Kampala.

Adjumani, Kiryandongo and Arua local governments have very little resources to assist with the refugee crisis – local taxes and unconditional grants from central government are a small fraction of their total revenue, with the vast majority coming from central government conditional grants to pay for wages for teachers and health professionals. These limited resources and government’s capacity will be further strained by the increasing number of refugees in the areas. The [Spotlight on Uganda](#) provides more district level data on how domestic resources are allocated.

For the 2015/2016 financial year, 77% of Adjumani’s total revenue<sup>ii</sup> of approximately US\$7.4 million came from central government. A further 11% came from international actors, the largest provider of which was UNHCR, which provided US\$130,100 to support the local government in dealing with water, sanitation, hygiene and environmental issues in refugee areas.<sup>iii</sup> Similar levels of funding were provided by UNHCR in the previous year to help integrate health services for both refugees and the local population in the district. UNHCR and its local partners have also supported the district with tree planting, the provision of energy saving stoves, environmental awareness and assessment in the refugee hosting areas through off-budget activities.<sup>iv</sup>

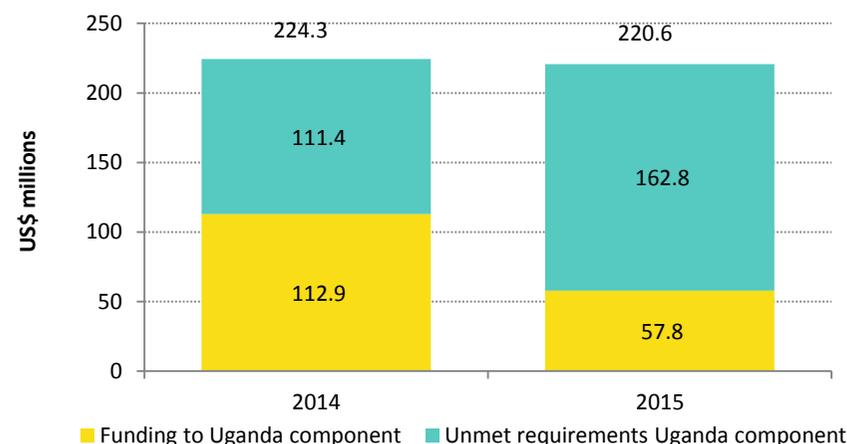
Arua district is working with UNHCR through off-budget activities in refugee-affected areas in Rhino camp, Rigbo, Uriama, Odupi and Mai Okollo. Kiryandongo district is planning for activities to promote refugee health in Panyadoli camp.

#### 5. South Sudan Regional Appeal

The 2015 South Sudan RRP requested funding in response to the rising number of people fleeing from South Sudan into neighbouring countries. The requirements for the Ugandan component were estimated at US\$220.6 million; US\$57.8 million of which was received (26% of requirements). This compares with 2014, when US\$224.3 million was requested for the Uganda component of the South Sudan RRP and US\$112.9 million was received (50% of requirements).

There have been no UN-coordinated appeals specifically for Uganda since 2010.

Figure 2: Humanitarian assistance to Uganda within the South Sudan RRP, 2014–2015



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 2 February 2016.

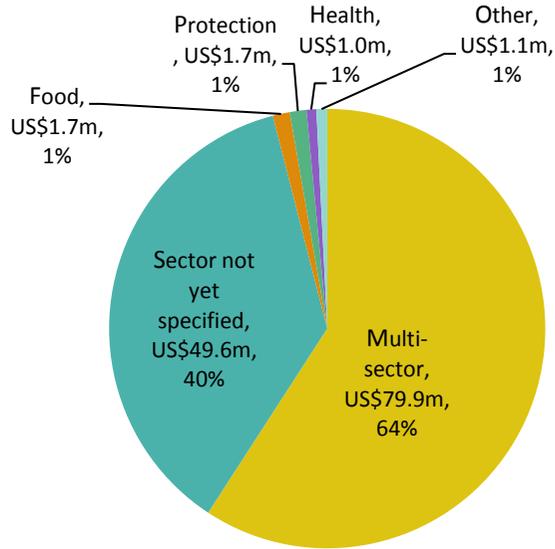
#### 6. Humanitarian funding to sectors

Over half of humanitarian funding to Uganda in 2015 was channelled to ‘multi-sector’ projects – US\$79.9 million. Project descriptions suggest that all of this funding was for support to refugees (though not necessarily for refugees from South Sudan only). A further 37% of total funding in 2015 was allocated to ‘sector not yet specified’ activities – US\$49.6 million; 84% of which (US\$41.9 million) was clearly in relation to projects supporting refugees in the country (again, not just refugees from South Sudan). More funding may have been channelled to projects targeting refugees that did not specify refugees as a target group within project descriptions.

The remaining 4% of funding was allocated to food, health, protection and ‘other’, each with approximately 1% of total. ‘Other’ refers to the least funded sectors: education, coordination and support services, and water and sanitation, each of which received less than US\$0.5 million.

### 3 | Uganda: influx of refugees from South Sudan

Figure 3: Humanitarian assistance to Uganda by sector, 2015

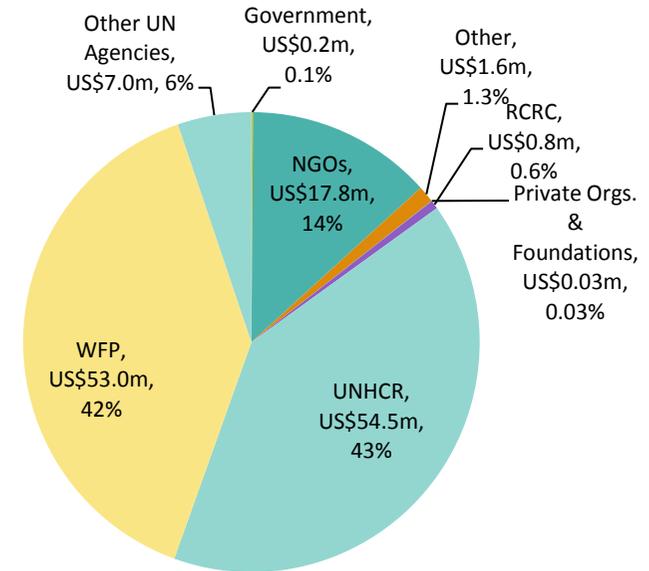


Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 3 February 2016.  
 Note: 'Protection' renamed from 'Protection/Human rights/Rule of Law'. 'Other' includes: education, coordination and support services, water and sanitation.

## 7. Channels of delivery

UNHCR received 43% of all funding to Uganda in 2015 (US\$54.5 million); while US\$53.0 million was channelled via WFP (42%). Of the funding to WFP, 75% is clearly marked for responding to the refugee crisis; and 14% of the total funding to Uganda in 2015 was channelled through NGOs.

Figure 4: Channels of delivery for humanitarian assistance in Uganda, 2015



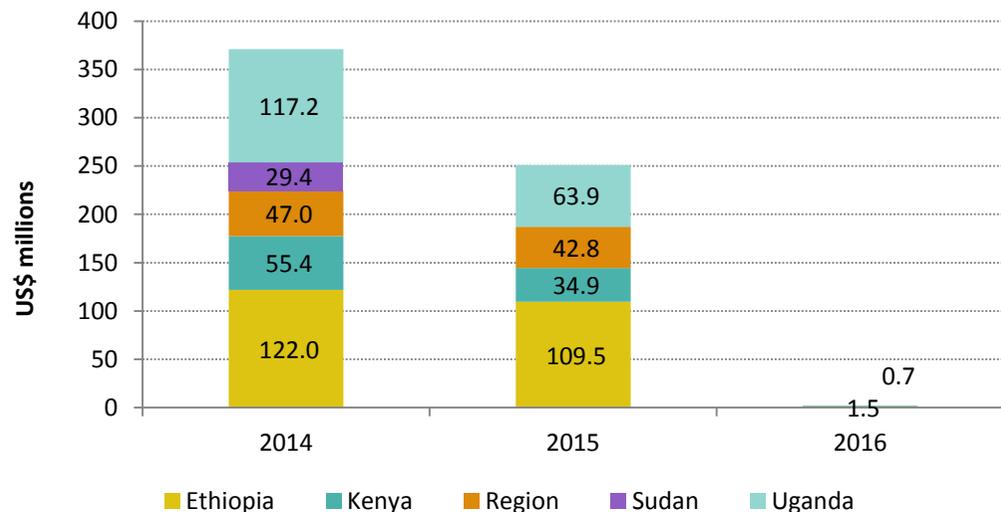
Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 3 February 2016.  
 Note: RCRC: Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement.

## 8. Humanitarian funding trends (historic)

Uganda received 32% of all funding to neighbouring countries in the South Sudan emergency in 2014 – a total of US\$117.2 million. Funding to Uganda decreased in both absolute and relative terms in 2015. Commitments/contributions amounted to less than half the amount received the previous year (US\$63.9 million) – 25% of all funding to neighbouring countries in the emergency.

## 4 | Uganda: influx of refugees from South Sudan

Figure 5: Humanitarian funding to neighbouring countries in the South Sudan emergency, 2014–2016



Source: Development Initiatives based on UN OCHA FTS data. Data downloaded 2 February 2016.

Note: 2016 figures refer to Ethiopia (US\$1.5 million) and Kenya (US\$0.7 million).

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Data is correct at time of writing and subject to change. For up-to-date figures on the humanitarian response to Uganda and other crises see UN OCHA's FTS: [fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home](https://fts.unocha.org/pageloader.aspx?page=home)

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<sup>i</sup> [www.unocha.org/cerf/resources/top-stories/cerf-releases-us100-million-address-critical-needs-9-silent-and-neglected](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/resources/top-stories/cerf-releases-us100-million-address-critical-needs-9-silent-and-neglected)

<sup>ii</sup> Data sourced from district level [budget documents](#).

<sup>iii</sup> The same amount of funding from UNHCR is forecast for the 2016/17 financial year.

<sup>iv</sup> Outside government budgets - working with government, but not channelling money through the government.