

Uganda

1 – 31 March 2022

By the end of March, Uganda hosted **1,582,076** refugees and asylum seekers (13,329 less than in February). The population decrease is linked to the inactivation of refugees (no shows) as part of the IPE in Nakivale and Rwamwanja refugee settlements.

Spontaneous movements to and from South Sudan and the DRC.

From 28 March, the intensification of the conflict in the DRC triggered an increase of the influx of refugees from North Kivu and Ituri provinces entering into Uganda.

COVID-19 UPDATE

Cumulatively, as of 31 March 2022, **163,869 COVID-19 cases** were confirmed. Of these, 5,929 were refugees and 1,371 humanitarian workers.

Countrywide, **3,595 deaths** were reported since March 2020, including **61 refugees** and **four humanitarian workers**. A total of 19,095,668 doses of covid-19 vaccines have been administered to date. Of these, **238,493 refugees** received the first dose while **30,431 refugees** have so far received the second dose.

KEY FIGURES:

1,582,076*

Number of **refugees** and **asylum seekers** as of 31 March 2022.

1,537,546

Total **refugees** in Uganda as of 31 March 2022

44,530 Total **asylum-seekers** in Uganda as of 31

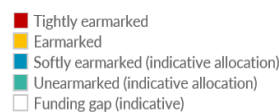
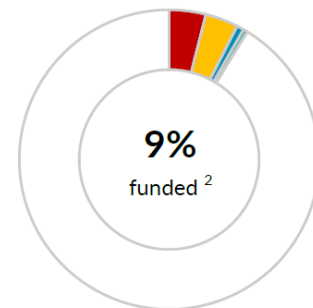
March 2022.

**Increase in number is attributed to the registration of the backlog of asylum seekers and new-born babies.*

UNHCR'S 2022 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS:

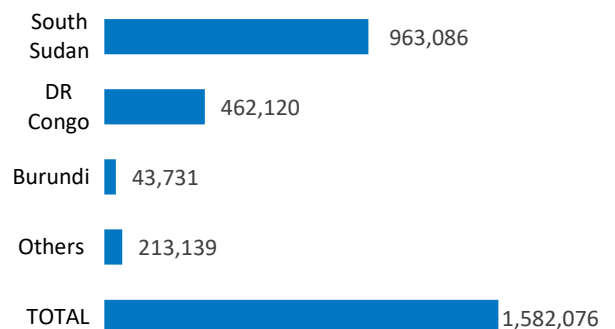
USD 343.4 million

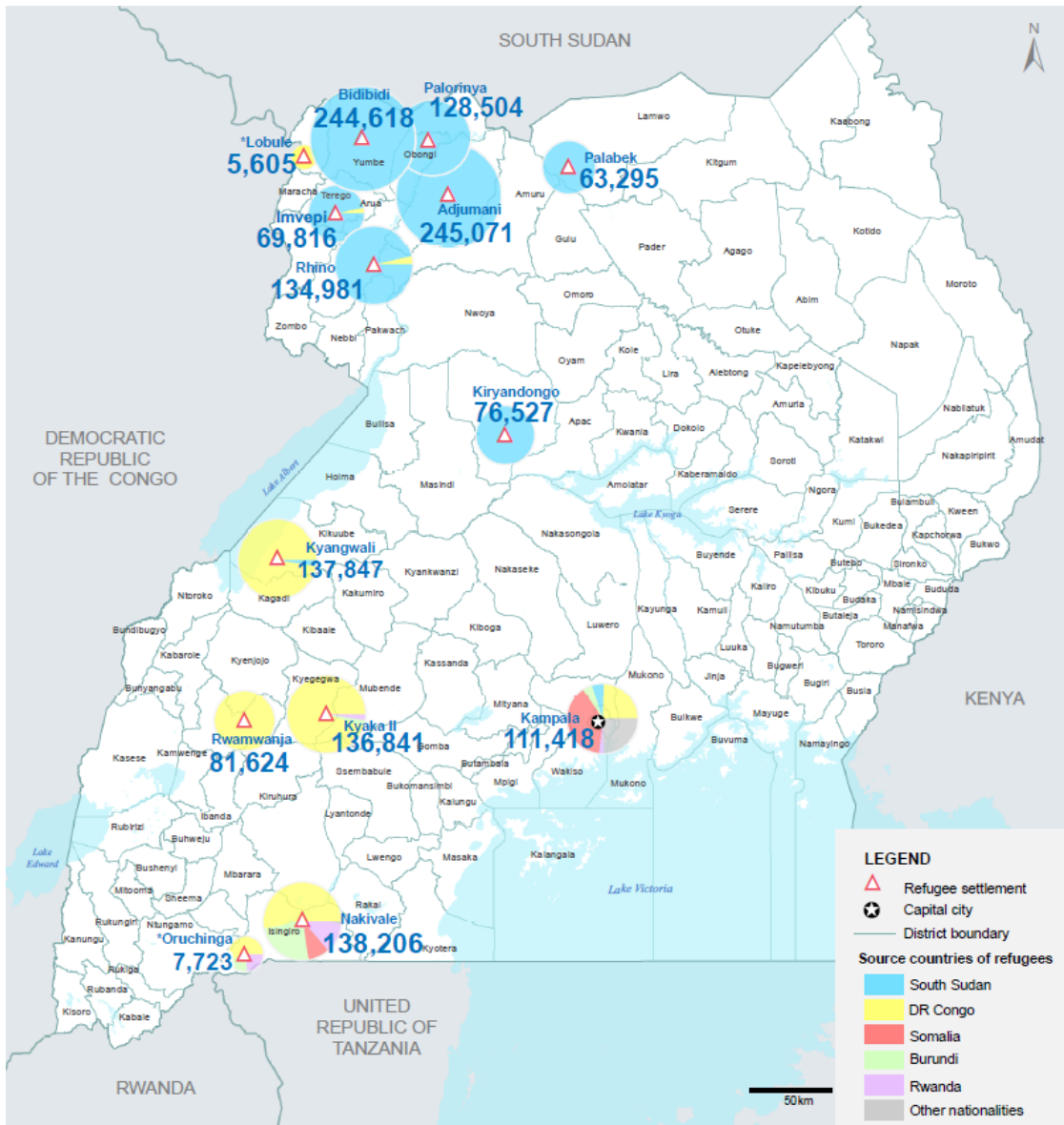
UNHCR Funding (as of 29 March 2022)



POPULATIONS OF CONCERN

Refugees and Asylum-Seekers by Nationality





Contextual and operational highlights

COVID-19: Since March 2020, 5,929 refugees have tested positive for COVID-19, with 61 deaths. Countrywide 163,869 cases COVID-19 positive cases were recorded, with 100,167 recoveries and 3,595 deaths. In total, 1,371 humanitarian workers have tested positive for COVID-19 while four have succumbed across the country. The Ministry of Health continues to carry out COVID-19 vaccination for both citizens and refugees. By the end of March 2022, 19,095,668 vaccine doses had been administered in Uganda. In the refugee response, 238,493 refugees; 3,996 health workers; 7,630 teachers; and 9,210 humanitarian workers received the first dose. Those that have received the second dose include 30,431 refugees, 3,199 health workers and 3721 other humanitarian workers.

New Arrivals: As of 21 March 2022, the number of new arrivals through Bubukwanga Transit Centre stood at 915 individuals / 362 households. From 28 March 2022, the deteriorating security and humanitarian situation inside the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) along the border has triggered the additional forced displacement of

refugees crossing into Uganda through Bunagana in Kisoro District. By the end of March, it is difficult to estimate the number of arrivals given that most of them have chosen to stay with the community along the border. In just four days, 7,850 new arrivals have been transported from the border to Nyakabande transit centre and holding area. The holding area is rapidly filling as an increased number of refugees keep arriving with UNHCR logistic support or on their own. New arrivals are in urgent need of protection, food, shelter and essential household items, in addition to health care supplies and water, sanitation and hygiene services required to prevent the spread of COVID19 and other diseases. There is need for accommodation, water, pit-latrines and psychosocial support. Given the increasing influx and the structural underfunding of the refugee response, additional resources are urgently required to provide interagency partners with the necessary operational capacity to support emergency relief activities for new arrivals while maintaining essential protection services and basic assistance for over 1.5 million refugees and their host communities in Uganda.

IPE/Verification: By the end of March, 421,294 individuals had been verified (27% of the target population of 1.58 million PoCs). Four out of 14 locations completed (Oruchinga, Nakivale, Lobule, Rwamwanja) the verification exercise. Rwamwanja was completed on 30 March with a show rate of 90% of the target population representing 71,537 persons and an additional 10,252 individuals who were not part of the initial target population (including new arrivals relocated from Bubukwanga and newborn registration). The IPE completion rate stands at 78% in Kyaka (102,858 individuals / 29,445 HHs), 54% in Kyangwali (73,559 individuals / 21,175 HHs) and 42% in Imvepi (31,079 individuals / 7,296 HHs). Preparatory activities for Adjumani and Palorinya are ongoing.

Social security: UNHCR has engaged the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) on establishing the interoperability of the refugee registration system with the NSSF system with a view of increasing refugees' access to social security services in Uganda. A detailed technical discussion will be held in the coming weeks.

Burundian Voluntary repatriation: On 22 March 2022, UNHCR Uganda held a meeting with UNHCR Tanzania and Burundi. The parties have agreed to change the convoy schedule from Mondays to Wednesdays and increase per convoy from 400 to 600 persons. However, the Tanzanian government has issued a new directive on requirement of yellow fever certificates for all passengers in and/or transiting the country. UNHCR Tanzania will explore possibilities of seeking a waiver for returnees. So far, a total of 1,556 Burundian refugees in Uganda have been voluntarily repatriated to Burundi in three convoys. The next convoy is expected in April 2022.

Inter-Agency Feedback Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM): The results of the comparative analysis of complaints received through the FRRM helpline between 2020 and 2021 indicate improvement in FRRM referral rates. The findings also indicate a reduction in complaints related to fraud and corruption. Most of the fraud and corruption-related complaints received in 2021 came from Nakivale, Kyaka II and Kyangwali settlements. Most of these were related to protection and registration.

**PROTECTION****Achievements and Impact**

Refugee status Determination: From 21 to 25 March 2022, the Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) held its second session for Kampala and adjudicated 5,457 asylum applications with an overall recognition rate of 99%. This brings the total to 5,516 asylum applications adjudicated since January 2022. The Refugee Appeals Board's first session in Kampala reviewed 20 appeal applications / 49 individuals (Eritreans, Congolese, and Syrian); confirmed decisions of the REC for 10 appeal cases / 26 individuals, set aside nine appeal cases / 17 individuals and ordered a re-hearing for one case / six individuals. Cumulatively, 4,371 households of 5,752 individual new asylum seekers have been received and screened at the refugee desk office in Kampala since January 2022.

Resettlement and Complementary Pathways: UNHCR Uganda resettlement quota for 2022 has been confirmed to 4,780 individuals (which includes 4,100 to USA, 400 to Sweden, 180 to Norway and 100 to Canada). A minimum of 6,000 protection and medical referrals will be required countrywide to meet this quota, through individual case assessments and profiling.

PEPFAR OVC/HIV training: From 28 to 31 March 2022, UNHCR and USAID/SITES technical team co-facilitated a PEPFAR OVC/HIV training for UNHCR, OPM and partner staff from Nakivale/Oruchinga, Rwamwanja and Kyaka II settlements to mentor participants on the new PEPFAR preventive approach.

Study on protracted refugee caseload in Uganda: The study on protracted refugee caseload in Uganda was completed in March 2022. Preliminary findings indicate that long-term refugees have adequate access to identity documentation with 54% of the refugees possessing valid refugee identification. More than half of the refugee children who were born in Uganda (54%) have official birth certificates.

**HEALTH****Achievements and impact**

Health statistics: In March 2022, 190,910 consultations were registered across the refugee response (28% nationals, 72% refugees) / 50 consultations per clinician per day. The major disease burdens were malaria (28%), Upper Respiratory Tract Infection-URTI (11%), Lower Respiratory Tract Infection-LRTI (8.7%), skin diseases (5.2%), and watery diarrhea at (4%). Among under-five children, malaria was the most prevalent disease (27%), followed by URTI (16.6 %), LRTI (13.8 %), diarrhea (10%) and skin diseases (6%).

Mortality: Crude Mortality Rate (CMR): 0.06 deaths / 1,000 population / month. Leading causes were LRTI (12.2 %), malaria (8.5 %), neonatal death (8.5%), Tuberculosis (2.4%), and acute malnutrition (2.4%). Under-five mortality rates: 0.14 / 1,000 population / month (Public health standards < 1.5 deaths per 1,000 population per month). The major causes were LRTI (21.2%), neonatal death (21.2%), Malaria (12.1%) and acute malnutrition (6%).

Live births: 3,948 live births registered in March (97% assisted by skilled health workers at health facilities). Of these, 66% were refugees and 34% nationals.

Child immunization: 5,479 children vaccinated against measles, and 19,732 against diphtheria and polio.

HIV prevention, care, and treatment: In March, 8,027 individuals tested for HIV in the settlements, of whom 168 positives enrolled into HIV care and treatment. 26,021 mothers visited antenatal care clinics, of whom 5,272 attended for the first time and were tested for HIV to prevent mother-to-child transmission. 18,942 patients are receiving HIV treatment in the settlements (37 % refugees and 63 % nationals).



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and impact

Water supply: In March, UNHCR, through partners maintained full functionality of 201 motorized water supply systems through operation and maintenance and provision of water treatment chemicals (alum, chlorine and lime, where required). The systems were powered by renewable sources of energy (38.5%), the national electricity grid (5.1%) and diesel generators (18.9%). In addition, 1,090 hand pumps provided 36.8 % of the daily water requirements in the 13 settlements while 0.5% of water is contributed through gravity supply without pumping. Of the daily water supplied across the settlements, 0.2% is through water trucking. This is a temporary measure towards the response to the emergency.

Rwamwanja remains the only settlement fully managed under the national utility approach. Three other settlements are receiving water from the national system (Kiryandongo -18%, Rhino-14% and Adjumani-6%). The average water per capita remain stable at 16.5 litres per person per day. Further efforts towards optimization of the systems in underserved settlements remains a priority to the WASH partners.

In response to emergency needs in Palabek, Kisoro and Rwamwanja, the WASH sector working group, UNHCR and partners provided emergency WASH services to more than 23,000 new arrivals (10,000-Rwamwanja, 3,000-Palabek, 10,000-Kisoro).

Infection prevention & control and risk communication: Routine activities continued across the response, including through home sensitization at water points

and radio talk shows. Similarly, village health teams (VHTs) continued to promote the use of tippy taps for household level handwashing. Soap distribution was sustained at 250g per person per month to support hand hygiene in response to COVID-19. The use of solar technology for water treatment is being embraced by the community.

Latrine coverage: Average latrine coverage across the settlement stood at 74% at the end of March 2022. Three settlements registered with the lowest coverage (Palabek-66%, Kyangwali-64%, Rwamwaja-62%). Latrine coverage reduced in Rwamwanja from 72% to 62% due to the new arrivals. Effort to improve the latrine coverage are under way through the allocation for 1,000 household latrine support in Rwamwanja, 283 in Palabek, 200 in Nakivale and 103 in Arua. A total of 150 emergency latrines have been constructed to support the new arrivals in Rwamwanja.

Challenges and Gaps:

- Limited funds to the sector hinder timely emergency response.



EDUCATION

Achievements and impact

The Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda (ERP) development process: From 9 to 11 March 2022, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), with support from UNHCR, conducted an ERP II Costing and National level Prioritization Workshop in Hoima. The workshop targeted participants from MoES, Ministry of Local Government, OPM/CRRF Secretariat, UNHCR, national and international organizations. The major objective of the workshop was to generate inputs into the ERP II activities and costing, agree on unit costs of ERP II planned activities and prioritization of ERP II activities. The costed plan will support resource mobilization in the next phase of the ERP implementation.

COVID-19 impact survey: A survey on the impact of COVID 19 on education in the refugee response was conducted in six refugee hosting districts. The purpose of the survey was to assess the key achievements challenges of COVID 19 interventions implemented during the full and partial school closures to ensure continuity of learning. This survey will help to generate and document lessons learnt and best practices during this phase of school return -. The survey that involved individual interviews, focus group discussion and key informant interviews.

Student Strikes in Schools: In March 2022, a wave of unrest involving students was observed in West Nile and the northern districts including refugee settlements. Some of the schools affected include: Palorinya SS (Obongi district), Yangani SS (Bidibidi settlement), Paluda SS (Palabek settlement), Lewa SS, Pagirinya SS, Dzaipi SS, Comboni Comprehensive College and Ayilo SS in Adjumani. Security foiled two attempted school strikes in Adjumani Model SS and Adjumani SS. The strikes led to

the destruction and vandalization of school property, fights, and physical injury. Key reasons for the strikes included delayed replacement of teachers leading to learning loss, communication lapses between learners and school administration, management gaps, drug and alcohol abuse among learners, rationing of food and water served to learners, peer influence and bullying at water source & food service points resulting in inter-tribal school-based clashes. District education officials, police, internal security officials, school administrators, UNHCR, OPM, community leaders and education partners held joint stakeholders' interventions and meetings across the settlements to address and prevent the recurrence of school strikes.



ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO ENERGY

Achievements and Impact

Tree seedlings: The National Forestry Authority (NFA) and operating partners have raised 379,544 tree seedlings in West Nile (Palorinya and Imvepi). In Nakivale settlement, 80,000 assorted tree seedlings have been received for planting from NFA. A total of 154 hectares have been identified for woodlot establishment among institutions and individuals (130 hectares in West Nile and 24 in Nakivale settlement). Furthermore, 95 hectares have been maintained, during the month, in Southwest. All these activities aim at replenishing the tree cover, and at providing fuelwood to meet the cooking needs of the persons of concern.

Sustainable resource management: In Kyangwali settlement, 95 individuals (30 males, 65 females) have been sensitized on climate smart agriculture, good agronomic practices, sustainable utilization of wetlands and management to promote environmental awareness. The World Bank-funded project, *Investing in Forest and Protected Areas for Climate Smart Development (IFPA-CD)* was officially launched on 9 March 2022 at the NFA offices in Kampala. The six-year project, with a budget of USD178.3 million, aims at addressing the widespread environmental degradation and loss of forest and vegetation cover.

Clean and sustainable energy: A total of 4,426 fixed Lorena stoves have been constructed in the settlements (793 southwest; 3633 West Nile) to reduce household wood fuel and subsequent pressure on forests. A total of 55 persons have been trained in energy saving practices including making briquettes, operating and maintaining improved cookstoves.

In Rwamwanja settlement, 10 solar streetlights have been installed to improve community lighting and reduce the risk of SGBV in unilluminated areas.

The construction of three institutional biogas systems and associated toilet stances has been completed at Kabahinda Primary School, Bwiriza Primary School and Nteziryayo Primary School in south-western settlements. The digesters have already been fed with cow dung to kickstart the process of anaerobic digestion to yield biogas, which can be used to partially substitute fuelwood for cooking in these institutions.

Challenges and Gaps:

- Water shortage due to prolonged dry spell affecting seedling production in the nurseries e.g. in Lamwo and stove construction.
- Heavy rain affecting land opening for rice growing using tractors.
- Need for GPS training for staff in Kiryandongo who have to map their sites.



SHELTER, SETTLEMENTS AND NFI

Achievements and Impact

Overnight structures: The construction of two semi-permanent structures at Elegu collection point in Adjumani is 66% completed. The construction of three overnight shelters at Imvepi reception centre is 72% completed. Temporary accommodation shelters have been set up in Kisoro, including three rub halls, to address the new influx. Lighting has been extended to the compound and shelters. Fencing of the holding area is completed.

Roads: In Arua, the construction of 5.5 km road in Ofua 3 is completed. This will enable free movement of goods and services in the Rhino Camp refugee settlement.

Hospital structures: Lot 2 of Koboko hospital construction is 95% completed. In Kiryandongo, construction of the pharmaceutical warehouse is progressing well. The major ongoing works include casting the slab, power floating and production of concrete pavers.

School structures: In Kyangwali, the construction of a teachers' accommodation and two kitchen block annexes at Kentomi Primary School is at 95%. The construction of staff accommodation, latrine and kitchen annex for Mombasa Primary School is at 80% whereas that at Kavule Primary School is at 75%.

Challenges and Gaps

- Most of the roads in the settlements are in bad state and need improvement.
- The rainy season has led to low progress on all construction projects especially the upgrading of roads in Moyo.
- With the absence of shelter partners from 2019, there remains a big gap in the provision PSN shelters across the operation.
- Non-compliant contractors have delayed the completion of some projects especially in Adjumani.
- There is still need for physical planning to guide developments within settlements.
- Need for latrines at 14 women's centres in Bidibidi settlement.
- Road maintenance needed under cash-for-work for zones 1, 2, 3 and 4 roads in Bidibidi.



COORDINATION

Achievements and impact

Refugee influx dashboard: A revised refugee influx dashboard has been launched in early March to provide countrywide figures for new arrivals, current population in transit and reception centers, as well as arrival trends by district of entry. The dashboard is updated weekly and can be accessed through the Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response portal. As of 30 March, 23,792 new arrivals had crossed into Uganda (8,529 from South Sudan and 15,263 from DRC). A total of 9,260 individuals were residing at transit or reception centers (4,230 in West Nile and 5,030 in the South and Mid-West) and 14,369 had been relocated to settlements (5,465 in West Nile and 8,904 in South and Mid-West). The emergency in Kisoro is the main driver behind the increasing rate of new arrivals from DRC. As the number of new arrivals by district of entry is based on Level 1 registration, it does not reflect the total number of people that are estimated to have crossed, as some are staying within the host community or awaiting registration. As of 30 March, Kagoma Reception Centre had received in more than 1,900 new arrivals since the start of the year (almost twice its capacity) while in West Nile, the Palabek Collection Point was also several times over capacity.



*CARE staff handing over assorted assistance (plastic shoes and women's wrappers) to UNHCR
©UNHCR / Fred Mayito.*

Working in partnership with:

Government - Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), District Local Governments (DLGs), 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 Local Government (MoLG), Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE).

District authorities in refugee-hosting/receiving districts – Adjumani, Arua, Isingiro, Kampala, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kisoro, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Madi Okollo, Moyo, Ntoroko, Obongi, Terego and Yumbe

UN - United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Migration Agency (IOM), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations World Health Organization (WHO).

NGOs - Action Africa Help (AAH), Action Against Hunger (ACF), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), African Women and Youth Action for Development (AWYAD), Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD), Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), American Refugee Committee (ARC), Andre Foods International (AFI), Association for Aid and Relief Japan (AARJ), Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari (ACAV), A-Z Children’s Charity, Baylor, Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC), Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL), CARE, Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI), Caritas Uganda (CU), Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID), Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Child Voices International, Communication and Education (PACE), Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD), Community Technology Empowerment Network (CTEN), Concern World Wide (CWW), Cooperazione Sviluppo (CESVI), DanChurchAid (DCA), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Doctors with Africa (CUAMM), Drop in the Basket (DiB), Finn Church Aid (FCA), Finnish Refugee Council (FRC), Food for the Hungry (FH), Friends of Kisoro, German International Cooperation (GiZ), Give Directly, Global Aim, Global Refugee International (GRI), Healing Kadi Foundation, Help Age International, Humane Africa Mission (HAM), Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services (HADS), Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA), Humanitarian Open Street Map Team (HOT), Humanity & Inclusion (HI), IMPACT, Infectious Disease Institute (IDI), InterAid, Inter-church Organization for Development Cooperation (ICCO Cooperation), International Aid Services (IAS), International Center for Research in Agro Forestry (ICRAF), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), IsraAid, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Johanniter, Kabarole Research and Resource Centre (KRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Malteser International (MI), Medical Teams International (MTI), Mercy Corps (MC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Nsamizi Training Institute of Social Development (NSAMIZI), OXFAM, Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), Peter C. Alderman Foundation (PCAF), Plan International (PI), Programme for Accessible Health, Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), Regional Health Integration to Enhance Services in Eastern Uganda (RHITES), Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU), Right to Play (RtP), Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment in West Nile (RICE-WN), Salvation Army, Samaritan’s Purse (SP), Save the Children International (SCI), Self Help Africa (SHA), The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (Tunado), Transcultural Psychosocial

Organization (TPO), Trocaire, Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR), Uganda Law Society (ULS), Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), Uganda Refugee Disaster and Management Council (URDMC), War Child Canada (WCC), War Child Holland (WCH), Water Mission Uganda (WMU), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Windle International Uganda (WIU), World Vision International (WVI), Young Women’s Christian Association (YWCA), ZOA – Uganda (ZOA).

Financial information UNHCR is grateful for donors' critical support to this operation and those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

Funding received: USD 29,981,810

	■ Unearmarked	■ Softly earmarked	■ Earmarked	■ Tightly earmarked	Total
Netherlands	-	-	2,329,276	1,487,203	3,816,479
Industria de Diseño Texti S.A. (Inditex)	-	-	-	1,900,966	1,900,966
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	1,666,667	1,666,667
Remon L Vos	-	-	-	1,361,807	1,361,807
Japan	-	-	-	1,255,500	1,255,500
Qatar	-	-	-	1,208,080	1,208,080
Ireland	-	-	-	1,162,791	1,162,791
Combe Incorporated	-	-	-	940,162	940,162
Spotlight Initiative	-	-	595,711	-	595,711
UNO-Fluechtlingshilfe	-	-	-	372,150	372,150
UN Children Fund	-	-	-	214,505	214,505
Germany	-	-	-	213,320	213,320
Solvatten	-	-	-	163,530	163,530
UN Programme On HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	160,500	160,500
Australia for UNHCR	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
Other private donors	-	-	22,362	1,382	23,744
Sub-total	-	-	2,947,349	12,208,563	15,155,911
Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments	1,600,942	2,631,096	9,222,037	1,371,824	14,825,898
Total	1,600,942	2,631,096	12,169,386	13,580,386	29,981,810

Other softly earmarked contributions | USD

Norway | Private donors

Unearmarked contributions | USD

Sweden 95.2 million | **Norway** 72.5 million | **Netherlands** 37.2 million | **Denmark** 35.6 million | **Germany** 27.6 million | **Switzerland** 18.4 million | **Private donors Spain** 12.3 million | **Belgium** 11.9 million | **Ireland** 11.8 million

Algeria | Armenia | Bulgaria | Canada | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | Peru | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Saudi Arabia | Singapore | Thailand | Turkey | Uruguay | Private donors

The Refugee 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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Links:

[Uganda Refugee Response Portal](#)
[UNHCR Uganda Facebook Page](#)
[UNHCR Uganda Twitter account](#)
[UNHCR Uganda Instagram account](#)
[South Sudan Regional Portal](#)