

**UGANDA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN
REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL
APRIL – DECEMBER 2022**



CREDITS

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of all relevant partners at country and regional level in the preparation of this document.

MAP & STATISTICS NOTE

The map in this publication does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of UNHCR concerning the legal status of any country or territory or area, of its authorities, or the delimitation of frontiers or boundaries.

All statistics are provisional and subject to change. Except where indicated otherwise, all population figures provided in this report are as of Mid-August.

COVER PHOTO CONTENT

Thousands of children, women, and men cross Bunagana border into Kisoro district, in Uganda, fleeing the conflict in eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) which began on 28 March 2022. © UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi


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At a Glance

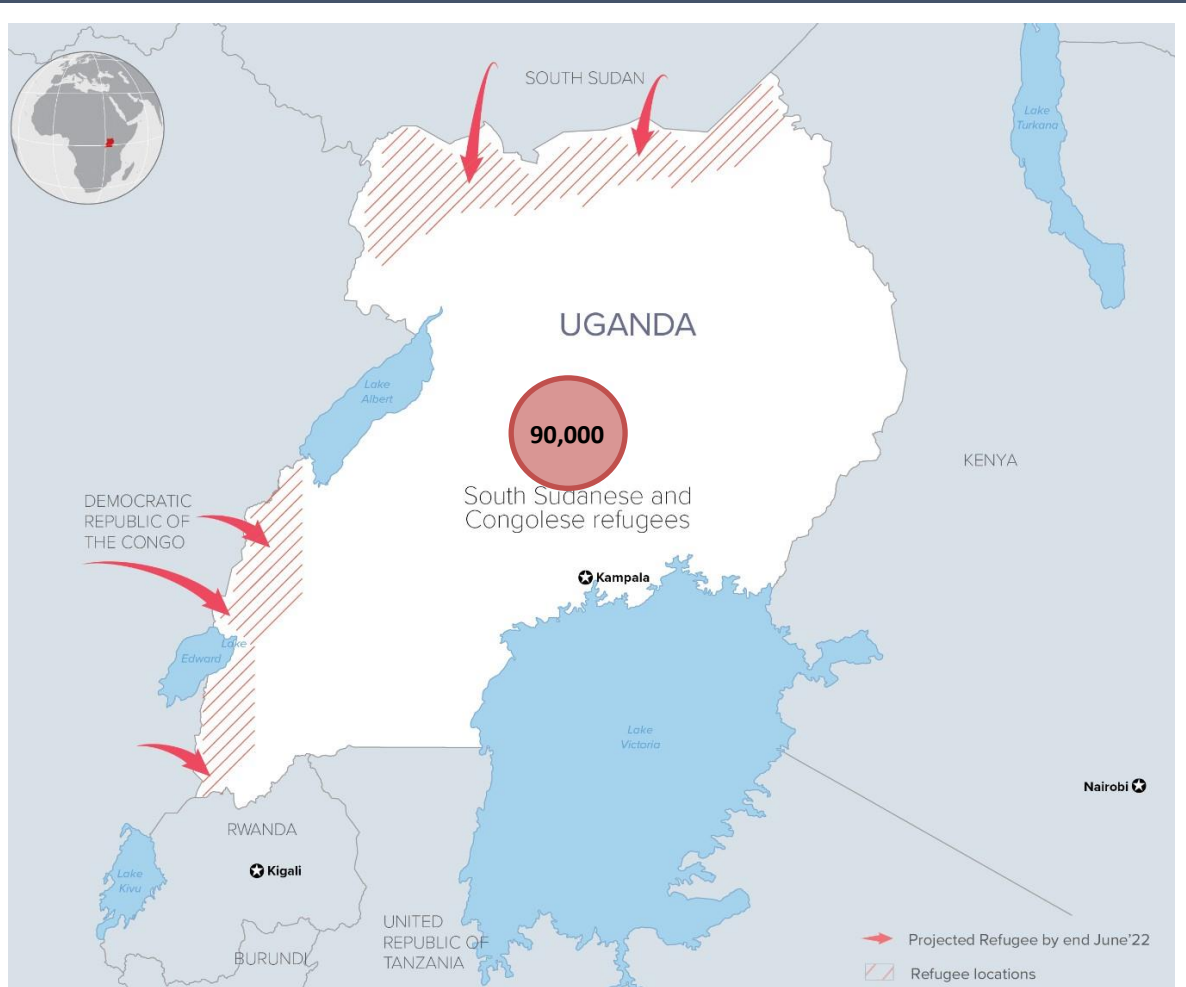
Planned Emergency Response

April - December 2022

 **150,000**
PROJECTED
REFUGEE
POPULATION

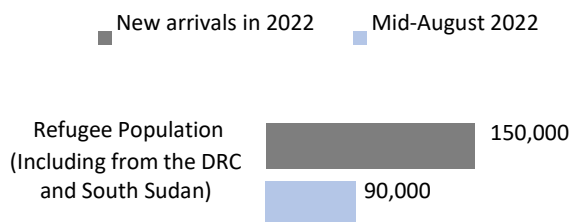
 **USD 68 M**
TOTAL
FINANCIAL
REQUIREMENTS

 **42**
PARTNERS
INVOLVED

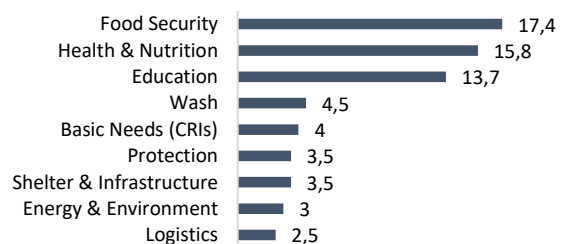


The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

*Refugee Population Trends



Summary of Financial Requirements in Million



Appeal Summary

This revised appeal is an extension of the emergency appeal published in April 2022, which covered a three-month initial response to the refugee influx in Uganda. The extension covers the response until the end of 2022. It has been developed by Inter-Agency partners involved in the Uganda Country Refugee Response, taking into consideration the volatile humanitarian and security situation in neighbouring countries and the ongoing refugee arrival trends.

UNHCR and its partners maintain efforts to respond to the refugee influx as the country received over 10,000 refugees per month since the beginning of the year, bringing the total number of new arrivals to 89,000 refugees from January to mid-August 2022.

This revised emergency appeal focuses on prioritized needs within the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) which originally projected 67,000 new arrivals in 2022. The appeal now covers the nine-month period from April to December 2022 and aims to enable a coordinated emergency response to a projected total influx of 150,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Sudan.

The emergency response involves the participation of 42 partners, including 7 UN agencies, 25 international and 10 national NGOs.

The revised funding needs are USD 68 million.

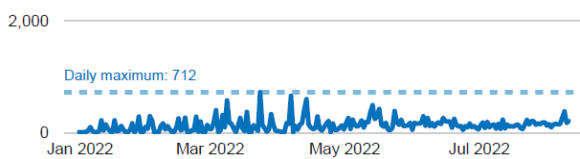
Given the severe underfunding of the refugee response in Uganda, additional contributions are urgently needed to address the emergency needs of new arrivals while upgrading the reception capacity and basic infrastructures in receiving refugee settlements.

Situation Overview and Arrival Trends

From January to Mid-August 2022, Uganda has received over 89,000 new arrivals fleeing war and persecution in South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This is in addition to the 1.5 million refugees already hosted in the country, making Uganda Africa’s largest refugee hosting country.

New arrivals are received at collection points (Lokung and Palabek), Omugo Quarantine centre, transit centres (Bubukwanga, Goboro, Kuluba, Nyakabande and Sebagoro) and reception centres (Imvepi, Kabazana, Kagoma, Mahani, Nyumanzi, Ocea and Sweswe). Persons arriving are registered and provided with basic protection services and humanitarian assistance pending their relocation to refugee settlements. The rapid influx of refugees has put pressure on the basic social services, including education, food, shelter, health and nutrition centres, as well as the WASH infrastructure in hosting communities with transit and reception centres, and in the settlements where refugees are relocated.

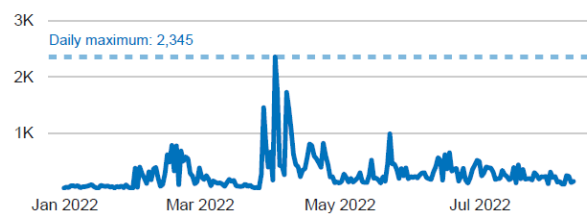
New arrivals from South Sudan by district of entry



District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
ADJUMANI					962				962
AMURU	969	1,602	1,866	1,606	1,959	1,417	788	164	10,371
ARUA	10	308	559	151					1,028
KOBOKO	453	232	1,401	512	1,293	892	708	267	5,758
LAMWO			533	1,669	1,208	1,927	2,445	1,463	9,245
YUMBE	209	238	172	70	72	86	61	17	925
Total	1,641	2,380	4,531	4,008	5,494	4,322	4,002	1,911	28,289

Note: New arrivals by district of entry are counted through Level 1 registration

New arrivals from DR Congo by district of entry



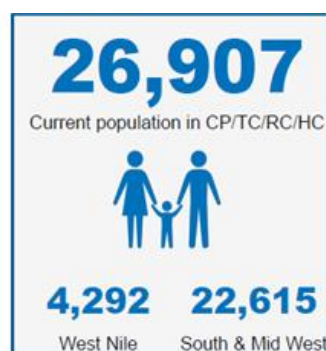
District	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Total
ARUA	6	39	55					12	112
BUNDIBUGYO	602	7,340	1,109	246	132	94	85	45	9,653
HOIMA		101							101
KANUNGU			6						6
KASESE	5	4		1,182	67	37		12	1,307
KIKUUBE		532	1,357	485	780	840	465	114	4,573
KISORO	346	411	3,014	17,040	6,702	8,066	6,113	1,031	42,723
KOBOKO	98	199		2	34	29	11		373
NTOROKO			8				892	584	1,484
ZOMBO	3	379	32	10					424
Total	1,060	9,013	5,573	18,965	7,715	9,066	7,566	1,798	60,756

Drastic deterioration of the situation in eastern DRC

The current iteration of conflict in North Kivu and Ituri provinces in the DRC started on 28 March 2022 and the situation remains unpredictable along the Kisoro border. On 27 July 2022, fighting intensified in the areas of Rubavu in Rutchuru territory located in the North Kivu province of the eastern DRC, about 8 km from Bunagana border with Uganda. If fighting spreads towards Rutchuru town, then additional displacement is expected into Kanungu district of Uganda (150 km from Kisoro). The border is still closed for vehicles, but cross-border movements continue, including some refugees returning during the day to DRC to pick food and check on their properties before crossing back into Uganda before nightfall for safety reasons. Elsewhere, asylum seekers continue to cross into Uganda through the porous Kibaya’s border point and many sleep around the towns of Busanza and Bunagana. The government of Uganda estimates that over 10,000 Congolese asylum seekers are living within the communities in Kisoro.

Of the 89,045 new arrivals, around 48% (42,723 persons) were received in Kisoro district since 28 March. By mid-August, 44,166 new arrivals have been relocated to settlements (21,007 from South

Sudan and 23,159 from DRC), while 26,907 are still living in the holding areas and transit centres and 17,972 have left the centres for elsewhere. Especially in the South and Mid-West, many are reluctant to be relocated to settlements and prefer staying close to the border. These refugees hope the security situation will improve in Eastern DRC, and they may cross back and forth in order to check on their properties and fetch food from their farms during the daytime.



By mid-August, Nyakabande transit and holding centre is currently hosting 10,729 individuals or 149% of its intended capacity of 7,200 persons. Lokung collection point in Lamwo district is 370 per cent over capacity, while Kagoma reception centre in Kikuube district is at 145 per cent, and Kabazana reception centre in Isingiro district at 105 per cent of their intended capacities.

Since April 2022, the Government of Uganda and humanitarian partners are providing emergency assistance and protection to the new arrivals and are also working to reinforce services in receiving settlements. According to the authorities, humanitarian assistance to new arrivals should only be provided in Holding or Transit Centres and receiving settlements.

The situation remains volatile and unpredictable in the DRC and South Sudan with a high risk of continued forced displacement into Uganda. By the end of the initial period of 3 month covered by the appeal (April to June 2022), Uganda had received over 70,000 new arrivals. If the current rate of arrivals continues, an additional 80,000 refugees could cross into Uganda (60,000 from DRC and 20,000 from South Sudan) between July and December 2022. This influx would bring the total number of new arrivals in 2022 to 150,000 individuals (110,000 from DRC and 40,000 from South Sudan).

Given the prevailing situation, the Level 2 emergency which was declared on 26 April 2022 remains and the life-saving multi-sectoral response must be maintained until the end of 2022.

Since April 2022, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR have activated the Inter-Agency Contingency Plan and are calling for urgent financial support for the emergency response in Uganda to enable targeted and timely protection and assistance for affected populations, as well as to ensure preparedness for additional new arrivals. The revised appeal presents the updated response plan and financial requirements for 2022 emergency response to an influx of 150,000 refugees into Uganda.

Response to date:

To date, OPM, UNHCR and partners are providing services to the new arrivals, in part thanks to contributions to the Uganda Emergency Appeal from April to June 2022, including:

- Transportation of new arrivals to reception/transit centres at a safe distance from the border.
- Health and nutrition screenings in reception/transit centres and holding areas and facilitate the referral of people with health conditions.
- Registration of new arrivals (Level 1 and Level 2) and assess/document their protection needs/risks to provide adequate access to protection services.
- Protection and humanitarian assistance covering refugees' lifesaving needs (shelter, food, health and nutrition care, drinking water, adequate latrines and bathing facilities in reception/transit areas).
- Mapping of available space and relocation of 44,166 new arrivals from reception/transit centre to settlements.

Key challenges

Severe underfunding of the refugee response: The refugee response in Uganda has been critically underfunded over the past years. By the end of June 2022, the Uganda Refugee Response Plan had only received USD 201.8 million, representing 25 per cent of the requirements, while response partners had not anticipated responding to a rapid influx of refugees into Uganda in the first half of the year at this scale. To address the immediate needs of new arrivals, UNHCR has reallocated funds from other regular programmes, which are also under-resourced. Additional funding is urgently needed to provide inter agency partners with the necessary operational capacity to provide emergency relief to new arrivals and increase service delivery in receiving settlements, while maintaining essential protection services and basic assistance for over 1.5 million refugees and their host communities in Uganda.

Congested transit, reception centres and holding areas: The 15 existing reception and transit facilities receiving new arrivals across the country have the capacity to host a maximum of 20,760 new arrivals for a short stay. They are currently overcrowded, risking disease outbreak and other protection concerns. Their basic shelter and WASH infrastructure must be upgraded and complemented with

emergency facilities to comply with the minimum humanitarian standards at the receiving locations. Given the high rate of new arrivals, partners are advocating for rapid relocation to existing refugee settlements to free up space in reception/transit facilities and provide refugees with an improved access to basic infrastructure and services. The safety and security of refugees is more easily managed when overcrowding is addressed.

Limited absorption capacity in existing settlements: The refugee settlements are already congested and have no capacity to absorb new arrivals within existing zones. Their limited hosting capacity, combined with aging/inadequate basic infrastructures, require new investments in land preparation, shelter, and WASH to open new zones where new arrivals will be relocated. Health and education facilities have insufficient capacity to provide quality services to the existing refugee population in settlements (congested classes, insufficient number of teachers and health staff, lack of medical equipment and supplies etc.) and cannot absorb or meet the basic needs of an increased refugee population without an urgent investment in their upgrade. The lack of adequate services in receiving areas is a deterrent to the relocation of new arrivals to new zones in receiving settlements (Ex. Rubondo area in Nakivale settlement).

COVID-19 pandemic: With the COVID19 pandemic cross border movements may contribute to increased risk of outbreak and this requires Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) response measures.

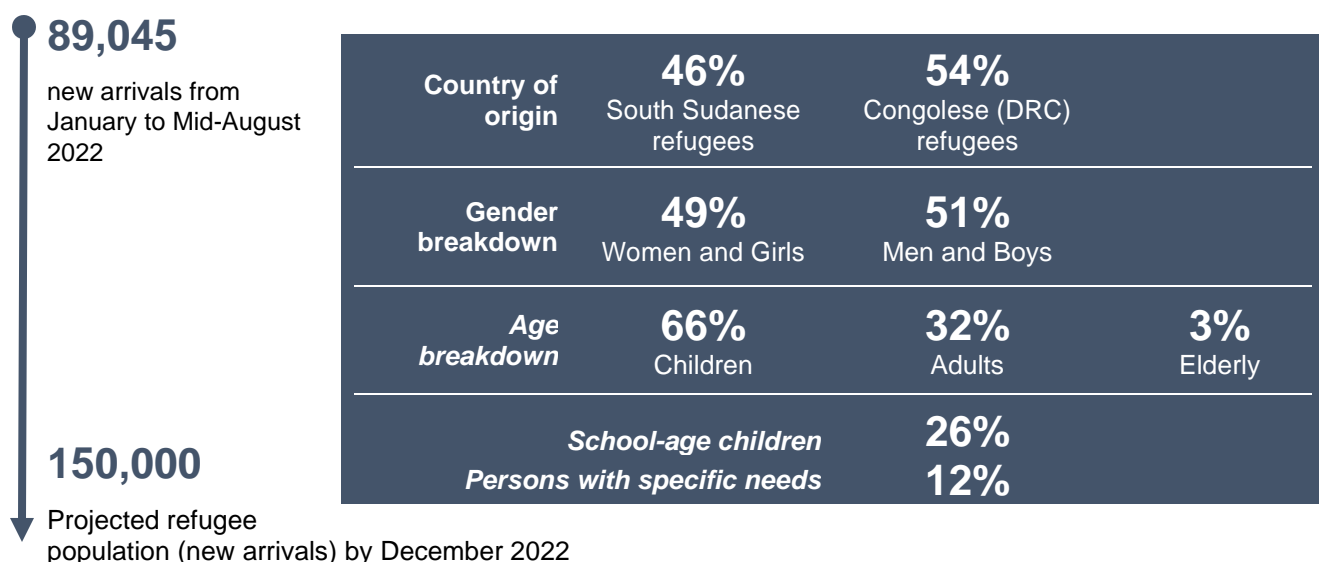
Cross boarder movements: Pragmatic movements have been observed, particularly for Congolese refugees, including some individuals returning during the day to DRC to pick food from their farms and check on their properties before crossing back to Uganda before nightfall for safety reasons. These movements have affected proper planning and service delivery at both reception/transit centres and within settlements. Some refugees are reluctant to move to settlements with a significant proportion of new arrivals abandoning their plots after being settled with hope that the situation improves in their country of origin. The Food ration reduction from 100 to 60% 3 months after their relocation in settlements is also a factor compelling refugees to remain in transit and reception centre where they are provided with hot meals.

Impact of refugee presence on hosting communities: In Kisoro district, a large number of new arrivals are staying within the host community in Bunagana town. The presence of these new arrivals is impacting service delivery (Health, WASH, Education etc.) as well as the environment, creating increased tension with the local population.

Humanitarian Priority Needs

Affected population

The affected population includes refugees from the DRC and South Sudan.



Response Strategy

The emergency response is developed around the following strategic interventions:

Receive and provide safety to refugees crossing into Uganda

As co-coordinators of the refugee response in Uganda, OPM and UNHCR are working together with the local authorities to conduct border monitoring to better understand population trends/movements as well as the emerging humanitarian and security situation. New arrivals are sensitized about the humanitarian relief interventions and interagency partners are actively relocating them, on voluntary basis, to the closest transit/reception centre, located at a safe distance from the border.

Provide timely protection and lifesaving assistance to affected populations in reception/transit centres

Upon refugees' arrival a security screening is conducted to preserve the humanitarian character of transit/reception areas. During their initial stay in the transit facility, refugees undergo a Level 1 registration by OPM which captures basic biodata, including the age, sex and number of individuals in a family. The Level 2 registration provides more detailed data on family composition/links and protection needs to facilitate their movement and integration into the settlements.

UNHCR and partners conduct a medical screening for all new arrivals and refugees are provided with essential protection services and humanitarian assistance including accommodation, education, food, basic hygiene products, nutrition and health care services etc.

Strengthen the absorption capacity of existing settlements for the relocation of new arrivals

The mapping of available space shows that an additional 132,000 new arrivals could be accommodated in the following settlements if there is investment in the upgrading of infrastructures and the opening of new zones:

District	Settlement	Additional Capacity	Number of people relocated	Available slots
Lamwo	Palabek	20,000	7,077	12,923
Rhino	Ocea RC	20,000	7,295	12,705
Terego	Imvepi / RC	10,000	2,398	7,602
Kikuube	Kyangwali / Kagoma / RC	40,000	2,767	37,233
Kyegegwa	Kyaka / Sweswe / RC	5,000	1,349	3,651
Kamwenge	Rwamwanja / Mahani RC	7,000	8,091	-1,091
Isingiro	Nakivale / Kabazana / RC	20,000	10,952	9,048
Adjumani	Nyumanzi RC	10,000	4,237	5,763
	Total	132,000	44,166	87,834

Cumulatively, over 44,000 individuals have so far been relocated to settlements in 2022. The relocation requires demarcation and preparation of plots, providing shelter materials, Non-Food Items and food rations, as well as reinforcing basic water and sanitation facilities. Health centres and schools which are already overstretched and should also be upgraded to absorb a population increase.

Mitigate the impact of the influx in hosting areas

In coordination with hosting district authorities, refugee response partners carry out cleaning and essential repairs to restore basic infrastructures (including roads, markets, schools and health centres) used to receive the new arrivals. Host community members are being hired to carry out the rehabilitation works. Awareness raising sessions on peaceful coexistence and conflict resolution are also facilitated with refugee and host community representatives.



New arrival refugee children lining up for oatmeal distribution at the Nyakabande Holding center
@WFP/Brenda Akuruchet

Sectoral Response Activities

Inter-agency partners will plan to implement the below response activities by sector:

Protection
(incl. CP &
GBV)

Protection

- Conduct border monitoring and sensitize border officials on procedures and laws governing admission of asylum-seekers to ensure safe access to asylum and observe population trends
- Sensitize new arrivals on the domestic laws, refugee rights and obligations
- Conduct monitoring at all stages of the reception and relocation of new arrivals'
- Capacity building training for border officials and orientation of district local government leaders to refugee response.
- Add police motorcycles across all settlements

Registration

- Registration and documentation at L1 and L2 and nationality screening
- Establishment of connectivity infrastructure
- Setup of temporary registration centres and rehabilitation of existing ones

Community Based Protection

- Conduct functionality assessments of the available complaints and feedback mechanisms, conduct connectivity assessment for commonly used telephone networks and other communication means with communities.
- Customise the inter - Agency Feedback, Referral and response Mechanism (FRRM) system to facilitate referrals at the collection and transit centres.
- Create awareness about the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) focal points and the referral pathways
- Conduct partner mapping
- Conduct periodic capacity building for Emergency response team on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) in emergency settings
- Conduct regular monitoring and documentation of learnings, best practices.
- Provision of targeted assistance and accessible information to Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)
- Make services and infrastructures physically accessible to PSNs, including older persons and those with limited mobility (consultations with PSN)
- Awareness raising sessions on good cohabitation and peaceful coexistence, conflict sensitivity and conflict transformation

GBV

- Establishment of protection desks for Gender Based Violence (GBV) survivors
- Provision of GBV survivors support services including of psychosocial, medical, Legal Aid, etc
- Development and popularisation of the GBV/PSEA of referral pathways
- Sensitize stakeholders on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and GBV
- Conduct Inter-Agency Rapid Gender Assessments
- Provision of dignity kits to female PSNs
- Identification of women, men, girls and boys with special needs and provide immediate support

Child Protection:

- Identification of unaccompanied & separated children (UASC) and children at risk, facilitation of alternative care arrangements and family reunification for UASC

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive child protection case management services to children with specific protection needs, including distribution of Core Relief Items (CRIs: clothing, bedding, etc.) • Provision of Psycho-Social Support for children, including through the Child Friendly Spaces, and support and monitoring of assistive devices for children with special needs • Provision of positive parenting packages targeting caregivers
<p>Energy & Environment</p>	<p>Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household and Institutional cooking energy technologies • Training on briquette making for own use • Community lighting installations <p>Environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodlot establishment and household tree growing • Forest and wetland protection
<p>Food Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) at border points and provide hot meals, at 100% ration size to meet kcal 2,100/person/day, provided to refugees in the holding, transit and reception centres. • Distribute three-month dry rations at 100% of the ration to the new arrivals being settled, reduced to 60% (either in-kind food or cash assistance) in the following 3 months
<p>Health & Nutrition</p>	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement 120 Interagency Health Kits (including Malaria module), Reproductive health kits, 30,000 Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets (1 net/2 persons) • Strengthening routine immunization services. • Provision of IEC materials on active disease outbreaks of public health concern • Strengthening of integrated Disease Surveillance • Provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs) to the health work force and other frontline workers • Public health response – supplies and commodities • Curative health services provision • Reproductive health and HIV/AIDS • Nutrition and food security response • Provision of SHRH and HIV/Aids services at teenage corners <p>Nutrition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community/Household level screening for acute wasting among new arrival children • Support screening for and treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) among children in the age bracket of 6 to 59 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs) in the holding, transit and reception centres. • Implement a blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) when Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates indicate among children in the age bracket of 6 to 59 months and PLWs exceed emergency levels while the POCs are still in holding, transit and reception centres • Support the treatment of children with severe wasting in OTC and ITC, including assessment and technical support of existing facilities located in reception and transit areas for delivery of ITC and OTC services • Technical support to the districts and facilities on the quantification, ordering and management of micronutrients supplements and deworming medication to cater for refugee influx

<p>Core Relief Items (CRIs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees are provided with the emergency CRIs package including Blanket, Sleeping Mat, Jerry Can 20 litres. Plastic Basin or Bucket, Solar Lamp, Kitchen Set, Mosquito Net * <i>The CRI package composition is adapted to the family size.</i> Cash based support (CBI) to refugees upon relocation in settlements for cooking fuel, soap and sanitary pads
<p>Logistics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safe and dignified transport of refugees from the border to the reception/transit centre Relocation of refugees from reception/transit centre to settlements
<p>Shelter & Infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Systematic plot demarcation for 37,500 households Strengthen the absorption capacity of existing settlements for the relocation of new arrivals Rehabilitation of 125 KM of roads with in receiving settlements. Upgrading of temporary communal shelters at reception and transit facilities into permanent shelters, including seven in Southwest (Nyakabande, Matanda, Kabazana, Bubukwanga) and three in West Nile (Palabek, Imvepi, Elegu) Semi-permanent shelter kits provided to 33,000 Households relocated to settlements
<p>WASH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply of minimum 20 litres of potable water per person per day for 150,000 new arrivals through the supply and installation of emergency water tanks, temporary water trucking, pipeline extension where possible, repairs/rehabilitation of existing boreholes and/or establishment of new water points, water quality monitoring Hygiene promotion conducted through the installation of hand washing stations, hygiene promotion sessions and the waste management systems in receiving transit/reception centres and settlements. Pipeline extension, Hand pump repairs, new water sources installation Construction of temporary communal latrines and bath shelters Procurement and distribution of drinking water buckets/containers Solid and faecal waste management at transit and reception centres
<p>Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to the enrolment of additional learners within catchment formal education (pre-primary, primary and secondary schools) Provision of initial support (personnel, materials, and infrastructure) for PoC children to attend local/national pre-primary, primary and secondary schools Provision of additional temporary/permanent learning spaces and WASH facilities and planning for semi-permanent primary and secondary schools to welcome additional learners Recruitment of additional Early Childhood development (ECD) caregivers and classroom teachers Provision of additional scholastic/instructional materials in receiving schools and ECD Centers Provision of basic literacy, numeracy and life skills for out of school and over aged youth, married teenage girls, young single mothers and their children. Provision of support to children with disability/ special needs education. Provision of initial support (personnel, materials, and infrastructure) for PoC children to attend local/national ECD centres

- Provision of additional temporary learning spaces and WASH facilities and planning for semi-permanent ECD centres where existing facilities are not present
- Recruitment of additional caregivers from host community and new arrivals
- Provision of additional play and learning materials
- Technical Assistance for Implementation of Key Family Care Practices for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)
- Community engagement initiative for increased demand for ECCE

Emergency Coordination

Within the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR lead the coordination of partners for the humanitarian refugee response in Uganda.

The operational coordination takes place at several levels:

- **Leadership level:** co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), and UNHCR
- **Inter-Agency level:** co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM and MoLG) and UNHCR, with the participation of UN and development partner operational focal points, NGO country directors of both national and International NGOs)
- **Inter-Sector Working Group:** Sector Leads, INGO and NNGO focal points
- **Technical sector level:** co-led by Government, UN, and NGO partners for each sector
- **District/settlement level** (Inter-Agency and sector structures): OPM, DLGs, and UNHCR co-chair.
- **Temporary refugee leadership** – equal number of refugee men, women (some youths) selected to support management of the centres and bridge the gap between refugees and, OPM/MoLG/UNHCR

The coordination of the emergency response follows the same pattern with an additional level of coordination led by OPM and UNHCR at the local level, in the location of the refugee emergency response. The sectoral groups (Protection including Child Protection, SGBV, CBP; Shelter /CRIs; Health and Nutrition; WASH; Food) will be activated in the emergency phase of the response. The other sector working groups i.e. Education and Livelihoods are activated when the refugee populations are relocated to the settlements.

Coordination to be reinforced:

- **In the Southwest:** Under the leadership of OPM and UNHCR, an Inter-Agency coordination mechanism has been created at field level at the location of the emergency with all the relevant stakeholders
- **West Nile:** The network of UNHCR Heads of Sub Office with OPM (RDO and Commandants) coordinates the reception of new arrivals, and the relocation activities in the settlements

Funding requirements

RRP partners are appealing for **USD \$ 68 M** covering the period from April to December 2022.

The below table presents the sectoral-based financial requirements of appealing Inter-Agency partners.

Sector of Response	Financial Requirements in US\$	Partners Involved
Education	13,700,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, Save the Children International, Windle International, Plan International, International Rescue Committee, Humanity & Inclusion, War Child, Street Child, ZOA International, Jesuit Refugee Service, Finn Church Aid, World Vision
Energy & Environment	3,000,000	UNHCR
Food Security	17,427,200	WFP
Health & Nutrition	15,800,000	UNHCR, WFP, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, Medical Teams International, International Rescue Committee, Africa Humanitarian Action, Food for the Hungry, Hunger Fighters Uganda, Infectious Diseases Institute, Baylor, IOM
Core Relief Items	4,000,000	UNHCR, GEDA Uganda
Protection	3,500,000	UNHCR, Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants Uganda Law Society, Save the Children International, ALIGHT, Lutheran World Federation, International Rescue Committee, World Vision International, Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services, Danish Refugee Council, UNICEF, Association of Volunteer in international Service/AVSI, CARE, ChildFund International, War Child Holland, Humanity & Inclusion, Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid, IOM, Norwegian Refugee Council, Peace Winds Japan, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization, Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, War Child Canada, Ugandan Red Cross, HEKS-EPER
Shelter & Infrastructure	3,500,000	UNHCR, Catholic Relief Service
Logistics	2,500,000	UNHCR, African Initiatives for Relief and Development
WASH	4,500,000	UNHCR, UNICEF, OXFAM, Lutheran World Federation, Water Mission Uganda, Norwegian Refugee Council, Malteser International, Ugandan Red Cross, NSAMIZI, Joint Aid Management, World Vision
Total (US\$)	67,927,200	42 Partners

UGANDA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

APRIL – DECEMBER 2022

UGANDA COMPREHENSIVE
REFUGEE RESPONSE PORTAL

Uganda Refugee Response Portal

For more information please contact:

UNHCR Uganda | RRP Coordination:

Carol Ann Sparks | Senior External Engagement Coordinator | sparks@unhcr.org

Elise Villechalane | Senior External Relations Officer | villecha@unhcr.org

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)

Douglas Asiimwe, | Acting commissioner for Refugees in the Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda | douglas.asiimwe@opm.go.ug