

Uganda

1 – 30 September 2021

Uganda is currently hosting **1,524,352** refugees and asylum seekers. The borders have remained closed for asylum since March 2020 due to COVID-19.

However, spontaneous movements to and from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continued via unofficial crossing points

owing to the dire humanitarian situation in these countries.

COVID-19 UPDATE

Cumulatively, as of 30 September 2021, there were **123,245** confirmed cases of COVID-19. Of these, **3,028** were refugees and **776** humanitarian workers.

Deaths reported were **3,146** since March 2020, including **49** refugees and **3** humanitarian workers.

A total of **2,015,058** doses of COVID-19 vaccines had been administered by 30 September, including **18,089** in the refugee settlements.

1,524,352*

Number of **refugees** and **asylum seekers** as of 30 September 2021.

1,489,530

Total **refugees** in Uganda as of 30 September 2021.

34,822

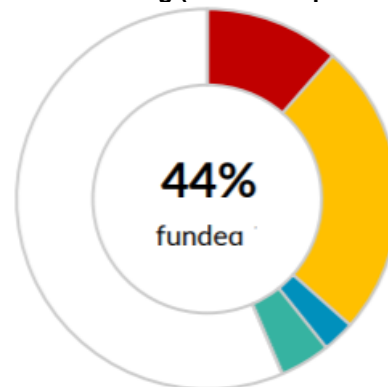
Total **asylum-seekers** in Uganda as of 30 September 2021.

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

UNHCR'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS 2021:

USD 344.8 million

UNHCR Funding (as of 28 September 2021)



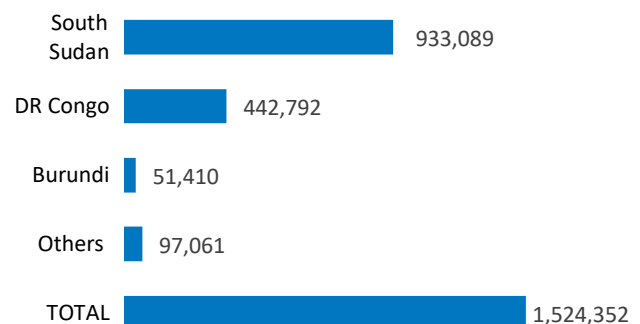
Unfunded 56% - 193.1 M

Funded 44% - 151.7 M

■ Tightly earmarked
■ Earmarked
■ Softly earmarked (indicative allocation)
■ Unearmarked (indicative allocation)
■ Funding gap (indicative)

POPULATIONS OF CONCERN

Refugees and Asylum-Seekers by Nationality




REFUGEE HELPLINE
0800 32 32 32
08:30 – 18:30 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday
08:30 – 17:30 Wednesday
09:00 – 18:00 Saturday and Sunday

www.ugandarefugees.org UNHCR Uganda



A parent in Bidibidi refugee settlement teaches children during school closures in Uganda, using home learning materials. Photo ©UNHCR

Contextual and operational highlights

COVID-19 - Since March 2020, a total of 3,028 refugees have tested positive for COVID-19, with 2,771 recoveries and 49 reported deaths. The cumulative countrywide figure for COVID-19 positive cases stood at 123,245 cases, with 96,059 recoveries and 3,146 reported deaths. In total, 776 humanitarian workers tested positive for COVID-19 across the country. The Ministry of Health continued to carry out COVID-19 vaccination across the country for both citizens and refugees. As of 30 September, a total of 2,015,058 doses had been administered countrywide. This includes 18,089 people in the refugee response: 6,291 refugees (8.5 per cent of the target), 2,771 health workers (99 per cent of the target), 3,877 teachers (101 per cent of the target) and 5,150 humanitarian workers.

Ugandan President announced reopening of schools - In a public address on 22 September, Uganda President Yoweri Museveni announced that post-secondary education institutions will reopen from 1 November 2021 on condition that all teachers and non-teaching staff are vaccinated. The rest of the learning institutions will reopen in January 2022. The President also stressed that the new vaccination strategy is to scale up COVID-19 immunization for all the eligible individuals aged 18 years and above (approximately 22 million people) and to prioritize vaccination of the 4.8 million priority population. The latter includes health workers, teachers, security personnel, elderly persons of 50 years and above, those below 50 years with comorbidities and 330,000 students in post-secondary institutions aged 18 years and above.

UNHCR briefed ambassadors in Uganda about upcoming OIOS audit report - In keeping with UNHCR's commitment to a no-surprises audit, UNHCR Representative, Joel Boutroue briefed Uganda-based ambassadors about the recommendations of the 2019-2020 audit report by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS). UNHCR underlined that the report recognized the magnitude of efforts made by the operation over the last two years and noted that, while shortfalls remain, the auditors made no critical recommendations and found no fraud. Given the challenges and complexities inherent to the largest refugee operation in Africa, UNHCR reported to have acknowledged the auditors' findings and accepted all of the recommendations.

Assessment revealed concerning food security among urban refugees – This month UNHCR and WFP released the “Food Security and Essential Needs Assessment of Kampala-based refugees,” a rapid

survey conducted in July 2021 to understand the impact of the second wave of COVID-19 and subsequent lockdown measures. The report shows a deterioration in household food consumption, with 48 per cent of refugee households in Kampala reporting inadequate food consumption in 2021, compared to 33 per cent in 2020. The assessment found that only 8 per cent of households were able to have three meals in 2021, compared to 42 per cent in 2020. Eighty-four per cent of households reported to have no family members engaged in an income-generating activity in 2021, compared to 54 per cent in 2020. Overall, 93 per cent of urban refugees reported that the lockdown had a negative impact on their livelihoods. In response to this situation, UNHCR and WFP will disburse one-time cash assistance to urban refugees in Kampala to help them cover the cost of food, rent and non-food items.

UNHCR and WFP informed the Government regarding prioritization approach to food assistance - UNHCR and WFP sent a letter to Minister of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, Hillary Onek on 2 September 2021, announcing the roll-out of a prioritization scheme for food assistance as from November 2021, due to WFP's funding shortfalls. Shifting from the current 60 per cent food rations uniformly applied across the response, WFP will implement a geographical prioritization until the data of the individual profiling exercise becomes available, clustering refugee settlements in three groups. Bidibidi, Imvepi, Lobule, Palorinya and Rhino Camp fall within Group 1, with refugees due to receive 70 per cent of the monthly general food assistance rations; Adjumani, Kiryandongo and Palabek fall within Group 2, with refugees due to receive 60 per cent of the monthly rations; Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Nakivale, Oruchinga and Rwamwanja fall within Group 3, with refugees due to receive 40 per cent of the monthly rations. UNHCR and WFP in collaboration with the Joint Targeting and Programme Excellence Hub are looking into a model for identifying the most vulnerable individuals within Group 3 for allocation of percentage of a higher percentage of food rations. Discussions on eligibility criteria, appeal mechanisms and community engagement are ongoing.

Dutch Ambassador undertook field trip to review progress of PROSPECTS partnership - The Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Karin Boven carried out a two-day visit in Arua and Rhino Camp from 28-30 September together with UNHCR, UNICEF and ILO to assess the progress of protection and livelihood interventions implemented through the Partnership for Improving Prospects for Forcibly Displaced Persons and Host Communities (PROSPECTS) and funded by the Netherlands. This is one of several partnerships that contributes to addressing the humanitarian-development nexus in the Uganda refugee response, in line with the spirit of the Global Compact on Refugees.



PROTECTION

Achievements and impact

Voluntary return of Burundian refugees: As part of the preparations to facilitate the return of Burundian refugees back to their country of origin, OPM and UNHCR successfully assessed on 15 September the recommended route for the road repatriation via Tanzania. The first convoy of 265 people is planned to depart for Burundi on 4 October 2021, following COVID-19 testing and provision of cash assistance. So far, 2,330 individuals (726 households) have registered for repatriation to Burundi. Among them are 391 individuals (111 households) who have already returned to Burundi by their own means.

Cash assistance for urban refugees: In close collaboration with OPM, UNHCR and WFP began provision of a one-time cash assistance to refugees in Kampala (approximately 93,000 people) to help them overcome the economic hardship caused by the recent COVID-19 lockdown measures. By the end of the month, a total of 21,124 refugees (6,168 households) had received the cash disbursement through mobile money. The second disbursement is expected in October 2021. Community mobilization and sensitizations are ongoing.

Admissions/access to territory: Despite COVID-19 restrictions, Uganda continues to apply exceptions on admission of refugees and asylum seekers. A total of 1,009 new arrivals were successfully relocated

from Bubukwanga transit center to Kyangwali settlement while 201 new arrivals were reported in Lamwo (Palabek/Lokunk reception centre).

Refugee Status Determination (RSD): In September, the Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) held two sessions, including one in Kyaka II and another one in Kampala, adjudicating a total of 779 asylum applications (1,624 individuals), with a 90 per cent recognition rate. The Refugee Appeals Board (RAB) held four sessions for Kampala caseload and reviewed 63 appeal applications involving 224 individuals. The RAB confirmed REC's decisions for 38 appeal cases of 81 individuals and set aside 21 appeal cases of 43 individuals. UNHCR participated as an observer, providing logistical and technical support.



EDUCATION

Achievements and impact

School reopening: During the 22 September 2021 presidential address on COVID 19, President Yoweri Museveni announced reopening of post-secondary learning institutions effective 1 November 2021 on condition that all teachers and non-teaching staff are vaccinated. In addition, he called for the vaccination of all teachers, non-teaching staff, and students aged 18 years and above. The rest of the learning institutions will re-open in January 2022. As of September, 38 per cent of teachers nationally and 70 per cent in the refugee response had received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine.

Home learning: To ensure continuity of learning during schools' closure, UNHCR and partners continued supporting small group learning using self-study home learning materials and digital platforms like Kolibri, using the 2,315 tablets that UNHCR procured with funding from Education Cannot Wait (ECW) and the Vos family. Other educational activities included mobilization of teachers and learners for vaccination, small group cooperative learning in the communities, engaging parents/communities, monitoring community-based teacher-led learning, and training of teachers in anticipation of school reopening. Cumulatively, 190,238 learners (42 per cent of enrolment target) had been reached through distance learning modalities by the end of September.

Education Response Plan II development: From 28 August to 11 September 2021, Education Response Secretariat (ERP) and Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), with support from UNHCR conducted district level consultations in the 12 refugee hosting districts of Kiryandongo, Kikuube, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge, Isingiro, Lamwo, Adjumani, Obongi, Yumbe, Koboko, Madi Okollo and Terego. The exercise aimed at promoting ownership and understanding of the ERP achievements at national and district level, identifying lessons learnt in ERP I and gaps for consideration in ERP II. Representatives from each of the 12 districts were nominated to participate in the ERP II development process. The consultative meetings were attended by LC V chairpersons, Resident District Commissioners, Chief Administrative Officers, District Education Officers (DEOs), implementing and operational partners, Ministry of Local Government, MoES, refugee representatives, OPM/CRRF, UNHCR and members of social services committees at the districts.

International scholarship opportunities: Using UNHCR's Opportunities Scholarship Portal, a young Congolese refugee secured a full scholarship to the School of Social Work in Columbia University, USA. The scholarship covers full tuition, housing and living expenses for the two-year on-campus program. Through this portal, persons of concern can research accredited higher education academic or scholarship programmes verified by UNHCR. Six refugee students were selected for the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) scholarship to study in Germany at Master level. These opportunities and information on how to apply are shared widely by UNCHR, through partners, alumni and on information boards in the refugee settlements.

Challenges

- Prolonged closure of schools due to the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the education cycle.

- There is need to upgrade and/or repair some of the education infrastructure.
- While partners report limited resources to adequately support remote learning, there is need to expand the use of technology to support self-directed home learning and provide additional materials to support the remaining period of the schools' closure.
- School infrastructure does not readily support social distancing. There is need to increase education infrastructure and the number of teaching staff to meet the agreed government school ratios to support safe school reopening. Additional emphasis is to adequately prepare for alternative learning options, including double shift schooling.



HEALTH

Achievements and impact

Health statistics: During the month of September, 175,557 consultations were registered across the refugee response, with 27 per cent nationals and 73 per cent refugees. On average, each clinician provided 39 consultations per day. Overall, the major disease burdens were malaria (40 per cent), Upper Respiratory Tract Infection-(URTI) at 8.6 per cent, skin diseases (6 per cent), and Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LRTI) at 5.7 per cent on the general population. Among children under five years, malaria was leading at 42 per cent, followed by URTI (13 per cent), skin diseases (7.4 per cent), LRTI (10 per cent) and diarrhea (6.7 per cent) and skin infection (7.3 per cent).

Mortality rate: Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) stood at 0.07 against the standard of 0.75 deaths per 1,000 population per month in September. Leading causes of death were malaria (12.2 per cent), LRTI (6 per cent), and Neonatal death (12 per cent). The under-five mortality rates stood at 0.13 which is within the public health standards of less than 1.5 deaths per 1000 population per month. The major causes were malaria (15.2 per cent), LRTI (12 per cent), neonatal death (30.3 per cent) and acute malnutrition (6.1 per cent).

Live births and child immunization: Of the 4,176 live births registered in September, 96 per cent were conducted at health facilities by skilled health workers. Sixty-two per cent of the deliveries concerned refugees and 38 per cent nationals. A total of 4,804 children were immunized against measles, while 14,267 received the diphtheria and polio vaccine.

HIV prevention, care, and treatment: A total of 9,851 individuals were tested for HIV in the settlements, of whom 156 tested positive and were enrolled into HIV care and treatment. The mothers that attended antenatal care clinics were 24,359, of whom 5,436 attended for the first time and were tested for HIV in a bid to prevent mother-to-child transmission. A total of 18,342 patients are currently receiving HIV treatment in the settlements: 37 per cent are refugees and 64 per cent are nationals.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and impact

Water supply: In September, water supplied to refugees in the settlements was at an average of 16.4 litres per person per day. A total of 22.6 million litres of water was supplied daily through 197 motorized water schemes and 1,072 handpumps. Forty per cent of the water was supplied through hand pumps, 41 per cent through renewable solar energy and 5 per cent through the national utility system. The response was compelled to resort to water trucking due to a breakdown in water delivery systems in Bubukwanga transit centre and Palorinya.

Infection prevention & control and risk communication: These routine activities continued during the month of September 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: Household latrine coverage stood at 72 per cent in September. Given the ongoing COVID-19 response, handwashing practices continued to improve during the reporting period, thanks to additional handwashing facilities and soap distribution by partners.

Challenges

- Palorinya's major water system breakdown increased water trucking needs in the area to 36 per cent, with significant financial implications.
- Constant disruption of water supply in Bubukwanga transit centres due to illegal connections along the transmission pipeline forced the transit centre to resort to the expensive water trucking option. UNHCR's plan is drill a borehole nearby the transit centre to mitigate this challenge.



ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO ENERGY

Achievements and impact

Tree seedlings: In September, partners in the settlements received 114,730 assorted tree seedlings from National Forestry Authority (NFA) nurseries and distributed them to beneficiaries for planting. A total of 55,890 seedlings were distributed in Kyangwali settlement and the remainder in West Nile. This was to support environmental restoration activities, in response to the high rate of deforestation in refugee hosting areas. In addition, 151.79 hectares of woodlots were established of which 111.79 hectares were in West Nile and 40 hectares in Kyangwali. Another 33.39 hectares of old woodlots were maintained through weeding and termite control.

Sustainable resource management: 717 individuals (371 in West Nile and 346 in Kyangwali) were trained on sustainable natural resource management, including good farming practices for improved yields. In West Nile, 437 youth organized in groups were engaged through cash-for-work to support establishment of new woodlots, generating about 29.8 million Ugandan shillings.

Clean and sustainable energy: To enhance access to clean and sustainable energy, 1,635 fixed Lorena stoves were constructed for households, helping reduce the amount of fuel wood consumed by households/institutions. In Imvepi settlement, 140 kg of briquettes were produced by trained briquette making groups and are used as alternative fuels to firewood and charcoal. In addition, 173 energy saving

stoves were mapped and fully in use by beneficiaries. In West Nile and Kyangwali settlement, 437 individuals were sensitized on energy saving practices. An energy kiosk was established in Palorinya to serve as a one-stop shop for energy products to the community.

Launch of D-lab project: Under the Energy Solutions for Displacement Settings (ESDS) funded by GIZ, local NGOs Kulika Uganda and Youth Social Advocacy Team (YSAT) together with Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) launched a D-lab project in Arua on 28-29 September to actively engage persons of concern in co-designing and co-creating energy products that address energy challenges. The launch was followed by a six-day training in Ofua Zone, Rhino Camp settlement, attended by 30 youth (22 refugees, 8 nationals) involved in developing prototype technologies addressing energy needs in the settlement. These prototypes will further be developed with the support of MIT technicians to real time technologies to be used by refugee and host communities to improve their livelihoods.

Challenges

- Unreliable rainfall affecting household tree planting and woodlot establishment, especially in Rhino Camp and Imvepi settlements.
- Termite infestation in mainly grevillea, teak and eucalyptus plantations, which requires continuous spraying.
- Stray animals destroying established trees.



SHELTER, SETTLEMENT AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Achievements and impact

Construction: Construction of Koboko District Maternity Ward Phase I is at 99 per cent while the phase of furniture and fittings is at approximately 30 per cent. In Adjumani, construction of undergarment production site (one block of five-stance VIP latrine) at Pagirinya is at 80 per cent. In Moyo, Phase I construction of the isolation centre (four overnight accommodation shelters) for COVID-19 preparedness was completed. Construction of registration shelters in zone II and zone III in Palorinya is 90 per cent complete.

In Bubukwanga, construction of two accommodation shelters is at 70 per cent, with roofing works ongoing. Furthermore, construction of four blocks of five-cubicle bathing shelters was completed and handed over to users, while construction of four blocks of five-stance pit latrines is pending painting and installation of tanks.

Construction works for child friendly spaces in Nakivale and Oruchinga are at 70 per cent, with fencing and plastering completed. Roof truss installation is ongoing in Oruchinga. Construction of shelter structures at Sweswe reception centre was completed. The sites for construction of two units of police accommodation and a police post at the Sweswe reception centre were handed over to the contractor. Construction of roofed walkways at Bujubuli health centre was completed to ease the movement of patients.

Road works: In Yumbe, the progress of rehabilitating selected roads in zones 1, 2, 4 and 5 is at 30 per cent. The grading works in zones 4 (7.4km) and 2 (2.7km) were also completed. Road rehabilitation and maintenance work on 18.25 km of roads in Moyo are ongoing with 60 per cent progress. In Kyaka II, construction and upgrading of 63km of road were completed and handed over by the contractor.

Challenges

- Road rehabilitation remains a major challenge throughout the settlements. Most of the roads are in bad state.

- Absence of shelter partners from 2019 to date remains a challenge in providing shelter to persons with specific needs (PSN) across the operation.
- The rainy season led to low progress on all construction projects, especially the upgrading of roads in Moyo.
- Non-compliant contractors affected completion of some projects.
- There is still a need for physical planning to guide developments within settlements.

**COORDINATION****Achievements and impact**

2021 Participatory Assessment: Data collection for the 2021 participatory assessment began in September. The assessment is one of key tools for UNHCR and partners to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the situation of persons of concern through an age, gender and diversity approach. It seeks to promote meaningful participation of refugees in shaping interventions and ensuring that programmes are informed by their perspectives and that their capacities are mobilised in pursuing solutions. Data collection is expected to be completed by mid-October.

Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2022-2023: A national level multi-stakeholder workshop was organised on 8 September, followed by a workshop on response strategy development for sector leads. The multi-stakeholder workshop featured thematic discussions on socio-economic vulnerabilities, protection risks and access to services. In these discussions, participants worked through the risks, opportunities and priorities that need to be reflected in the response planning for the coming years. The response strategy development workshop gave sector leads the opportunity to consider what they want to achieve together, taking into account identified issues, and how the sectors can engage partners through their working groups (at national level and in the field) to respond to the various challenges. As a result, the high-level architecture of impacts for the 2022-2023 RRP and a harmonised approach for the development of sector-level strategies were agreed upon.

Webinars on data collection and analysis: With support from Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team, training webinars on mobile data collection and (geospatial) data analysis were organised on 14-15 September. More than 200 participants were trained to understand the purpose of data collection and the tools used (such as KoBo), followed by hands-on sessions to learn how to analyse and visualise spatial as well as non-spatial data. In addition, resources and guidance on data collection, analysis and visualisation were shared.

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 Officer 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).

Funding

EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

United States of America 73.1 million | **European Union** 14.1 million | **Denmark** 10 million | **Germany** 6.1 million | **Japan** 2.5 million | **Unilever (UK)** 2.4 million | **Netherlands** 2.2 million | **Qatar** 1.7 million | **Republic of Korea** 1.7 million | **Remon L Vos** 1.3 million | **Sweden** 1.2 million | **Ireland** 1.2 million | Espana con ACNUR 1 million |

Canada | Education Cannot Wait | France | Switzerland | UNO-Fluechtlingshilfe | UN Children Fund | IGAD | Australia for UNHCR | UNHCR Insamlingsstiftelse | Solvatten | BOREALIS AG | UN Programme On HIV/AIDS | Toyota Tsusho Corporation | Agility Logistics | Fast Retailing Co. Ltd (UNIQLO) | USA for UNHCR | Transsion Holdings | Other private donors

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

Germany 50.1 million | **United States of America** 33 million | **Private donors Australia** 8.7 million | **Private donors Germany** 6.1 million | **Canada** 5.6 million | **Japan** 2.7 million | **Finland** 2.4 million |

France | Luxembourg | Norway | Spain | Sweden | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

Norway 80 million | **Sweden** 66.9 million | **Private donors Spain** 55.7 million | **Netherlands** 36.1 million | **Denmark** 34.6 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 28.5 million | **United Kingdom** 28.4 million | **Germany** 26 million | **Private donors Japan** 23.6 million | **Japan** 23.4 million | **France** 20.2 million | **Switzerland** 16.4 million | **Private donors Italy** 14 million | **Private donors Sweden** 13 million | **Ireland** 12.5 million | **Belgium** 11.9 million | **Italy** 10.7 million

Algeria | Armenia | Australia | Austria | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Cyprus | Estonia | Finland | Holy See | Iceland | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | Morocco | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Portugal | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Singapore | South Africa | 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:

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[South Sudan Regional Portal](#)