

# Uganda

January, 2019

During the month of **January** 2019, **5,890** persons from South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi arrived in Uganda, with the majority from DRC. The humanitarian situation remains unpredictable in South Sudan and the DRC.

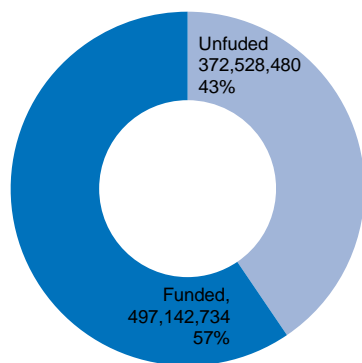
Refugees from South Sudan continue to report fleeing primarily out of fear of attack by fighters from either side of the conflict inside the country, while those from DRC report inter-ethnic clashes and fear of post-election violence.

Burundians indicate several reasons for leaving their country including insecurity and family reunification.

## RRP FUNDING (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018)

**USD 869.7 M**

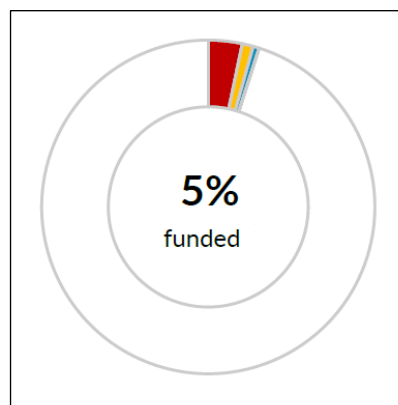
RRP financial requirements 2018:



## FUNDING (AS OF JANUARY 2019)

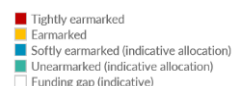
**USD 448.8 M**

UNHCR's financial requirements 2019:



Unfunded 95% **427 M**

Funded Earmarked 5% **22M**



**5,890**

Number of **new arrivals** during January 2019.

*Based on SSD, DRC and Burundi figures*

**190**

**Daily average** of new arrivals during January 2019.

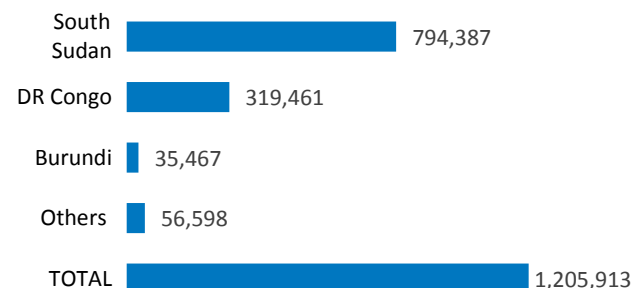
*Based on SSD, DRC and Burundi figures*

**1,205,913**

Total **refugees and asylum-seekers** in Uganda as of 31 January 2019.

## Population of Concern

### Refugees and asylum seekers by Nationality





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*The Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) Call-Centre, in Kampala, Uganda  
©UNHCR/Yonna Tukundane/ October 2018*

### Operational Highlights:

A meeting between the UNHCR Representative in Uganda and different Ambassadors, took place on 23 January 2019. Part of the discussions included the impact that underfunding is having on the UNHCR operation in Uganda. *UNHCR Uganda is starting 2019 with 32% less than the budget it had available to run its operation at end 2018. Such a drastic reduction in resources has many implications. These are highlighted in a number of sectors throughout the Update.*

The Ministry of Health launched the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (HIRRP) on Friday, 25 January, 2019. The function was presided over by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister of Uganda Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda. The HIRRP will be addressing health related issues among the refugees and host community within the refugees hosting district. This is the second plan linked to the national sector plans, after the Education Response Plan that was launched in September 2018. A plan for Water and Environment, as well as that on Jobs and Livelihoods are under development.

The Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) was officially launched in Kampala on 16 January 2018. The event was officiated by the OPM Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR Deputy Representative and attended by members of the refugee community, donors, and partners. In January, a total of 1,351 cases were recorded through the helpline. The largest number of cases were from Nakivale settlement (742) followed by Kampala (247). Majority of the cases were related to: community based protection (232); resettlement and local integration (222); health and nutrition (193); and registration (104).

*UNHCR and Partners Launch a Communications System for Refugees in Uganda*  
<https://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/press/2019/1/5c3f2b8b4/unhcr-and-partners-launch-communication-system-for-refugees-in-uganda.html?query=Uganda>

**Operational Context:**

The humanitarian situation in the DRC remained volatile and unpredictable during the reporting period. Opposition leader in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Felix Tshisekedi, was on 10 January 2019, declared winner of the Presidential elections held on 30 December 2018. Martin Fayulu, another opposition presidential candidate in the same election, filed an appeal in the Constitutional Court against it. The Constitutional Court gave its verdict on 20 January 2019, upholding the victory of Felix Tshisekedi as the country's President. Felix Tshisekedi was sworn in as DRC's President on 24 January 2019.

Asylum-seekers from DRC continued to arrive in the South West operation mainly through the border-entry points of Bunagana, Lake Albert (Sebagaro & Nsonga), Ishasha/Kihihi, Ntoroko and Nteko. Most of the new arrivals from South Sudan entered through Lamwo district (Ngomoromo, Awenolwi, Madi Opei, Waligo Entry points), Adjumani (Elegu Collection Point) and Koboko district (Kuluba Collection Point, Oraba, Busia border point and Ocea TC).

During the month of January: **3,526** persons arrived from **DRC**; **1,935** from **South Sudan**; and **429** from **Burundi**.

**OPERATIONAL COORDINATION**

UNHCR together with Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), launched a revision of the 2019-2020 Refugee Response Plan (RRP) in late January 2019. This is in order to align the population planning figures, targets and budgets with results of the verification exercise that took place in 2018. Sector Working Groups began consultations to review indicator targets pertaining to their respective sectors. The revision process is due to be completed before the end of March 2019.

In coordination with Sector Working Groups and partners, UNHCR began working on the setup of *ActivityInfo*, an online platform to monitor the performance of the 2019-2020 RRP. This will be done through partners' activity mapping and direct reporting on RRP indicators. Training for Sector Working Groups and partners will take place in February 2019, with a plan to roll-out *ActivityInfo* in March 2019.

**PROTECTION**

**General Protection:** UNHCR participated in the East African Community (EAC) Regional workshop on the campaign to end statelessness in the region organized by the international refugee rights initiative in Kampala. It was decided at the workshop that each member state to the EAC to come up with an action plan to end statelessness by April 2019.

The monthly National Refugee Protection Working Group (NRPWG) meeting was held on 31 January 2019. Development of an advocacy strategy for NRPWG, aligned to Multi Year Multi Partner Solution Strategy (MYMPSS) 2016-2020, was discussed and resulted in establishment of a Protection Advisory Group. The advisory group is aimed at working on a protection preamble for every new refugee integrated plans in the Uganda operation, like the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) Road Map.

A teleconference was held between UNHCR South Sudan and UNHCR Uganda, due to the continuous need to monitor the movement of South Sudanese refugees/ returnees across the border of South Sudan and Uganda for easy projection and planning. It was agreed that this kind of telecom will be conducted on the monthly basis along with Yei and border area offices in Uganda to have bi-lateral regular meetings.

**Impact of Underfunding:**

*Current initiatives to strengthen FRRM to ensure accountability to affected people - including safe and confidential channels for reporting sensitive issues such as sexual exploitation and abuse, fraud and corruption, risk being scaled down when they should be scaled up.*

**Registration:** The offline registration tool RApp is being deployed in Lamwo for the registration of new arrivals at Lokung collection point. RApp is required due to limited connectivity in the area and continuous new arrivals. Lamwo will be the third location using the offline system.

A plan of action was put in place to address the backlog of newborn baby additions in the Southwest. According to data from the health centres, an estimated 3,200 babies are pending registration in Nakivale and Rwamwanja Refugee Settlements.

Next steps and timelines for the roll-out of Child Protection and Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) modules by UNHCR and partners have been discussed. In consultation with the UNHCR Programme team, a new clause was drafted to be included in the Project Partnership Agreements (PPAs) of partners who will be using V4.

**Impact of Underfunding:**

*Uganda is projected to receive an additional 155,000 new arrivals, mainly from South Sudan and DRC, by the end of 2019 bringing the population to over 1.3 million persons of concern. The available budget will not fully support registration activities through progress version 4 and related data management system, 20% of the population will have individual documentation, and only 8,500 of the 25,269 asylum-seekers will have their refugee status determined.*

**Child Protection:** A 12 year old unaccompanied girl who was residing in Kenya, was successfully reunited with her father and siblings, who live as refugees in Kampala. The reunion took place after 10 years of separation. UNHCR Kenya and Uganda coordinated and facilitated the reunification.

Relocation of 09 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) (2 female and 7 male), previously staying at the medical hostel in Kampala, were relocated to Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement and placed under foster care arrangement.

A programming meeting was held with all child protection implementing partners, followed by a teleconference with all UNHCR child protection focal points. The aim of both meetings was to coordinate and review gaps in child protection, and discuss priorities/strategies for 2019.

**Impact of Underfunding:**

*Inadequate number of **case workers** to ensure timely and quality follow-ups, resulting in children at risk not receiving adequate support. The current caseworker: child ratio of (1:300) is significantly higher than the international standard of 1:25 and the under-funding will not make it possible to improve this. Lack of support to foster parents will affect the lives of 6,500 children currently living in foster-care, exposing them to the risk of neglect, abuse and exploitation. The **adolescent initiatives and youth engagement** will also be affected, exposing youth to potential petty criminality, dangerous behaviour, as well as*

*exacerbating tensions and conflicts among the refugees and between refugees and host communities.*

**SGBV:** The ‘Safe from the Start’ SGBV mainstreaming Project that was implemented in Kyangwali Refugee Settlement from the last quarter of 2018, was successfully completed and a report will be shared with the Department of International Protection (DIP).

***Impact of Underfunding:***

*Access to justice for an estimated 6,000 SGBV survivors in 2019 will be hampered by inadequate support to legal process. There will also be a reduction in partner **staff physical presence** in the field, hence, inadequate support to 31 community-based committees/groups and 124 men's groups working on SGBV prevention and response.*



## EDUCATION

UNHCR met with a team from *The Walking School Bus*, who wish to pilot SiMBi (a literacy technology) in primary schools in Bidibidi and Nakivale Refugee Settlements. The literacy content will be tailored to the needs and experiences of Congolese, South Sudanese and Ugandan students, and will include “read out loud” and “read while listening” content in local accents. These approaches to reading have proven to instill a love of reading and greatly improve reading and writing fluency in children.

*The Walking School Bus* will provide and utilize solar-powered classrooms to charge the e-learning devices and will incorporate teacher training in the use of the digital literacy platform.

Colleagues in UNHCR Copenhagen, submitted Uganda’s 3-year planning document to *Educate a Child*, one of our main global education partners. Through *EAC*, it is aimed to specifically target and enroll an additional 23,334 children who are currently out of school in the settlements and refugee hosting districts.

On 14 January 2019, UNHCR participated in official handover of 749 text books to 7 Primary Schools within Kampala, as part of the *Educate a Child* Programme. The Director of Education and Social Services of Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) officiated the event, as the guest of honour.

### **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF):**

The second sector plan for refugees and host communities in the 11 refugee-hosting districts, was launched on 25 January 2019. The [Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan \(HSIRRP\)](#) Plan, developed within the Government-led Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), is the second of in a series of sector plans following the [Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities](#).

The HSIRRP will provide improved healthcare for 1.1 million refugees and more than 7 million Ugandans at an overall cost of over 100 million USD per year. Ministry of Health led the process of developing and costing the 5-year plan, aimed at improving health services to refugees and host communities. The HSIRRP advocates for predictable and sustainable financing. It also reinforces an interdependent approach that addresses both an immediate humanitarian crisis- response, as well as medium- and long-term investments, towards consolidation and development.

The Government will invest 12 million USD towards the needs in the HSIRRP. The HSIRRP is an example of a multi-stakeholder approach with the Ministry of Health (MoH) in the lead. The HSIRRP will be managed by MoH and the HSIRRP Steering Committee, supported by a Secretariat, to ensure a coordinated and effective health response. Implementation will be district-led, involving MoH, UN Agencies, multilateral and bilateral agencies, national and international NGOs, local communities – refugees and host communities alike.

The Government is also leading advancements on similar response plans for water & environment as well as livelihoods, under the leadership of the relevant line ministries, with the support of humanitarian and development partners.



## HEALTH

UNHCR continues implementation of the Ebola preparedness activities such as: case identification; surveillance; infection prevention and control; and behavioral change communication; with the initial funding from DFID and UNHCR Head Quarters. Most projects are near completion and detailed report will be shared.

Previously, the focus of UNHCR was health screening at transit centres but, there is increasing demand by the national task force, to shift this to point of entry screening at border points. There are also requests to convert temporary screening facilities to permanent facilities. Preparedness has been strengthened in 5 priority districts and the same will be done in 20 others. In the current context, the focus will be on: Surveillance; Sustained sensitization awareness; and continued support to district coordination. No Ebola case has been registered in the country so far.

The Ministry of Health (MoH) revised the National Health Management Information System in order to integrate the Refugee Health Information Systems. Currently, integration of the new tools is underway and UNHCR is expected to pick data from the MoH system.

Data collection for the National Malaria Indicator Survey begun in January 2019. The sampling frame includes refugee hosting districts and results are expected later in the year.

### ***Impact of Underfunding:***

*Most affected will be women, (currently 78 refugee women die from pregnancy-related causes for every 100,000 births and this will worsen with reduction in funding); Outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases (cholera, Ebola, measles etc.) because the health system will not be strong enough to prevent disease; Increased workload on health workers who are already strained and are inadequately remunerated; Inadequate quantities of medicines will be procured which will directly contribute to preventable deaths and loss of confidence in the health care system by refugees; and Several health facilities will be closed or outreaches stopped for example in Kyaka II Refugee Settlement, and instead, refugees will be referred to distant regional hospitals (75 km on average);*



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### **Nutrition:**

The 2018 Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) data collection exercise was concluded on 24 January 2018 in the 13 refugee settlement and 11 refugee hosting

districts. Preliminary results will be shared with stakeholders during the second week of February 2018.

UNHCR, OPM, and World Food Programme (WFP), convened to commence the joint review process of the new food assistance collection Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). The review is to identify all existing issues that emerged from implementation of the new food collection procedures in 2018, and collect feedback from stakeholders which, will be used to inform the actions needed to improve the process.

#### **Food Security:**

In January 2019, WFP started implementing new food assistance collection procedures in selected zones of Bidibidi Refugee Settlement, Yumbe district. Refugees collecting food assistance are validated by the iris and fingerprint scan before food assistance is provided. WFP worked jointly with OPM, UNHCR, host districts leadership, refugee welfare committees and partners, to ensure the roll-out was conducted in a non-violent and effective manner. As of 31 January 2019, 110,852 out of the 142,370 refugees in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement had been served using the new food assistance collection procedures. Implementation of the food assistance procedures continues in order to maintain transparency, accountability and optimal utilization of donor resources.

#### **Impact of Underfunding:**

*Most affected will be women and children suffering from childhood illnesses including malnutrition, anemia and macro-deficiencies. Anemia among children 6-59 months and women in the reproductive age category is above 40%, also classified as high by WHO. This will worsen if infant and young child feeding activities are not implemented in the refugee settlements to the maximum. Reduction in funding will affect nutrition surveillance, prevention and treatment activities that will contribute to nutrition-related mortality and morbidity.*



#### **WATER AND SANITATION**

As the dry season spread through all refugee hosting districts, there was an increased demand for water to be used for domestic purposes and productive activities such as mudbrick laying and construction of shelters. Though solar pumping units performed exceptionally well, extended hours of pumping were experienced in over 100 water schemes in a race to meet demand in all settlements. The frequency of repair for hand-pumps increased as communities pumped for longer hours. Competition for available water normally leads to unequal access, tipping negatively to the most vulnerable. However, overall per capita access was above 17 litres per person per day (lppd), though sections of some settlements reported to access less than 12 lppd.

The commissioning of 5 newly constructed water schemes brought down water trucking needs to **3%** though, inefficiencies and failure of some water schemes contributed to gap-filling water trucking. The sector is exploring introduction of valley dams to harvest rainwater during the rainy season and avert future pressure on domestic water during the dry spells.

Sanitation coverage continued to improve, though marginally, from 68% to 69%, as communities constructed family latrines. Household level sanitation improvements and observable behavior change, indicate adoption of positive hygiene practices. However, inadequate water supply in some parts of Palorinya Refugee Settlement, Moyo district, was the cause of a spike in Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) cases.

A consultant was procured by the Ministry of Water and Environment, to help in development of the *Water and Environment Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda*. The consultant commenced field work in early January and produced an inception report for review by sector stake-holders.

Draft Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) to guide the transition of water management for Rwamanja Refugee Settlement, Kamwenge district, to National Water and Sewerage Corporation, were drafted and shared with Legal Affairs Section in Geneva.

### **Impact of Underfunding**

Little or no funding can be allocated to the optimization of current water schemes, which ensures back-up if one system fails. UNHCR has already had to reintroduce water trucking in Omugo-Rhino settlement due to failure of one water source that used to supply 100,000 litres a day. At the same time, bilateral funding from donors to Operational Partners (OPs) who were running water schemes seems to have shifted noticeably from the South Sudan situation (some to Kyaka and Kyangwali Refugee Settlements), leaving many water systems in West Nile to be picked up by UNHCR and its implementing partners. Sanitation coverage has been on average 69% in 2018, though in West Nile some settlements have only 45% coverage. For public health risks to be minimised, latrine coverage should be over 80%. These (low) standards will be further compromised due to limited funding.



### **SITE PLANNING, SHELTER AND NFIS**

Surveyors from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), in collaboration with OPM's settlement teams and District officials, completed the demarcations of 4,820 plots in Nakivale and 2,882 plots in Kyangwali Refugee Settlements. The new household shelter plots, each 12m x 20m, were marked with either concrete pegs or live planting and, have been digitised to contribute to a future household (HH) address system for the settlements. The geo-referenced plots will be linked to the unique HH identity numbers.

With continued new arrivals to Kyaka II Refugee Settlement, the OPM plot allocation team demarcated 2,700 new plots (each 30m x 30m) and a total of 2,138 newly registered families were relocated. The new system of 12m x 20m plots will not be initiated in Kyaka II until MLHUD have the resources to initiate the development of zonal plans, in Nakivale and Kyangwali Refugee Settlements.

South Sudanese new arrivals continue to be settled in Rhino Refugee Settlement. In January 2019, 450 household plots (each 50m x 50m), were allocated in Rhino Extension-Omugo Refugee Settlement and 125 plots (also 50m x 50m) in Tika.

In order to decongest the Lokung collection centre, a total of 267 household shelter plots were demarcated in Palabek Refugee Settlement, and are ready to receive registered new arrivals.

Lutheran World Federation (LWF) distributed shelter and Non- Food Items (NFIs) items to 380 newly arrived households to Palabek Refugee Settlement. All households received plastic sheets, hoes, *pangas*, and slashers. They also received solar lamps save for one household.

In January 2019, a total of 301 emergency shelters for Persons with Special Needs (PSNs) in Rhino and Imvepi Refugee Settlement were repaired by shelter partners.



Refugee communities assisted with the demolition of unused temporary structures in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement's two Reception Centres (Zones 1 and 5). The poles were given to the refugees to be recycled for communal structures such as churches.

The Polish Government donated to three Level 3 Health Centres in Yumbe district. The dilapidated structures clad in plastic sheeting were replaced by pre-fabricated Refugee Housing Units (Better Shelter model from Ikea Foundation). Furthermore, health centre staff received some of these units for their own accommodation.

The Ebola preparedness construction efforts in the South-West region (Kabazana Reception Centre, Nyakabande Transit Centre, Busanza Point of Entry (PoE), Matanda Transit Centre and Ishasha PoE, Bunagana PoE). Some of the Ebola preparedness construction projects for the West Nile region are yet to begin on site. However, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) has built a medical store at Bidibidi Refugee Settlement's warehouse, and 3 isolation units at health centres which, will suffice for the entire refugee population in all 5 zones in case of an outbreak.

#### **Impact of Underfunding:**

*A decrease in funding for technical staffing puts at risk the ability for UNHCR to adequately monitor and supervise prioritised, multi-sector construction projects. With the projected increase in numbers of new arrivals, UNHCR will not have adequate funding to provide complete emergency shelter kits. Thus, continued patterns of detrimental deforestation for sourcing construction poles may continue unabated. According to the verification exercise, a total of 160,138 refugees, as of October 2018, have specific needs (PSNs), amounting to 14% of the total population<sup>1</sup>. Less than 2,000 semi-permanent PSN shelters were built by UNHCR implementing partners across the country with the available funding in 2018. While PSN status is not static, the figures can be assumed to be similar at beginning of 2019. The current funding would cover only 50% of the little that was achieved in 2018.*



#### **ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO ENERGY**

In the South Sudanese response, Northern Uganda, UNHCR implementing partners supported 10 tree nurseries to prepare seedlings for planting in 2019 and 476 beneficiaries were sensitized on issues of environmental protection & energy conservation. Access to energy efficient stoves was increased in 40 additional households while, Wonder bags (heat retaining cooking bags) were trialled by 3 households, reporting good success in reducing cooking fuel demands.



#### **COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF RELIANCE**

In Mirieyi, Boroli I & II, Maaji I & II, Mungula I & II, Oiji, Elema, Pagirinya, Ayilo I & II Refugee Settlements, Adjumani district, 142 farmers supported by the UNHCR-JICA (Japanese International Cooperation Agency) rice promotion project, harvested 3.2 tonnes of rice valued at approximately 4,210 USD. The project aims to increase food security and

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<sup>1</sup> PSNs are a UNHCR (global protection) categorization which include 11 standard categories.

incomes of participating refugee and host community farmers. UNHCR and JICA have planned to engage with the production officers in refugee hosting districts, with a view to expanding the project to benefit more farmers, especially in host communities.

On 23 January 2019, UNHCR participated in a joint monitoring of Food Security and Livelihoods projects implemented by Adventist Relief Agency (ADRA), in Boroli, Baratuku and Pagirinya Refugee Settlements, Adjumani district. The team comprising of UNHCR, Seed Effect, LWF, Voice for Humanity (VFH) and OPM, visited school gardens in Boroli Primary School and Miniki Primary School. With the support of ADRA, students and parents are growing cassava on large pieces of land (4.5 and 8 acres in different locations), as well as vegetables in green houses. The cassava is used to supplement the school feeding programme, which has partly contributed to increased retention and performance of students in schools. The team also visited the life-skills training center for adolescent youth in Pagirinya Refugee Settlement and found it to be cost-effective and sustainable. The following courses are offered at the center: tailoring, hairdressing and carpentry.

### Working in partnership with:

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

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

## Thank you to donors providing generous unearmarked and softly earmarked contributions to UNHCR Uganda in 2019

<p><b>EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b></p> <p>Nil</p>
<p><b>OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b></p> <p>Germany 13.1 million</p>
<p><b>UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS</b></p> <p>Sweden 90.4 million   Denmark 54.9 million   Norway 44.5 million   Netherlands 37.5 million   United Kingdom 31.7 million   Germany 27.3 million   Switzerland 15.1 million</p> <p>Algeria   Austria   Belgium   Canada   Estonia   Indonesia   Monaco   Montenegro   Qatar   Republic of Korea   Russian Federation   Saudi Arabia   Serbia   Singapore   Sri Lanka   Thailand   United Arab Emirates   Uruguay   Private donors</p>

**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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