

Uganda

May, 2019

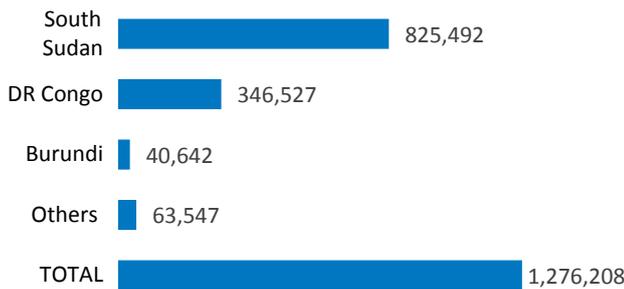
During the month of **May 2019**, **13,777 refugees** from South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi arrived in Uganda, majority from South Sudan. The humanitarian situation remains unpredictable in South Sudan and the DRC.

Refugees from South Sudan continue to report as causes of flight hunger, lack of education opportunities, ethnic clashes between Dinka and Luo tribes, and family reunification. Those from DRC report abductions for ransom, sexual violence against women by armed militia and destruction of property.

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

POPULATIONS OF CONCERN

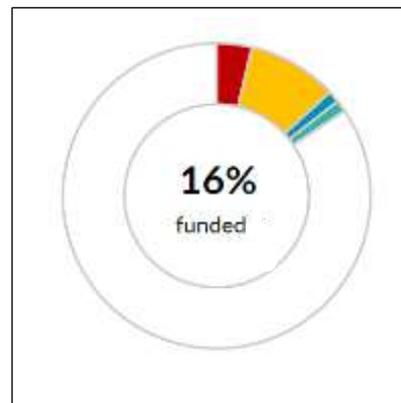
Refugees and Asylum-Seekers by Nationality



UNHCR FUNDING (AS AT 29 MAY 2019)

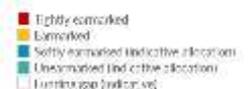
USD 386.2 M

UNHCR's financial requirements 2019:



Unfunded 84% - 326M

Funded 16% - 60M



13,777

Number of **new arrivals** during May 2019.
Based on SSD, DRC and Burundi figures

444

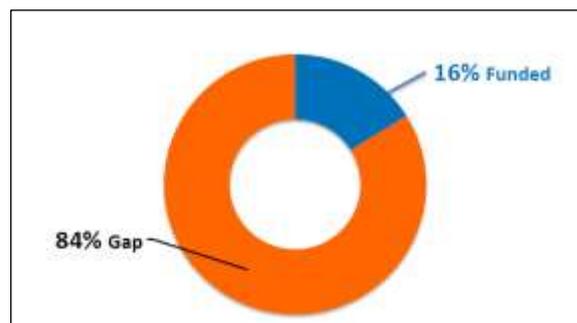
Daily average of new arrivals during May 2019.
Based on SSD, DRC and Burundi figures

1,276,208

Total **refugees and asylum-seekers** in Uganda as of 30-May 2019.

2019-2020 Uganda RRP | Tentative Funding Update*

Requirements for 2019: USD 927M
Funded: USD 149.9M



*Not yet complete, 37 out of 68 partners have reported their funding to date



Representatives from Government of Uganda, UN agencies and donor community, during the launch of the Uganda Refugee Response Plan (RRP) at the Prime Minister's Office in Kampala. Photo ©Anthony Bugembe/May 2019

Operational Context:

The humanitarian situation in South Sudan and the DRC remained unpredictable during the reporting period. Asylum-seekers from South Sudan continued to arrive 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). Those from DRC mainly came through border-entry points of Bunagana, Lake Albert (Sebagaro & Nsonga), Ishasha/Kihihi, Ntoroko and Nteko.

During the month of May, **6,657** persons arrived from **South Sudan**; **4,791** from **DRC**; and **313** from **Burundi**, representing an upward trend in monthly arrivals.

Operational Highlights:**Launch of the Uganda Refugee Response Plan (RRP)****[Too many Refugees have had their Lives on Hold](#)**

On 28 May 2019, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency and partners responding to the region's biggest refugee situation launched an appeal to donors for USD 927 million, to address the needs of the over 1.3 million refugees expected to be in Uganda by end of 2020. The appeal also seeks assistance to continue supporting refugee hosting districts.

Over 100 national and international organizations and UN agencies are partnering with UNHCR and OPM in the current Refugee Response Plan (RRP). The Plan includes interventions to ensure the provision of water and sanitation, health and nutrition, food, shelter, education, environmental protection, livelihood support, and protection services. It also includes interventions to increase the capacity of local service providers including district authorities.

The major priorities, according to the RRP stakeholders are protection and emergency response, increasing education opportunities, restoring the environment and supporting livelihoods. These priorities, in particular education and environment, are key to ensuring a positive impact on the host communities, and are crucial to sustain peaceful co-existence between the refugee and host communities and sustain the generosity of Uganda.

The Plan was revised with a small reduction in the overall budget requirements, following verification of the numbers of refugees registered in Uganda in 2018. The population figures include the new arrivals since then. Uganda currently hosts 1.25 million refugees. The refugee population is anticipated to grow to 1.3 million individuals by the end of 2020, taking into account likely scenarios for limited influxes, population growth, and some spontaneous returns.

The appeal comes at a time when RRP partners are witnessing a critical funding shortage for the refugee response in Uganda.

MoU between UNHCR and the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE): A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between UNHCR and the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE), covering water, sanitation and environment. It lays the foundation of engagement with the government line ministry and its agencies (National Environment Management Authority, National Water and Sewerage Corporation {NWSC}, National Forest Authority). Separately, UNHCR is finalizing consultations on a MoU with NWSC for handing over management of water supply in Rwamwanja settlement under *utility approach* (shared responsibility). The sector has unilaterally agreed to adopt the *utility approach* in all refugee hosting areas as the long term solution to management of water and sanitation services.

The Water and Environment Sector Working Group (WESWG) approved formation of a Refugee Response Sub-Group (RRS). This anchors the refugee response within the coordination structure of the Ministry with the Director of the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) assigned leadership of the sub-group.

Solidarity Tournament: UNHCR, Italian Embassy, Uganda Olympics Committee (UOC), *Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari* (ACAV), Sampdoria Football Club, OPM and Arua District Local Government, organized a Solidarity Football Tournament and a training of sports administration, from 16 to 18 May in Arua district. The event, aimed at enhancing social cohesion between refugees and host community through sports, drew football teams from Bidibidi, Imvepi, Lobule and Rhino Camp refugee settlements. The teams comprised of a 50:50 ratio of both refugees and nationals. Bidibidi emerged as the tournament champions, Lobule was first runner-up, Imvepi second runner-up, while Rhino Camp was in fourth place. A three year sports program was also launched during this event, presided over by the Minister for Disaster Preparedness and Refugees Hon. Hillary Onek

Nakivale Got Talent: On 23 May 2019, Nakivale refugee settlement hosted its first talent show for refugee youth called *Nakivale Got Talent*. A total of 22 refugee performances were selected to compete in the talent show, following auditions in Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlements. The auditions saw around 500 individuals compete for slots in the finale. Performances included singing, rapping, dancing, acrobatics and an artistic model collective, called *Wakaga Empire*, which won the competition. Judges for the show included British actress Gugu Mbatha-Raw and Uganda musician Maurice Kirya.



PROTECTION

Parliamentarians: UNHCR and OPM organized two workshops for Parliamentarians in Kampala during the month of May 2019. A total of 78 participants attended the workshops, including 36 Members of Parliament (MPs) mainly drawn from refugee hosting areas. The chairperson of the newly established Parliamentary Forum for Refugees and IDPs also attended. The objective was to sensitize the parliamentarians on refugee protection in Uganda, including the international and national legal framework. Among the issues raised was the need to work closely with area MPs at the local level; need for improved monitoring of projects by UNHCR; inclusion of host communities in job opportunities, environmental management among others. MPs raised concerns about the low levels of funding standing at 12% and why the international community has not responded to support the country's generosity.

Urban refugees: UNHCR attended two coordination meetings with police officers, local council chairpersons and refugee leaders from Kawempe and Nakawa division on 7th and 9th May respectively. The meetings sought to foster a coordinated and harmonized approach to protection across the urban response and identify gaps and recommend measures to address them in a bid to improve access to services and peaceful co-existence between the refugees and the host community as well as among the refugees. Issues highlighted included inconsistencies in the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process; access to bank services; lack of clarity or information on the policy and procedures for acquisition of a tax identification number (TIN); limited information on refugee rights and obligations; and language barrier among others.

Inter-Agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) Helpline: During the month of May 2019, a total of 1,808 cases were handled through the (FRRM). This is a 29% increase in comparison to April and the second highest number of calls received through the helpline in a calendar month. A total of 765 referrals were made to partners and UNHCR field staff, an increase of 474 from the previous month. While an increase in total cases and referrals made was observed, a decline in the number of case resolved was also witnessed, with 45 fewer cases being addressed than during the previous month. The decline in cases resolved is likely a result of the higher number of cases received combined with the need for an increase in human resources, in order to manage these referrals. Overall, the system continues to perform well but, greater oversight is required from UNHCR staff and partners in the field, in order to ensure that, a higher percentage of cases are resolved and that issues are addressed. For an in-depth view of cases received please visit the interactive FRRM dashboard via this link.

The FRRM continues to suffer from underfunding and a lack of field-based support staff to assist partners and UNHCR in managing referrals. Without additional human and financial resources, referral response times and feedback quality will continue to be negatively impacted, and the system will fail to achieve its full potential.

Registration: Following three months of testing with HQ, the RSD local process in V4 to be used by the Government is now ready for implementation in the live version of ProGres. Further engagement by sector leads is required to finalize the roll-out of the protection modules to UNHCR offices and partners in the field. Further, 4 RApp servers have been configured for offline registration and will be dispatched to Yumbe, Adjumani, Nakivale and Mbarara at the beginning of July 2019. The latter will be on stand-by for emergency deployment to Kisoro in case of an influx from DRC. Registration materials were procured from the global stockpile and received in preparation for any emergency.

Child Protection: UNHCR Uganda in collaboration with OPM and UNHCR Kenya, facilitated the reunification of 2 Eritrean Refugee minors who were separated from their mother, a registered refugee in Kampala. The children were handed over to a UNHCR official at the Busia border, after all the necessary immigration procedures were followed. The children's mother was also present to receive them.

SGBV: In preparation for the upcoming Safe from the Start Evaluation, detailed updates of sites to be visited and profiles of refugees to be invited to interact with the evaluation team were shared with HQ Division of International Protection (DIP) unit. UNHCR also attended a Regional Meeting on negative masculinity and patriarchy that was organised by UN Women. . UNHCR shared its work in engaging men and boys in activities aimed at ending SGBV , already taking place in all the settlements.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA): UNHCR convened the first task-force meeting to develop the Inter Agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for PSEA in Uganda, on 31st May 2019. The SOPs are expected to be finalised in the course of June 2019 and presented for adoption by the Task force and eventually the UNCT. While UNHCR already has its own internal SOPs on PSEA, the Inter Agency SOPs will facilitate joint actions by humanitarian and development agencies in Uganda, to protect beneficiaries from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and enhance the collective capacity of the agencies and affected populations to prevent and respond to SEA committed by aid workers.

LGBTI refugee community: UNHCR held a meeting with the LGBTI refugee community at the Kabusu Community Centre on 7 May 2019, with participation of over 30 refugees, as well as UNHCR and Inter-Aid

of Uganda (IAU) staff. The discussion focused on challenges concerning security, access to health services, communication with UNHCR and IAU, and admission to asylum procedures. Main recommendations included further efforts to strengthen the cooperation and coordination between UNHCR, IAU and Most at Risk Population (MARP) Clinic in Mulago to facilitate of admission into asylum process and to provide procedural and legal information and counselling around issues of arrest and detention



EDUCATION

The Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP) in Uganda, developed by MoES with support from UNHCR, UNICEF and other stakeholders, includes refugees in the national planning process refugee-hosting districts and as such, is an innovative example and policy step for refugee education globally. The ERP is helping the education sector focus funding on priority activities, with the aim of increasing access and quality education for refugee and host community children.

UNHCR is supporting the establishment of the ERP secretariat within the Ministry of Education and Sport (MoES). The Secretariat will ensure effective coordination; track results and financing of the ERP; implement the effective roll-out of the ERP at the district level; and act as liaison and support to the ERP steering committee. The Secretariat will consist of three positions: ERP Coordinator, Assistant Coordinator and Information Management Officer. In May 2019, UNCHR successfully recruited and filled the position of ERP coordinator. The positions of Assistant Coordinator and Information Manager will be filled in June 2019.

The ERP is currently undergoing a review and revision process. The review conducted with support of UNHCR is taking stock of the achievements and results of its first year. The revision will consider results of the review to provide clear and well-evidenced recommendations to the ERP Steering Committee. These will consist of: priorities, targets and associated costs of the ERP from Year 2 onwards; identify areas of risk in terms of delivery; and provide fundraising targets to mobilise resources. UNHCR will assist the secretariat to conduct district level consultations for the ERP revision planned for June and July 2019.

COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK (CRRF)

The Global Compact for Refugees calls for financial and economic inclusion of refugees to promote self-reliance. UNHCR's catalytic role includes advocacy to enhance an enabling environment for refugees to have legal and de facto access to decent work. Uganda already has a legal framework that provides refugees with the right to work. During the month of May several innovative approaches for private sector engagement were undertaken:

- UNHCR and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) conducted a scoping mission to Arua, Yumbe and Moyo Districts, on 6-10 May 2019. The objective was to assess the market potential for investments by the private sector in agro-produce from the area. It is envisaged that private sector investment should eventually lead to job creation, value addition to agro-produce from refugee hosting areas and general economic development.
- In Rwamwanja refugee settlement, a three-day market event established closer business linkages between agribusiness, off-farm, energy and financial sector actors with refugees and host community members. The event was organized by Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI) together with development partners, UNHCR, and OPM. It identified financial literacy training and services, linkages between farmer groups, agro-input companies and agricultural produce buyers, as well as, supply of low-cost solar equipment, as areas of interest.
- UNHCR is currently collecting data that can be used to inform investment decisions by private sector entities in the refugee settlements. In the South-West, a mapping of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) in Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga and Rwamwanja refugee settlements found that, refugees with support from UNHCR and partners have set up 394 VSLAs. These are comprised

of 9750 members, of which 62% are women and also include 1,214 members from host communities. As of April 2019, the VSLAs had saved 440,241,772 UGX (about USD 118,984), demonstrating a high degree of organization and commitment of its members.

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- UNHCR made its programme submission to the Dutch embassy for the multi-partner, multi-year funded project on education and jobs (partners include UNICEF, ILO, the World Bank, and IFC).

CASH BASED INTERVENTION

Financial inclusion contributes to promoting self-reliance among refugees as well as stimulating economic activity at local level. In Uganda, UNHCR is pursuing a strategy to scale-up cash transfers and deliver assistance in a dignified and accountable manner, coupled with the vision of promoting economic inclusion of refugees and host communities, within very limited resource constraints. y.

UNHCR and WFP have agreed on a joint plan to roll out the opening of bank accounts in all refugee settlements, as a step towards financial inclusion of refugees and to create a platform available to all partners providing CBI.

In line with this, 87% of the households in Imvepi refugee settlement have been enrolled with bank accounts as of May 2019. The target for Imvepi is 16,700 where 5.4% of the targeted households are headed by minors or child heads. All the accounts for child headed households were not processed owing to the central bank's regulation that minors cannot legally be allowed to open an account. The means to address these cases have been in discussion among the Cash Based Interventions (CBI) and protection teams at Kampala and field level. As a result, a guideline for enrolling minors and alternates is in final stages of development.



HEALTH

A total of 241,134 consultations were made in all the refugee serving health facilities in the refugee settlements in Uganda during the month of May 2019. This is an increase compared to 167,225 that were made in April 2019. Of the consultations made, 78% were refugees and 22% were from the host populations. Top morbidity causes were: malaria at 40%; skin diseases at 6%; watery diarrhoea at 4%; Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI) at 13%; Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LRTI) at 6%; eye disease at 2% and intestinal worms at 2%.

A third of the patients admitted in the Health Clinics wards were from the host population. The main causes for admissions were malaria at 56%, LRTI at 7%, watery diarrhoea at 3%, malnutrition at 1% and 30% were due to other causes not categorized.

Children under five years who received vaccination against measles were 3,719 (68% refugees) and 4,418 (79% refugees) completed the polio vaccination. A total of 4,142 deliveries were registered in May 2019, compared to 3,933 in April 2019. Of these, 62% were refugees and 38% were nationals.

Out of the 16,112 who were tested for HIV, 274 tested positive and were enrolled into HIV care and treatment. The total number of patients on Anti Retrial Therapy (ART) by end of December 2018 stood at 16,304, of which, 35% are refugees and 65% are host population.

The lack of incentives for Village Health Teams (VHTs), has hindered community health activities in the settlements that would help in prevention of diseases at the community level. This would in turn reduce the burden at the health facilities.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Nutrition

In May 2019, UNHCR health and nutrition partners treated 1,868 children across all settlements for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Of these, 70% were refugees, and 30% nationals. In the same month, 1,050 children were treated and recovered from malnutrition. Of these, 67% were refugees and 33% were nationals.

Children who received doses I and II of Vitamin A were 6,657, of whom, 65% were refugees, while 67 women received vitamin A postnatal.

WFP and its cooperating partners treated 7,500 children and 3,100 pregnant and nursing mothers across all settlements, for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). They also reached approximately 79,000 children aged 6-23 months, and 55,000 pregnant and nursing mothers from settlements and host communities, with the Maternal and Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) programme. The MCHN programme helps to prevent stunting and improve access to health services.

Food security

As part of the monthly food assistance support in May 2019, WFP in partnership with UNHCR, Government of Uganda, and cooperating partners, aimed to provide general food assistance to 1.2 million refugees across all settlements. Of these, 69% received in-kind food, and 31% received unconditional cash assistance. These transfers amounted to 14,878 metric tonnes of food, and UGX 12 billion (USD 3.2 million) of cash. WFP also distributed high-energy biscuits at the border crossing points and served hot meals in transit/reception centres.

Preliminary findings of a WFP market price analysis, indicate an increase in retail food prices since January 2019, compared to the last quarter of 2018, with Northern Uganda the most affected. The majority of the refugees receiving unconditional cash-transfers are still able to buy an equivalent of the food basket using the cash transfer value received. The rising food prices are largely attributed to concerns of poor crop production because of the prolonged dry spell that affected the first season in bimodal areas.



WATER AND SANITATION

Access to water for populations in West Nile and South West continued to improve as the rainy season progressed, stabilizing shallow ground water and improving functionality of hand-pumps.

The sector continues to roll out dome slab latrines which are more stable and cost effective. However, funding constraints are hampering scaling-up of this approach in all settlements, especially South West.

Hygiene promotion activities across the settlements continued, with emphasis on water related ailments, whose risk increases during the rainy season. Overall, no significant spikes in diarrhea diseases have been recorded.



SHELTER, SETTLEMENTS AND NFIS

An increase in plot allocations by over 200%, compared to April, was achieved for new arrivals to Kyaka II refugee settlement. This eased the strain on transit and reception facilities as a total of 2,798 individuals were relocated to 1,234 household plots. All relocated households received emergency shelter kits and Non Food Items (NFIs) to assist with establishing their new shelters. For the South Sudanese response, a total of 2,641 individual new arrivals (703 households) were given emergency shelter kits upon plot allocation in Palabek, Lamwo district.

A total of 14 overnight shelters (compared to two in April), at collection and reception centres in Arua and Koboko districts, were repaired in order to provide more comfortable and dry accommodation for new arrivals in transit. The rotten poles and plastic sheeting were replaced for these temporary structures. In addition, one registration and two waiting shades received the same repairs at Imvepi Reception Centre. Construction improvements to Rhino Camp's Protection Village, including a boundary wall and additional WASH facilities, begun this month and should be completed by September 2019. Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), as UNHCR's implementing partner, was able to construct 156 emergency shelters for extremely vulnerable newly arrived households to Omugo in Rhino Camp refugee settlement.

Two telecom towers were built in Lobule refugee settlement and Kuluba collection point, Koboko district, and officially handed over to UNCHR in May. These towers will improve radio communications in West Nile region and also address current blind spots, especially in the border areas with South Sudan.

Several land assessments were conducted by joint technical teams, comprising government officials, landowners and UNHCR, in Rhino Camp and Lamwo refugee settlements. The land is being sought for potential absorption of new arrivals and relocation of cattle herders (in Adjumani). These preliminary scoping missions are contributing to improving Uganda's emergency preparedness.

Challenges remain with gaining support across stakeholders at all levels for the revised semi-permanent shelter strategy. The revised strategy targets extremely vulnerable families and support is needed for its piloting on the ground. An official signature from the OPM Permanent Secretary is needed so that the lighter, cash and community-based approach can proceed with settlement level testing.



ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO ENERGY

Considerable progress was made in the countrywide forestation efforts with a total of 47,679 tree seedlings distributed and planted in Nakivale (29,500), Kyangwali (16,662), Kiryandongo (797) and Parlorinya (720) refugee settlements. Since the beginning of the year, Parlorinya alone has planted 84,988 tree seedlings in three nurseries. Furthermore, 70,000 eucalyptus grandis seedlings were transferred to Kyangwali from National Forestry Authority's (NFA) regional nurseries in Masindi and Kiboga. An additional 7300 trees were planted in Nakivale and Orunchinga, while Kyaka benefited from the acquisition of a solar-powered water pump for water distribution at two tree nurseries. In Kyangwali alone, 48 hectares of new woodlots were planted and 42 hectares of existing woodlots were weeded and maintained through the labour efforts of 200 cash for workers.

In terms of increasing access to eco-friendly energy, 98 heat retaining cooking bags were distributed to targeted vulnerable refugees. The construction of two institutional stoves at Kinakyeitaka and Coburwas Primary Schools in Kyangwali refugee settlement were completed in. In Parlorinya, Lutheran World Fellowship (LWF) was able to train 86 local stove artisans on the construction of fixed Lorena and fire-shielded stoves. In addition, five briquette making groups received new machines and protective equipment in order to boost their production and meet the current demand.

In Nakivale refugee settlement, illegal tree cutting has been flagged as an ongoing major challenge, contributing to the extinction of many native species which are more resilient to harsh weather and pest attack. Parlorinya refugee settlement also continues to suffer from deforestation for firewood and construction materials. There is need to increase sensitization and promote positive behaviour change, including alternative livelihood options instead of fabricating burnt bricks and other environmentally negative activities.

Some of NFA's nurseries are located far away from the targeted settlements, resulting in the challenges of access to safe and stress-free transportation of these seedlings. LWF has established one central tree nursery in Maratatu B, to enable raising of seedlings locally in Kyangwali Sub County. The teams in Kyangwali have also noted a higher demand for tree seedlings from among the host communities, compared to refugees.

Working in partnership with:

Government - Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), District Local 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, Kampala, Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Moyo, Yumbe. **UN** - United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Migration Agency (IOM), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations World Health Organization (WHO). **NGOs** - Action Africa Help (AAH), Action Against Hunger (ACF), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), African Women and Youth Action for Development (AWYAD), Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD), Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), American Refugee Committee (ARC), Andre Foods International (AFI), Association for Aid and Relief Japan (AARJ), Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari (ACAV), A-Z Children’s Charity, Baylor, Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC), Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL), CARE, Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI), Caritas Uganda (CU), Catholic Organisation 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)

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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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