

Uganda

May, 2018

During the month of May 2018, **11,466** persons from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi and other countries, arrived in Uganda—the majority from South Sudan.

Refugees from South Sudan report fleeing primarily out of fear of being killed by fighters from either side of the conflict inside the country, while those from DRC report violence related to the upcoming elections as main reason for departure.

Burundians indicate several reasons for leaving their country, such as forced participation in the voting exercise for a new constitution. The humanitarian situation remains unpredictable in South Sudan, DRC and Burundi.

KEY INDICATORS

11,466

Number of **new arrivals** during May 2018.
Based on SSD, DRC and Burundi figures

364

Daily average of new arrivals during May 2018.
Based on SSD and DRC figures

1,462,886

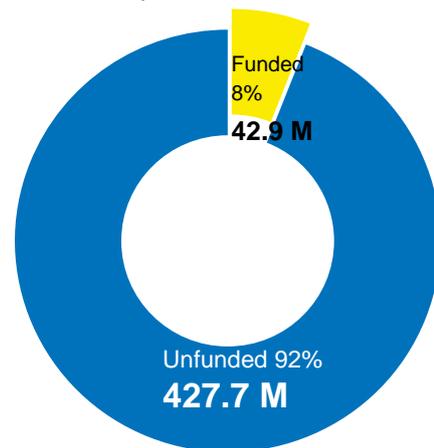
Total **refugees and asylum-seekers** in Uganda as of *30 April 2018.

** Based on data from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) as of 30 April 2018 and are subject to ongoing biometric registration and verification.*

FUNDING (AS OF 24 MAY 2018)

USD 470.6 M

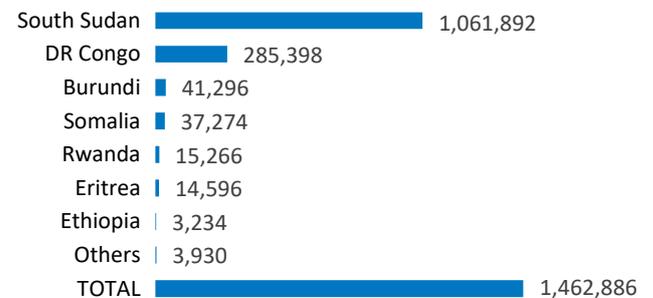
UNHCR's financial requirements 2018



Women centre by IRC/ISC in Imvepi (UNHCR/ J. Munyao-Mbithi)

population of concern

Refugees by Nationality



Operational Highlights:

- The ongoing verification exercise verified 351,467 refugees, so far, in Lobule, Nakivale, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Palabek, Oruchinga and Adjumani. Verification is running smoothly and is expected to continue until September/October 2018, in all settlements.



Food distribution activity in Pagirnya settlement of Adjumani (UNHCR/ M. Charles)

- During the month of May 2018, some 5,473 new refugees entered Uganda from the DRC, 5,814 from South Sudan and 179 from Burundi.
- No new cholera cases were reported in Kyaka II, since 25 April, and in Kyangwali since 8 May. Both areas now waiting to be declared cholera free by the Ministry of Health. The total of those affected since the outbreak in Mid-February is 2,252 cases and 45 deaths, in both Kyaka II and Kyangwali, with a Case Fatality Rate (CFR) of 1.4 percent, which is an acceptable rate.
- First Lady, Ms. Janet Museveni, chaired the commissioning of new classrooms at Owaliyo Primary School of Rhino camp, as part of the Global Partnership on Education Project, for the benefit of the host community. She reminded parents of the importance of education for their children.

- The UNHCR Representative, Mr. Joël Boutroue, handed over five vehicles to the Arua and Koboko local district governments, as part of ReHoPE, to facilitate the monitoring of rural projects undertaken by local governments.
- UNHCR conducted a joint monitoring exercise of health facilities in Adjumani, Moyo and Lamwo, to measure the quality of health care delivery and implementation level of 2018 planned activities.

Operational Context

- UNHCR and partners continued to provide protection and assistance to refugees and continue to adjust their operations to respond to continued arrivals in the country. The influx from the **DRC**, which began in Mid-December 2017, continued through May 2018, following continued inter-ethnic violence in Ituri and North Kivu. Insecurity, hunger, malnutrition, lack of access to livelihood opportunity and access to basic services in **South Sudan** continue to force displacements. Refugees report fleeing South Sudan for fear of forceful recruitment by rebel groups and cited an alarming threat of abduction. However, the overall situation in the Greater Equatorials in South Sudan represents a continuous concern, as insecurity persists. During May 2018, a total of 179 **Burundian** refugees arrived in Uganda, making a total of 1,772 individuals arrived since the beginning of the year. The Burundians are mostly from the provinces of Bubanza, Bujumbura, Bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Karusi, Kayanza, Kirundo, Muramvya, Muyinga, Ngozi and Ruyigi, arriving through Kasindi, Katuna, Mirama Hills and Mutukula border crossing points. New arrivals from Burundi revealed that they fled allegedly because of forced participation in the referendum for the constitution amendment of the presidential term limit and persecution by Imbonerakure militias who would accused them of not voting in favour of the ruling government during the referendum, but some also reported that they came to reunite with families.

Achievements



PROTECTION

Achievements and Impact

All refugees

- UNHCR and partners continued to conduct border monitoring at entry points in all districts. Situation at border points remained calm. Protection activities in SGBV, child protection and assistance to PSNs continue among the new arrivals and others.
- UNHCR and partners continued to record allegations of domestic and other forms of violence, forced marriages and other issues, and to provide PoCs with legal counselling, protection or referral to the police and OPM for appropriate action. Partners continued to conduct legal counselling and information sessions in the settlements and raise awareness among refugees of key criminal offences and punishments in Uganda, obligations and rights of refugees and the rights of women and children.

- UNHCR deployed a Senior Protection Officer (SGBV) to Uganda starting 01 May to coordinate and lead a comprehensive inter-agency SGBV assessment on measures and safeguards for the protection of women and children, with the participation of other UN agencies and development partners. This assessment will result in an in-depth analysis of gaps and recommendations to address them. In preparation, UNHCR has conducted a desk review of existing SGBV assessment reports and safety audits undertaken across different settlements. The methodology and tools are being finalized, and the field assessment is scheduled to commence in late June.

South Sudanese

- During the reporting period, UNHCR and its partners conducted Best Interest Assessment (BIA) for 170 unaccompanied minors and separated children (UASCs) and other children-at-risk, in Adjumani, Moyo and Lamwo. The BIAs aimed at assessing the children living conditions and determining the most appropriate support. Children and caretakers were supported with food, clothes, soap, solar lanterns and plastic buckets. Home visits were also conducted for 345 UASCs and other at-risk children, in Adjumani, Moyo and Lamwo, to monitor their well-being and aid and necessary referrals.
- UNHCR and partners initiated community dialogues and sensitization sessions, at Ayilo II settlement, for 153 persons, on the causes of child abuse in homes, protection of children from abuse, violence and early marriage. Inadequate supply of sanitary materials and lack of parental care were cited as some of the contributing factors to adolescent girls leaving their homes to get married. Additionally, regular timely distribution of sanitary materials and core relief items including, enhanced awareness raising on the benefits of education would be recommended to prevent early marriages.
- In Adjumani, to improve timely case management, UNHCR and partners provided training in juvenile justice and case management processes to 10 police officers handling child and family protection issues.

Burundians

- The latest joint physical headcount session conducted for Burundian refugees at the Kabazaana Reception Centre, accounted for 915 individuals, which is above the reception centre capacity of 738 individuals.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

All refugees

- Inadequate number of OPM registration staff at litigation desks created a bottleneck at the litigation section, thereby resulting in lower number of refugees than the daily target of 2,500 being verified. OPM is in the process of hiring additional registration staff, following UNHCR engagement on the same.
- Huge number of refugees without family attestations has negatively impacted on the verification exercise, as refugees first need to approach OPM for family attestations/fact sheets printing and issuance before approaching UNHCR for verification. Due to inadequate number of OPM registration staff, family attestation printing lags behind, resulting in low numbers of refugees than scheduled turning up for verification. UNHCR has engaged OPM to increase its staffing, to address the challenge.

South Sudanese

- In Imvepi, some men are threatening women who want to report SGBV cases with reprisals when/if they return to South Sudan. Activities aimed at changing behaviour of men are ongoing to address such issues.
- In Omugo zone of Rhino, lack of a safe house for SGBV survivors for immediate referral jeopardizes timely response to their needs. There is a need to establish a safe shelter within the zone. Also, many SGBV survivors are relocating to join families in other settlements, while others are returning to South Sudan, making it hard for social workers to monitor them and conduct case evaluation.

Burundians

- There is a need to conduct Refugee Eligibility Interview (REC) for refugee status determination of asylum seekers in Nakivale, which may reduce the congestion of the reception centre.



EDUCATION

Achievements and Impact

South Sudanese

- In Imvepi, Association for Aid and Relief (AAR) Japan, handed over 03 blocks of 03 classrooms blocks and offices, improving the access for primary and secondary education in Imvepi and Unity Progressive Schools. These new classrooms blocks contribute to reducing the school infrastructure gap in the settlement and provide the pupils a safe and appropriate learning environment.
- In Omugo, Finn Church Aid (FCA) conducted a training for 11 Senior Women Teachers, in collaboration with UNHCR Child Protection team. The teachers learnt how to give a better support to the needs of girls' adolescents', contributing to stop the drop out of school. In addition, voluntary pregnancy test has been made to identify cases of adolescents' pregnancies. Twelve cases were identified in the schools in Omugo, which could negatively impact the opportunities of the girls to reach their full potential. The education partners together with Child Protection and Medical teams are working together to provide antenatal care and counselling services.

Congolese

- In Kyaka II, construction of the 02 semi-permanent blocks of 04 classrooms was completed in Kakoni A Primary School.
- In Kyaka II, Windle International Uganda (WIU) held a meeting with the parents of children identified as persons with specific needs (PSNs) to prepare them for the opening of the second term and offer counselling. Also, WIU conducted a two days' Back-to-School campaign drive in all the nine zones of the settlement in preparation for the opening of second term.

Burundians

- Distribution of learning materials to 27 caregivers and 306 primary teachers in Nakivale, was undertaken by WIU.
- In the effort to support feeding programming and generate income for Nakivale Vocational Training Centre, 2.5 acres of Banana plantation and 05 acres of maize were cultivated for the institution's sustainability.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

South Sudanese

- Lack of laboratory for Ariwa Secondary School has compromised the quality of teaching science subjects in the school. This may affect the performance of the candidates who are sitting for the Uganda National Examination Board (UNEB) this year.
- A meeting with Romogi Primary School Administrators was held on 29 May 2018, with the aim of mobilizing parents to contribute human resources in sinking of temporary latrines after the school sanitary facilities were wrecked by strong winds in early May 2018. This is seen as a temporary measure as the partner plans for a durable solution of permanent latrine stances to improve on sanitation and hygiene.

Burundians

- In Nakivale, enrolment for ECDs dropped from 40% to 19% while primary school attendance also dropped from 82% to 34%. This was as a result of parents engaging children in the harvest season. WIU is conducting sensitization for parents to enrol their children at the nearest ECDs and allow their children to attend school regularly.



HEALTH

Achievements and Impact

All refugees

- Health service provisions in refugee settlements to both refugees and nationals is jointly done by UNHCR through its implementing partners, operating partners and ministry of health – Uganda. Refugees, like the host population, have equal access to primary, secondary and tertiary institutions free of charge. Community health, health education, sensitization, community out reaches, static clinics, Referral, Maternal child health, Reproductive and HIV services, nutritional well-being are all provided in health facilities within refugee settlements.

South Sudanese

- The health status of refugees in Adjumani, Palabek, Kiryandongo, Imvepi, Rhino and Bidibidi settlements remained stable, with Crude mortality rate at 0.07 against the threshold of 0.75/1000/day and 0.16/1000/ day for the under-five year old against a threshold of 1.5/1000/day. Malaria (10.9%), Respiratory Tract Infections (14.1%), Anaemia at (10.9%), chronic diseases at 9.4% and Neonatal death at 7.4%.
- During May 2018, a total of 149,865 consultations made across health centres in Adjumani, Palabek, Kiryandongo, Imvepi, Rhino and Bidibidi settlements of which 76% were refugees and 24% were host populations.
- A total of 3 anthrax suspected cases have so far been reported in Rhino camp among the nationals with all the animal samples testing negative for anthrax. There is ongoing response for anthrax in West Nile by the National Task Force under the One Health framework (both animal and human health teams). New

arrival screening for Ebola using modified Public Health questionnaires took place at all the entry points as well as heightened surveillance in the settlements.

Congolese

- The health status of refugees in Nakivale, Oruchinga, Kyaka II, Rwamwanja and Kyangwali settlements remained stable, with Crude mortality rate at 0.15 against the threshold of 0.75/1000/day and 0.23/1000/ day for the under-five year old against a threshold of 1.5/1000/day. Malaria (19.4%), Respiratory Tract Infections (16.7%), Acute malnutrition (2.8%) and Neonatal death at 2.8%.
- During May 2018, a total of 55,071 consultations made across health centres in Nakivale, Oruchinga, Kyaka II, Rwamwanja and Kyangwali settlements of which 84% were refugees and 16% were host populations.
- Continuous screening of Viral Haemorrhagic Fevers (like Ebola) is ongoing using a modified a Public health Questionnaire and infrared thermometers and provision of information, education and communication materials at the boarder entry points for new arrivals as well as heightened surveillance in the settlements.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

South Sudanese

- There is inadequate supply of blood for transfusion of patients in South Sudanese refugee settlements. Also, the structures for provision of health services are unreliable and are in bad states during rainy seasons.
- The space in Maternity Unit in Panyadoli Hills HCII is inadequate and can't accommodate more than one mother at a time.

Congolese

- Continuous screening of EBOLA is ongoing, using a modified public health questionnaire as the primary tool.
- The supply of Measles drugs is insufficient to vaccinate children up to 15 years of age during the measles outbreak period in Rwamwanja settlement.



FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Achievements and Impact

All refugees

- UNHCR continued to work in collaboration with WFP and partners to provide food to refugees in all different locations, as well as nutrition assistance for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition to malnourished or at-risk pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-59 months, through Supplementary Feeding Programs (SFPs). In all the location 72,824 under-five children were screen for malnutrition of which 3.4% (2,459) were malnourished of which 0.58% (420) were severely malnourished.

South Sudanese

- In Imvepi and Rhino and Adjumani, more than 2,799 under-fives and over 1,088 pregnant and lactating women screened for their nutritional status, during May 2018. All the identified malnourished individuals were initiated on therapeutic feeds and have been linked to receive further treatment as appropriate.

Congolese

- In Kyangwali and Kyaka II, high-energy biscuits were distributed to all the new arrivals at collection points and hot meals were provided at the reception centre.
- In Kyangwali, a total of 1,130 children under five years were screened for malnutrition by Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) of which GAM was 4.7% (55) and those severely Malnourished were 1.1% (13). All the malnourished were linked to nutrition treatment and rehabilitation.



WATER AND SANITATION

Achievements and Impact

All refugees

- UNHCR and partners have maintained provision and access to safe and clean water to refugees and host communities in all the different locations. On average, 15.2 litres per person per day are supplied daily, with 83% being sourced from permanent water sources.

South Sudanese

- In West Nile, reduction in volumes of water trucked by 1,600 m³/day to below 3,000 m³/day albeit increase in new arrivals. A total of 09 new water schemes were completed and commissioned effectively, reducing the unit cost of water.

Congolese

- Efforts towards sustainable supply of water received major boost, with successful drilling of second high production borehole in Kyangwali settlements. Design and implementation of permanent water scheme commenced, which is expected to limit duration of water trucking, leading to cost savings and improved service delivery.

Burundians

- Engagements with National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) with regards to taking over management of water supply services in Rwamwanja settlement gained traction as a result of gazettelement of the settlement in September 2017. It will enhance inclusion into national systems and sustainable approaches as envisaged under the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

South Sudanese

- Delays in completion of permanent water sources in West Nile have resulted in extended water trucking with resultant high unit cost of water implications. Cost analysis on delay burden was shared with partners, resulting in increased activity towards completion of ongoing water schemes. Funding is required to increase number of water sources for drinking and productive uses.

Congolese

- Household latrine coverage for new arrivals is below 10%. There are inadequate resources to improve coverage to reach 80%, with primary aim of minimizing risks to WASH related disease outbreak.

Burundians

- In Nakivale, there is a need to increase water access, as the average water access in Burundian villages is far below the 20 l/p/d sphere standard.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER AND NFIS

Achievements and impact

All refugees

- UNHCR and partners continued to help persons of concern meet their basic needs of shelter and NFI support in all reception and settlement locations. The standardised NFI and tool kits, comprising sleeping mats, blankets, basins, jerry-cans, mosquito nets, solar lanterns, kitchen sets, plastic sheets, hygiene items, hoes, sickles, and pangas (etc.) were given to new arrivals during relocations as well as to individuals and families as needed.

South Sudanese

- In Moyo, UNHCR and partners conducted a road condition survey, collecting GPS coordinates of bad spots, new culvert locations and road segments that need repair. Subsequently, a location map of the road maintenance activities was prepared, outlining and the upcoming works (e.g. grading and graveling) on 19.5km of the road segments. Bad spots will be repaired at 10 locations and new culverts will be constructed at 30 locations.
- As UNHCR's IP, AIRD repaired 16.6 KM of access roads in the Adjumani settlements of Baratuku, Nyumanzi, Alere and Pagrinya. These works included the reshaping of roads, construction of side and mitre drains to safely manage storm water from the settlements.

Congolese

- The provision of semi-permanent household shelters to targeted PSN families is ongoing, with 10 built in Rwamwanja and 8 in Nakivale in May alone.
- In Kyaka II, a total of 24.1 km of roads were opened in Bwiriza and Kaborogota zones respectively.



COORDINATION AND SETTLEMENT MANAGEMENT

Achievements and impact

Congolese

- The DRC refugee component of the Uganda Integrated RRP is under review. The planning scenario and macro-level strategy was revised (endorsement by the IA coordination group), and sector leads have reviewed sector strategies and targets in this context. The likely refugee influx planning scenario now anticipates that up to 150,000 DRC refugees may flee to Uganda in 2018, up from initially 60,000 planned-for.
- The contingency plan for DRC refugees, for an eventual worst case scenario, is also under revision. The inter-agency coordination group agreed on a worst case planning figure of 300,000 new arrivals (July 2018 – June 2019). The DRC

Regional Refugee Coordinator, Ann Encontre, is anticipating releasing an updated regional refugee contingency plan by early July 2018.



ENVIRONMENT AND ACCESS TO ENERGY

- The ongoing rainy season provided impetus to implement environmental restoration and protection activities in refugees and hosting population areas through distribution and planting of seedlings, establishment of woodlots in institutional land, strengthening nursery activities and community sensitizations. Sustained engagement efforts with development partners such as World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF), district local government, partners, refugees and hosting population has led to increased activity in the environment sector. Energy efficiency and access in cooking at household and institutional level is being tackled through construction of energy saving stoves and institutional stoves as well as sensitization campaigns in various settlements. Briquette production, though on a small scale continue to provide sustainable solution on household energy in South West. Engagements with global initiatives on sustainable energy provision such as Smart Communities Coalition (SCC) and Infrastructure for Sustainable Development (I4SD) are ongoing.

Achievements and impact

South Sudanese

- There is an improvement in energy efficiency, after the construction of 1,078 Lorena stoves and 02 institutional stoves. Further, environmental restoration was attempted through the distribution of 69,000 seedling to families and establishment and planting of woodlot, covering 76 acres in 31 institutions.
- To strengthen institutional capacity, 02 demonstration orchards were developed, and 01 humidity chamber constructed to improve seedlings germination and survival efficiency.

Congolese

- Energy access and efficiency was improved, through the production of 20.55 tons of biomass briquettes and construction of 648 Lorena stoves, following sensitization of families.
- As part of environmental restoration and protection efforts, 25,545 tree seedlings of different species were planted, 5,000 grafted mangoes raised and 172 persons of 02 local environmental committees sensitized. Further, 09 community workers were trained on grafting skills and spraying of trees.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

South Sudanese

- There is a problem of lighting at communal and household level.
- There is low adoption of energy efficient stoves and absence of sustainable domestic energy options.

Congolese

- Non-functionality of constructed stoves is reported, which impacts on coverage.

- There is an absence of forest resource management plan in Kyangwali, including short and long-term mitigation of supply, sites, species, planting, harvesting, boundary enrichment planting, and allocation.



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF RELIANCE

Achievements and Impact

All refugees

- UNHCR protection team, under the leadership of legal sub-sector, organized 02 days training, in Rhino camp at Yoro base, on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), targeting 42 refugees' leaders from each zone. A total of 26 (Male 22, Female 4) of refugees' leaders from all the targeted zones attended. The aim of the training was to equip the leaders with basic skills on how to solve simple conflicts amongst the refugees, without resorting to formal dispute resolution systems.
- UNHCR and partners worked with the communities to form 55 Village Saving and Loans Association (VSLA) and continued to provide support to 42 already existing groups. Results of Inter-partners joint monitoring exercise conducted in May 2018, in Adjumani, showed that VSLA contribute to improving the livelihood of their members. For instance, 80% of VSLA members are now able to meet their basic needs. UNHCR and partners supported over 100 households (majority in Lamwo) with business and technical trainings to help them improve or establish their own businesses and others to receive conditional cash grants. This is expected to see beneficiaries engaged in micro-enterprises for self-provisioning and no further assistance.

South Sudanese

- In Rhino, UNHCR and partners conducted 02 community meetings with 43 People of Concern (Male 25, Female 18) in Tika IV village. The meetings aimed at establishing the causes of the ongoing ethnical fights and instigating factors and possible solutions to be undertaken. As a result, 02 awareness sessions on community policing were jointly conducted involving police, partners and community leaders. A total of 170 (Male 56, Female 114) community members attended the sessions of peace building and conflict resolution. Also, in Rhino, UNHCR and Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD) trained a total of 200 (Male 112, 88 Female) Gender and Peace Committees and women on SGBV key concepts, prevention and response strategies.
- UNHCR Sub-Office Arua, in collaboration with WVI, and in the effort to improve the co-existence between the refugee children and host community children, 1,069 boys and 987 girls participated in structured plays and psychosocial support peer to peer club activities. The aim was to further the cooperation and integration of refugee children and host community children.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

South Sudanese

- In Rhino, the demand for support in launching and running livelihood projects remain high among the refugees and host community members.

Working in partnership

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 International Children's Emergency 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 Canada (WCC), War Child Holland (WCH), Water Mission International (WM Uganda), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Windle International Uganda (WIU), World Vision International (WVI) and ZOA - Uganda (ZOA).

The South Sudan Emergency 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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