UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

FACT SHEET

Uganda

June 2023

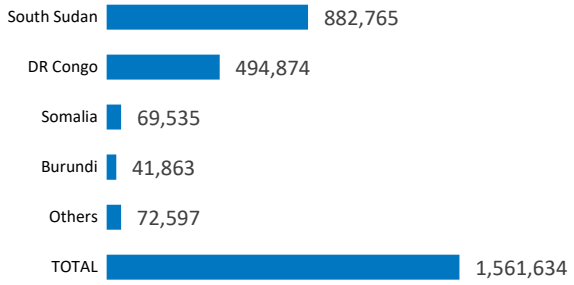
By the end of June 2023, Uganda was hosting **1,561,634** refugees and asylum seekers. New arrivals have continued to enter the country mainly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and South Sudan.

Since the beginning of the year, Uganda has received **34,436** refugees from DRC (16,191) and South Sudan (18,245). There are 367 new arrivals from Sudan since the onset of violence there. By nationality, 263 are from South Sudan and 104 from Sudan.

The number of new arrivals has led to overcrowding at some of the collection facilities. At the end of June, there were 5,035 individuals in the transit centres and collection points (2,292 in West Nile and 2,743 in the Mid and South-West).

POPULATIONS OF CONCERN: 1,561,634

Refugees and Asylum-Seekers by Nationality



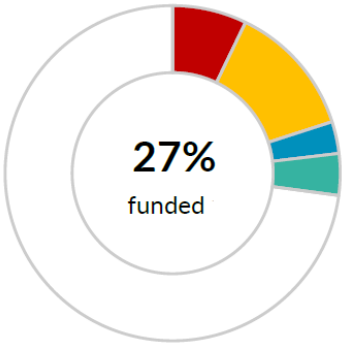
Total **refugees and asylum-seekers** in Uganda as of 30 June 2023.

*****_The total population figures are provisional and expected to change, following completion of verification exercise in Kampala and three months grace period in all locations._

UNHCR'S FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS 2023:

USD 343.4 million

UNHCR Funding (as of 30 June 2023)



Unfunded 73% - US$ 250.2**M**

Funded 27% - US$ 93.1 M

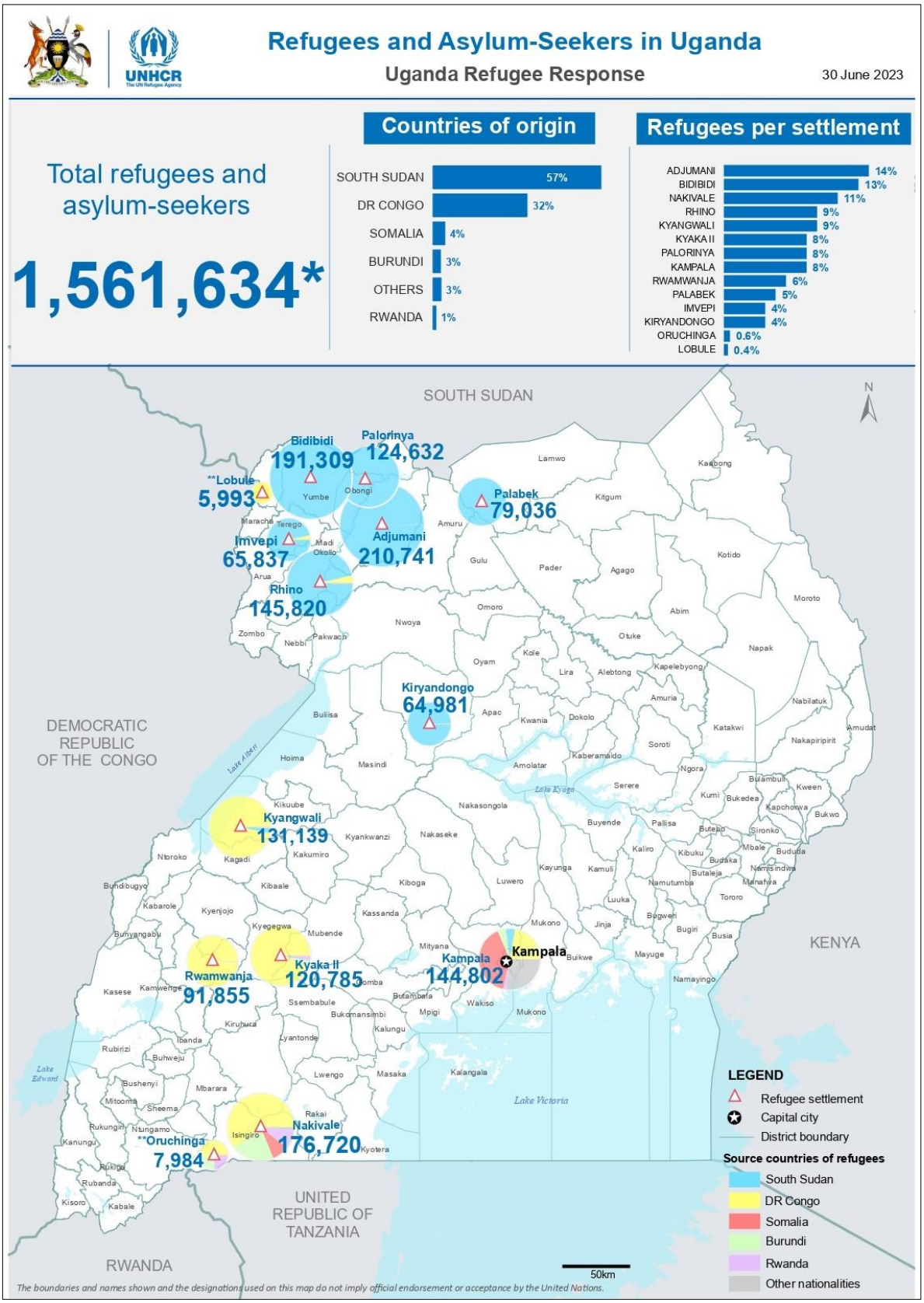
- Tightly earmarked
- Earmarked
- Softly earmarked (indicative allocation)
- Unearmarked (indicative allocation)
- Funding gap (indicative)

UNHCR PRESENCE

Staff: 851
610 National Staff
154 International Staff
05 IUNV
76 National UNOPS
06 International UNOPS

Offices: 13
1 Branch Office in Kampala
6 Sub Offices in Adjumani, Arua, Kyangwali, Mbarara, Moyo, Yumbe
4 Field Offices in Kyaka II, Nakivale, Rwamwanja, Kiryandongo
2 Field Units in Kisoro, Lamwo

Kampala. Photo ©UNHCR/Frank Walusimbi



Uganda has 13 refugee-hosting districts (Adjumani, Isingiro, Kampala, Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Koboko, Lamwo, Madi-Okollo, Obongi, Terego and Yumbe).

Refugees are hosted in 13 settlements (Adjumani[1], Bidibidi, Imvepi, Kiryandongo, Kyaka II, Kyangwali, Lobule, Nakivale, Oruchinga, Palabek, Palorinya, Rhino Camp and Rwamwanja), in addition to the urban refugees in Kampala.

[1] *Adjumani is made up of 18 settlements.*

Main Activities

Implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees and its Comprehensive refugee Response Framework (CRRF)

- The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) is in its fifth year of implementation in Uganda, showcasing significant progress since its launch in 2017 by the Government of Uganda. This multi-stakeholder and partnership approach to refugee response has yielded the adoption of Refugee Response Plans across five sectors: Health, Education, Water and Environment, Sustainable Energy, and Livelihoods. Through these sectoral response plans, the CRRF ensures the inclusion of refugees in national, district, and sectoral planning. Uganda's commitment extends to building upon existing initiatives and policies while seeking solutions to address the needs of refugees and host communities through a comprehensive whole-of-society approach. Promoting self-reliance for refugees and easing the pressure on refugee-hosting districts, is central to the CRRF.
- Refugees have been integrated into the country's National Development Plan III (NDP III) and District Development Plans (DDP). The Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) 2022-2025 aligns with NDP III and DDPs, emphasizing enhanced service delivery to refugees and host communities.
- Aligned with the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR), additional stakeholders have joined efforts to alleviate the pressure on host communities. This involves offering opportunities for both refugees and host communities to build resilience and self-reliance through livelihood initiatives, skill development, employment, and complementary labor pathways.
- The CRRF is guided by a high-level policy making body called the Steering Group and has two refugee representatives. The Steering Group discusses matters relating to a comprehensive refugee response, while involving refugees in planning for activities as well as decision making.
- Uganda will be a co-convener of the second Global Refugee Forum (GRF) from December 13-15, 2023. This crucial international gathering provides a platform to assess achievements, share insights among regional governments, and further develop pledges and contributions for the refugee response. Uganda's GRF preparations prioritize five key areas (transition of services, action against climate change, increased resilience and self-reliance, localization of the refugee response, and building solutions for refugees). Following the launch of Uganda's co-convenorship and the National GRF roadmap in February, the momentum towards the GRF has been building:
  - Preparations for the GRF involve thematic roundtable discussions with various stakeholders. These sessions assess the current refugee situation, identify challenges and opportunities, and prioritize new pledges. The initial roundtable focused on resilience and self-reliance in May 2023, shaping Uganda's commitment to support refugee self-reliance over the next four years. Additional roundtables are planned in July, August, and September 2023.
  - In June, Uganda co-convened the IGAD-EAC Regional Dialogue on Durable Solutions, leading to a Ministerial Declaration on Durable Solutions for Refugees and a regional GRF multi-stakeholder pledge on durable solutions. These outcomes will translate into specific pledge recommendations for Uganda.
  - Furthermore, eleven UN Agencies united to make commitments around the UN Common Pledge 2.0, addressing durable solutions, the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, localization, data analysis, and cross-border collaboration. The UN Common Pledge for Uganda is included as an example of an inclusive process on the global website.

Protection

- The UNHCR partners with the Ugandan Government to safeguard refugees under the Multiyear Multi Partner Protection and Solutions Strategy (MYMPSS) 2021-2025 aims to ensure that "Refugees and Asylum Seekers are protected by the Government of Uganda, Live in Safety and Dignity with Host Communities, and Progressively Attain Lasting Solutions".
- The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) manages refugee registration with UNHCR's assistance, supported by an agreement with the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA) to prevent accidental registration of Ugandan nationals. Aid distribution, overseen by the World Food Programme (WFP) and other organizations, utilizes UNHCR's Global Distribution Tool (GDT). The proGres system case management, encompassing legal protection, gender-based violence (GBV) etc.
- Uganda's adaptable asylum approach designates 94% of refugees, mainly from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), as prima facie refugees. The remaining 6% undergo a government-conducted Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process, with UNHCR providing guidance. Crucial entities include the refugee desk, security committee, RSD unit, Refugee Eligibility

Committee (REC), and Refugee Appeals Board (RAB). UNHCR observes REC sessions, which assessed 742 of 1,868 asylum applications from January to June 2023, resulting in a 74% recognition rate. UNHCR finances an expedited procedure for a backlog of 30,000 applications.

- OPM appoints officials and police to oversee security in refugee settlements, including police posts to maintain order. Challenges encompass addressing ex-combatants among new arrivals due to porous borders. Refugees enjoy legal assistance and court access similar to non-citizens.
- However, resource constraints present significant protection challenges, including delayed registration, RSD, GBV, child and youth support, psychosocial aid, and food security for refugees.

Durable Solutions:

- UNHCR and the Ugandan government facilitate voluntary repatriation of Burundian refugees, with 11,349 returning since December 2020. Limited integration prospects due to funding constraints reduced return intentions. Resettlement and complementary pathways, like family reunification and employment, are key solutions. UNHCR referred 1,822 individuals for resettlement in 2023, with 1,897 departures through private sponsorships, 363 for family reunification, and four benefiting from third country education opportunities. The Canada labor mobility project progresses, with six refugees receiving employment letters. Additionally, 20 candidates received scholarships to study in Italy: 14 accepted, undergoing CTD acquisition, visa applications, and academic document equivalence. These efforts align with Uganda's implementation of the GCR and its CRRF.

Urban Refugee Response

- As of the end of June 2023, Kampala hosted 144,802 refugees and asylum seekers. Most of them reside in congested areas, facing the same vulnerabilities as urban poor citizens. According to the Government’s policy, urban refugees are expected to be self-reliant. However, most struggle due to socioeconomic challenges encompassing limited funding and livelihood opportunities, high unemployment, language barriers, and obstacles in accessing education and healthcare. Mental health issues are on the rise, and detainees lack support.
- A dedicated field unit has been established to address urban refugees' protection concerns, aiming to alleviate their hardships.

Education

- Uganda's Education Response Plan (ERP) serves as a comprehensive framework for addressing the educational needs of both refugees and host communities. The ERP II (2022-2025) was officially launched in May 2023. This strategic plan centers around three key outcome areas: equitable access to inclusive learning, delivery of quality education, and strengthened systems for effective service provision. In line with global frameworks, such as UNHCR's Refugee Education 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, ERP seeks to progressively integrate refugees into Uganda's national education system through an integrated service delivery approach.
- UNHCR and partners leverage these guiding documents to advocate for the inclusion of refugees in Uganda's education system. Building upon the Government of Uganda's (GOU) Jointly Developed Approach for Transition & Integration of Refugee and Host Service Provision of Education and Health Services, UNHCR's education program aims to bridge the gap between humanitarian and development efforts.
- At least 59% of the refugee population are children and in need of education. There are 622,792 (327,441 Male and 295,351 Female) children (inclusive of 295,351 nationals) enrolled in 309 Early Childhood Centers (ECD), 287 primary, 58 Primary AEP centers and 37 secondary schools in refugee settlements and an additional 145 ECD, 117 Primary and 37 primary schools outside the settlement gazette boundaries. Through an enhanced ERP data collection systems in place, at least 8% (32,738) of refugees are enrolled in schools outside refugee settlements.
- Challenges persist in ensuring access to education. Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) demonstrate disparities: 44% in ECD, 95% in primary, 10% in secondary, and less than 1% in tertiary. This means that a significant portion of children of different age cohorts remains out of school or enrolls in institutions outside refugee settlements. Moreover, gender disparities persist, particularly at the post-primary level.
- Refugee settlements are situated in regions with poor education indicators and limited human capital development. Efficiency indicators, including teacher-to-pupil and pupil-to-classroom ratios, fall below national standards. Early Grade Reading and Mathematics (EGRA/EGMA) assessments conducted in these settlements have uncovered learning gaps in foundational numeracy and literacy.

- Uganda's approach, in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), emphasizes on integrated service delivery. This approach progressively integrates refugees into shared social services, including public schools. There are no legal and policy restrictions and refugees can in principle enjoy education services at par with nationals. However, practical barriers related to cost and resources continue to hinder full access to education for refugee learners.
- UNHCR's inclusion roadmap advocates for the "coding" of 50% (from the current 36%) of the community schools in refugee settlements by 2025. Coding entails government-supported takeover of schools, ensuring access to government-deployed teachers and funding. Multi-year funding from developmental actors like the World Bank's Window for Host Communities and Refugees (WHR), Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP), and others is crucial for covering infrastructure, wage, and non-wage recurrent costs.
- UNHCR and NGO partners work to address these challenges through various initiatives, including teacher deployment, capacity building, scholarships, recognition of prior learning, inclusive education for children with disabilities, and provision of instructional materials. Collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) ensures effective coordination and integration of ERP efforts, bridging the gap between humanitarian and developmental education endeavors.

Health

- The UNHCR operation in Uganda employs a total of 2,221 health workers across all settlements, offering primary health care through 103 facilities. Among these, 85 facilities are coded and receive Government of Uganda support. The average consultations per clinician per day is 46, meeting the standard of less than 50.
- Leading causes of morbidity encompass malaria (34%), Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) (11%), Lower Respiratory Tract Infection (LRTI) (9%), skin diseases (6%), Urinary Tract Infection (4%), and watery diarrhea (3%) in the general population. For children under five, malaria is predominant at 41%, followed by URTI (15%), LRTI (13%), diarrhea (7%), and skin diseases (6%).
- Crude mortality rate stands at 0.06, below the standard of 0.75 deaths per 1,000 population. Under-five mortality is 0.07, compared to the standard of 1.5 deaths per 1,000 population per month. Maternal mortality is 29 deaths per 100,000 live births, and neonatal mortality is 3.8. Additionally, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) is at 7.2%, and anemia at 45% among children under five.
- Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15 years and older in Uganda's refugee settlements is 1.5% (1.8% among women and 1.1% among men). Currently, 5,469 refugees are on Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART). Refugees continue benefiting from government-led initiatives, including mosquito net distribution, yellow fever, and measles vaccinations.

Food Security and Nutrition

- With UNHCR and OPM support, the World Food Programme (WFP) sustains general food assistance (GFA) for refugees in Uganda. Rations are delivered as in-kind (38%) and cash (62%). Southwest settlements receive cash assistance, while West Nile locations have both in-kind and cash rations based on location.
- In the context of refugee response funding shortfalls, a needs-based targeting approach was adopted to prioritize food assistance to the most vulnerable refugees. In July 2023, WFP, UNHCR, and OPM plan to roll out phase III needs-based targeting. Vulnerability-based targeting will allocate 60% rations to 14% of the most vulnerable refugee households, 30% to moderately vulnerable (82%), and least vulnerable (4%) households will be weaned off. New arrivals receive 100% rations for the first six months.
- By June 2023, the operation treated 7,874 children and 2,662 pregnant/lactating women for acute malnutrition, with a 71.5% cure rate. In 2023, new admissions rose by 6.6%, complicated severe malnutrition increased by 41%. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeded standards in South Sudan (8.2%) and DRC (6.7%). Plans for the 2023 refugee food security and nutrition assessment (FSNA) are underway. Regional training and data collection are set for July and August. The 2023 FSNA cycle will be funded by UNICEF with the technical support of UNHCR and WFP, and the strategic leadership of UBOS with support from MoH, MAAIF, OPM, and refugee hosting DLGs. The operation prioritizes preventive nutrition initiatives, including nutrition-sensitive agriculture, livelihood projects, and community-based activities promoting dietary and health-seeking behavior changes.

Water and Sanitation

- UNHCR and partners, including government institutions, collaboratively provide water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services to refugee and host communities, with a shift from emergency response to sustainable WASH infrastructure development. Transition efforts include boosting the use of renewable energy for water supply, raising it from 43% to 50% by June 2023. Refugee involvement in service delivery has grown, promoting ownership and equitable access. Daily water supply increased from 21.8 million to 23.3 million liters between March and June 2023, maintaining a per capita access of approximately 17 liters per person per day via 215 motorized water systems and 1,157 boreholes.
- Over 1,500 new family latrines have so far been completed in 2023, mostly through a market-based approach, with a focus on sanitation products and community involvement. However, latrine coverage decreased to 66% (from 68% in 2022) due to continuous population growth.
- While the Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan (WESRRP) expired in June 2023, 40% of its USD $900 million budget is funded and implementation is in progress. WESRRP however faced challenges due to the impact of the COVID-19 and the growing number of new arrivals. The plan emphasizes integration into national systems, requiring funding for the development of WESRRP II (2024-2030) to ensure continuous delivery of WASH services in refugee settlements and host communities.
- Thanks to transition efforts, all water systems in Rwamwanja refugee settlement and 34% of the water systems in Kiryandongo have been taken over by National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC). In West Nile, the Northern Umbrella for Water and Sanitation is managing 12 water systems, serving both refugees and host communities. In Nakivale, Oruchinga and Kiryandongo settlements, UNHCR and NWSC have completed a joint technical assessment that will help define the next steps of the handover process. It is anticipated that NWSC will take over the responsibility of managing water systems in these three settlements by July 2023.
- Hygiene promotion is progressively mainstreamed with national Village Health Team (VHT) structures.

Shelter, Settlement and Infrastructure, Energy and Environment

Shelter Settlement/Infrastructure and Non-Food Items (NFIs):

- UNHCR actively supports the optimization of refugee settlements through technical assistance to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and District Local Governments (DLGs). This entails the development of Master Plans for new developments, and the preparation of as-built layouts of various facilities to ascertain available space and the nature of infrastructure. Site assessments are conducted to determine the suitability of areas for refugee settlements and their capacities, in accordance with settlement planning guidelines. This aims at enhancing site planning and contribute to the optimization of land use. Additionally, the monitoring of plot demarcations across settlements is carried out, with oversight provided by OPM.
- The UNHCR Non-Food Items (NFIs) Distribution Entitlement Scale has undergone an official revision, specifically due to the testing of the emergency shelter kit component. In the future, the possibility of monetizing certain NFIs, where market access is feasible, is being explored. This aims to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of NFI distribution.
- The Shelter, Settlement, and Non-Food Items Working Group (SSNFI WG) has embraced a new approach promoting a 'self-help' model to empower refugees in the design of their homes. In this model, shelter actors provide standard shelter kits to refugees, allowing them to construct emergency shelters that can later be upgraded to semi-permanent structures. This strategy prioritizes environmentally sustainable, culturally sensitive, and flexible designs, fostering greater refugee agency in shaping their living spaces.
- UNHCR also focuses on equipping refugees with essential skills by providing training and experience in building and construction. This empowers skilled refugees to assist newcomers and long-standing community members in constructing new shelters and upgrading existing ones.
- To ensure unhindered access to essential services such as health, education, and livelihood opportunities, UNHCR continues to prioritize the maintenance and rehabilitation of roads within refugee settlements. This is achieved through a combination of commercial framework agreements, utilizing district equipment, and implementing labor-intensive public works modalities.

Energy and Environment:

- Following UNHCR Strategic Framework for Climate Action (2022), Global Strategy for Sustainable Energy (2019-2025) and Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability

(2022-2025), Uganda operation and partners support the increased access to clean, safe, and affordable energy sources (cooking and lighting) and reforestation of degraded forest and establishment of sustainable woodlot via raising and planting of quality seedlings.

- Since January to June 2023, a total of 6.4 million assorted tree seedlings have been raised in the National Forestry Authority nurseries supplying the operation. Of these, 3.7 million have been distributed to partners for planting. The lengthy dry spell in some areas has affected the rate of absorption.
- UNHCR in partnership with KfW, supported the feasibility studies for Kyangwali, Kyaka II, Bidibidi, and Arua to support the design of the Refugee Environment Protection (REP) Fund programme. The REP Fund aims to leverage carbon finance to scale up afforestation and clean cooking interventions within refugee hosting areas. Uganda is one of the four countries (South Sudan, Sudan and Rwanda) targeted for the pilot program.
- As Uganda prepares for the Global Refugee Forum in December 2023, UNHCR has provided situational awareness and supported government (Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development) to identify the priority areas as a basis for the country's pledges on Climate Action. A Roundtable on Energy, Environment and Climate Change has been organized for 19 July 2023, by the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) Secretariat, It will bring together development partners, humanitarian actors, government officials, private sector and civil society to provide their input on the priority areas and support the drafting of the pledges under this thematic area.

Livelihoods, Resilience, and Economic Inclusion

- UNHCR and partners persist in providing livelihood support to refugees, asylum seekers, and host community households, fostering self-reliance in a sustainable environment. Collaboration with the Ugandan government enables refugees to access land for farming, supplementing food aid and generating income. However, Despite the efforts, only 42% of refugee households have access to land for agricultural activities and access an average of 0.6 acres. This is below one acre, which is the minimum amount of land recommended for self-sufficiency — below the self-sufficiency recommendation of one acre.
- While emergency livelihood support is provided for new refugee arrivals and vulnerable households, UNHCR and partners are working to progressively scale up longer-term, market-driven development interventions to increase self-reliance and build resilience of households in the refugee-hosting communities.
- Advocacy focuses on creating a favorable legal, policy, and regulatory framework for refugee economic inclusion, addressing work rights, land access, financial services, and private sector involvement.
- UNHCR and partners prioritize market-oriented skills training to enhance employability, offering business, technical, vocational, and financial management skills, particularly for women, youth, and marginalized groups. Private sector investment, apprenticeships, job readiness training, and placements expand access to decent employment.
- The operation, albeit funding gaps, continues to support investments in refugee livelihoods as a long-term solution to strengthening refugee self-reliance.

Logistics

- UNHCR works with partners to ensure transportation of NFIs to the various sites is coordinated. It also works with relevant partners to ensure transportation support for new arrivals.

Working in partnership with:

Government - Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), District Local Governments (DLGs), Ministry of Agriculture Animal, Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE).

District authorities in refugee-hosting/receiving districts – Adjumani, Amuru, Arua, Bundibugyo, Isingiro, Kampala, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kasese, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kisoro, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Madi Okollo, Moyo, Ntoroko, Obongi, Terego, Yumbe and Zombo.

UN - United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Migration Agency (IOM), United Nations Officer for Project Services (UNOPS), United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA), United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations World Health Organization (WHO).

NGOs - Action Africa Help (AAH), Action Against Hunger (ACF), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), African Women and Youth Action for Development (AWYAD), Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD), Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), American Refugee Committee (ARC), Andre Foods International (AFI), Association for Aid and Relief Japan (AARJ), Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), Associazione Centro Aiuti Voluntari (ACAV), A-Z Children's Charity, Baylor, Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC), Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL), CARE, Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI), Caritas Uganda (CU), Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID), Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Child Voices International, Communication and Education (PACE), Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD), Community Technology Empowerment Network (CTEN), Concern World Wide (CWW), Cooperazionee 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), Good Neighbors International - Uganda, 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), Kabarole Research and Resource Centre (KRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Malteser International (MI), Medical Teams International (MTI), Mercy Corps (MC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Nsamizi Training Institute of Social Development (NSAMIZI), OXFAM, Peace Winds Japan (PWJ), Peter C. Alderman Foundation (PCAF), Plan International (PI), Programme for Accessible Health, Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), Regional Health Integration to Enhance Services in Eastern Uganda (RHITES), Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU), Right to Play (RtP), Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment in West Nile (RICE-WN), Salvation Army, Samaritan's Purse (SP), Save the Children International (SCI), Self Help Africa (SHA), The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organization (Tunado), Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Trocaire, Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation (TTR), Uganda Law Society (ULS), Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), Uganda Refugee Disaster and Management Council (URDMC), War Child Canada (WCC), War Child Holland (WCH), Water Mission Uganda (WMU), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Windle International Uganda (WIU), World Vision International (WVI), Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), ZOA – Uganda (ZOA).

Funding Update:

UNHCR is grateful for donors' critical support to this operation and those who contribute to UNHCR programmes with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funding.

CONTRIBUTIONS [3] | USD

	Unearmarked	Softly earmarked	Earmarked	Tightly earmarked	Total
United States of America	-	-	42,058,797	-	42,058,797
Education Cannot Wait	-	-	-	14,208,307	14,208,307
Denmark	-	6,817,149	-	-	6,817,149
Netherlands	-	-	881,871	4,568,131	5,450,002
Industria de Diseño Texti S.A. (Inditex)	-	-	-	4,044,909	4,044,909
Japan	-	-	-	3,000,000	3,000,000
Canada	-	-	1,885,443	-	1,885,443
Sweden	-	-	1,440,369	-	1,440,369
France	-	-	-	982,533	982,533
Germany	-	609,608	-	213,320	822,928
IKEA Foundation	-	-	-	693,070	693,070
European Union	-	-	-	401,322	401,322
Astellas Global Health Foundation	-	-	-	345,000	345,000
UN Children Fund	-	-	-	256,070	256,070
IGAD	-	-	-	252,779	252,779
Austria	-	-	-	248,153	248,153
Private donors Germany	-	-	-	198,000	198,000
Solvatten	-	-	-	185,679	185,679
United Nations Population Fund	-	-	-	167,056	167,056
Toyota Tsusho Corporation	-	-	-	162,413	162,413
Eaglecom Foundation	-	-	-	146,735	146,735
Augustinus Fonden	-	-	-	144,760	144,760
UN Programme On HIV/AIDS	-	-	-	143,803	143,803
Coca-Cola Foundation	-	-	-	113,152	113,152
Hope Health Action	-	-	-	104,935	104,935
Private donors United Kingdom	-	-	100,000	-	100,000
Other private donors	-	-	19,470	67,559	87,029
Sub-total	-	**7,426,757**	**46,385,949**	**30,647,684**	**84,460,390**
Indicative allocation of funds and adjustments	13,781,023	3,146,281	(2,203,458)	(6,041,224)	8,682,622
Total	**13,781,023**	**10,573,038**	**44,182,491**	**24,606,460**	**93,143,012**

Methodology: Unearmarked funding is allocated and reallocated multiple times during the year to allow UNHCR to fund prioritised activities. This funding update includes an indicative allocation of funds so as to accurately represent the resources available for the country. The contributions earmarked for Uganda shown above are combined with an indicative allocation of the softly earmarked and unearmarked contributions listed below. This allocation respects different levels of earmarking. Adjustments relate to programme support costs and carry-over.

OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS [4] | USD

Private donors Australia 5.3 million | **United States of America** 4.8 million | **Private donors Germany** 3.3 million | **Finland** 3.1 million | **Canada** 2.4 million

Isle of Man | Luxembourg | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS [5] | USD

Sweden 69 million | **Norway** 63.1 million | **Netherlands** 36.3 million | **Denmark** 35.6 million | **Private donors Spain** 30.4 million | **United Kingdom** 28.9 million | **France** 26.7 million | **Germany** 23.1 million | **Private donors Japan** 21.2 million | **Switzerland** 18.9 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 15.5 million | **Belgium** 11.9 million | **Ireland** 11.9 million

Algeria | Australia | Bulgaria | Canada | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | Luxembourg | Malta | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Peru | Philippines | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Thailand | Türkiye | Uruguay | Private donors

Notes:

1. The financial requirements for Uganda include requirements for the operation's regular programme, DRC Situation and the South Sudan Situation.
2. The percentage funded (27%) and total funding amount ($93,143,012) are indicative based on the methodology described above. This leaves an indicative funding gap of $250,249,988 representing 73% of the financial requirements.
3. Contributions to Uganda are shown by the earmarking modality as defined in the Grand Bargain.
4. Due to their earmarking at the region or sub-region, or to a related situation or theme, the other softly earmarked contributions listed are those which can potentially be used for Uganda. Where a donor has contributed $2 million or more, the total amount of the contributions is shown.
5. Contributed without restrictions on its use, unearmarked funding allows UNHCR critical flexibility in how best to reach refugees and other populations of concern who are in the greatest need and at the greatest risk. Where a donor has contributed $10 million or more, the total amount of the contribution is shown.

CONTACTS

Elise Villechalane, Senior External Relations Officer / villecha@unhcr.org
Wendy Daphne Kasujja, Associate Reporting Officer / kasujja@unhcr.org

LINKS

Data Portal: Uganda Refugee Response Portal | **Facebook:** UNHCR Uganda Facebook Page | **Twitter:** UNHCR Uganda Twitter account | **Instagram** UNHCR Uganda Instagram account