

UGANDA REFUGEE OPERATION

IMPACT OF UNDERFUNDING IN 2023 (September-December)



Jeina Kiko is a single refugee mother in Rhino Camp refugee settlement. Ever since the food ration cuts, she says she sleeps hungry so that her child can have a little more to eat. "My daughter has no food, clothing and doesn't even attend school. Sometimes, I think I have failed as a mother", she says. @Norwegian Refugee Council

Refugee Response partners in Uganda play a crucial role in providing protection, assistance, and solutions to the 1.5 million refugees and asylum seekers in the country. However, in 2023, partners face a significant challenge due to underfunding of its interventions, which is exacerbated by a growing influx of new arrivals. By the end of September 2023, 74,618 new arrivals were received and a total of 225,000 new arrivals have been received since 2022. While most refugees have fled violence in South Sudan or the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the recent conflict in Sudan has resulted in a total of 6,262 new arrivals from Sudan. The dwindling resources at a time when the needs are growing in the region is having an effect across all sectors and threatens to undermine or reverse modest gains made, leaving minimal resources to respond to growing protection needs. Consequently, the vulnerability of refugees is increasing.

While Uganda is a global leader in its approach to peaceful coexistence and refugees have the right to work and to access basic services, more than nine out of every ten refugees live in the most underdeveloped areas. The local populations are already facing great economic and environmental challenges, with pressure on public health, sanitation, and education. Nearly 91% of the entire refugee population, primarily women and children, are highly economically vulnerable and require uninterrupted access to life-saving protection, assistance, and essential social services. As of June 2023, only 22% of the Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) was funded. This leaves

humanitarian partners overstretched, unable to create economic opportunities for refugees to graduate out of poverty or ensure delivery of life-saving assistance.

The overall funding shortage is impacting the already limited livelihood opportunities and severely impacting food security. Since July 2023, 14% of refugees receive 60% food rations, 82% of refugees receive 30% rations, and 4% are discontinued from food assistance. While shifting to providing rations according to the level of needs is a positive development, this must be done closely together with strengthening livelihood activities to support the broader transition to self-reliance. Furthermore, there is a threat of a complete pipeline break for food assistance, anticipated in December 2023, if funding is not secured soon. Refugees in Uganda already receive the lowest level of food assistance in the region.

Child poverty rates are rising across Uganda, particularly in West Nile and Southwest regions, where rates reach 59% and 69% respectively¹. Child labor, school dropouts, and transactional sex are on the increase. A main protection risk for refugee children in Uganda is GBV and there is limited support available to them with one case worker managing an average of 128 children due to budget limitations.

The increasing gap in hygiene and sanitation needs is heightening morbidity and mortality risks. Due to underfunding, soap and hygiene kits have not been provided since 1 July 2022. Latrine coverage decreased to 66% (from 68% in 2022) due to population growth (including new arrivals). The planned construction of 1,000 replacement latrines in the flooded areas of Palorinya and Adjumani settlements in 2022 has not been conducted due to limited funds. Insufficient medicines are available, and in some locations, health workers each provide consultation for an average of 80 patients a day.

Suicide is on the rise with financial problems and domestic violence as main contributing factors. There were 123 attempted suicide cases in refugee settlements, with 24 resulting in death since January 2023. There is only 10% enrollment in secondary school and a direct correlation between women's education level and depression. Faced with mounting economic, social and protection pressures, refugee men, women, and children have increasingly resorted to harmful practices, such as reducing the number of meals per day, accumulating debt, and sending children to work.

Despite these challenges, it should be noted that the "Uganda refugee model" continues to be an inspiration around the world. Uganda has provided a haven to those fleeing from persecution and violence for more than 70 years. Refugees are afforded freedom of movement, the right to work, establish a business, own property, and access national services, including education and health care. Additional support – especially additional financial resources – is needed to make the Uganda refugee response sustainable.

Impact of underfunding in 2023: Without additional funding, further reductions in services are expected, with severe implications for refugees and the communities hosting them:

- **Health services for refugees and the host community will deteriorate:** Some 2,600 healthcare workers will not be maintained until the end of the year and at least 550,000 overall patient contacts (consultations, prescriptions, treatments, and dispensing) will not be provided. No medicines will be procured, which may contribute to preventable deaths and loss of confidence in the healthcare system.

¹ <https://www.unicef.org/uganda/media/1856/file/Child%20Poverty%20Report:%20main%20report.pdf>

- **Deforestation in and around settlements will continue:** Tree seedling production for 2024 will be delayed and woodlot maintenance activities will not take place, resulting in the loss of trees and undermining past tree-growing efforts. 270 hectares of forest (300,000 trees) will be cut down for firewood if energy-saving stoves are not provided.
- **Water and Sanitation (WASH):** Tens of thousands of newly arriving refugees will not have access to waste disposal facilities, leaving settlements prone to disease outbreaks. A gap of 80,000 household latrines will remain. There will be 215 fewer motorized rural water systems, which will result in water rationing and contribute to rising tensions.
- **Inability to protect those at increased risk of vulnerability:** 295,000 refugees will continue to experience poor mental health without support; 28,000 refugees who face specific barriers due to discrimination will not receive the specific support they require. There is a risk of increased cases of relapse of refugees who will not be attended to and an increase in attempted and completed suicides.

The Uganda Country Refugee Response (UCRRP) partners have identified the most pressing needs in each sector, with **USD 112.4 million** required from September to December 2023 to provide critical services for the remaining months.

PRIORITY FUNDING NEEDS: September – December 2023

| Sector | Cost (USD) |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Health and Nutrition | 10,560,000 |
| Water and Sanitation (WASH) | 9,302,509 |
| Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) | 13,482,833 |
| Education | 828,641 |
| Environment & Energy | 1,778,685 |
| Livelihoods | 10,146,654 |
| Protection | 5,316,846 |
| Food Security | 61,000,000 |
| Total | 112,416,168 |

IMPACT BY SECTOR AND FUNDING REQUIRED



Health and Nutrition

In the past few years, USD 11 per person per year was spent to ensure access of refugees and host communities to primary health care services. Of this, 90% of all expenditure was related to recurrent running costs related to health workers referrals, and operational costs. Transition of these systems to Government remains in progress and more development partner support is needed in this area.

Of the USD 11, only USD 0.9 is allocated to medicine and medical supplies, compared to USD 3 last year due to funding shortages. The operation is experiencing serious medical and supplies gaps, with refugees buying medicines from private clinics. This reduces the confidence of refugees and negatively affects healthcare-seeking behavior.

In the West Nile region there is increased malnutrition with the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate rising to 11 in every 100 children, from nine per 100 children last year. One in every two children is anemic, increasing their vulnerability to malaria deaths.

Consequences of Underfunding

- Well established highly functional referral systems will begin to fail and 52 vehicle ambulances will not be fueled or staffed leading to patients ultimately not coming to the health facilities to seek treatment.
- A backlog of surgical procedures will emerge (including emergency cesarean section births), leading an increased mortality rate.
- No medicines will be procured, which may contribute to preventable deaths.



Immunization exercise at Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement. @Medical Teams International

Water and Sanitation (WASH)

Most of the close to 24 million litres per day (11-17 litres of water per person per day, against the standard of 20 litres) refugees across the 13 settlements access is provided through humanitarian support. The process of transiting 215 water systems to a national utility has been delayed pending further infrastructure development. Water scarcity results in health and sanitation crises, tensions between refugee groups and hosts and can contribute to inter-communal violence.

The planned construction of 1,000 replacement latrines in the flooded areas of Palorinya and Adjumani since 2022 has not been conducted due to limited funds. Over 1,200 handpumps, which provide 36% of the water, need constant repair.

Village Health Teams (VHTs) in Uganda are the vital link between community members and health facilities/services. They assist in identifying waterborne diseases and thereby prevent outbreaks that would overwhelm the already limited health services provided.

Consequences of Underfunding

- More than 70% of new arrivals will have no access to water in their zones. There will also be 215 fewer motorized rural water systems, which will result in water rationing and contribute to rising tensions.
- Over 50% of refugees in settlements receiving new arrivals will not have access to safe disposal facilities, leaving settlements prone to disease outbreaks,
- 3,000 VHTs will not be paid, this will have an impact on their livelihoods but pose a health risk to the wider community.
- Transition to national systems will not be conducted (USD 3.3M in infrastructure improvements are required to ensure the transition process).
- 10 emergency water tanks require replacement in Palorinya and Adjumani settlements, otherwise water systems are no longer reliable.



Shelter & Non Food Items (NFIs)

The Shelter & Non-Food Items (NFI) sector ensures refugees receive appropriate and timely assistance, mostly for new-arriving refugees who require emergency and basic shelter kits. They receive NFIs in line with the minimum agreed standards for Uganda. Refugees in Uganda face challenges of inadequate shelters, limited access to agricultural land, and ongoing land disputes.

Consequences of Underfunding

- Land for new arrivals will not be surveyed and demarcated and new arrivals will remain for extended periods in overcrowded reception facilities.
- Shelter Kits for new arrivals will not be provided and refugees will live in poor conditions, sharing shelters or in congested communal places.
- Access to food, education, health services, markets, livelihoods, recreation facilities, etc. will be difficult due to the dilapidated road network in refugee settlements.



Road conditions in Rhino Camp settlement. @UNHCR



Education

Whilst no legal barriers exist for refugees to access education, numerous practical impediments are present. These include the costs of secondary education, overcrowded facilities, challenges in the recognition of prior learning in countries of origin and an insufficient number of teachers.

The average pupil-to-teacher ratio (PTR) stands at 1:66 against a national standard of 1:53. A lower ratio in higher grade classes skews the ratio, and in lower classes, the pupil to teacher ratio can reach as high as 1:111. To achieve the national standard of 1:53, the response requires an additional 1,755 primary school teachers. Otherwise, classroom congestion will continue to increase, which will increase school dropout rates.

Consequences of Underfunding

- The average class size will increase to 1 teacher for 90 children which will contribute to increased dropouts. Without education prospects, child labor and marriage will increase.
- Nearly 400,000 learners will be without scholastic materials, which will also contribute to increased dropouts.

- 10,000 learners with disabilities, who are especially vulnerable to exclusion from school environments as well as social settings, will not receive the support they need to access quality education.



Environment and Energy

Refugees in Uganda require 1.2 million tons of wood to meet their cooking requirements annually, i.e. the operation would have to plant and grow at least 43 million tree seedlings (38,703 hectares equivalent to 55,000 football pitches). Over-dependence on fuelwood has with time resulted in mainly refugee women and girls travelling up to eight km in search of wood which increases risks of exposure to GBV and can exacerbate tensions with the host community.

With limited funding, partners are forced to prioritize some settlements over others. For example, Lobule settlement had no targets under Environment and Energy in 2023. In Kiryandongo settlement, the only funded activity was for the construction of 200 household energy-saving stoves.

Consequences of Underfunding

- Woodlots established 1-3 years ago, amounting to 3,701 hectares, will not be maintained and will die. Woodlots for food crops will be phased out, increasing food scarcity in the settlements. 1,139 hectares of degraded central forest reserves that were replanted and protected will be lost.
- De-prioritization of household cooking energy for 15,000 households, which will result in 270 hectares of forest (300,000 mature trees) being cut down for firewood leading to deforestation and rising tensions.
- Planting of 8.5 million trees to replace trees that are cut for wood fuel will not occur.
- 59 Health facilities will not be solarized. More than 30,000 people will not be attended to in a timely manner.



Livelihoods

The Livelihoods and Resilience Sector supports refugees to meet basic needs in a sustainable manner through enhancing conditions for them to gainfully participate in economic activities. However, there still exist constraints to advancing refugee economic inclusion such as: access to arable land and finance, access to transferable skills and employment linkages, access to financial services, and enterprise development and competitiveness support.

Consequences of Underfunding

- Block farming households in Northern Uganda will not receive support toward their food security and will not be able to engage in agricultural production, compromising their food security and ability to earn income.
- Refugees risk facing hunger and malnutrition and resorting to harmful coping mechanisms in the absence of opportunities to produce their own food and undertake other economic activities.
- Refugees will not be able to access quality business management skilling to enhance their employability both self and wage.

- Refugees will not access credit services nor financial literacy hence making them susceptible to vulnerability.



Protection

The experiences of conflict and displacement cause high levels psychological trauma among children, parents/caregivers, and communities around them, making protection challenges increasingly difficult to address. Child protection risks, including violence, neglect, abuse, exploitation, and separation of children from parent and family members, have been some of the most concerning protection risks reported in Uganda, with long-term impacts on the well-being and positive development of children.

More than 1,000 refugees across the country need legal representation and material assistance and more than 50,000 need legal sensitization on the rights and responsibilities. 45,000 asylum seekers are pending asylum processes to obtain legal status while more than 210,000 children need birth certificates.

Lack of continued support for registration and identity management will create barriers for establishing unique identities and realistic population data for enhancing efficiency in programme planning, protection intervention and identity proofing, which would adversely increase dependency, deviant social practices, and insecurity. Delays in obtaining documentation impacts negatively on access to livelihood opportunities, including gainful employment and increases likelihood of statelessness, uncertain future for children, family separation and heightened vulnerability.

Consequences of Underfunding

- The backlog of the number of persons in need of legal representation will continue to increase, resulting in prolonged detention without trial.
- Continued pending asylum claims will result in delays in obtaining legal documentation and will limit integration in the country of asylum.
- Delays in individual registration and documentation of refugees and asylum-seekers will result in a lack of efficient data to support humanitarian response, including protection, health, education, socioeconomic and livelihood programmes, etc.
- Risks of suicide will increase, including increased cases of relapse among over 180,000 refugees.
- Some 2,500 GBV survivors will not receive much-needed access to lifesaving services. Those with existing cases opened by GBV case workers will face delays in service provision.
- Close to 40,000 children at risk could experience abuse, neglect, violence, and exploitation, leaving them unable to access lifesaving case management services. The discontinuation of 90 case worker positions will significantly hinder their capacity to effectively support case management. Additionally, approximately 3,000 children will lack adequate alternative care, potentially exposing them to further abuse, neglect, violence, and exploitation.
- 22,313 children, parents and caregivers at risk will not be able to access safe channels to report Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) or access appropriate response services.
- If conflict triggers are not addressed at an early stage by and within the community due to financial constraints, youth and adolescents will revert to negative coping mechanisms such as violence, toxic substance abuse, etc.



Food Security

Funding shortfalls have affected the provision of food assistance to refugees in Uganda. The last post distribution monitoring (PDM) (June-July 2023) shows a decline and worsening of the food security and nutrition status of refugee households, especially in the Southwestern region (20%), which can be attributed to the reduced food rations.

The PDM confirms that all 13 settlements recorded major food security decline with 64% of refugee households having inadequate food consumption (poor and borderline) and 55% of refugee households using one or more consumption-based negative coping strategies to manage the high level of inadequate food consumption. The Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) ration has been adjusted from 100 grams to 50 grams per person per day to ensure available resources for targeted nutrition treatment programme can meet the required number of days for treatment, with plans to revise the quantities to full rations once adequate funding is received. This could lead to maternal and child malnutrition.

Due to the funding shortfall, WFP will not be in the position to include previously discontinued and particularly vulnerable families for food assistance. The failure to reinclude individuals who are receiving a lower than needed ration could erode refugees' trust in humanitarian institutions, lead to heightened anger, and of course prevent refugees from accessing their needed – but limited - food assistance.

Consequences of Underfunding

- 14% of refugees instead of the originally defined 25% are receiving 60% food rations due to available resources. 60% is equivalent to USD 6.4 or about 10kgs of in-kind food per person per month in Southwest and USD 7.5 or about 10kgs of in-kind food for refugees in West Nile.
- 82% of refugees receive 30% rations, which is equivalent to USD 3.2 or about 5kgs of in-kind food per person per month for refugees in Southwest and USD 3.7 or about 5Kgs of in-kind food for refugees in West Nile and Northern Uganda.
- With such a low ration for most refugees, the food security and nutrition status will deteriorate further in the coming months.

BUDGET DETAILS



HEALTH AND NUTRITION

| NO. | PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES | COSTS (USD) |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Continuity of the comprehensive primary health care services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salary for 2,643 healthcare workers for three months • Procurement of essential medicines in 2023 and 2024 • Nutrition interventions delivered for three months, including pregnant and nursing mothers and children under-five • Reproductive Health, HIV and TB intervention • Provision of preventing, promotive and curative services for communicable and noncommunicable diseases | 10,560,000 |

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| TOTAL COST | 10,560,000 |
|-------------------|-------------------|

WATER AND SANITATION (WASH)

| NO. | PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES | COSTS (USD) |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | Operation and maintenance of systems in 13 settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 215 water supply systems • 1,157 hand pumps in 13 settlements | 1,600,000 |
| 2. | Development of water infrastructure to facilitate transition to national systems and sector capacity building | 3,452,509 |
| 3. | Optimization of aged water systems | 2,590,000 |
| 4. | Sanitation and hygiene improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 Emergency latrines • 17,000 HH latrines • Hygiene improvements | 1,660,000 |
| | TOTAL COST | 9,302,509 |

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

| NO. | PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES | COSTS (USD) |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Surveying of Lands, Demarcation, and allocation of Plots to new arrivals | 166,112 |
| 2. | Upgrade and Expansion of Reception Facilities to Permanent Facilities | 858,250 |
| 3. | Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Settlement Roads | 12,458,471 |
| | TOTAL COST | 13,482,833 |

EDUCATION

| NO. | PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES | COSTS (USD) |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Procurement of scholastic materials and school supplies | 828,641 |
| | TOTAL COST | 828,641 |

ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

| NO. | PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES | COST (USD) |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. | Seedling production (1st season) | 1,060,908.08 |
| 2. | Restoration Planting | 17,026.58 |
| 3. | Monitoring and maintenance of restored area | 62,292.36 |
| 4. | Woodlot establishment | 135,382.06 |
| 5. | Woodlot maintenance | 62,292.36 |
| 6. | Dissemination of household energy-saving stoves | 166,112.96 |
| 7. | Solarisation of health centres | 166,112.96 |

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 8. | Staff Support costs (6.5%) | 108,558.28 |
| | TOTAL COST | 1,778,685.63 |



LIVELIHOODS

| NO. | PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES | COST (USD) |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Post-harvest training and kits for refugees and host community farmers targeted by block farms | 675,354 |
| 2. | Land preparation for farming during 2024 for SSD-including land opening and furrowing | 5,402,800 |
| 3. | Intensive farming (OLUM) for food production-irrigation technology | 1,468,500 |
| 4. | Multi-purpose grants for new arrivals for new arrivals settled in 2022 | 2,600,000 |
| | TOTAL | 10,146,654 |



PROTECTION

| NO. | PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES | COSTS (USD) |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Registration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New Arrival biometric registration for 3 months ▪ Document issuance ▪ Continuous Registration | 150,000 |
| 2. | Refugee Status Determination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce the current backlog by providing funds to hold more RSD/RAB sessions ▪ Recruitment of RSD officers | 100,000 |
| 3. | Access to Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance mobile courts session ▪ Civil registration, including birth registration to address the gap of over 50,000 pending birth certificates | 160,000 |
| 4. | Gender-Based Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevention Activities ▪ Case Management and response Activities ▪ Capacity Enhancement Activities ▪ Sub-sector Coordination | 682,300 |
| 5. | Community-Based Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) ▪ Accountability to Affected Populations and Communication with Communities (AAP & CwC) ▪ Peaceful Co-existence | 1,750,000 |

| | | |
|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 6. | Child Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Case management services ▪ Safe alternative care ▪ Child protection prevention activities | 886,000 |
| 7. | Mental Health Provision of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in 13 refugee settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Salaries Clinical Psychologists, Psychiatric Clinical Officers and Social Workers. 160,273 ▪ Psycho education and awareness 200,000 ▪ Assessment and Screening ▪ Psychological first aid (PFA) ▪ Cognitive Behavioral Therapy sessions (CBT-T) 322,000 ▪ Problem Management Plus sessions (PM+) 64,000 ▪ Case management to respond to suicide cases ▪ Psychotropic medications 23,000 ▪ Journey of Life and Team up interventions | 769,273 |
| 8. | Coordination with KCCA | 50,000 |
| | TOTAL COST | 5,316,846 |

FOOD SECURITY

| NO. | PRIORITIZED ACTIVITIES | COST (USD) |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and cash assistance rations provided for 1.4M refugees at the settlement level for three months • High Energy Biscuits provided to new arrivals at border crossing points for three months • Hot Meals provided to new arrivals in all transit and reception centers for three months • Settling-in rations provided at 100% rations to new arrivals for three months | 61,000,000 |
| | TOTAL | 61,000,000 |

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 Volontari (ACAV), A-Z Children’s Charity, Baylor, Building Resources Across Communities (BRAC), Belgian Development Agency (ENABEL), CARE, Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI), Caritas Uganda (CU), Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid (CORDAID), Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Child Voices International, Communication and Education (PACE), Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD), Community Technology Empowerment Network (CTEN), Concern World Wide (CWW), Cooperazione e 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), 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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