



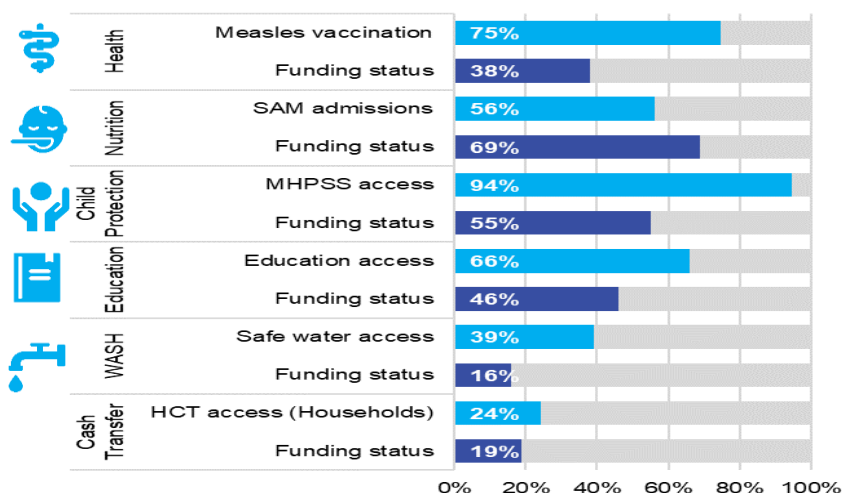
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Annual Situation Report: January to December 2023

## Highlights

- In 2023, Uganda faced significant challenges including a nutrition crisis in the Karamoja sub region, disease outbreaks (Ebola, Cholera, Measles and Marburg), flooding, an attack on a school and refugee influx.
- 450,000 children were vaccinated against measles, while over 38,000 severely wasted children received treatment. Additionally, 84,000 children, adolescents, and caregivers received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, and more than 130,000 children accessed formal and non-formal education including early learning with support from UNICEF.
- Following an attack on Lhubiriha Secondary School in Kasese District, UNICEF assisted para-social workers, community development and social welfare officers to reach 2,055 children (944 boys, 1,111 girls) and 1,771 parents and caregivers with community-based psychosocial support.
- 64,900 people received adequate water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene.
- UNICEF and its partners supported the provision of life-saving health care services to 933,330 children and women.
- Moreover, UNICEF and partners offered appropriate alternative care services to 2,138 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)
- Despite funding challenges, UNICEF and partners achieved at least half of the planned targets due to strong partnerships and use of flexible funds.

## UNICEF's response and funding status\*



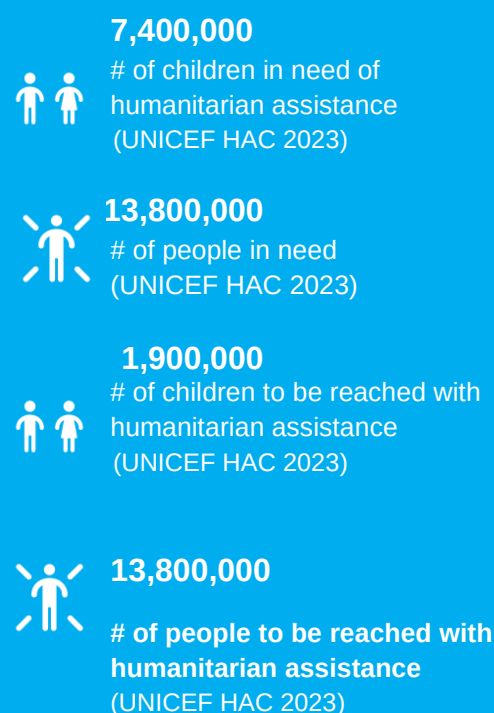
# Uganda Country Office

Humanitarian Situation  
Report No.6

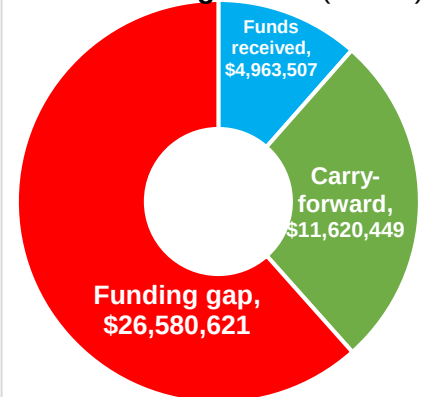
January - December 2023

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## Situation in Numbers



## Funding Status (in US\$)



\*UNICEF results are attributed to both ORE funding received, as well as reprogrammed funds, regular and other resources.

## Funding overview and partnerships

Despite the growing humanitarian needs of women and children in Uganda, UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal of US\$43.2 million remained underfunded, with a gap of US\$26.6 million or 66 per cent. UNICEF had a total of US\$16.6 million including US\$11.6 million carried over from 2022, and US\$4.9 million received from the Government of Japan, internal allocation from the Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund (GHTF), UK Government through the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO), Spanish Committee for UNICEF, Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), Ireland and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA). Funds carried over from 2022 were generously contributed by the US Fund for UNICEF, Spanish Committee for UNICEF, German Committee for UNICEF, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands Committee for UNICEF, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) Secretariat, Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund (GHTF), European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and the Government of the Netherlands. These generous contributions enabled UNICEF to mitigate the impacts of climate change on nutrition in the Karamoja sub region, respond to the refugee influx and enhance office emergency preparedness levels while maintaining operational capacity.

## Situation overview and humanitarian needs

### Hydrometeorological hazards

Uganda experienced the consequences of natural disasters including the impacts of El Nino episodes during the September October November December (SOND) period. According to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the International Organization for Immigration (IOM), floods, drought, landslides, wildfires, heavy winds, and hailstorms were recorded in selected districts<sup>1</sup>. A total of 222,351 people were affected, 35 per cent of them children resulting in the displacement of over 49,326 people. Reports indicated destruction of houses, disruption of service delivery at health facilities and contamination of water facilities. Prolonged dry spells and flooding triggered substantial increases in staple food prices, resulting in increased food insecurity, malnutrition, and protection risks.

### Food insecurity in Karamoja region

In Karamoja, area-level acute food insecurity crisis (IPC<sup>1</sup> Phase 3) outcomes continued to prevail until December, with some extremely poor households likely facing Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes due to increased food prices, sustained insecurity in the sub region and the prolonged lean season exacerbating levels of food insecurity. UNICEF provided preparedness and response support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the nine district local governments in Karamoja to mitigate the impact of such crisis and bolster the resilience of the region. As a result, about 22,000 severely wasted children (6-59 months) received treatment across the 140 health facilities in the sub region. This number is above the IPC projected Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases for 2023, totaling 19,655 children aged 6-59 months.

Despite these efforts, it is predicted that the crisis (IPC Phase 3)<sup>2</sup> outcomes will continue to persist into 2024 due to minimal food stocks, severely weakened coping capacity, livestock asset depletion, and reduced purchasing power stemming from poor harvests. Consequently, heightened support is crucial in 2024 to avert the adverse effects of this crisis, including the rise in severe child wasting.

To enhance preparedness and timely response to acute malnutrition and food insecurity, UNICEF and partners (including WFP, WHO and FAO) supported nutrition assessments and surveillance activities in the sub region. UNICEF conducted the 2023 Karamoja Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) which provided critical insights into the nutritional status of children under five and women. Additionally, to understand the magnitude of malnutrition and acute food insecurity in Karamoja, UNICEF supported the 2023 Integrated Phase Classification Crisis (IPC) analysis and dissemination.

### Public Health Emergencies

**Ebola Virus Disease (EVD):** The Government of Uganda, in coordination with the World Health Organization (WHO), declared the end of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in Uganda on 11 January 2023 with a total of 142 cases registered, 55 deaths (a case fatality rate of 39 per cent) and 87 recoveries. The Ministry of Health (MoH), with partners including UNICEF, conducted a joint After-Action Review (AAR) across the EVD response pillars. In addition, UNICEF conducted an internal After-Action Review (AAR) and a learning-focused evaluation of UNICEF's Level 2 Ebola preparedness and response in Uganda which documented best practices, gaps, lessons learned and suggested areas

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<sup>1</sup> Madiokollo, Arua, Ntoroko, Kasese, Kamwenge, Rukungiri, Kisoro, Kayunga, Kampala, Wakiso, Mbale and Kanungu

of improvement. The MoH and WHO developed the '180 days Recovery Response Plan' for implementation up to the end of July 2023, to which UNICEF aligned its post EVD recovery plan activities.

**Marburg outbreak in Tanzania:** In March 2023, a Marburg virus disease outbreak was declared in Bukoba district in Tanzania's Kagera region. In response, the Ugandan MOH and WHO, with other partners, conducted a rapid risk assessment (RRA); identifying Kyotera, Rakai, Isingiro, Masaka and Kalangala as the high-risk districts for a potential outbreak due to their shared border with Tanzania, active trade activities, and the mobility of refugees hosted in Isingiro District. The MoH, with the support from UNICEF and other partners, developed a costed preparedness and response plan. By the end of the Marburg outbreak on 2 June, Tanzania had reported nine cases with six deaths, while no cases were recorded in Uganda.

**Measles outbreak:** Uganda experienced a measles outbreak in the refugee hosting districts of Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Bundibugyo and Koboko, following an outbreak in South Sudan. A total of 229 cases (99 confirmed and 130 suspected) across all affected districts were reported. UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, The Association of Volunteers in International Service (AVSI), and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) aided these districts to manage the outbreak.

**Cholera:** In mid-July 2023, Uganda confirmed a localized outbreak of cholera in Kayunga and Namayingo districts. By the end of August, Kayunga District had reported 56 cases with six confirmed deaths, while Namayingo District had reported 20 suspected cases, of which six were later confirmed, with no fatalities. The outbreak was declared over by the end of September 2023 due to preventive efforts by MoH and its partners including UNICEF. The ministry of health (MoH) developed a six-month preparedness and response plan covering 17 hot-spot districts. UNICEF updated its preparedness plan to align with that of the MoH. Based on these plans, the MOH and its partners including UNICEF, WHO, World Vision and Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) supported the response in both districts.

**Meningitis outbreak:** During this reporting period, an outbreak of Meningitis was confirmed in Obongi District, with three confirmed cases<sup>2</sup> and one fatality. The MoH, working with WHO, deployed a Rapid Response Team (RRT) to conduct a risk assessment. Despite limited funding for local operations, the district, with support from Medical Teams International (MTI), UNHCR and UNICEF, led the response and successfully contained the outbreak without further spread.

**Other Disease Outbreaks:** Throughout the year, two cases of Crimean Congo Haemorrhagic Fever (CCHF) were confirmed in Wakiso and Rakai districts; and 19 cases of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) were confirmed in the districts of Kazo and Mbarara but were controlled with the support of the MoH rapid response teams that were deployed to these districts. Up to 47 yellow fever cases (including 40 suspected) were reported in Wakiso, Buikwe, Nakaseke, Mbarara, Kamuli, Kazo, Mbarara City, Kampala and Buvuma districts.

### Attack on Kasese school

In June 2023, assailants suspected to have links to the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), attacked Lhubirha Secondary School in Mpondwe Town Council, Kasese District. The attack tragically claimed 44 lives (20 male, 24 female), majority of whom were children (17 boys and 21 girls), aged between 14 and 17. Six children and two adults were abducted, two dormitories were burnt down, and both food and non-food items were looted during the attack. Assessment revealed that 115,011 people (60,305 female and 54,706 male) from 12 sub counties and town councils were displaced or suffered trauma. Of the total affected population, 3,114 were people with disabilities, of which 30 per cent were children. About 4,544 people (908 households) from sub counties bordering the Democratic Republic of the Congo abandoned their homes due to fear of further attacks.

### Refugees

According to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, Uganda currently hosts over 1.6 million refugees and asylum-seekers, with 57 per cent being children. Ongoing conflicts since early 2023 in the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and Sudan, resulted in 162,930<sup>3</sup> new arrivals. The Sudan conflict which began in April, notably increased registered refugees from Sudan, averaging more than 2,259 per month during the last quarter of 2023. Many displaced children arriving at the refugee settlements were acutely malnourished, contributing to the high malnutrition caseload in already stretched facilities with limited resources. The main drivers of malnutrition among refugees include reduced food rations, high food prices and low incomes, limited access to healthcare, and high incidence of disease outbreaks. With reduced food assistance and limited access to food and income sources, refugee households are facing moderate food consumption gaps typical of Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes. To address these challenges, UNICEF

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<sup>2</sup> One from host community and two refugees

<sup>3</sup> 33 per cent South Sudan, 14 per cent DRC

spearheaded this year's Food Security and Nutrition Assessment and the subsequent IPC analysis among refugees and host communities which informed partner support to the refugee- hosting districts.

Uganda concluded the Uganda Contingency Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP 2024-2025) appeal process and assessment for new and existing partners. The Government of Uganda policy pledges were endorsed and presented at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in Geneva in December. The pledges reflect the Government's priorities over the next few years and are intended to inform commitments which will be made by donors during the next GRF.

## Summary analysis of programme response

### Health

In 2023, the ministry of health (MoH) and other partners including UNICEF, implemented the post-Ebola recovery response plan by strengthening Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) measures at eight selected regional referral hospitals and providing support to operationalize two Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) at Jinja and Mubende hospitals. UNICEF supported Jinja District local Government (DLG) and Jinja City health offices to analyze service data in the District Health Information System II (DHIS2) to understand the gaps<sup>4</sup> in continuity of essential health services post EVD outbreak and take corrective actions. Additionally, UNICEF oriented village health team members (VHTs) on ensuring the continuity of essential health services and IPC. A total of 450,006 children under one year received measles vaccination, including 38,898 refugee children and 933,330 women and children received primary health care services (ANC and immunization).

During this reporting period, UNICEF supported the cholera response in Kayunga and Namayingo districts by providing six tents as part of activities to help set up of the Cholera Treatment Units (CTU) at Namusaala Health Centre (HC) III in Kayunga; Bugana Health Centre III and Bumalenge Health Centre II in Namayingo District. Additionally, UNICEF distributed 25 Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) kits to districts prone to cholera outbreaks and floods<sup>5</sup>.

In collaboration with WHO, UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee (IRC), UNICEF supported the MoH to carry out a measles-rubella (MR) mass campaign in Panyandoli Refugee Settlement in Kiryadongo District, targeting 11,938 children under five years of age. Kiryadongo District was also supported to develop a response plan, mapping of hot spots, registration of households and children, and conducting a campaign in the community in response to a Measles outbreak. The campaign, which included a mop-up exercise, achieved a coverage of 96 percent, reaching 11,460 children with the MR vaccine. UNICEF also provided technical support to routine immunization efforts in Lamwo, Kiryadongo and Koboko districts.

As part of preparedness efforts, UNICEF aided Kyotera and Isingiro districts in developing their district Marburg Virus Disease (MVD) preparedness and response plans and supported deployment of officers to support Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities on infection prevention.

### Nutrition

In 2023, UNICEF played a key role in the establishment of an effective coordination mechanism, facilitating platforms such as the monthly Nutrition Technical Working Group and sub-groups focused on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition/Nutrition in Emergencies. Through these structures, the MoH and partners deliberated on programme delivery, coordination, supplies<sup>6</sup>, nutrition data and preparedness for nutrition emergencies. Throughout the year, UNICEF supported the treatment of 37,848 children with SAM, while also reaching 1,263,952 primary caregivers with Integrated Young and Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling.

UNICEF provided technical support to the MoH, the national referral hospitals (NRHs), regional referral hospitals (RRHs) and district local governments in preparedness and response to emergencies. This included capacity-building efforts to plan, deliver and



Picture 1: Ichumara Rachele after receiving an assessment at Moroto Regional Referral Hospital on 28.07.2023. Picture taken by Tibaweswa

<sup>4</sup> The Maternal, Child Health (MCH) services were the most affected.

<sup>5</sup> Busia, Namayingo, Tororo, Isingiro, Kasese, Kikuube

<sup>6</sup> At health facility level, UNICEF supported procurement and delivery of essential supplies, including Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), ReSoMal, F75, and F100, to designated health facilities enabling them to provide timely and appropriate care for malnourished children. Provision of Mid-Upper-Arm Circumference (MUAC) tapes, weighing scales, ITC kits, and ECD kits ensured availability of services for screening and management of child wasting.

monitor quality nutrition services for populations affected by nutrition crises, as well as the EVD and Cholera outbreaks. As part of the preparedness planning, UNICEF supported the MoH and the National Medical Stores (NMS) in prepositioning therapeutic food to all the regions and districts through the last mile delivery approach. This ensured consistent availability and access to these foods for timely treatment of severe child wasting during emergencies and in the recovery phase. Additionally, UNICEF together with WFP supported the community-based nutrition surveillance through mass screening for severe wasting. This has been helpful in the timely identification and referral of cases with severe wasting for care and treatment. The screening activity has also provided up-to-date data on malnutrition in children under five years of age, followed by analysis of Integrated Phase Classification Crisis (IPC). These assessments<sup>3</sup> have supported evidence-based decision-making and informed interventions by UNICEF and partners, making it possible to accurately identify the number of children and pregnant, and breastfeeding/lactating women in need of treatment for acute malnutrition.

UNICEF further supported integrated outreaches to hard-to-reach communities and refugee hosting districts for the early detection and management of child wasting and delivery of essential nutrition supplies<sup>7</sup> and health services during this reporting period reaching 506,946 and 889,670 children in Karamoja sub region and refugee hosting districts, respectively.

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)

In 2023, UNICEF provided standard WASH kits to health and school facilities in districts affected by EVD and cholera (Kassanda, Kyotera, Kayunga and Namayingo). UNICEF supported completion of seven solar-powered water supply systems in Kassanda and one in Kyotera aiding the ministry of health's post-EVD recovery and preparedness plan. These strengthened WASH facilities benefitted 49,300 people Health Centre Facility (HCF) patients, staff, and community members). A further 6,000 people benefitted from boreholes repairs in Kotido district in response to the nutrition crisis. To ensure system sustainability UNICEF supported training of water committees that comprised both health facility staff and community members responsible for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the systems. Community contribution through water fees provided strengthened the sustainability of the water supply systems. UNICEF enhanced Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) strengthening at eight regional referral hospitals, operationalizing two emergency operation centres at Jinja and Mubende hospitals and finalizing the national IPC strategy and training for critical national level IPC specialists.



Picture 2: Mobile toilets installed at Jinja Regional Referral Hospital.  
Picture taken by Paul Kejira

Mobile toilets set up at Jinja Regional Referral Hospital and Maga Maga Health Centre III ensured that 11,004 people can access a proper sanitation facility. UNICEF also restocked WASH supplies at 336 health facilities and 330 schools in Kassanda, Mubende, Kagadi, Kyegegwa, Wakiso, Jinja and Kampala districts. This sustained IPC practices among health workers and teachers. UNICEF provided WASH supplies, including Aqua tabs for water disinfection, to flood-affected communities in Kisoro, Kasese and Kigezi districts supporting 9,600 people.

As part of the Marburg response, UNICEF supported Kyotera District to conduct rapid assisted assessment of IPC and WASH practices in health facilities. Following this, a training

manual was developed to address the identified needs. A total of 80 health workers (36 male; 44 female) in 10 health facilities in Kyotera were trained on IPC/WASH to promote hygiene behaviour among health workers and patients. In response to the cholera outbreak, UNICEF provided critical WASH supplies<sup>8</sup> in Kayunga and Namayingo districts reaching a total of 94,400 people (25,517 girls, 24,515 boys; 22,628 women; 21,740 men) with hygiene behaviour promotion services.

Overall, in 2023, 64,900 people accessed safe water for drinking and domestic use, 702,479 people received crucial WASH supplies and 11,004 accessed proper sanitation.

<sup>7</sup> Supplies including Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), ReSoMal, F75, and F100, to designated healthcare facilities, ensuring they deliver timely and appropriate care for malnourished children. Furthermore, priority was given to providing essential nutrition equipment such as weighing scales, ITC kits, and ECD kits to ensure access to services for screening and management of child wasting.

<sup>8</sup> UNICEF provided support, including six mobile toilets, to Bukana Cholera Treatment Centre (CTC), with a further six mobile toilets installed in Buduma Primary School, in Namayingo district, to enable the school re-open following its closure by the district task force (DTF). UNICEF also supported the last-mile distribution of Aqua tabs for treatment of drinking water; laundry soap, 20-litre jerrycans and handwashing facilities to affected communities to reduce the risk of transmission through contaminated water sources. WASH supplies were also distributed to specific high-risk areas. In total, WASH supplies were dispatched to support a total of 136 schools and 14 health facilities in Kayunga district; and 19 health facilities in Namayingo, targeting health workers, teachers, and pupils.

## Education

In 2023, UNICEF provided technical support for the implementation of the Education Response Plan (ERP<sup>9</sup>) for refugees and host communities in Uganda. The Ministry of Education (MoE) launched the second three and a half-year ERP, targeting 674,895 children in refugee settlements and host communities in 13 districts. UNICEF supported the districts of Kyegegwa, Isingiro and Kikuube to hold integrated early childhood development (IECD) multisector coordination meetings. These sessions focused on developing strategies to enhance collaboration and coordination for sustainable IECD service delivery at district and sub-county levels. Participants also discussed empowering duty bearers and sensitizing ECD service providers on adhering to policy requirements as a basis for quality ECD service provision. UNICEF revamped the Early Childhood Development (ECD) kit for emergencies to make it more inclusive of children with disabilities and developmental delays. The prototype kit was updated based on an evaluation and feedback from partners and is currently being piloted in three sub counties in the refugee- hosting district of Terego.



Picture 3: Teacher Jovanith Nyirasenga teaches Primary One pupils of Chibumba Primary School in Kyahafi Kisoro District on 8 June 2023 inside one of the tents donated by UNICEF. In May 2023, most of the school buildings were submerged by flood water which weakened and made them unsafe for use. Picture taken by Mathias Mugisha

UNICEF supported 753 learners (356 boys and 397 girls) from Chibumba Primary School in Kisoro District with tents, textbooks, mobile toilets, and WASH supplies following the flooding that destroyed most of the school infrastructure. UNICEF provided five tents to five Church of Uganda (COU) Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers in Isingiro, Kamwenge and Kasese as alternative learning spaces to promote access to learning among refugees and flood affected learners, benefiting 620 ECD children (280 Boys and 340 Girls). In addition, Kabirizi Primary school in Kasese was supported with four large tents to provide alternative learning spaces following the destruction of classroom roofs due to strong winds and hailstorms. A total of 114 children<sup>10</sup> (65 boys and 49 girls) benefitted from the tents. 2,170 teachers and non-teaching staff were oriented on EVD prevention, early treatment seeking and notification.

In Kasese, following an attack, 288 teachers (180 male and 108 female) from affected sub-counties were successfully trained on MHPSS to enable them to assist affected learners. A total of 97 (30 male and 67 female) learners from 91 schools also benefited from the MHPSS training. Similarly, 321 (222 male and 99 female) members of school management committees were trained to facilitate safe return to schools. 93 schools received recreational and edutainment materials to support provision of psychosocial support.

During the reporting period, UNICEF and its partners supported several interventions in Isingiro District, aimed at building transferable skills, empowering, and creating opportunities for young people to thrive. A total of 903 out of school adolescents (454 boys and 449 girls) were supported to return to learning through the accelerated education programme (AEP). Furthermore, UNICEF and partners provided remedial learning support to 13,583 (5,920 male and 7,663 female) in-school adolescents who are over-age for their grade. Additionally, UNICEF supported the implementation of the integrated UPSHIFT programme to equip out-of-school adolescents with skills needed for employment. A total of 147 (80 male and 67 female) mentors were trained; these in turn rolled out the training to 8,323 (2,962 male and 5,361 female) adolescents. To build life skills for active citizenship and decent work among adolescents, a total of 1,551 teachers (63 per cent females) were oriented on the Life Skill Toolkit (LST).

As a result, a total of 130,456 (63,967 male, 66,489 female) children were reached with formal and non-formal education including early learning in 2023.

## Child Protection

In 2023, UNICEF in partnership with Save the Children, World Vision and district local governments provided technical support and mentorship to district officials<sup>11</sup> and partners on provision of critical child protection services to children and families affected by multi-hazards.

<sup>9</sup> The Education Response Plans Steering Committee under Ministry of Education and Sports has approved sub-grantees selected to implement the US\$ 25.5 million ECW funded multi-year resilience plan (MYRP) in support to the second education response for refugee and host communities (ERP2).

<sup>10</sup> P1-68 learners, P.4-16 learners, P.5-15 learners, P.6-15 learners.

<sup>11</sup> These included probation officers; community service departments; social welfare officers at sub-county level and community-based structures, notably para-social workers.

In the districts affected by EVD (Kikuube, Kyegegwa and Kassanda), UNICEF supported training of 162 social welfare officers comprising para-social workers, community development officers and community-based services teams in Mental Health Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). In addition, the three districts were supported to design interventions to address critical gaps around MHPSS, child protection and GBV risk mitigation, prevention, and response as part of the broader post-EVD programming.

In Karamoja region, UNICEF provided multisectoral case management services<sup>12</sup> to 1,934 children (888 boys, 1,046 girls) affected by the Nutrition emergency in Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Nabilatuk, Kotido, Kaabong, Amudat, and Napak districts. To create awareness on child protection prevention and response in and out of emergency, UNICEF supported engagements with 1,774 adolescents (806 boys, 968 girls) in Amudat District to create awareness on prevention and response to violence against children. Additionally, 60 adolescents (25 boys, 35 girls) in Amudat District were trained in life skills.

UNICEF provided MHPSS services to survivors of the Kasese attack reaching a total of 3,803 children (1,685 boys, 2,118 girls) and 3,666 adults (1,555 men, 2,111 women). Community-based psychosocial support was extended to 192 survivors and bereaved parents/caregivers comprising 110 adults (40 men, 70 women) and 82 children (34 boys, 48 girls) in the 12 border sub-counties of Kasese as part of extended support to those affected by the attack. A further 1,920 parents and caregivers received messaging on prevention of child marriage, positive parenting, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, reporting of abuse and on referral pathways. UNICEF supported training of 55 security personnel on child rights and child protection to ensure that government-led security operations in response to the Kasese attacks remained child-sensitive.



Picture 4: Community dialogue in Rusese village, Mpondwe, Kasese District, addressing the aftermath of the rebel attack. During this engagement, families' challenges are discussed while reinforcing their awareness of children's rights. Picture taken by Hugh Rutherford

Cumulatively, across all hazards, UNICEF and partners reached 84,179 children, adolescents and caregivers with community based mental health and psychosocial support. Up to 2,138 unaccompanied and separated children were provided with alternative care services.

### **Gender Based Violence (GBV) & Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**

To prevent, mitigate and respond to GBV, UNICEF and partners supported provision of a range of services, benefitting 117,899 individuals (56,592 male, 61,307 female). A total of 105,089 people (51,494 male, 53,595 female) benefitted from PSEA awareness raising activities and accessed at least one UNICEF PSEA-supported reporting channel. As the country continued to grapple with various emergencies, UNICEF staff and partners strictly adhered to a zero-tolerance approach to sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). The PSEA team built the capacities of all humanitarian actors to prevent, mitigate, and respond to SEA risks, to raise awareness on PSEA, to ensure that affected populations understood how to respond to incidents and to expand reporting systems and community-based feedback mechanisms. All staff and personnel were encouraged to maintain two-way communication as part of programming to facilitate exchange of information, while identifying risks in the communities that UNICEF serves for strengthened, safe and timely response to SEA allegations as well as GBV incidents.

UNICEF supported capacity building of 600 people (402 male and 198 female) from respective district disaster management committees and sub county disaster management committees on GBV and PSEA in nine districts<sup>13</sup>. The training session enhanced the capacity of the committee members on emergency preparedness and response and referral pathways including preventive and response mechanism for GBV and PSEA including information on safe and accessible channels to report SEA.

### **Social behaviour change (SBC), accountability to affected populations (AAP), and localization.**

During this reporting period, through a range of social and behaviour change interventions, UNICEF and partners have cumulatively reached a total of 5,130,037 people with life-saving messages during public health emergencies and El Nino floods. UNICEF organized risk communication and community engagement actions involving 774,190 influencers

<sup>12</sup> The cases supported included defilement, forced marriages, child trafficking, child neglect and children in conflict with the law. The services provided included mediation and provision of MHPSS, access to justice, health, and provision of alternative care to children in need of alternative care services based on the nature of their cases.

<sup>13</sup> Napak, Amudat, Nabilatuk, Moroto, Kalungu, Kakumiro, Bundibugyo, Kile and Alebtong

and change agents through which 1,211,396 people provided feedback through established accountability and feedback mechanisms.

With assistance from UNICEF, 1,870 (826 male, 1,044 female) resource persons from various community structures in refugee-hosting districts of Yumbe, Terego, Koboko, Arua, Nebbi, Kiryandongo, and Adjumani, were oriented on data use for decision-making and how to conduct targeted community engagements. They delivered messages on key family care practices and mobilized communities to access services during the Integrated Child Health Days, and Measles Rubella and yellow fever campaigns. Through these efforts, 13,876 (5400 male, 8,476 female) individuals were reached.

Activities also included training of partners on SBC activity design and reporting, as well as translating IEC materials. The materials included talking points and DJ mentions for radio hosts and facilitators of radio talk shows and had basic messages on RVF prevention. To support mobilization and community outreach activities on MVD in the high-risk districts of Kyotera, Kalangala and Rakai, UNICEF deployed two SBC consultants as additional human resource. Posters providing information on causes, signs, symptoms, and prevention were printed in three languages and distributed <sup>14</sup>.

## Social Protection

In 2023, UNICEF, with funding from the Dutch Government and in partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)/Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP), implemented the Empower U cash plus programme in Lamwo refugee hosting district covering a period of six months and for purposes of social cohesion and stability. The humanitarian cash transfer (HCT) programme enrolled poor households in host communities and the refugee caseload under the DRDIP - Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW), on a 70 per cent/30 per cent proportion for the host and refugee community respectively.



Picture 5: Mother signs for her cash. Picture taken by Maria Wamala

A total of 6,400 household beneficiaries were targeted for the HCT programme and remarkably 99 per cent (6,337 individuals/2,427HHs) received their cash allocations successfully. As per the humanitarian cash principles as well as longer term programming, the programme provided the beneficiaries with 66 per cent of the Food and Non-Food Basket, amounting to UGX 45,000 per child per month (approximately US\$12.5) up to a maximum of four children per targeted household. Additionally, 30 per cent (\$3.6) of this amount was earmarked for beneficiary savings paid as a final cash-out on graduation from the programme to enhance the beneficiary households' resilience to future shocks. The savings approach served as a catalyst for local development and was clearly aligned with the principles of the Government's Parish Development Model, that emphasizes and empowers community-led development and collective action to address local and individual needs.

## Emergency Preparedness Response Planning

UNICEF collaborated with Office of the Prime Minister and district local governments<sup>15</sup> to strengthen the capacity of over 600 district staff from district disaster management committees (DDMC) and sub county disaster management committees (SCDMC) in emergency preparedness and response and the development of district contingency plans (DCPs)<sup>16</sup> and district disaster risk management plans<sup>17</sup>. UNICEF also supported the districts to conduct practical simulation<sup>18</sup> exercises to test the approved DCPs.



Picture 6: Simulation exercise- Picture taken by Mathias Mugisha

## Humanitarian leadership, coordination, and strategy

UNICEF's humanitarian response in Uganda is in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, Grand Bargain commitments and the current Country Programme Document (CPD) and is centred on district-level systems strengthening. The Government's national response to disease outbreaks is built on significant investments made by UNICEF and partners in recent years to support national health systems and incorporates learning from previous health

<sup>14</sup> Luganda, Swahili and Runyankore-Rukiga (RR1)

<sup>15</sup> 9 districts including- Kakumiro, Kalungu, Bundibugyo, Kole, Alebtong, Moroto, Amudat, Nabilatuk, Napak

<sup>16</sup> Kakumiro, Kalungu, Kole and Alebtong

<sup>17</sup> Amudat, Nabilatuk and Napak

<sup>18</sup> Bundibugyo and Moroto

emergencies. UNICEF, in collaboration with the MOH and other partners, focused on public health awareness through risk communication and community engagement, coordination and leadership and information and communication technology through the national and district task forces.

UNICEF supported national and district specific coordination meetings around nutrition emergency response and governance. In partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister, UNICEF scaled up capacity building on emergency preparedness and response (EPR) for selected districts and sub-county disaster management committees. District actors were supported to incorporate humanitarian preparedness and response into their annual and midterm district plans.

UNICEF participated in the in-country interagency Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Task Force and provided technical support to the Humanitarian Interagency Coordination Group (HICG) led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office at the national and sub-national levels. UNICEF actively engaged in the HICG activities including emergency planning and coordination meetings on flooding and the Karamoja Nutrition Response.

## Human interest stories and external media

Stories: [www.unicef.org/uganda/stories-field](http://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories-field)

UNICEF Uganda human interest story: <https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/rescuing-dreams-amid-cholera-outbreak-buduma-primary-school-namayingo-district>

UNICEF Uganda: [www.unicef.org/uganda](http://www.unicef.org/uganda)

Uganda Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/uganda>

For further  
information,  
please contact:

Munir A. Safiaddin  
Representative  
UNICEF Uganda  
Tel: +256 417 171 001  
Email: [msafiaddin@unicef.org](mailto:msafiaddin@unicef.org)

Margarita Tileva  
Deputy Rep Programmes  
UNICEF Uganda  
Tel: +256 772 147 003  
Email: [mtileva@unicef.org](mailto:mtileva@unicef.org)

Nicoletta Confalone  
Chief Field Ops & Emergency  
UNICEF Uganda  
Tel: +256 772 147 008  
Email: [nconfalone@unicef.org](mailto:nconfalone@unicef.org)

## Annex A Funding Status\*

| Funding requirements 2023        |                   |                                         |                                            |                   |           |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| Sector                           | Requirements      | Funds available                         |                                            | Funding gap       |           |
|                                  |                   | Humanitarian resources received in 2023 | Resources available from 2022 (carry-over) | US\$              | %         |
| Nutrition                        | 7,281,879         | 3,479,478                               | 1,531,225                                  | 2,271,176         | 31        |
| Health                           | 9,014,266         | 252,779                                 | 3,162,923                                  | 5,598,564         | 62        |
| Water, sanitation & hygiene      | 12,198,083        | 0                                       | 1,922,946                                  | 10,275,137        | 84        |
| Child protection, GBViE and PSEA | 6,305,839         | 1,170,636                               | 2,311,189                                  | 2,824,014         | 45        |
| Education                        | 4,364,510         | 60,614                                  | 1,940,166                                  | 2,363,730         | 54        |
| Social Protection                | 4,000,000         | 0                                       | 752,000                                    | 3,248,000         | 81        |
| <b>Total</b>                     | <b>43,164,577</b> | <b>4,963,507</b>                        | <b>11,620,449</b>                          | <b>26,580,621</b> | <b>62</b> |

\* As defined in the 2023 Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal for 12 months

## Annex B: Summary of programme results

|                                                                                                                                                   | UNICEF and implementing partners' response |              |          |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Indicator disaggregation                                                                                                                          | 2023 target                                | 2023 results | Progress |
| <b>Health</b>                                                                                                                                     |                                            |              |          |
| # of children vaccinated against measles                                                                                                          | 602,174                                    | 450,006      | ▲ 75%    |
| # of children and women accessing primary healthcare in UNICEF - supported facilities                                                             | 2,045,688                                  | 933,330      | ▲ 46%    |
| <b>Nutrition</b>                                                                                                                                  |                                            |              |          |
| # of children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment                                                                              | 67,440                                     | 37,848       | ▲ 56%    |
| # of primary caregivers of children 0-23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling                                              | 1,104,787                                  | 1,263,952    | ▲ 114%   |
| <b>Child protection, GBViE and PSEA</b>                                                                                                           |                                            |              |          |
| # of children, adolescents and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support                                        | 89,156                                     | 84,179       | ▲ 94%    |
| # of women, girls and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions.                             | 218,216                                    | 117,899      | ▲ 54%    |
| # of people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by personnel who provide assistance to affected populations | 205,644                                    | 105,089      | ▲ 51%    |
| # of unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified                                                         | 3,785                                      | 2,138        | ▲ 56%    |
| <b>Water, sanitation, and hygiene</b>                                                                                                             |                                            |              |          |
| # of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs                                                  | 166,000                                    | 64,900       | ▲ 39%    |
| # of people accessing appropriate sanitation services                                                                                             | 58,300                                     | 11,004       | ▲ 19%    |
| # of people reached with critical WASH supplies                                                                                                   | 1,494,900                                  | 702,479      | ▲ 47%    |
| <b>Education</b>                                                                                                                                  |                                            |              |          |
| # of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning                                                                  | 197,644                                    | 130,456      | ▲ 66%    |
| <b>Social protection</b>                                                                                                                          |                                            |              |          |
| # of households reached with UNICEF-funded humanitarian cash transfers                                                                            | 10,000                                     | 2,427        | ▲ 24%    |
| <b>Risk communication and social mobilization/ Community Engagement</b>                                                                           |                                            |              |          |
| # of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services                                                                        | 9,677,046                                  | 5,130,037    | ▲ 53%    |
| # of people who participate in engagement actions                                                                                                 | 1,935,409                                  | 774,190      | ▲ 40%    |
| # of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms                                                   | 3,870,819                                  | 1,211,396    | ▲ 31%    |

## Annex C- MEDIA LINKS

### HUMAN INTEREST STORIES

The tangible impact of parasocial workers in Western Uganda

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/tangible-impact-parasocial-workers-western-uganda>

The little things making a big difference for education in emergency contexts in Uganda

[https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/little-things-making-big-difference-education-emergency-contexts-uganda#\\_ftn1](https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/little-things-making-big-difference-education-emergency-contexts-uganda#_ftn1)

Jovia, Joles and learning to live again

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/jovia-joles-and-learning-live-again>

World Humanitarian Day 2023 | UNICEF Uganda

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/world-humanitarian-day-2023>

Malnutrition still a challenge for children in Karamoja

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/malnutrition-still-challenge-children-karamoja>

UNICEF condemns attack on school in Kasese and calls for respect of schools as a safe place for all learners

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/press-releases/unicef-condemns-attack-school-kasese-and-calls-respect-schools-safe-place-all>

UNICEF support helps Kisoro District recover from flooding and landslides

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/unicef-support-helps-kisoro-district-recover-flooding-and-landslides>

Kasese landslide survivors set up committee to monitor cracks to save lives

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/kasese-landslide-survivors-set-committee-monitor-cracks-save-lives>

UNICEF support saves grandmother made homeless by floods

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/unicef-support-saves-grandmother-made-homeless-floods>

A fire scarred Alfata's body but didn't burn his dreams

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/fire-scarred-alfata-body-didnt-burn-his-dreams>

Voices: Kagadi District leaders confident of mitigating and responding to disasters

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/voices-kagadi-district-leaders-confident-mitigating-and-responding-disasters>

After surviving an Ebola scare, Kagadi District is more than ready to respond to any emergency

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/after-surviving-ebola-scare-kagadi-district-more-ready-respond-any-emergency>

Early childhood development centres imparting life skills to children in northern Uganda

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/early-childhood-development-centres-imparting-life-skills-children-northern-uganda>

Madudu community finds hope in sustainable water system amid WASH crisis

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/madudu-community-finds-hope-sustainable-water-system-amid-wash-crisis>

Clean water, healthy communities: How UNICEF's intervention transformed the community of Kalwana

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/clean-water-healthy-communities-how-unicefs-intervention-transformed-community-kalwana>

Uganda declared Ebola-free

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/uganda-declared-ebola-free>

Helping children to overcome Ebola stigma

<https://www.unicef.org/uganda/stories/helping-children-overcome-ebola-stigma>

### VIDEOS

#UNICEF supporting post-floods recovery of Chibumba primary school in #Kisoro District.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=if83KKgBF1M>

UNICEF provides hope to flood and landslide affected persons in #Kasese and #Kisoro

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvvagyllr\\_0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvvagyllr_0)

Solving water crises; one community at a time. | UNICEF Uganda

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HmW8nmS6v1o>

Simulation exercises to enhance effective coordination in emergency preparedness and response.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=logSr2qLYco>

Simulation exercises; the cornerstone of emergency preparedness and response. | UNICEF Uganda

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=amURNsuGE1I>

The water system project; a game-changer for Madudu.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W8C7\\_qdYNP](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W8C7_qdYNP)

### SOCIAL MEDIA LINKS

#### Twitter

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFUganda/status/1742802094065582539/photo/1>

<https://twitter.com/UNICEFUganda/status/1737030478815764923/photo/1>

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## Instagram

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<https://www.instagram.com/p/C1ESiQgsni3/>  
<https://www.instagram.com/p/C0jiv4RNKGz/>  
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## Facebook

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