A young boy with a backpack is smiling in a classroom. He is wearing a dark blue t-shirt and a dark backpack. The background shows other children in a classroom setting.

UGANDA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

The integrated response plan for refugees from South Sudan, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo

January 2019 — December 2020

CREDITS:

UNHCR wishes to acknowledge the contributions of partners and staff in Uganda Office, Regional Service Center (RSC) - Nairobi and Headquarters who have participated in the preparation of the narrative, financial and graphic components of this document.

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All statistics are provisional and subject to change.

For more information:

Burundi crisis go to: [Burundi Information Sharing Portal](#)

South Sudan crisis go to: [South Sudan Information Sharing Portal](#)

DRC crisis go to: [DRC Information Sharing Portal](#)

[Uganda refugees country page](#)

FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Thirteen-year-old South Sudanese refugee John Luis, from Juba, South Sudan, inside a classroom at Ofonze Primary School in Bidibidi refugee settlement, Yumbe District, Northern Region, Uganda

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1.73*M

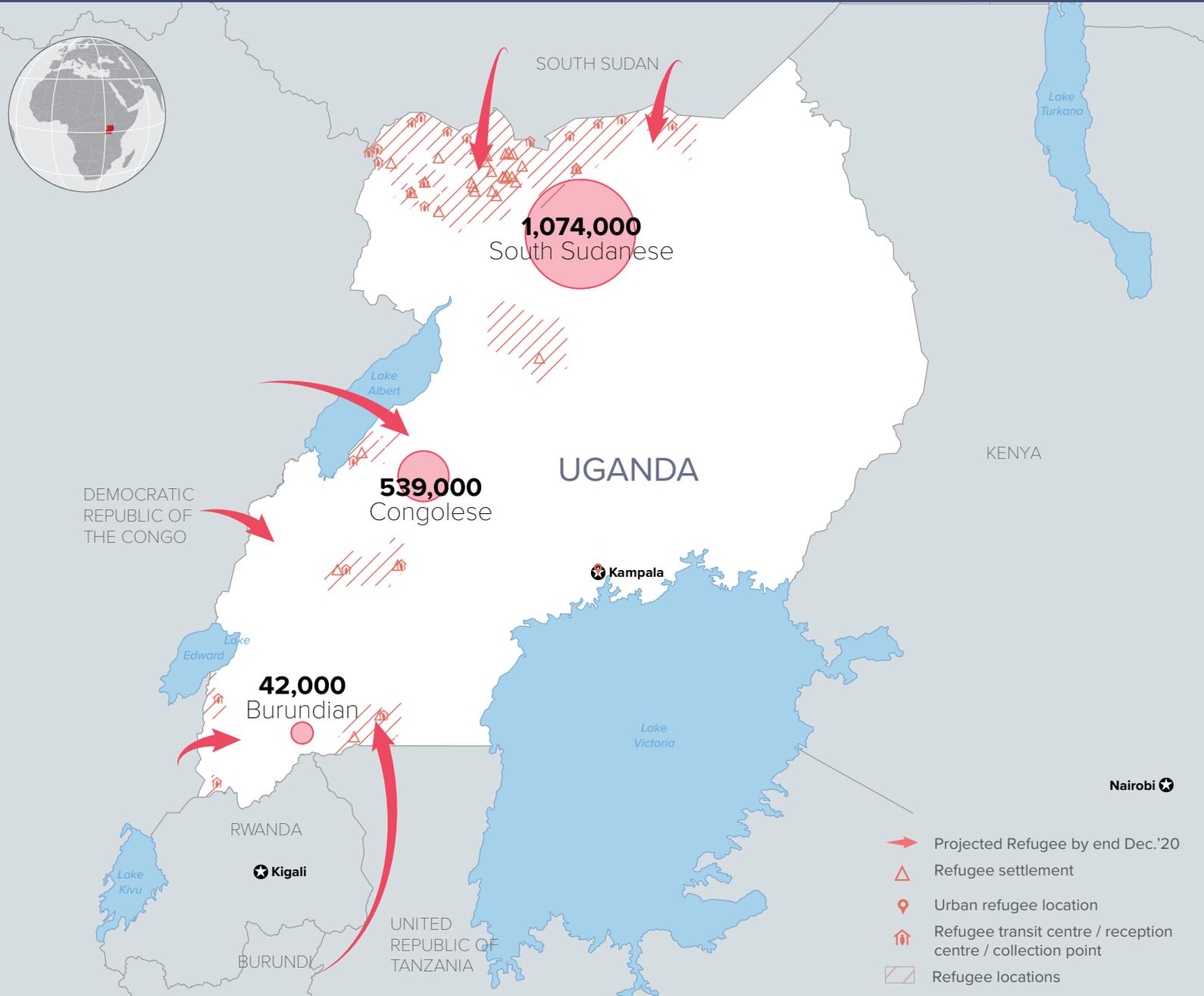
2019-2020 PROJECTED
REFUGEE POPULATION

US\$ 1.03B

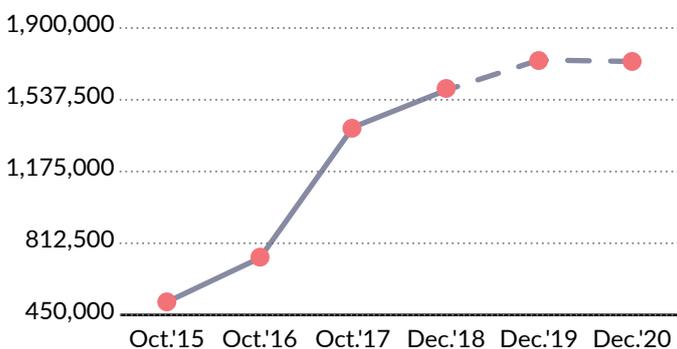
2019 REQUIREMENTS

61

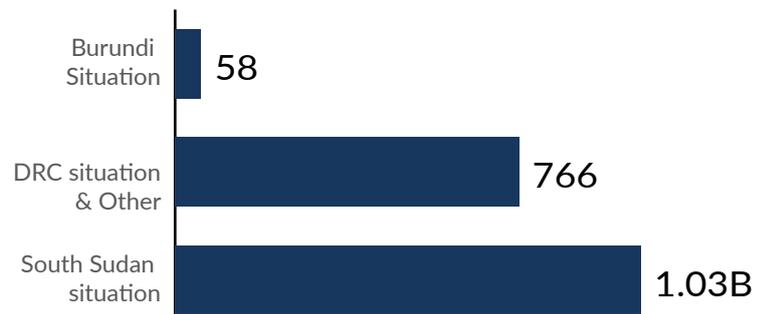
2019 & 2020 PARTNERS
INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends 2015 - 2020* (Source UNHCR, OPD)



2019 and 2020 Requirements by Situation | in millions US\$



Executive Summary

Whilst seeking to meet humanitarian needs, the 2019-2020 RRP also serve as a transition plan towards sustainable refugee response programming in Uganda. As such, this plan contributes to achieving the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda, alongside interventions carried out by government institutions.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Under the leadership and coordination of the Government, the Uganda 2019-2020 RRP aims at achieving the following objectives:

- Through to 2020, Uganda's asylum space is maintained, equal and unhindered access to territory is preserved;
- The Government of Uganda owns protection processes that promote the full enjoyment of rights, and international protection standards;
- By 2020, the refugee response paradigm in Uganda has progressively shifted from care and maintenance to inclusion and self-reliance;
- By 2020, refugees progressively benefit from provision of inclusive basic social services;
- By 2020, refugees are well on their path to access durable solutions

PRIORITY OUTCOMES

Partners and sectors will be guided by the following priority outcomes for planning and programming:

1. Refugee protection;
2. Emergency response;
3. Education;
4. Environment;
5. Livelihoods;
6. Urban refugees.

2019-2020 RRP'S INNOVATIONS

The 2019-2020 RRP brings a number of novelties compared to previous RRP's, as follows:

- Two-year planning cycle;
- Disaggregated targets for host communities;
- Resilience interventions to support national systems to achieve integrated social service delivery;
- Sector strategies and priorities aligned to existing government sector response plans;
- Enhanced results framework to monitor the RRP performance;
- Sector needs analysis based on the 2018 joint inter-agency Multi-Sector Needs Assessment.

Partners appealing for funds from non-UN sources

| Sectors | South Sudan | DRC and others | Burundi | Total |
|---------------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Protection | 29 | 19 | 7 | 31 |
| Education | 16 | 10 | 1 | 17 |
| Environment & Energy | 12 | 10 | 2 | 15 |
| Food Security | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Health & Nutrition | 13 | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| Livelihood & Resilience | 37 | 21 | 5 | 37 |
| Shelter, Settlement & NFI | 9 | 11 | 2 | 11 |
| WASH | 19 | 14 | 2 | 20 |
| Total | 59 | 37 | 11 | 61 |

* The baseline for this projection is based on a mix of OPM RIMS figures and verification data for settlements where verification had been completed as at June 2018, when the RRP planning process began. Sector targets and agency budgets for 2019 and 2020 have been developed based on this projection. In order to align the population planning figures, targets and budgets with the results of verification, this RRP will be revised in early 2019.

Background and Achievements

Overview

Over one million refugees have fled to Uganda in the last two and a half years, making the Pearl of Africa the third largest refugee-hosting country in the world after Turkey and Pakistan¹, with 1.36 million refugees by June 2018. Wars, violence and persecution in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region were the main drivers of forced displacement into Uganda, led by South Sudan's conflict, insecurity and ethnic violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and political instability and human rights violations in Burundi.

South Sudanese make up the largest refugee population in Uganda (985,512 people) as at June 2018, followed by refugees from the DRC (271,967) and Burundi (36,677). Another 70,988 refugees from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Somalia and Sudan have lived in protracted exile in Uganda for the past three decades.

More than 60 percent of Uganda's refugees are under the age of 18, one of the most visible consequences of conflicts in neighboring countries - and with clear implications for the provision of protection services.

Twelve of Uganda's 121 districts host the overwhelming majority of refugees. About 92 percent live in settlements alongside the local communities, mainly in northern Uganda or West Nile (Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Moyo, Lamwo and Yumbe) with smaller numbers in central Uganda or Mid West (Kiryandongo and Hoima) and southern Uganda or South West (Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Isingiro). Urban centres are home to eight percent of the refugee population, especially Kampala.

With expected refugee influxes from the DRC (140,000), South Sudan (70,000) and Burundi (7,000) throughout the period covered by the RRP, Uganda is likely to host about 1.74 and 1.73 million refugees by the end of 2019 and 2020 respectively². These figures also factor about 138,000 returns to DRC (30,000), South Sudan (100,000) and Burundi (8,000) over the same time period.

Achievements and challenges

Border and protection monitoring along the Ugandan borders ensured that 121,682 new refugee arrivals were provided with reception assistance and transferred to settlements in the first semester of 2018. Among them

were 30,954 refugees from South Sudan, 88,737 from the DRC and 1,991 from Burundi. No case of refoulement was reported in 2018.

¹ UNHCR, 2017 Global Trends Report: <http://www.unhcr.org/5b27be547>

² The baseline for this projection is based on a mix of OPM RIMS figures and verification data for settlements where verification had been completed as at June 2018, when the RRP planning process began. Sector targets and agency budgets for 2019 and 2020 have been developed based on this projection. In order to align the population planning figures, targets and budgets with the results of verification, this RRP will be revised in early 2019.

CRRF AND UGANDA'S REFUGEE POLICY

The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), formally launched in March 2017, embraces existing initiatives, mechanisms and policies seeking to address the needs of refugee and host communities in Uganda.

Uganda's favourable protection environment for refugees is grounded in the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations. These legislations allow refugees freedom of movement, the right to work, establish a business, own property and access national services, including primary and secondary education and health care.

South Sudanese and Congolese asylum seekers are granted refugee status on a prima facie basis, while refugees from other nationalities undergo Refugee Status Determination (RSD) interviews with the Refugee Eligibility Committee, an inter-ministerial body. Prima facie refugee status determination for Burundian was revoked in May 2017 and entered into force on 1 June 2017.

Through its Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA), Uganda pursues a non-encampment policy to refugee protection and assistance. Refugees are provided with a plot of land for housing and cultivation and can settle alongside their host communities.

The CRRF seeks to advance Uganda's STA, embedded into the National Development Plan II (NDP II, 2016-2021), including through the implementation of the humanitarian refugee response (emergencies and protracted situations) and development-oriented interventions like the Refugee and Host Populations Framework (ReHoPE), under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). CRRF's long-term goal is sustainability of STA and inclusion of refugees into national and local development plans.

A multi-stakeholder CRRF Steering Group, co-chaired by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), supports the practical application of CRRF, with technical support from the CRRF Secretariat. The CRRF Steering Group consists of 32 members from Line Ministries, Government Departments and Agencies, Local Governments, development and humanitarian donors, representatives of UN Agencies, national and international NGOs, the private sector and international financial institutions.

In January 2018, the CRRF Steering Group adopted a roadmap, with milestones and priority interventions for refugee stakeholders between 2018 and 2020 bridging the gap between NDP II and NDP III. Creating entry points for non-traditional refugee responders in Uganda, the roadmap highlights the following priority focus areas: adaptation and standardization of refugee response and protection based on lessons learned; access to quality education for refugee and host communities; water delivery and infrastructure; environment and energy; health care; and livelihoods, resilience and self-reliance.

For the first time in Uganda's history, national and local development plans will include refugee issues. In March 2018, the Ministry of Education introduced its Education Response Plan (2018-2021) with the aim to respond to the additional strains placed on the educational system in refugee-hosting districts. Following this lead, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Water and Environment have also begun developing integrated response plans, due for release in the second half of 2018 and early 2019 respectively.

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) continued to undertake registration and documentation of refugees.

Following serious allegations of fraud and corruption within the refugee response, UNHCR and WFP reached out to the Government in late 2017 to seek cooperation in addressing growing concerns about the accuracy and reliability of refugee data used for fundraising, programming and of assistance.

In response, the government and UNHCR launched a verification of all refugees in Uganda in March 2018, using UNHCR biometric systems. More than 515,000 refugees were verified as of June, including 359,798 South Sudanese, 104,305 Congolese and 26,623 Burundians, with verification continuing until the end October 2018.

Furthermore, a memorandum of understanding between UNHCR and the Government of Uganda, signed in mid 2018, enabled OPM to use UNCHR's enhanced biometric systems to register refugees.

In the settlements, refugees continued to receive monthly food rations, household items and access to multi-sectoral services, in addition to a plot of land for housing and farming.

Following the sudden and mass refugee influx from

RRP partners opened 72 kilometres of access roads in Kyangwali and Kyaka II and rehabilitated another 43 kilometres of district roads in Hoima and Kyegegwa to ease relocation and settlement of new arrivals. In northern Uganda, 3.2 kilometres of roads were opened in Rhino, while another 25.4 kilometers of existing roads were rehabilitated and maintained in Rhino and Imvepi (10.4 km) and Adjumani settlements (15 km).

Partners continued to support the national health care system as well as health facilities and referral services in and around refugee settlements, helping maintain the crude mortality rate and under five mortality rate at 0.1 death every 1,000 people per month – below the non-emergency standard of 1 death every 1,000 people per month.

Due to cholera and Ebola outbreaks in the DRC in 2018, RRP partners in coordination with the Ministry of Health deployed resources to strengthen screening measures at entry points and expand traditional and community-based disease surveillance systems.

In the first six months of 2018, supply of safe drinking water was maintained at 16 liters per person per day (l/p/d) across the refugee response. About 14 percent of water was provided through water trucking in settlements hosting South Sudanese and 98.8 percent in settlements hosting Congolese and Burundians.

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18041

