

**Key Figures**

**52,620**

**Total number of persons of concern to UNHCR registered in urban areas**

**75%**

**Are registered refugees**

**25%**

**Are registered asylum seekers**

**49%**

**Are registered females**

**CHILD PROTECTION,**

<b>Number of separated Children</b>	<b>189</b>
<b>Number of Unaccompanied Children</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Number of other Children with Specific needs</b>	<b>259</b>
<b>Number of Children in Foster Care</b>	<b>32</b>

**SGBV INCIDENTS (Jan – October, 2018)**

<b>Incident</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Rape</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Physical Assault</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Psychological/emotional abuse</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Sexual assault</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Denial of resources</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>



*Figure 1: Capacity building training to Community extension workers on SGBV*

**Overview of operational context**

- The policy of the Government of Uganda, overseen by the Refugees Department of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), allows refugees to self-settle in places of their choosing in urban areas, provided they have means to support themselves.
- In urban areas, assistance is provided only on a case by case basis to protection, and other cases with diverse vulnerabilities. This assistance is on a one time basis and not open-ended. Those that are unable to sustain themselves have a choice to relocate to the settlements where assistance is available on an on-going basis.
- Through an Age, Gender and Diversity participatory assessment and the findings that informed the programming by UNHCR, InterAid Uganda and OPM, a project partnership agreement IAU implements a multi-sectoral 2018 Urban Refugee Programme in Kampala.

**Monthly Development**

- The Representative of the UN Refugee Agency in Uganda, recalling his meeting with the Kampala City Council Authority (KCCA) Executive Director and delivering his remarks at the third quarter KCCA coordination forum platform described the challenges in the urban response as multifaceted, that for accelerated development there is need for joint coordination, planning and support, he updated on the Kampala verification exercise being an opportunity to facilitate joint planning however going forward partners' needed to identify key gaps that will require support. The coordination forum is a voluntary membership and was attended by KCCA sector leads, IMPACT-Initiatives, ACTED,

IRC, Geo-gecko(mapping), IOM, Norwegian Embassy, UNICEF, YARID (refugee NGO), JRS, IAU, NRC, New Vision(media) OPM and UNHCR.

- A coordination meeting chaired by the acting Commissioner for Refugees at OPM attended by IAU, UNHCR, Uganda police, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), Refugee Law Project and Ugandan Red Cross to address protection cases that camp at the UNHCR office gate and self-referrals from the refugee settlements. It was agreed streamline management of these cases through regular monthly coordination meetings, develop and enforce strict measures including SOPs, improve on reception of POCs and awareness-raising in the urban.
- In a follow-up bilateral meeting between UNHCR and InterAid Uganda (IAU), joint activities to improve on urban programming going forward are; regular monthly meetings every second Thursday of the month, monthly case conference every last Tuesday of the month to discuss complex individual cases requiring multi-sector interventions. It was also agreed that before year end a joint community dialogue with urban communities of concern shall be organized and that IAU staff shall benefit from a Code of Conduct and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).
- Further to the individual case management training for InterAid Uganda (IAU) caseworkers, IAU and UNHCR developed a joint action plan to enhance case management services in Kampala urban areas, in particular in relation to case management tools/systems, human resources (staffing and capacity building) as well as collaboration and coordination. A clear timeline has been set and major action points to include development and use of key tools such as consent/assent, referral and closure forms, development of individual case management SOPs and monthly inter-agency case conferences to discuss complex cases that will be implemented in the coming weeks.
- UNHCR protection team provided a two day training to CAFOMI colleagues during their annual staff retreat. Two presentations were made on the Refugee definition, Refugee Act, 2006 and refugee Regulations, 2010.
- In the reporting period InterAid Uganda and UNHCR SGBV Protection staff provided three half-day trainings to a total of 77 Community

Extension Workers at three different locations of Kawempe, Kisenyi and Nsambya in Kampala. The content of the training included SGBV Consequences, Multi-Sectoral Response, SGBV Guiding Principles, Four Key Approaches (Survivor-Centered Approach, AGD Sensitive Approach, Rights Based Approach & Community Based Protection Approach), Concept of Sex and Gender, Types of SGBV, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and Four Guiding Principles of Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The anticipated effective role and output of the Community Extension Workers was also stressed during the training.



Figure 2 and 3: Capacity building trainings to Extension Workers on SGBV

### **Achievements: January-October 2018**

#### **Access to legal assistance and legal remedies**

- The provision of Legal Aid Services to indigent persons living in Uganda is primarily the responsibility of the State (Justice Law and Order Sector) which mandates sectors like Uganda Law Society, Federation of woman Lawyers, Justice Centres to provide pro-bono services. Persons of Concern (PoC) however do not have adequate information on the mandates of the legal aid providers and procedures to access legal services in the urban and are also affected by other systemic challenges such as high costs, bureaucratic tendencies within the police and judiciary, poor facilitation in the justice systems, this is

information gathered from IAU morning address for different nationalities and groups of POC, through other daily interactions and individual case management of protection cases.

- In October 2018, 127 PoC's approached IAU office desiring support to access legal assistance and they included; 16 alleged human trafficking cases, 27 SGBV cases, 31 cases of arbitrary arrests-alleged illegal entry, 21 cases in conflict with Trade Licensing Act, 14 cases of missing files and exhibits at police, 22 reports of discrimination, 17 cases of being over charged and delayed in accessing public services.
- Alleged corruption, bribery, red-tape within the judiciary and police, mishandling of case files, poor facilitation in the justice systems, lack of co-operation from complaints and constant transfer of public servants (especially in the police and the Judiciary) resulted in delays in prosecution of cases or even non sanctioning of case files due to lack of vital evidence on file, for examples 05 out of 47 cases in Court have been disposed of, out of 391 cases reported to Police only 16 files were sanctioned and referred to Court for prosecution while the rest are yet pending investigations or fixing of hearing dates. Furthermore 14 reported missing files and exhibits. To combat this challenge we intend to implore government intervention to combat the aforementioned bottlenecks in accessing public services and access to justice.
- Limited knowledge and access to Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms (ADR) which is a quicker and cheaper legal procedure in settling civil cases and grievances further contributes to poor access to justice by PoCs. Consequently 58 of 87 cases of petty grievances among refugees which would have been resolved amicably have ended up in the courts of law. 12 meetings with the LC chairpersons from the 4 divisions which are densely populated with Refugees (Makindye, Lubaga, Kampala and Wakiso), daily interactions and monitoring trends show that there is a lack of awareness of the community structures engage and/or initiate resolutions aimed at settling matters without involving the judicial and local administrative bodies.

#### Activities-Legal Assistance Conducted Advocacy

Activity	Reached Jan-October	2018 Target
Advocacy interventions made for access to national justice systems through coordination meetings and community dialogues with police officers, local council leaders, KCCA and other partners in areas of Kisenyi, Kansanga, Bukesa and Lugabga	05 sessions	06 sessions
Legal assistance provided through 02 legal aid clinics conducted	2493 individual cases identified and assisted	8000 persons of concern

#### Sexual and Gender Based Violence:

- From Jan-Oct 2018, 137 incidents (53 M & 84 F) were reported and documented in the GBVIMS for Kampala. Among the incidents reported were rape (97), physical assault (27), psychological/emotional abuse (8), sexual assault (4), and denial of resources (1). This includes the statistics of October 2018 in which 12 new SGBV cases were reported in Kampala. Among the reported cases were Physical Assault (4), psychological/emotional abuse (7), and denial of resources (1). Among the survivors were 10 females and 2 male who received required multi-sectoral response based on their need and consent such as psychosocial, health, legal, safety and security assistance.
- According to the SGBV inter-agency assessment conducted in July and August 2018, the prevalence of SGBV is high among refugees but is under reported due to survival complexities in urban setting. Home, water points, on the way from school or work at night (dark corners in slums and streets) are common places where SGBV occurs. Most survivors remain silent due to fear of reprimand and/or mistrust on getting supported if reported.



The following progress has been achieved according to the Implementing Partner, InterAid Uganda.

Activity	Reached Jan-Oct	2018 Target
Increased refugee community participation in SGBV prevention	75%	85%
All reported SGBV survivors receive appropriate support.	100%	100%

### Child Protection

- The 2017 participatory assessment exercise, reaffirmed that the major causes of protection risks faced by children are limited access to livelihood opportunities resulting from the lack of employment for parents/caregivers; unfavourable business environments; large family sizes etc. Child labour ranks high amongst the key protection risks that refugee children out of school (42% of the 33,938 school going age children (3 – 17 years) face while in Kampala. Other protection risks include SGBV including rape and defilement sometimes experienced during flight or in Kampala. Children are also prone to violence, physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, early/ or forced marriages. 196 Best Interest Assessments conducted in 2017 revealed discrimination and neglect against children especially Children with disabilities, trafficking, child neglect, corporal punishment, malnutrition and physical assaults, psychosocial distress.
- To address the above, InterAid Uganda with her partners has continued to identify, assess, and enhance case management of children at risk including UASCs. To ensure this efforts has been made to establish and maintain strong collaboration and partnership with relevant national institutions including the National Council for Children, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) and other Child Protection service providers to advocate for refugee children non-discriminatory access national child protection and social service. Best Interest Determination process have been implemented, with BID panel being held regularly to discuss critical cases of children. Capacities of Refugee community based Child Protection structures including Child protection committees,

have been strengthened through training and mentorship to monitor, engage communities on child protection, and report on cases of abuse. Service providers including local councils and the Ugandan Police are constantly engaged

- UASCs have been placed in Foster Care arrangements, foster carers trained and provided with IGA support to boost their livelihood. Both school going and out of -school adolescents and youths have been targeted for various support including provision of life skills, reproductive skills, health facilities, and vocational skills trainings.

Activity	Reached Jan-Sept	2018 Target
Number of BIAs conducted	467	500
Number of children with specific needs receiving appropriate, timely support.	52.5%	75%
Number of adolescents participating in the targeted programs.	1245	1200

### Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- During the 2017 Participatory assessment conducted in the Urban Programme, Persons with Specific Needs including; persons with disabilities, older persons, single parents and LGBTIs' revealed that they not only suffer from discrimination, social and economic exclusion, language barrier, abuse and exploitation, but also faced challenges unique to their specific needs. This has been a basis that informs interventions to all persons with specific needs within the urban.
- Persons with disabilities presented challenges of mobility due to lack of assistive devices, high education costs and access to special needs schools, lack of livelihood support to be able to meet their basic requirements including housing while Older persons suffer chronic ailments, lack of livelihood IGA funds and have changing roles and practices as caretakers of UASC thus hindering their involvement in fending for the family as they relentlessly spend a high proportion of their time as caretakers to not only UASC but also children living with disabilities.

- InterAid Uganda has continued to network with Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development – Department of Elderly and Disability, KCCA Community Development Office, Civil Society, and Disabled People’s Organisations to advocate for inclusion of refugee PSNs in their interventions; strengthen coordination with Ministry of Health- Department of Orthopaedics to conduct disability assessments for PWDs before provision of assistive devices; Expand the formation of PSN social support groups to the host/ refugee community. During the month of October, IAU together with Community Based Protection Unit (UNHCR) continued to conduct needs assessments for PWDs for possible referrals for psychosocial, food, shelter, medical support to available service providers within the urban areas.
- IAU and UNHCR captured specific needs of PSNS in the just concluded urban verification exercise, follow-up of the individual PSN cases is ongoing with the relevant partners.

### Education

- The main challenges to refugees accessing quality education at Primary and Secondary level, are, school fees and associated school costs, limited/over-stretched resources in Kampala schools, and lack of awareness and/or interest by some parents. Majority of the children among PoC households rarely or never at all access quality educational foundation stage. The parenting skills, community/parents’ attitude and knowledge about early childhood development leaves a lot to be desired because their active participation and involvement in caring for the children is very minimal since they spend a bigger percentage of their time fending for their families.
- InterAid Uganda supports engagement with teachers at primary and secondary level to ensure comprehensive data collection for better planning and response. Infrastructural development at primary level to improve access, safety and capacity for quality learning. At secondary school level, affirmative action shall be taken to ensure increased enrolment, retention and completion of the girl child in schools through provision of scholarships for vulnerable children support with

infrastructure, furniture, teaching and learning materials.

### Resettlement

- During the reporting period, UNHCR Uganda submitted 179 individuals located in Kampala for resettlement. The main nationalities of refugees submitted for resettlement are Somalis (105), Congolese (DRC-41) and South Sudanese (18). 62% of the refugees were submitted to Canada, while 27% were submitted to the USA. Other resettlement countries included Australia and Finland. 120 refugees were submitted under urgent and emergency priority including 39 individuals to the Italian Humanitarian programme. No refugee from Kampala departed for a resettlement country in September. Two resettlement country missions came to Kampala, one from USCIS which interviewed 718 individuals and one from Canada (150 individuals).

STATISTICS OF REFUGEE CHILDREN IN KCCA GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AS OF AUGUST 2018			
NUMBER OF POC IN UPE SCHOOLS			
SCHOOL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1.KIBULI DEMONSTRATION PS	49	32	81
2.NAKIVUBO BLUE PS	201	182	383
3.RAIWAY CHILDREN PS	23	34	57
4.MIREMBE KCCA PS	46	23	69
5.NATEETE MUSLIM PRIMARY SCHOOL	90	63	153
6.KAWEMPE MBOGO PS	8	3	11
7.OLD KAMPALA PS	208	240	448
8.KANSANGA PS	90	103	193
9.ST. PAUL NSAMBWA PS	79	81	160
10.KAROWA CU PS	36	40	76
11.GGABA DEMONSTRATION PS	66	62	128
12.ST. JAMES PS BINJA	46	64	110
13.MILITARY POLICE PS	44	42	86
14.UGANDA MARTYS PS	54	60	114
15.KYAGWE ROAD PS	47	58	105
16.KATIWE PS	85	74	159
17.KIBUYE CU PS	66	72	138
18.POLICE CHILDREN PS	49	43	92
KASURU CU PRIMARY	31	31	62
19.NAMUNGOOVA KIGORE PS	11	10	21
MAPERA PRI SCHOOL	22	22	44
20.MUNNONVOO CU PS	25	30	55
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1376</b>	<b>1369</b>	<b>2745</b>
NUMBER OF POC IN USE SCHOOLS			
SCHOOL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1.KITEBI SEC SCH	38	25	63
2.NATEETE MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL	8	6	14
3.LUBINI SEC SCH	18	14	32
4.OLD KAMPALA SS	123	106	229
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>338</b>
NUMBER OF POC IN ECD SCHOOLS			
SCHOOL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1.KANSANGA PRE PS	15	10	25
2.POLICE CHILDREN	6	7	13
3.MUNNONVOO CU PS	4	5	9
4.ST.PAUL NSAMBWA	4	7	11
5.NAKIVUBO PS	22	18	40
6.KAROWA CU PS	1	5	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>109</b>

## Community Mobilisation

- Access to information in the urban areas remains a challenge to urban refugees due to the limited number of community centres equipped with computers within the refugee concentrated areas in Kampala. This leads to misinformation and lack of information on the available services in the urban areas. Refugee volunteers expressed need for capacity building on leadership skills, national legislations, life skills to better serve and feedback their communities.
- Currently there is no formal urban refugee leadership structure majorly due to indifferences on the basis of religions, ethnicity, nationality, political opinions and memberships of different groups. The community self-management structures have presented a number of challenges that undermine their sustainability and contribution to society mainly because of weak and non-representative leadership structures.
- In 2018, InterAid continued to build the capacity of community based structures to effectively deliver protection and assistance through increasing refugee participation in their own activities, equip community centres with computers to increase access to information, equip community centres with relevant information materials to enhance livelihood opportunities, engage key stakeholders like Local Council Chairpersons, KCCA department heads, Ministry line departments in community mobilization and outreach activities.

## Self-reliance and livelihoods

- InterAid Uganda together with its partners are building up on existing experiences to supporting refugee's self-reliance and livelihoods interventions in the areas of creating self-employment through business development training, market driven vocational training, MSME and IGAs including restaurants, fresh food and vegetable stalls, Saloon and Art Craft products, linkage to markets and MFI, working with the private sector for apprenticeship arrangement and formal employment.
- In August 2018, the Livelihoods/CBI Unit in UNHCR received some funds for Livelihood support to urban refugees in urban areas, together with IAU livelihood staff drafted SOPs to guide the cash-based support to identified refugees living in Kampala. The profiles and draft list of

beneficiaries will then be shared with UNHCR for onward processing, which will include supporting the refugees to open up bank accounts with the financial service provider-Equity Bank, in preparation for the cash disbursements.

- Even without funding the following accessed the Antonio Guterres Community centre;
  - 2005(1048M, 957F) accessed the community centre for both social and livelihood totalling to 20653 PoC (10444 M, 10209F) since January 2018.
  - 71 PoC (59male and 12 female) accessed the internet café for information regarding employment opportunities, businesses, education and others connect to their relatives and friends.
  - 24 PoC accessed the library (17M,07F) mainly for literature to support their studies and newspapers for job and business opportunities,
  - 12 PoC (02 M,26F) accessed the centre to learn tailoring skills,
  - 148 PoC (66M, 82F) accessed the centre for language and driving lessons conducted by a refugee Driver's Association.
  - 1750 PoC accessed the centre for livelihood groups meetings of Refugee women Craft, Abisunganye Group, Peace group, Sky Group, Lift Women's Group, Mirror group, Holy Dance group, SSURA Group of South Sudan, Together New Life Band, Light of East Africa, RefugeeNowKampala, and Tunaweza.

## Statelessness

- The government of Uganda has not yet signed the 1961 convention on reduction and prevention of statelessness, as such there are currently no specific procedures in place for the government to determine the status of stateless persons. Equally lacking are approximate number of person who are stateless and those at risk. With the appointment of the government Focal points, cases of stateless person have been identified and referred to UNHCR. Within the reporting period three cases of stateless persons were received and assessed. Discussion are on-going on regarding establishment of a coordination framework for stakeholders dealing with statelessness.

## Needs and Gaps

- Need for continuous capacity building of the urban protection actors on Refugee protection and the roles of the stakeholders through coordination forums, workshops and trainings and also re-vitalize technical working groups. An urban protection dialogue has been rescheduled for first week of December 2018
- There is need to profile urban service providers and jointly assess actual resource gaps in the urban to inform planning and budgeting for the protection needs of the urban growing population of refugees and host communities.
- The meaningful participation of urban refugees in their own matters is an issue that needs to be fast tracked through re-establishing an urban formal refugee welfare council so that refugee's initiatives are locally identified and promoted through various funds and also to be the link between refugee communities and service providers.
- Prevention and response services are not adequate to effectively address the protection needs of a growing population, with many SGBV survivors relying on community structures that often re-victimized them instead of serving their interest. Delays in accessing justice and limited human and financial resources are huge challenges to the provision of quality and effective services.
- The need for clear SGBV referral pathways and knowledge about the service provisions rendered by different organizations has made it difficult for the urban refugees to report SGBV cases and access multi-sectoral support.

### **PARTNERS**

The Office of the Prime Minister's (OPM), Directorate of Refugees, UNHCR Government counterpart, InterAid Uganda (IAU). A local Non-Governmental Organization, International Office for Migration (IOM), Refugee Law Project (RLP), Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP), African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV), ActionAid Uganda

### **CONTACTS**

Collin Otee (OTEE@unhcr.org)