



# Inter-Agency Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan | UCRRP

2022–2025





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Purukeria Musabyimana, 45, from Rwanda collects her family's monthly food rations in Nakivale refugee settlement, Isingiro district.

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## List of Acronyms

<b>AAP</b>	Accountability to Affected Communities	<b>OPD</b>	Organizations of Persons with Disabilities
<b>AGD</b>	Age, gender, and diversity	<b>OPM</b>	The Office of the Prime Minister
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization	<b>OVC</b>	Orphaned or Vulnerable Children
<b>CCD</b>	Collaborative Cash Delivery	<b>POC</b>	Persons of Concern
<b>CFR</b>	Central Forest Reserve	<b>PSEA</b>	Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse
<b>CP</b>	Child Protection	<b>PSN</b>	Person with Specific Needs
<b>CRRF</b>	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework	<b>PWD</b>	Person with Disabilities
<b>DDP</b>	District Development Plans	<b>REC</b>	Refugee Eligibility Committee
<b>DLG</b>	District Level Government	<b>REF</b>	Refugee Engagement Forum
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo	<b>RRP</b>	Refugee Response Plan
<b>ECD</b>	Early Childhood Development	<b>RSD</b>	Refugee Status Determination
<b>ERP</b>	Education Response Plan	<b>RWC</b>	Refugee Welfare Council
<b>FRRM</b>	Feedback and Referral and Resolution Mechanism	<b>SDGS</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>FSNA</b>	Food Security and Nutrition Assessment	<b>SEA</b>	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
<b>GAM</b>	Global Acute Malnutrition	<b>SERRP</b>	Sustainable Energy Refugee Response Plan
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-Based Violence	<b>GBV</b>	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
<b>GCR</b>	Global Compact on Refugees	<b>SOPS</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>GER</b>	Gross Enrolment Rates	<b>SRHR</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
<b>GoU</b>	Government of Uganda	<b>SSD</b>	South Sudan
<b>HLP</b>	Housing, Land, and Property	<b>STA</b>	Settlement Transformation Agenda
<b>HSIRRP</b>	Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan 2019-2024	<b>SWG</b>	(Sub-)Sector Working Groups
<b>IACG</b>	Inter-Agency Coordination Group	<b>TWG</b>	Technical Working Groups
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization	<b>UBOS</b>	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
<b>IPC</b>	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification	<b>UCRRP</b>	Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan
<b>ISWG</b>	Inter-sectoral Working Group	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>JLOS</b>	Justice, Law and Order Sector	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>JMMI</b>	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>KCCA</b>	Kampala Capital City Authority	<b>URHFPS</b>	High-Frequency Phone Survey for refugees in Uganda
<b>LASPNET</b>	Legal Aid Service Providers Network	<b>URTI</b>	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
<b>LRTI</b>	Lower Respiratory Tract Infections	<b>VHT</b>	Village Health Team
<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>VENA</b>	Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment
<b>MEB</b>	Minimum Expenditure Basket	<b>VSLAS</b>	Village Savings and Loans Associations
<b>MGLSD</b>	Ministry of Gender Labour & Social Development	<b>WASH</b>	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>MHPSS</b>	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	<b>WESRRP</b>	Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan
<b>MNCH</b>	Maternal New-born and Child Health	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>MoES</b>	Ministry of Education and Sports		
<b>MOLG</b>	Ministry of Local Government		
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions		
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan		
<b>NRPWG</b>	National Refugee Protection Working Group		
<b>NWSC</b>	National Water and Sewerage Corporation		
<b>OAU</b>	Organization of African Unity		

## Partners involved in the UCRRP

<b>AARJ</b>	Association for Aid and Relief Japan	<b>JRS</b>	Jesuit Refugee Service
<b>ACF</b>	Action Against Hunger	<b>KadAfrica</b>	KadAfrica Estates Limited
<b>ACTED</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	<b>LWF</b>	Lutheran World Federation
<b>ADRA</b>	Adventist Development and Relief Agency	<b>Malteser</b>	Malteser International
<b>AFI</b>	Andre Foods International	<b>MTI</b>	Medical Teams International
<b>AHA</b>	Africa Humanitarian Action	<b>NRC</b>	Norwegian Refugee Council
<b>Alight</b>	Alight (formerly American Refugee Committee)	<b>Oxfam</b>	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
<b>AVSI</b>	Association of Volunteers in International Service	<b>PWJ</b>	Peace Winds Japan
<b>BfA</b>	Brass for Africa	<b>SCI</b>	Save the Children International
<b>BRAC</b>	Building Resources Across Communities	<b>SHA</b>	Self Help Africa
<b>CAFOMI</b>	Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants	<b>SP</b>	Samaritan's Purse
<b>CARE</b>	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	<b>Street Child</b>	Street Child
<b>Caritas</b>	Caritas Uganda	<b>TPO</b>	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
<b>CESVI</b>	Cooperazione e Sviluppo	<b>TTR</b>	Tutapona Trauma Rehabilitation
<b>CFI</b>	ChildFund International	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>CTEN</b>	Community Technology Empowerment Network	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations Refugee Agency
<b>CUAMM</b>	Doctors with Africa	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>DCA</b>	DanChurchAid	<b>UNWOMEN</b>	UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>DRC</b>	Danish Refugee Council	<b>URDMC</b>	Uganda Refugee Disaster and Management Council
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>VE</b>	Village Enterprise
<b>FCA</b>	Finn Church Aid	<b>WCC</b>	War Child Canada
<b>FH</b>	Food for the Hungry	<b>WCH</b>	War Child Holland
<b>FIDA/FMU</b>	Finnish Mission Uganda	<b>WFP</b>	United Nations World Food Programme
<b>FRC</b>	Finnish Refugee Council	<b>WHH</b>	Welthungerhilfe
<b>HADS</b>	Humanitarian Assistance and Development Services	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>HAM</b>	Humane Africa Mission	<b>WIU</b>	Windle International Uganda
<b>HEKS/EPER (SCA)</b>	Swiss Church Aid	<b>WVI</b>	World Vision International
<b>HelpAge</b>	HelpAge International	<b>ZOA</b>	ZOA International
<b>HFU</b>	Hunger Fighters Uganda		
<b>HHA</b>	Hope Health Action East Africa		
<b>HI</b>	Humanity&Inclusion		
<b>HIJRA</b>	Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid		
<b>HRI</b>	HealthRight International		
<b>HYT</b>	Haileybury Youth Trust		
<b>IAS</b>	International Aid Services		
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization		
<b>IOM</b>	United Nations Migration Agency		
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee		
<b>IsraAID</b>	IsraAID		

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# 1 Executive Summary

The Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP)<sup>1</sup> provides a framework covering the period 2022-2025 and detailed planning for 2022-2023. It is a joint plan between the Office of the Prime Minister, UNHCR and UN Agencies, international and national partners. The UCRRP aims to respond to challenges in a holistic, comprehensive, and integrated manner to achieve its strategic objectives: maintain asylum space, provide life-saving assistance, improve access to public services, strengthen co-existence and self-reliance, and pursue durable solutions.

Uganda continues to be Africa's largest refugee hosting country with over 1.5 million refugees from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, and other countries, located across thirteen districts.<sup>2</sup> About 94 percent of refugees live in settlements alongside host communities, in areas which are among the poorest and most underdeveloped in the country. The presence of refugees has exacerbated underlying development challenges and shortcomings in these regions, where the Ugandan population faces its own economic, environmental and development challenges that also continue to require support.

Uganda has a progressive refugee policy anchored in the 2006 Refugee Act and the 2010 Refugee Regulations. This legal framework allows refugees freedom of movement, the rights to work, establish a business, own property, and access national services, including primary and secondary education and health care. Despite the border closures due to COVID-19, asylum-seekers continue to arrive in Uganda, including a larger influx of 11,000<sup>3</sup> from DRC in November 2021 during a temporary opening of border crossing points.

Uganda has long been a global leader in its approach to peaceful co-existence and local settlement of refugees with the host communities. Refugees and host communities use the same health centers, and the children attend the same schools. In dedicated refugee settlements, refugees are provided with plots of land for housing and cultivation.

Thanks to donor contributions and the efforts of humanitarian, government, and development partners, along with the exceptional hospitality of the Ugandan communities, UCRRP has brought vital and substantial support across all sectors and to all regions. Achievements include, 87 per cent of children enrolled in primary education, 14 per cent in secondary education<sup>4</sup> and 477,000 children benefited from remote learning during school closures.<sup>i</sup> Refugees have greater flexibility and options with a slight majority, 55 per cent, of them receiving unrestricted cash transfers to purchase food compared with 45 per cent receiving in-kind commodities.<sup>5</sup> To support children at risk, a total of 300 Child Protection Committees of over 1,700 community members are supporting case identification, monitoring, and raising awareness in settlements. Survivors from 4,066 GBV incidents were provided with appropriate multi-sectoral support, ranging from psycho-social support and medical services to legal assistance and livelihood support.<sup>ii</sup> Maternal deaths among the host community and refugees reduced by 20 per cent with the Institutional Maternal Mortality Rate (IMMR) decreasing from 59 deaths per 100,000 deliveries in 2018 to 42 death per 100,000 deliveries in facilities located in refugee-hosting districts in 2020. Multipurpose cash amounting to almost 12bn UGX was provided to more than 29,000 urban refugee households in 2020 and more than 30,000 urban refugee households in 2021 to alleviate/mitigate impacts of COVID-19 during the pandemic to refugees who otherwise are not eligible for assistance.

1 The latest version of this document is available on <https://opm.go.ug/refugees/> and <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

2 Adjumani, Isingiro, Kampala, Kamwenge, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Koboko, Kyegegwa, Lamwo, Madi Okollo & Terego, Obongi and Yumbe.

3 20% male, 18% women, 33% boys, 27% girls (based on the population in Nyakabande TC).

4 ERP Database gap analysis updated/cleaned in October 2021 which include refugees enrolled in schools outside the settlements.

5 94% refugees receive monthly food assistance.

Whilst being mainly a humanitarian plan, the UCRRP also includes an important transition component aiming at a sustainable refugee response in Uganda. As the emergency stabilizes, these efforts allow refugees to access national services pursuant to Ugandan law, whilst ensuring that the national social service systems are supported to absorb the refugees. As such, this plan contributes to shared government and partner agency commitments to achieve the goals of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), alongside interventions carried out by government institutions within the framework of the National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2024/25), which provides for inclusion of refugees in development planning and in statistics. As a result, for example 76 per cent of health facilities in refugee-hosting districts are accredited by the Ministry of Health and 66 per cent of designs for water schemes have been reviewed, optimized, and approved by the Ministry of Water & Environment to date. Furthermore, the next District Development Plans in refugee-hosting Districts will integrate refugee and host community needs and thereby provide a holistic overview of needs in these Districts.

The priorities of the UCRRP are to maintain the current asylum policy; increase access to livelihood activities, in particular in sustainable agriculture and whenever possible through joint ventures of host and refugee communities; increase the focus on environment-related initiatives, notably tree planting and reforestation; ensure quality education despite the pandemic by putting sufficient infrastructure in place, including temporary structures, and a double-shift system in a timely manner wherever required; continue to integrate basic services to refugees into government systems and enhance the capacity of the Government to ensure successful integration, including through development actors; enhance preparedness in case of a large influx from neighboring countries; ensure refugee-hosting and refugee-impacted districts benefit from investments by development actors; continue to support strong coordination with/between OPM and line ministries, notably Local Government; and ensure all activities benefit primarily the most vulnerable, through targeted assistance, including cash-based, and improved outreach activities including in the education and health sectors.

The UCRRP will adapt to learning and to changes in context. This appeal is developed based on a bi-annual review of needs.

## Government Contribution to the UCRRP

Uganda is not only known as one of the top five refugee hosting countries worldwide but also Africa's largest refugee hosting country and a global role model because of its progressive refugee policy that is anchored in the 2006 Refugee Act and 2010 Refugee Regulations. Its Refugee policy is widely different from that of neighbouring countries and stands out globally. The Government of Uganda has continuously demonstrated its unwavering support for refugees, first by developing the Settlement Transformation Agenda in 2016 to include refugees in National development plans, where refugees were allocated land, provided access to services on par with Ugandan nationals and allocated land for shelter and cultivation, taking into account the protracted nature of displacement and its impact on host communities.

Given the scale of the refugee presence in Uganda, significant costs are incurred directly and indirectly by the Ugandan Government, with millions of dollars needed to ensure refugees continue to have access to lifesaving services and assistance, and possibly several hundred million incurred in environmental damage. The Government of Uganda spends approximately US\$ 277 per refugee per year in terms of Land allocation, wood fuel as over 98% of refugees and host community households rely on unsustainable firewood or charcoal for cooking, Health and education services, security and Ecosystem degradation, which translates later into US\$ 432 Million per year as Government contribution on top of the huge financial tax exemptions to UN agencies and International Non-Governmental Organisations supporting the Refugee response, not forgetting that over a period of 3 years, a total of UD\$ 1,570.8 million have already been borrowed by Uganda from International Development Association of which US\$ 654M is in grants for Project implementations in refugee hosting areas to protect asylum space making it the highest donor in the refugee response.

Also, Uganda is facing road infrastructure repairs and construction expenses arising from the many heavy trucks that degrade roads while delivering humanitarian relief to hosting areas. Government also directly fund programs in refugee settlements through Ministry of finance under which several infrastructures such as Offices, staff accommodation and roads have been constructed.

To address some of the development deficits and mitigate shocks experienced by the host communities in the refugee hosting areas, the Government has artic-

ulated its priorities where support is needed to further integrate service delivery and the inclusion of refugees in education, water and environment, health, jobs and livelihoods. Refugee hosting districts have also been provided with support from other development donors, including the EU (Development Initiative for Northern Uganda, Emergency Trust Fund for Africa), Germany, Denmark (Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative), US and South Korea, among others. Despite this additional support and significant progress in attracting development funds and investments in the refugee-hosting districts significant needs remain. It is within this context, that this Uganda Refugee Response Plan articulates prioritized strategies and costed humanitarian interventions to appeal to the international community to meet the humanitarian gaps under this plan. The Government calls upon the partners and the international community to offset some of these costs to enable the hosting country to continuously support refugees.

Sarah Mukamana, 40, from the DRC together with her children after being registered at Nyakabande Transit Centre in Kisoro district. ▶

© UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi





# At a Glance

## POPULATION PLANNING FIGURES



**1,500,000**

Refugees and asylum seekers in 2022 and 2023

	2022	2023
South Sudan	<b>888K</b>	<b>864K</b>
DRC	<b>448K</b>	<b>461K</b>
Others	<b>154K</b>	<b>170K</b>

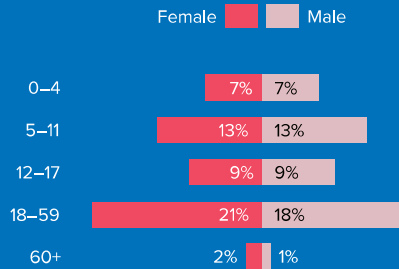


Host communities in refugee-hosting sub counties

	2022	2023
	<b>2.6M</b>	<b>2.7M</b>

10

### Age & Gender Breakdown



Source: Population data from OPM (as of Aug 2021)



Living in Settlements

**94%**

**1,410,588**



Women & Children

**81%**

**1,211,842**



Elderly

**3%**

**41,797**



Living in Urban Areas

**6%**

**93,013**



Female

**52%**

**774,556**



Youth

**24%**

**355,633**

## FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS



2022

**804M**

2023

**811M**

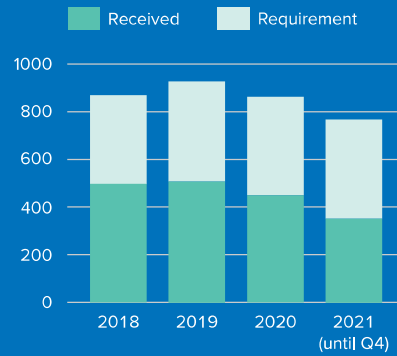


**69**

Appealing UN and NGO partners

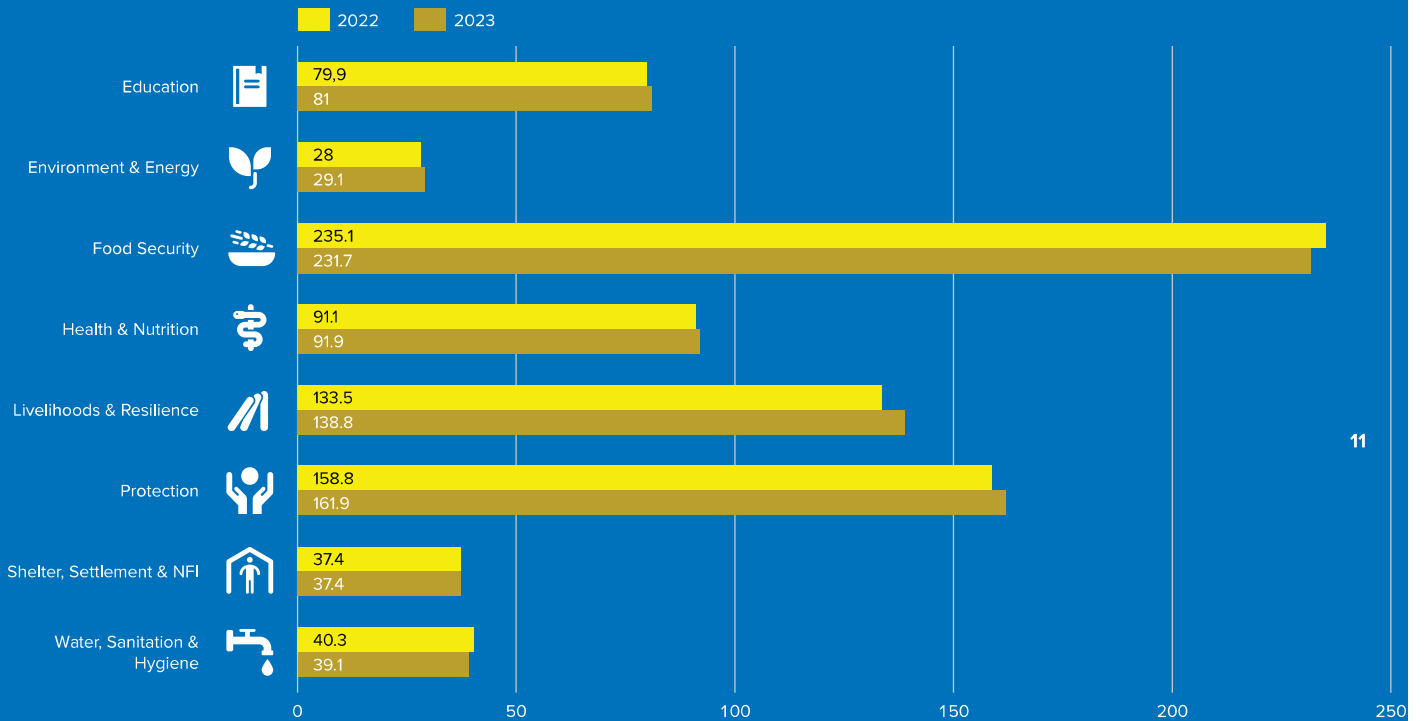
### Funding Trends

in USD (million)



### Requirements by Sector

in USD (million)



11

## IMPACT STATEMENTS

1

Maintain asylum space, preserve access to territory and adhere to international protection standards

2

Ensure life-saving humanitarian needs are met, with attention to any specific needs

3

Enable a healthy natural environment and provide access to improved social services through national systems where possible

4

Foster peaceful-coexistence and self-reliance by creating a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities

5

Provide access to durable solutions, including voluntary return or third country solutions



# 2 Overview<sup>6</sup>

Uganda is considered to have one of the most progressive asylum regimes globally. As of 30 September 2021, a total of 1,524,352 Persons of Concern (POCs)<sup>7</sup> were hosted in Uganda. Demographically, the population is relatively balanced with 52 per cent of the population being female and 48 per cent male. Children make up 59 per cent of the population, while women and children account for 81 per cent of the population. The majority arrived in Uganda since 2016 from the neighboring countries of South Sudan and DRC. There are 923,565 South Sudanese, 433,147 Congolese and 141,730 asylum seekers and refugees from Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea, Sudan, and Ethiopia who have lived in protracted exile in Uganda for the past three decades. Refugees are concentrated in thirteen of Uganda's 135 districts, as well as in Kampala. The vast majority, 94 per cent, lives in settlements alongside the local communities, including 57 per cent in northern Uganda or West Nile (Adjumani, Yumbe, Arua, Obongi, Lamwo and Koboko), 24 per cent

6 Thematic analysis documents were developed which examined key protection risks, access to services and socio-economic vulnerabilities. The analysis was based on secondary data sources, and several multi-sectoral, crisis-wide assessments. In addition, sector focused assessments were reviewed, including protection analysis, and COVID-19 specific assessments on older people and persons with disabilities (PWD). Statistics were taken from various sources, including the UNHCR registration system, monitoring, and indicator dashboards. Additionally, five situation analysis workshops were conducted with field-level actors (Yumbe, Kyangwali, Arua, Adjumani and Mbarara) between July and August 2021 to validate with field experts. Finally, experts and sector leads reviewed the draft papers to complement the analysis. Several limitations need to be taken into account when interpreting the situational analysis. First of all, the various data sources used for the analysis used different methodologies (sampling, research objectives and tools) and were conducted in different years/seasons, making cross-sectoral and comparative analysis between different population groups challenging. Moreover, as not all assessments consulted covered all settlements and urban refugees, data on some locations was often missing. There was limited data on host communities to understand the overall situation in the refugee-hosting areas. Some assessments were conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic using remote data collection methods (phone surveys); therefore, they are only representative of the refugees owning a mobile phone excluding the most vulnerable groups. Lastly, most of the assessments were conducted pre-COVID-19 and did not include the effects of the pandemic and the restrictions on the needs of the refugee and host communities. As such, for most of the themes, it was not possible to compare pre and post COVID-19 data.

7 Refugees, returnees, stateless people, internally displaced, and asylum-seekers.

in Southwestern Uganda or South West (Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Isingiro) and 13 per cent in central Uganda or Mid-West (Kiryandongo and Kikuube). The remaining 6 per cent of the refugee population lives in Kampala. Most refugees live in village-style settlements, are allocated land for shelter and agricultural use, have the right to move around the country freely and to work, and can establish a business and access health and education services on par with their Ugandan hosts.

**It is anticipated that South Sudanese and DRC refugees will continue to cross into Uganda due to the ongoing political crisis, insecurity, and declining economy.**

Notwithstanding some growth in the South Sudanese agriculture sector before the COVID-19 pandemic, living standards have deteriorated sharply since 2020, as South Sudan continues to suffer from long-term political, inter-ethnic and communal conflict, and a weak rule of law.<sup>iii</sup> The humanitarian needs in South Sudan in 2021 continued to rise, driven by multiple factors including floods, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, economic challenges, and widespread localized violence, in the form of cattle raids, revenge killings and inter-communal fighting. For the mid-2021 lean season it was estimated that 7.2 million people, 60 per cent of the population, would face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). In addition, South Sudan remains vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change; floods displaced approximately 443,000 people during 2020.<sup>iv</sup>

DRC refugees are also likely to continue crossing to Uganda through official and unofficial entry points due to ongoing militia activities, inter-ethnic violence, and widespread human rights violations in North Kivu and Ituri. For example, in November 2021 11,000 asylum seekers fled to Uganda in one single day following an upsurge of fighting in eastern DRC. Food insecurity in the DRC also contributes to refugee outflows into Uganda, especially from Ituri. Interethnic violence in Djugu and Imuru territories has led to a disruption of the agricultural system, resulting in significant loss of harvest. In the likelihood of meagre harvest seasons, more DRC refugees will cross to Uganda in search of food once the borders reopen.

Finally, the planned mid-2022 closure of Dadaab and Kakuma refugee camps in Kenya might trigger onward movements to Uganda of some refugees who are unable to remain in Kenya or return to their countries of origin.

## Policy Environment

Under the Refugees Act of 2006, **Uganda's asylum policies uphold key rights**, including freedom of movement and expression. Uganda is a State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as to the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. In February 2010, the Government issued new regulations to give effect to the 2006 Refugees Act. The legislation conforms to international refugee law and recognizes persecution based on gender as grounds for asylum. Most asylum seekers from South Sudan and Eastern DRC are granted refugee status on a *prima facie* basis, while asylum-seekers of other nationalities and those who go to the settlements directly must undergo the individual Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process.<sup>8</sup> Like in many other countries, COVID-19 has gravely impacted the protection environment. The Government of Uganda has not admitted new arrivals since March 2020, although a substantial number of asylum seekers have been admitted since July 2020. The GoU has continued to demonstrate its support for refugees through important progress in 2020, when the Government enacted the National Legal Aid Bill which seeks to extend legal aid services to poor and vulnerable groups including refugees.

The focus of the Government of Uganda on refugee self-reliance and resilience dates to the 1990s when the first Self-Reliance Strategy was put in place. It was reiterated in 2015 with the Government's Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA), which was incorporated into Uganda's National Development Plan II (NDP II) as a first step to integrate refugees into national development planning. This builds the foundation for a comprehensive refugee response in Uganda and greatly inspired the new global approach manifested in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.

*In terms of the environment, the Government of Uganda has just finalized the validation exercise for the revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in which the country has raised adaptation and mitigation ambitions in line with the stipulations of the Paris Agreement, calling for all stakeholders to integrate environment and climate change within the scope of their activities.*

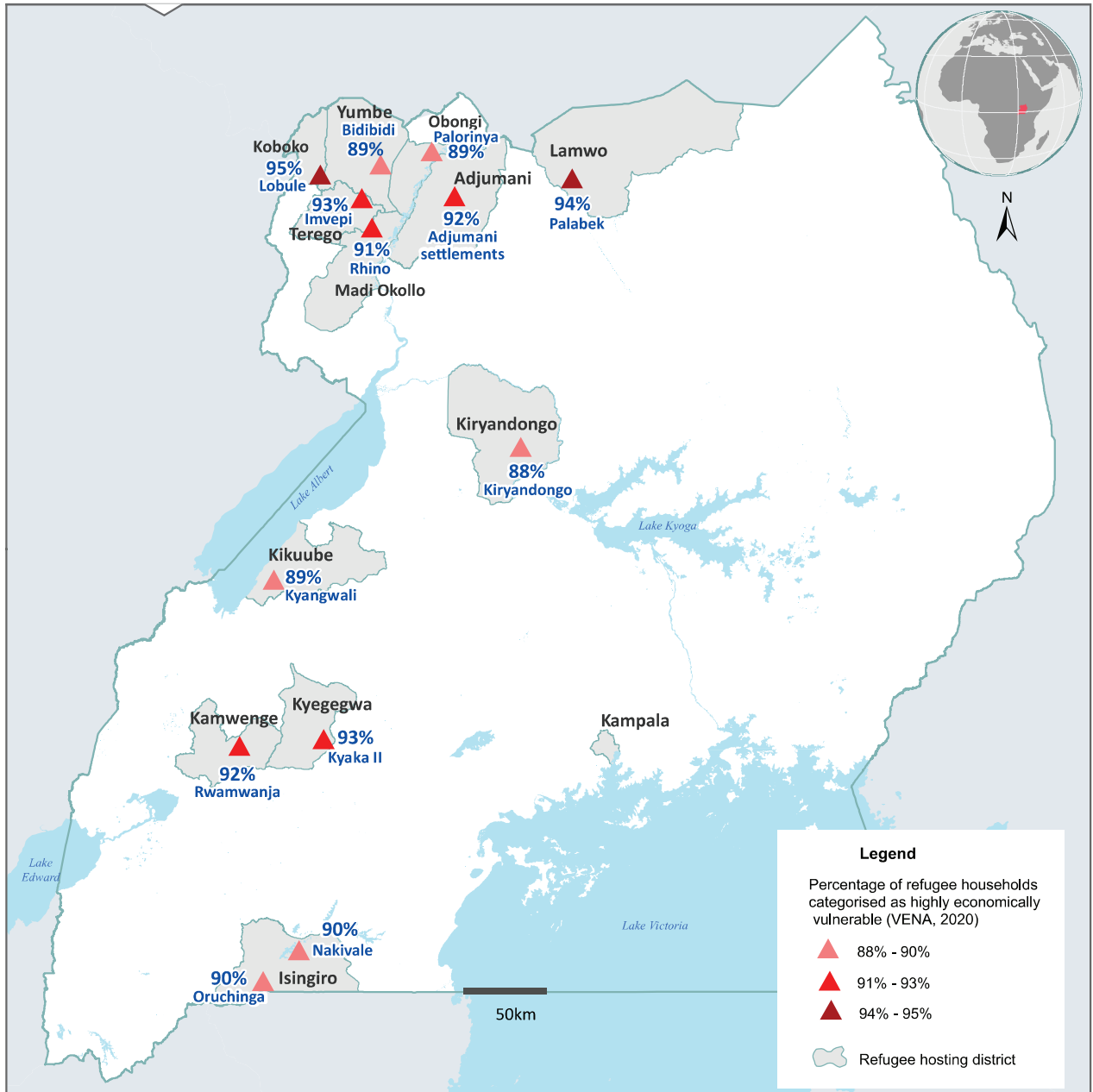
The Government of Uganda and host communities have continued to **provide land** for settlement of refugees and **share with them social services** such as health, water, and education.

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<sup>8</sup> Since 2019, admission has been restricted for Pakistani asylum seekers (except for those seeking family reunification) and individuals whose asylum claims are based on sexual orientation and gender identity. There are currently 25,000 asylum applications pending adjudication.

# 3 Situation Analysis

14



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
 Creation: 22 Nov 2021 Sources: UNHCR, UBOS, VENA Feedback: IM Team Uganda (ugakaimug@unhcr.org) | UNHCR BO KAMPALA



Poverty levels are highest amongst new arrivals, with **more than half living below the poverty line**

**60%** of the refugee population is **below 18 years old**



Most asylum seekers and refugees in Uganda are highly vulnerable. Their risk of becoming more vulnerable is dependent on several factors related to their personal life circumstances, physical, social, or other characteristics and access to rights, and services and livelihoods. The section below outlines the changing context in Uganda and the intersectoral nature of the needs and risks identified.

## Socio-Economic Vulnerabilities

**Poverty remains high in both refugee and host communities.** There are 8.3 million people in Uganda who are living in poverty with 84 per cent of them living in rural areas.<sup>9,10 v</sup> Amongst the refugee population, **91 per cent of refugees are considered highly economically vulnerable<sup>11</sup>**, with refugees in West Nile having the highest level at 96 per cent compared to those in the Southwest at 84 per cent.<sup>12 vi</sup> Overall, economic vulnerability is significantly more evident among refugees than Ugandan nationals given that the latter have better access to productive resources, such as land for agriculture.<sup>vii</sup> In addition, the host communities generally have better levels of education and networks that provide access to both formal and informal job opportunities.<sup>viii</sup>

9 While the proportion of Ugandans living below the national poverty line slightly decreased between 2016/2017 and 2019/2020 (from 21.4% to 20.3%), continued population growth has resulted in an increase in the number of Ugandans living in poverty within that same time-frame: from 8 million to 8.3 million people with 84% of those living in rural areas.

10 Using the international poverty line as per the World Bank (of \$1.90 per person per day), the proportion of Ugandans living in poverty was almost double at 41.3% (16.4 million) in 2016/2017 compared to using the national poverty line.

11 Female-headed households, larger households, such as those with seven or more members, households with school-aged children between 6-18 years old, households with three or more children aged 2-5 years old, those with four or more female members, and those with a higher dependency ratio were all found more likely to be highly economically vulnerable.

12 Economic vulnerability was determined by three indicators: economic capacity, use of specific negative coping mechanisms that may inflate (or weaken) economic capacity, and food security status.

It appears that the duration of refugees' stay in Uganda is inversely related to their poverty levels. **Poverty was found to be highest amongst new arrivals, with 59 per cent of refugees who arrived in the previous two years living below the poverty line**, compared to only 22 per cent of those who had been in Uganda for five years or more.<sup>ix</sup> This difference can be explained by the difficulty new arrivals faced in registration, entering the labor market, and their limited access to land and basic services. **Refugee household size or composition are also determinants of higher poverty levels.** Refugee households are often **larger in size<sup>13</sup>** compared to the host community.<sup>14 x</sup> Women tend to have less rights to productive assets and over half of refugee households, 55 per cent, were **female-headed<sup>15</sup>**. Sixty per cent of the total refugee population is **below 18 years** old and over 250,000 children are in the age of adolescence (12-17 years) having specific protection, education, and developmental needs. Nearly a tenth of the entire refugee population are Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs),<sup>16</sup> with a third of those being **persons aged 60 and above.<sup>17</sup>** Over 165,500 PSNs are currently recorded in UNHCR's registration database proGres.<sup>18</sup> Persons with disabilities are generally more economically vulnerable with less access to tailored support.

**COVID-19 has heavily affected livelihoods in cities and rural areas, with refugees having been disproportionately affected by the pandemic.** As of March 2021, 32 per cent of refugees reported being employed in the 7

13 Averages between 4 and 6 members.

14 4.6 members.

15 This is particularly the case for land, with limited ability to enter lease arrangements, especially when there is no male member to own or to negotiate for the land. Unable to access land, they have to work for others.

16 Unaccompanied and separated children, women, children and older persons at risk, persons with disabilities and serious medical conditions, and persons carrying trauma.

17 Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda Refugee and Asylum Seekers as of 31/Jan/2021.

18 There is limited access to updated data on PSNs to inform the planning process and disaggregated data.

Over **250,000 children** are in the age of adolescence

**Poverty increased from 44% before COVID-19 to 51% in October/November 2020**

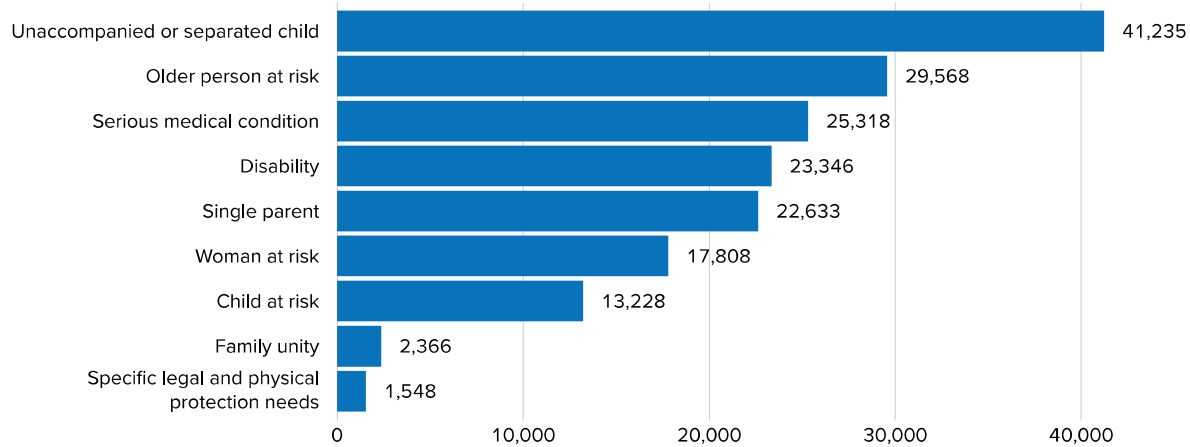




Figure 1

**Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs) recorded in UNHCR's registration database proGres**

As of August 2021



16

days prior to data collection, down from 43 per cent in October/November 2020 and 56 per cent in March 2020 (pre-COVID-19).<sup>xi</sup> At the same time, poverty increased by seven percentage points from 44 per cent before COVID-19 to 51 per cent in October/November 2020 and declined only slightly in the next four months (still more than four percentage points up from the pre-COVID-19 period). The number of Ugandan households operating enterprises reduced and the most affected households were in urban areas (51 per cent before COVID-19 to 37 per cent after COVID-19). Unemployment and poverty drive protection risks for both host community and refugee households, particularly for women, girls, and persons with specific needs. Persons with disabilities with petty jobs such as cobblers and market vendors have been most affected by the lockdown making it difficult for them to earn a living. Overall, COVID-19 has reduced the already-limited livelihood opportunities, leading to increased poverty both for refugees and host communities.<sup>xii</sup>

Agriculture is the largest sector of work for both Ugandans, 68 per cent,<sup>xiii</sup> and refugees, 73 per cent,<sup>xiv</sup> with one out of two employed refugees working in the agriculture industry.<sup>xv</sup> Although refugee households

have access to some agricultural land, 75 per cent of refugees in West Nile, 69 per cent in the Southwest and 60 per cent in the Midwest, indicated that land plot sizes are insufficient to produce food for the entire household.<sup>xvi</sup> Each refugee household is allocated a plot of land of about 900m<sup>2</sup>, of which up to 302m<sup>2</sup>, 33.6 per cent, is usually used for shelter construction, leaving little space for cultivation. Only a small minority of refugees have been able to access extra land for agriculture from host communities. Access to land for refugees generally improves with the number of years since arrival.<sup>xvii</sup> In general, productivity is low due to poor agronomic practices and technologies, lack of extension services, inadequate quality inputs, poor post-harvest handling and storage practices, water scarcity and unpredictable weather. During the rainy seasons there is often flooding that destroys the crops in the gardens, followed by prolonged dry spells.

**The main source of income for 54 per cent of refugee households is food and cash assistance.**<sup>xix</sup> Refugee households that arrived more than five years ago were

<sup>19</sup> More than 70% of refugees do not have access to sufficient land for cultivation and only 3% have access to land of more than one acre.

More than **70%** of refugees **do not have access to sufficient land** for cultivation

Refugee households that have been in Uganda for **more than five years** are **less reliant on aid**



less reliant on aid, with 37 per cent reporting aid as their main source of income.<sup>xx</sup> PSNs tend to rely on aid, as they are often unable to work and have limited capacity to support complementary earnings.<sup>xxi</sup> An increased focus by partners on development programming complementing humanitarian assistance was said to be needed.<sup>xxii</sup>

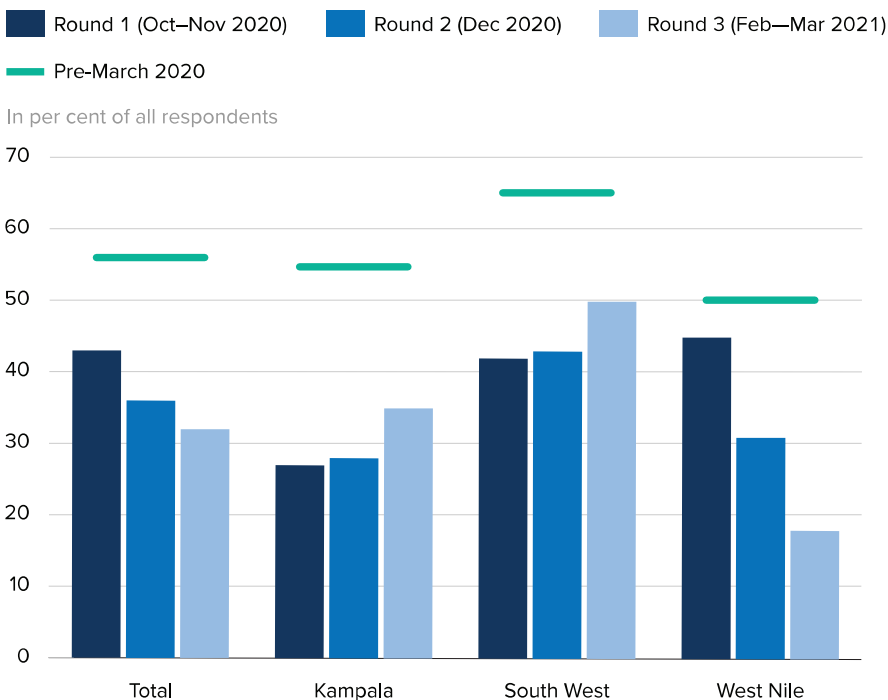
Overall, only 13 per cent of refugees aged 15 years and above are classified as self-employed and one in five households<sup>20</sup> has at least one household member engaged in informal trade and services. The main barriers to employment for refugees are absence of enterprises or other economic opportunities near settlements,

20 The gender-specific breakdown is 15% for males and 12% for females above the age of 15 according to the Analysis of refugee vulnerability in Uganda, Working Paper – January 2020, available [here](#).

Figure 2

### Employment status of refugees

Across regions before the lockdown and in rounds 1–3



Source: URHFPS, 2021

lack of common language and social networks as well as social stigma. The challenge to accessing employment is compounded by non-recognition or transfer of education and training certification, limited professional qualifications, technical vocational skills, weak entrepreneurial skills, absence of requisite skills and knowledge<sup>21</sup>, access to financial services, particularly micro-credit, and business registration.<sup>xxiii</sup> Compared to refugees, host community households are twice as likely to participate in savings, credit, or insurance schemes. The proportion of households that have participated in vocational training is low for both host community at 18 per cent and refugee households at 13 per cent. Refugees often lack timely access to information about business and employment opportunities, particularly new arrivals, youth and women, and some employers are unaware that refugees can work.<sup>xxiv</sup> Among those working in

Uganda, over two-third of refugees are overqualified for their jobs compared to one fifth of Ugandan nationals.<sup>xxv</sup> Moreover, most employment options offer low wages.

**Refugees face increasingly high levels of food insecurity.** Most refugees in Uganda have limited access to sufficient, diversified, and nutritious food because of a combination of factors that include extreme poverty, limited household food production, inadequate livelihood alternatives, the COVID-19 pandemic, and associated deprivations, and reduced general food assistance rations due to

21 Financial literacy and vocational skills.

Host community households are **twice as likely** to participate in savings, credit, or insurance schemes

The general **food assistance ration** has been **reduced by at least 30%** since April 2020



funding gaps since 2020 combined with continued and unpredictable influxes of refugees. Owing to funding shortfalls, WFP reduced food rations to 70 per cent in April 2020 and subsequently to 60 per cent for all refugees from February to October 2021. The 60 per cent ration is only able to cover 37 per cent of the food minimum expenditure basket (MEB), i.e., the estimated minimum cost for refugees to meet essential food needs. Reducing rations at the same level for everyone has impacted the least food secure and most vulnerable refugees the most. Since different refugees have different needs and capacities, and humanitarian assistance should be provided according to needs, WFP has started giving different amounts of food assistance in different refugee settlements in November 2021, based on different overall vulnerability level of each settlement.<sup>xxvi</sup> Refugees living in settlements considered to have the highest levels of vulnerabilities now receive a slightly increased food ration at 70 per cent. Refugees living in the next category of settlements, still considered very vulnerable, continue to receive a slightly smaller food ration at 60 per cent. Refugees living in settlements located in the South and Mid-West of Uganda are considered marginally less vulnerable than those in other settlements and thus receive a smaller ration at 40 per cent.

18

Results of two Food Security and Nutrition Assessments (FSNAs) carried out in January and December 2020 indicate that household economic vulnerability increased from 45 percent to 72 percent as reflected by household food expenditure. Consistent with this, mean household expenditures on food increased to 65 percent of the total household expenditure, driven largely by expenditure substitution as households spent more on food to cover the consumption deficits caused by the general food assistance ration cuts.

There are regional and settlement variations in the levels of acute malnutrition, and the causes of food and nutrition insecurity. The overall global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates decreased from 9.5 percent in 2017


to 5.1 percent in December 2020.<sup>22 xxvii</sup> Compared to settlements in the South West where GAM was within an acceptable range (1.8 percent), the GAM rate was significantly higher in West Nile (6.9 percent) – highest in Kiryandongo (8.7 percent). Conversely, stunting due to chronic malnutrition among children 6 to 59 months was significantly higher in settlements in the Southwest, with Kyaka having the highest rate at 48.7 percent while Kiryandongo in West Nile had the lowest rate at 7.5 percent. Child anemia was at 61.9 percent in West Nile and 47.5 percent in the Southwest. In non-pregnant women of reproductive age (15-49 years) anemia was on average 41.8 percent across all settlements. The anemia is more than twice the acceptable level for the population and directly impacts on the maternal, perinatal and under-five mortality.<sup>23</sup> During COVID-19, the nutrition surveillance methods were changed to include families measuring and screening themselves. This increased the risk of cases being missed. In addition, activities that previously required groups to gather like screening, community awareness, maternal and child supplementary feeding programmes contributed to the risk.

**Refugees have had to manage several different shocks<sup>24</sup> and use of negative coping mechanisms is on the rise.** Almost half of refugee households living in settlements used food-related coping mechanisms in

22 1.39 % in settlements hosting DRC and 6.96 % in settlements hosting refugees from South Sudan.

23 As per WHO classification, anemia among children aged 6-59 months was 'high' in most of the settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees and 'medium' in settlements hosting refugees from the DRC. Anaemia among non-pregnant women aged 15-49 years was 'medium' across the refugee response.

24 A shock is an unplanned change in the socio-economic reality of respondent's household resulting in a negative (or possibly positive) impact on the respondents' welfare with a focus on household food security. The following are key shocks that were presented to the respondents in the Uganda Refugees High Frequency Phone Survey: Increase in price of major food items consumed; disruption of farming, livestock, fishing activities; illness, injury, or death of income earning member of household; job loss; nonfarm business closure; theft/looting of cash or other property; increase in price of farming/business inputs; and others.

 **Household economic vulnerability increased from 45% to 72%**

**Anemia is more than twice the acceptable level** 

December 2020.<sup>25 xxxviii</sup> Shocks have been particularly challenging to overcome because only 42 per cent of refugee households have a working member in the family.<sup>26 xxix</sup> In Adjumani and Arua, increased numbers of children were reported at food distribution points for food/cash assistance because the parents had gone to look for work or because they were unable to cater for them.<sup>xxx</sup> Other reported negative coping strategies used were borrowing or begging for food, reduced use of health-care, withdrawing children from school, child labor and forced/early marriage. Disputes on how rations should be managed have contributed to increased exposure of women and girls to physical and psychological abuse.<sup>xxxi</sup> Refugees were more likely to use negative coping methods than the host community.

**In 2019, the vast majority of refugees (75 per cent) were borrowing money to meet their needs** such as food, agricultural inputs, school fees, and medical expenses - indicating the high level of economic vulnerability refugees faced already prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>27 xxxii</sup> Of those, nearly everyone (90 per cent) reported having access to some form of credit, though nearly always through informal mechanisms such as friends, family members, or semi-formal mechanisms such as Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), which lack good regulations and tend to have high interest rates.<sup>xxxiii xxxiv</sup> Indications from refugee credit/loan schemes carried out in Moyo and Nakivale settlements suggested that, when refugees access well-structured loans, they are willing and capable of repaying fully.<sup>xxxv</sup> Women and youth face difficulties when trying

25 Negative food consumption strategies means re-adjusting to poor diets, for example reducing the number of meals or eating cheaper, less preferred meals, reducing meal portions or restricting consumption of certain persons in the last 7 days prior to the interview due to inadequate food availability at the Household Level.

26 Data collection took place between 9 August and 7 October 2019 in all the 13 refugee settlements.

27 Data collection done between 9 August and 7 October 2019.

to access loans independently and often have to resort to engaging an adult male to access the loans on their behalf. Most refugees lack collateral security and relevant documentation to be accepted for formal financial services.<sup>xxxvi</sup>

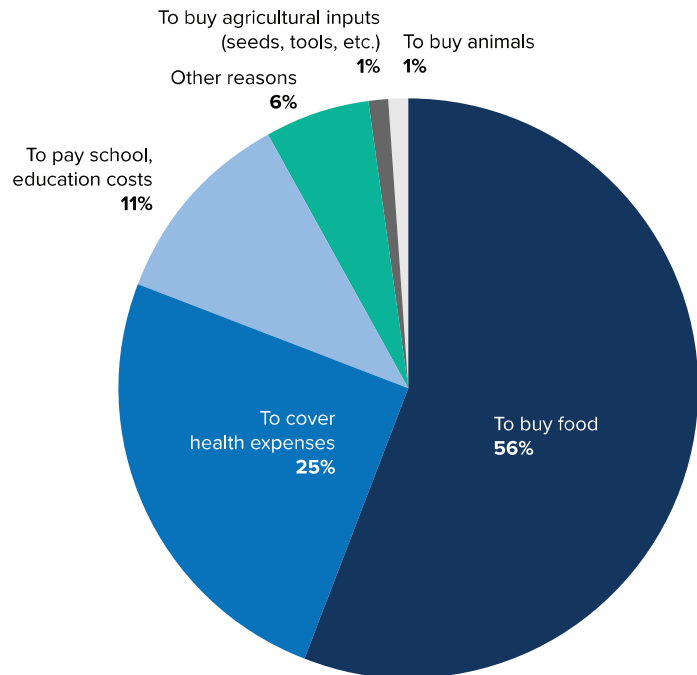
**Following the reduction in employment since the pandemic, a further increase in debt was observed.**

Among Ugandans, extensive borrowing was observed during the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak, particular in rural areas (33 per cent) and the Eastern (49 per cent) and Northern (39 per cent) regions.<sup>xxxvii</sup> The largest share of households borrowing money was recorded for the period of mid-March-August 2020, which coincided with the strictest lockdown measures and the largest negative impacts on employment and income. Reportedly, twice as many refugee households had to borrow money to meet immediate needs during the COVID-19 emergency in comparison to the host community.<sup>xxxviii</sup>

Figure 3

**Reasons given for contracting new debts or credit**

In the six months preceding the survey (VENA 2020)



Almost **half of refugee households** living in settlements used **food-related coping mechanisms** in December 2020

The **vast majority of refugees** (75%) were **borrowing money** to meet their needs





## Protection Risks

**New arrivals and newborn infants have met barriers to timely registration and issuance of civil and identity documents.** The number of new asylum seekers in 2021 reduced slightly due to the closure of the borders. However, new asylum seekers have continued to enter Uganda through informal border entry points since March 2020.<sup>28</sup> Closure of the borders, suspension of registration due to COVID-19 and restriction on movement are affecting access to asylum as well as the ability to monitor asylum procedures. Access to services within settlements can be hindered, including for children, if an asylum seeker is not registered.<sup>29</sup> As a result, some asylum seekers were temporarily assisted in host communities or in settlements when registration was suspended, which put an additional burden on hosting families.<sup>xxxix</sup> Levels of birth registration amongst newborn refugees remain low due to the limited capacity of national registration authorities, long distances families need to travel to register, and lack of awareness of its importance.

**Ensuring fair and effective asylum procedures, as well as maintaining the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum, has been a challenge.** In 2020, 73 percent of asylum seekers who needed RSD received it.<sup>xl</sup> RSD and Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) procedures continue to have significant backlog and delays due to inadequate funding, which limits the frequency and number of sessions held. The backlog in RSD was further amplified by COVID-19 because of a reduction in space to conduct interviews and delays in processing. There are currently 25,000 asylum applications pending adjudication. The REC had planned to conduct 16 sessions in 2021, but due to budgetary constraints and COVID-19 restrictions,

28 The Government enforced a moratorium on admission of new arrivals since March 2020, as part of the measures to curb the spread of COVID-19.

29 Persons of Concern with expired documents can access services based on a directive issued in a letter on 10 June 2020 by the Office of the Prime Minister.

they only held 10 sessions and are planning to do 2 more sessions before the end of the year. Meanwhile, the Refugee Appeals Board (RAB) had planned to hold 14 sessions and so far, they have held 11 sessions and they intend to do 3 more sessions by 31 December 2021.

**Gender-based violence (GBV) is widespread in Uganda among refugees as well as the national population and calls for special attention.** From 2018-2020, an average of 5,000 new incidents were reported annually.<sup>30</sup> Denial of resources such as food, household items and money, disagreements among couples after distribution of food/cash, limited access to post-primary education and insufficient livelihood opportunities act as aggravating factors in the incidence of GBV.<sup>31</sup> In late 2020 and 2021, GBV especially among intimate partners was found to be on the rise,<sup>32</sup> exacerbated by job loss, increased drug and alcohol abuse, lockdowns, and school closures due to

30 While stakeholders agree that the statistics are not truly representative of the actual situation on ground, they give glimpse into the prevalence of GBV.

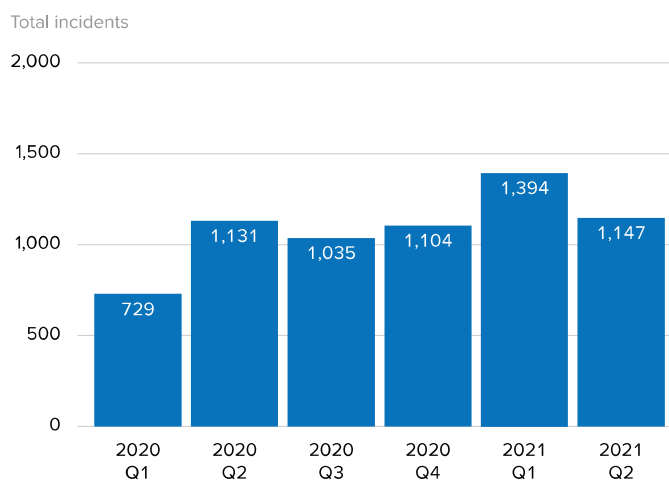
31 For more detailed information please see Q4 UCRRP GBV dashboard.

32 4,066 new incidents were reported and managed since the start of 2021.

Figure 4

### Analysis of GBVIMS data

Quarterly incident trend (2020 onward)



**Twice as many refugee households had to borrow money** to meet immediate needs during the COVID-19 emergency in comparison to the host community

There are currently **25,000 asylum applications pending adjudication**



the COVID-19 pandemic. Simultaneously, GBV services were less accessible due to lockdown measures. This is not only an issue among refugees; nearly 30 per cent of respondents in the hosting community reportedly had experienced violence by current/previous partners in the past 12 months.<sup>31</sup> The inability to meet basic needs has also led some women and girls to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as transactional sex and early marriage.

Underreporting of GBV cases remains a major concern, due to a variety of factors including fear of stigma, shame, family reaction and dissolution, perception of GBV as a private matter, and the deeply rooted cultural practices. Prevention and response services are not adequate to effectively address the protection needs of a growing population, with many GBV survivors relying on community structures<sup>33</sup> that often revictimize them instead of serving their interest, and funding constraints which limit support to victims. Partners across the country indicated that there is limited follow up by community support systems, and that the stance taken by the police contributes to a lack of trust in the system.

**Children are at heightened risk** of neglect, separation from caregivers, violence, child labor and exploitation, GBV, child marriage and psychological distress. There are 56,000 children<sup>34</sup> who face specific protection risks requiring specialized social-work type interventions through individual case management and alternative care services. Most of these identified children at risk have become separated from parents or other family members, exposed to different forms of violence (including gender-based, physical, or emotional violence), abused, neglected, and exploited. A special type of protection risk in Uganda is children who are temporarily left unaccompanied in settlements while their parents

33 Community structures are refugee women and men engaged in day-to-day GBV prevention and response activities while working through partners in liaison with refugee leaders. They support with door-to-door sensitization and identification and referral of GBV cases for multi-sectoral support.

34 Of these, 48% are girls and 52% are boys.

are absent seeking employment outside the settlement or back in their countries of origin. Child marriage has become an increasing concern due to a combination of factors including school closure, lack of economic activities, and pre-existing cultural and gender norms around the role and place of girls in the society. Limited positive parenting skills result in violence being accepted as a form of punitive discipline among many refugees, and exposure of parents and caregivers to such forms of violence, coupled with traumatic events during war and insecurity, have contributed to the prevalence of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation of children.

Children with disability, those living with extremely vulnerable caregivers, marginalized or unaccompanied children and adolescent girls are often disproportionately affected by these risks. Psychological distress levels are high amongst children and adolescents, parents, foster care families and other caregivers. Increasingly, substance abuse is leading to involvement of more children and adolescents in criminal and unhealthy activities and neglect by parents of their responsibility to protect and care for their children. Boys are exposed to physical, sexual, and emotional violence as well as to child labor to support the household's income.

Reports indicate incidents of sexual violence against children by family as well as in communities, on the way to and from assistance points, and around schools. Premature sexual relationships between under-age girls and boys also indicate that prevention and awareness activities require a comprehensive response to the needs of boys and girls alike.

Although Uganda's policy framework is generally inclusive of refugees and refugee children, the absence of a defined child protection system, constrained resources and limited capacities have inhibited the access of refugee children to government child protection services including birth registration, child-friendly asylum procedures, as well as social work and welfare services.

**Conflicts between refugee and host communities as well as within refugee communities threaten peaceful**



On average **5,000 GBV incidents** are reported annually

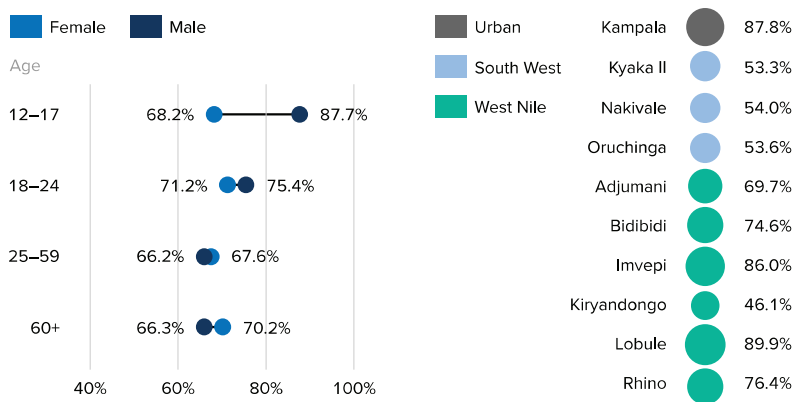
There are **56,000 children** who face **specific protection risks** requiring specialized support



Figure 5

**Respondents who reported feeling safe in the community**

by sex, age group and location



22

**co-existence.** Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, women felt less secure in their community.<sup>xlii</sup> Refugees living in the South West and Kiryandongo felt less safe than in other locations.<sup>xliii</sup> Tensions between host communities and refugees prior to the pandemic were mainly due to competition over natural resources, grazing of cattle, destruction of crops by stray animals, and the perception that refugees are favored for assistance. Historical rivalries and conflicts between different ethnic groups and clans, and ongoing political developments in countries of origin, can also spill over into refugee settlements.<sup>35</sup> Inadequate police presence and capacity, including inadequate gender balance in the police, are hindering effective prevention and response to crime. Access to justice is also impeded by the distances between settlements and courts, delays in judicial proceedings, and untimely and inadequate access to legal counselling and representation.

The situation has been exacerbated by COVID-19 which has increased economic hardship, loss of livelihoods, competition over resources, idleness of youth, stress, and limited opportunities for interaction between and among communities. Price discrimination between products sold by refugees and hosts was raised as an

35 Examples of good relations between refugees and hosts include peaceful interactions at shared health centers, schools, markets, and joint livelihood support groups.

issue in Arua.<sup>xliv</sup> The lack of demarcation between the refugee and host communities was reported in Kyangwali as a cause of tension.<sup>xlv</sup> The ability to manage these and other similar tensions has decreased because of COVID-19 movement restrictions, which limited the presence of authorities and ability of key community leaders to provide timely interventions. These tensions are increasing at the same time as funding for peaceful coexistence is decreasing, because in the resource-constrained context life-saving activities that prioritized over conflict prevention.

**There is an increase in mental health issues for all refugees and host communities across Uganda.**

Refugees and host communities are exhibiting poor psychosocial well-being and untreated mental health disorders. The Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment (VENA) showed that around 28 per cent of the affected population is in direct need of mental health and psychosocial services, while an additional 50 per cent was assessed as being at risk. Women and older persons report particularly high depression rates. Incidence of depression was reported extremely high at 71 per cent among refugee respondents in the West Nile.<sup>xlvi</sup> The rate of depression amongst refugees in 2021 is reportedly 10 times higher than Ugandans. There has also been a high incidence of suicide (attempted and completed) arising from the psychological distress that children experience, and the overall rise in attempted suicides observed in settlements demonstrates that this situation is not improving. Mental distress is mainly due to refugees' experiences of forced displacement and traumatic experiences including all forms of violence, separation from community and family, loss of material belongings and adaptation to a new context; inability to meet essential needs which leads to high levels of stress in trying to meet those basic needs; use of negative and destructive coping mechanisms and limited access to MHPSS services in refugee hosting areas, especially specialized

Top reasons for not feeling safe in the community\* include living in **unsafe areas** and **lack of basic services**

\*since the onset of COVID-19

**50% are at risk of needing mental health services.** Furthermore, **refugees are 10 times more likely to be depressed than Ugandans**

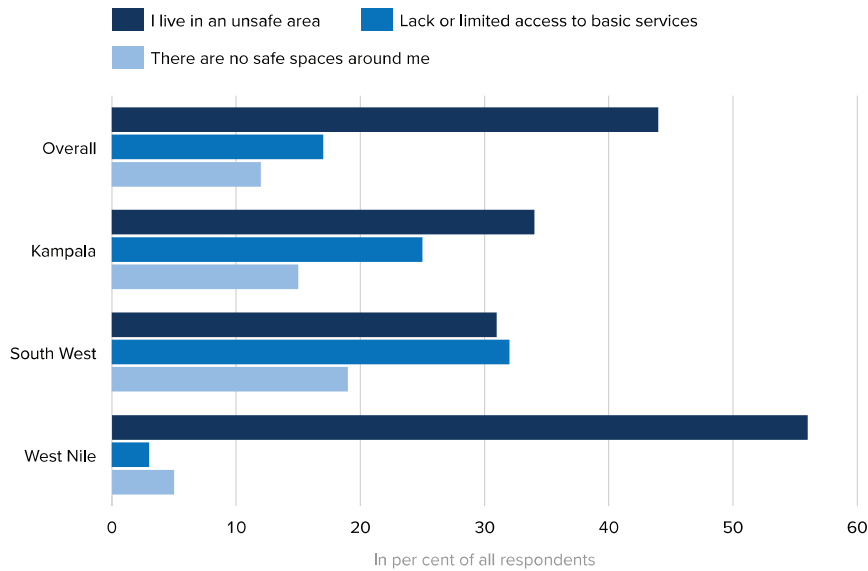
\*pre-COVID-19



Figure 6

**Main reason for feeling unsafe in communities**

Since the onset of COVID-19



clinical services. Mental health conditions are often left untreated due to the inadequacy of health staff to identify these conditions. Data is missing on the proportion of health facilities with a mental health focal point and with psychiatric medication available.

**There are various barriers that hamper the community's access to information, particularly for specific groups, including women and girls, persons with disabilities, older persons, and minority groups.** 72 per cent of refugees reported difficulties in accessing information, mainly due to lacking equipment and an inability to read.<sup>36 xlvii</sup> Older persons and persons with disabilities have preconditions that put them at risk of COVID-19, and at the same time they were more often lacking communications equipment and/or an ability to read.<sup>37</sup> Overall, 45 per cent of refugees did not have a phone in the settlements of the South West compared to 26 per cent in West Nile, while almost all respondents from Kampala

36 31% of girls and 16% of boys indicated that the inability to read prevents them from accessing information.

37 40 per cent of men and 52 per cent of women over 60 years old also cited the inability to read as a barrier.

(99 per cent) reported owning a phone. This raises protection issues as phones are a key tool for reporting incidents.

**There are gaps in information provided to refugees.** Only 11 per cent of respondents reported having received information about Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and other forms of GBV.<sup>xlvi</sup> The percentage was even lower among girls and female child headed households where only 2 per cent and 0 per cent respectively reported having this type of information.<sup>xliv</sup> Caregivers and community volunteers who previously supported PSNs lack information on how they can safely continue to provide such support

under COVID-19 restrictions. Roughly half reported that they did not know where to access additional support and had not received information about the services available.<sup>l</sup> There are also high information needs cited in the food and education sectors.<sup>l</sup>

23

The current support available for refugees and host communities to access information and feedback mechanisms, includes community engagement.<sup>38</sup> There are spaces available for refugees to participate in high-level discussions, allowing refugee leaders to share community concerns and to reflect local issues at the national level. In general, however, **there is a lack of representation of PSNs on decision-making bodies** and COVID-19 taskforces, leading to decisions and activities that were not sensitive to the specific needs of this population.

Several feedback mechanisms exist, such as the Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM),

38 Such as community meetings, empowering community leaders/ structures, Refugee Engagement Forum (REF) feedback meetings, radio talk shows, and home visits at household level.



**72%** of refugees reported difficulties in accessing information

Resolution time for **referrals** is currently **25 days**

\*target is 5 days



suggestion boxes, dialogue sessions, and feedback mechanisms managed by agencies at zonal / community level<sup>39</sup>. However, only 8 per cent of refugees reported that they were aware of the FRRM helpline in West Nile. The average resolution time for FRRM referrals made to staff and partners is currently 25 days – which is well outside the 5-day time frame specified in the FRRM’s Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). This delayed response can act as a deterrent to refugees expressing their views or reaching for support.<sup>40</sup>

## Access to Services

**The global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and extended periods of school closures in 2020 and 2021 have resulted in learning loss and reversal of educational gains previously made.** Before the closures, the gross enrolment rates (GER) in refugee settlements and surrounding host communities stood at 48 per cent at Early Childhood Development (ECD) level, 88 per cent at primary school level and 15 per cent at secondary school level.<sup>40</sup> This compares with the national average of 103 per cent at primary level and 25 per cent at secondary level.<sup>40</sup> The closures due to COVID-19 removed some 15 million learners from schools in Uganda, including 450,000 refugee children and youth. Despite efforts to compensate with distance learning, many children were not able to access education through radio due to low access and network coverage. While some access to printed lessons was available, 42 per cent of households surveyed in a UBOS/World Bank study indicated inability of their children to engage in any education or learning activities during the school closure, with refugees and other vulnerable populations including girls, child headed households and households having a member with a physical disability being disproportionately affected. The most common activity was to study

alone which, if not combined with other activities, has the least actual learning potential.<sup>41</sup> Low student interest, no access to radio or TV, lack of understanding how to use digital devices,<sup>42</sup> and increased household chores were also reported. Certain challenges were unique to girls, such as GBV, teenage pregnancy and child marriage during the closure period.

**In August 2020, nearly all (95 per cent) respondents with school-aged children within their household indicated that they would be returning to school.**<sup>43</sup>

However, the cost of school will likely remain a barrier to access with several children unable to pay the school fees,<sup>44</sup> and given the aforementioned factors, there are fears of increased dropout rates upon school reopening, with girls most affected. Children with disabilities tend to experience neglect and/or bullying, and are particularly disadvantaged by long distances to school.<sup>45</sup> Aside from the impact of COVID-19, other education challenges affecting refugees and the host community relate to teacher availability and quality, inadequate infrastructure, demand and supply side barriers to learning, human and financial resource gaps affecting the national education system, and too few scholarships available to support an increasing number of students in need.<sup>46</sup> Due to insufficient supply of teachers, high pupil to teacher ratios abound and, at an average of 1:67 in primary, fall outside the national standards needed to ensure quality education. Inadequate infrastructure has led to high classroom to pupil ratios 1:135 and classroom shortages. There are low access and completion rates in early childhood education, secondary and post-secondary, tertiary and vocational education and training, with girls, children with disabilities and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) particularly affected. Without a strong recommitment to education, there is a real risk that refugee children in Uganda could become a “lost generation.”

**Healthcare is the second highest priority need by refugees,** with 39 per cent of refugee households being categorized as having high health vulnerability in 2019.<sup>47</sup> The leading cause of deaths are malaria at 41 per cent, maternal/newborn at 15.6 per cent and respiratory tract infection at 13 per cent all of which are preventable.<sup>48</sup>

24

39 This mechanism seeks to enhance and improve two-way communication between POCs and assistance organizations, creating a better informed and more accountable protection environment.

40 ERP Database gap analysis updated/cleaned in 2021 which include refugees enrolled in schools outside the settlements.



Children in Primary 1 to Primary 3 have **lost 500 learning days** and **2,000 instructional hours** during the pandemic

**95%** of school-aged children indicated that they **would be returning** to school upon reopening





33-year-old Rose from South Sudan self-assesses her mood on a pictorial scale during a psychosocial counselling session in Bidibidi refugee settlement, Yumbe district.

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25

The majority of the households<sup>41</sup> reported a history of illness of which 93.7 percent reported seeking health services. The areas in which refugees were less likely to seek treatment were also those with the highest refugee population.<sup>42</sup>

Most refugees who reported needing healthcare in 2020 indicated having no challenge to access health facilities.<sup>43</sup> The percentage of refugees able to access health services was lower in 2021. It decreased from 91 per cent in 2020 to 75 per cent in 2021 of respondents indicating that they could access medical treatment.<sup>44</sup>

41 87.7%.

42 Nakivale (14.9%), Rwamwanja (13.9%), Palabek (6.6%) and Oruchinga (6.5%) (from VENA).

The main reasons for not accessing healthcare were a lack of medicine,<sup>45</sup> treatment not being available,<sup>46</sup> long waiting time<sup>45</sup> and failure to refer,<sup>46</sup> lack of financial resources and movement restrictions.<sup>46</sup> Challenges related to distance and transportation have particularly

43 60% (VENA).

44 22% (VENA).

45 14% (VENA).

46 11% (VENA).

Leading cause of deaths are **malaria**, **maternal/newborn** and **respiratory tract infections**

\*all of which are preventable

affected older persons and persons living with disabilities.<sup>lxv</sup> **Persons with disabilities (PWD) face specific barriers, such as communication barriers, poor attitudes, and lack of specialized skills of staff, and physical obstacles.** These barriers reflect the lack of adherence of the health facilities to physical accessibility standards and lack of personnel with sufficient knowledge and capacity to provide adequate care to PWD.

**The capacity and available resources for primary healthcare institutions is overstretched.** The current existing health care system consists of 100 service delivery points, of which only 78 per cent are permanent, 76 per cent are government-accredited and 56 per cent require upgrading. The number of consultations per clinician a day is 47 in settlements hosting DRC refugees and 44 in those hosting South Sudan refugees. The government health facilities in urban areas and beyond did not plan for new arrivals which is leading to increased workload on health workers, frequent shortage of medicines and out-of-pocket medication expenditures by both refugees and host communities when stocks are not available.<sup>lxvi</sup>

**Access to specialized services and referral hospitals have been heavily impacted by COVID-19.** Maternal New-born and Child Health (MNCH) facilities and HIV chronic services were particularly affected by COVID-19.<sup>lxvii</sup> Barriers to accessing specialized services include a lack of adequate transportation for pregnant women and decreased community outreach to women and girls, as COVID-19 awareness raising was prioritized. Women and girls may have adopted more traditional treatments, including for abortion and home births, which may have exposed them to greater health risks. 50 maternal deaths were reported on average for every 100,000 live births in facilities within the refugee settlements,<sup>47</sup> For HIV/AIDS, poor knowledge and awareness about HIV, sociocultural factors of HIV/AIDS-related stigma, inadequate provision and low uptake of HIV prevention and treatment services hinder service delivery. Currently, there are 18,465 refu-

gees and host community members living with HIV/AIDS are receiving anti-retroviral treatment (ART), of which 37 per cent are refugees and 63 per cent local Ugandans.

**Inadequate permanent infrastructure, space for service delivery, staff accommodation, vital equipment, and WASH facilities were reported as key barriers.**<sup>lxviii</sup>

In particular, a shortage of equipment (e.g., C-section sets, oxygen cylinders and operation tables) and a lack of diagnostic services such as ultrasounds and x-rays, particularly at public facilities, left refugees obliged to use private health facilities that might not be affordable to economically vulnerable refugees.<sup>lxix</sup>

**There is a risk of outbreak of communicable disease** due to inadequate health care systems, but also because of cross-border movements, congestion, inadequate sanitation, and geographic location of settlements. Health partners were concerned at the low uptake of the vaccine and the negative perceptions towards the vaccine, partly due to the lack of information about its availability and effectiveness.<sup>lxx</sup>

**There is insufficient access to water in most settlements.** In 2019, one-fifth (20 per cent) of refugee households at the national level had inadequate water supply.<sup>lxxi</sup> At the national level, 16 per cent of households were found to have an average volume of less than 10 liters of water per person per day and 6 per cent were found to be using unprotected water sources. In comparison, more than a third (36 per cent) of refugee households reported having insufficient drinking water, with higher percentages among refugee households living in settlements (34 per cent in the South West and 39 per cent in West Nile) compared to those living in Kampala (22 per cent).<sup>lxxii</sup> Only in 3 out of 13 settlements did households use more than 20 liters of water per person per day, with a particularly low quantity of water being used in Kyangwali (8,7 liters), Rwamwanja (9,6 liters) and Kyaka (10,6 liters).<sup>lxxiii</sup>

**When accessing water, refugees generally rely either on public taps or on hand pumps/boreholes.** Public taps are a common water source in Imvepi, Rhino, and

47 As of October 2021.

**56%** of the health care service delivery points **require upgrading**

**18,465 individuals are living with HIV/AIDS, 37% of which are refugees and 63% Ugandans**



Bidibidi, where they are used as main sources of drinking water by respectively 95 per cent, 91 per cent and 79 per cent of the refugee population.<sup>lxiv</sup> The use of hand pumps or boreholes seems more common in Lobule<sup>48</sup>, Rwamwanja<sup>49</sup>, Adjumani<sup>50</sup> and Oruchinga<sup>51</sup>. Importantly, surface water seems to be used as the main source of drinking water by 6 per cent of refugee households in Oruchinga, 10 per cent of refugees in Nakivale, and 11 per cent of refugees in Kyangwali. In the latter settlement, an additional 14 per cent uses unprotected dug wells as their main source of drinking water.<sup>lxv</sup>

Inadequate access to clean water was frequently linked to the low production capacity of pumps, as well as frequent waterpoint breakdowns and water supply breaks caused by **irregular monitoring and maintenance of the water systems because of COVID-19 related restrictions**. The water crisis in some settlements was reportedly further exacerbated by prolonged dry seasons.<sup>lxvi</sup> At the same time, the demand for water to observe recommended hygiene measures, such as handwashing, increased with COVID-19, leading to larger crowds at water points, where social distancing became difficult. The increased demand for water has led to water shortages, according to 20 per cent of respondents.<sup>lxvii</sup>

**The cost of accessing water supply was mentioned as a major challenge.**<sup>lxviii</sup> Many water users are not able to contribute users' fees, particularly older persons and PSNs, resulting in the slow adoption of monthly water user contributions. In addition, some community leaders are still said to resist the strategy for collecting monthly users' fees.<sup>lxix</sup> These costs seem to have increased during the pandemic, likely due to movement restrictions.<sup>lxxx</sup>

Distance to the water source was also identified as an important barrier to access, particularly for women and

48 80%.

49 63%

50 57%.

51 56%.

girls. The lack of access to water points nearby could lead refugee populations to use unclean water sources instead, which exacerbates the risk of contracting and spreading waterborne diseases.<sup>lxxxi</sup> **Women and young girls are particularly affected when there is a shortage of water supply.** Girls tend to be responsible for fetching water at home. Longer waiting time at water points leads to less time in schools especially when there is a water shortage.<sup>lxxii</sup>

**In 2019, one quarter of refugee households had high sanitation vulnerability,<sup>52</sup> directly linked to the lack of adequate toilet facilities.**<sup>lxxxiii</sup> Nevertheless, households seem to generally use household latrines in all settlements and in Kampala.<sup>lxxxiv</sup> The population growth in settlements, however, has strained the existing sanitation system, reducing latrine coverage in households, schools and health centers.<sup>lxxxv</sup> The proportion of refugees that had sufficient soap to wash hands increased from 84 per cent in October 2020 to 92 per cent in February 2021.<sup>lxxxvi</sup> However, respondents from Kampala reported a lower access to soap compared to refugees living in the settlements.<sup>lxxxvii</sup>

The use of communal latrines seems relatively more prevalent in Kampala (28 per cent), Kyangwali (19 per cent) Nakivale (18 per cent) and Kiryandongo (18 per cent) compared to other settlements. **An increase in open defecation was observed in some areas.**<sup>lxxxviii</sup> Open defecation is reportedly practiced by 9 per cent of refugees in Palabek and 8 per cent of refugees in Kyaka II.<sup>lxxxix</sup> Children under 5 were generally found more likely to practice open defecation compared to adults.<sup>xc</sup> Moreover, **poor solid waste management was exacerbated by the increasing refugee population, increasing the risk of infectious diseases, and raising public health concerns.**

52 For vulnerability relating to sanitation, the type of toilet facility household members access was selected as the key indicator, with households reporting having no toilet facility, or using an uncovered latrine with or without a concrete slab being categorized as having high sanitation vulnerability.



Twice as many refugee households reported having **insufficient drinking water** compared to Ugandans

**28%** of refugee households had **high sanitation vulnerability**, directly linked to the lack of adequate toilet facilities





**In terms of menstrual hygiene, 29 per cent of women and girls had unmet menstrual hygiene needs, with higher proportions among girls (44 per cent) and young women (18-24 years old – 56 per cent).**<sup>xcii</sup> These unmet needs resulted from a lack of access to sanitary pads, soap, and underwear, with higher needs in Adjumani, Bidibidi and Kampala. The decrease in access or no access at all was most reported by refugee women in the age group 18-24 years old. The COVID-19 pandemic was found to have negatively impacted access which may be due to reprioritization of assistance.

**Increased environmental degradation will exacerbate tensions, protection risks, socio-economic vulnerability and compromise basic shelter.** Uganda's rate of forest loss is highest in the world, estimated at 4 per cent per annum.<sup>xciii</sup> Forest cover has diminished from 24 per cent (4.9 million hectares) of Uganda's land area in 1990 to a little less than 9 per cent (1.83 million hectares) in 2019.<sup>xciii</sup> Major drivers of environmental degradation both within and around refugee settlements, include the continuous arrival and settling of asylum seekers that has increased pressure on already diminished natural resources. Refugees are often settled in environmentally sensitive areas and marginal land, often close to central forest reserves.<sup>53 xcv</sup> The search for wood fuels (both firewood and charcoal) for cooking and as a livelihood option and shelter materials, over harvesting of non-wood forest products are important drivers for environmental degradation. 62 per cent of refugee households are using wood to cook and 36 per cent are using charcoal. Even with various interventions for environmental restoration and promotion of alternative fuels for cooking, the scale of these interventions has not kept pace with the rate of deforestation and the growing demand for natural resources. Moreover, prices of fuelwood increased during the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>xcv</sup> The expansion of commercial and subsistence agriculture as well

53 Many refugee settlements are in proximity to central forest reserves, e.g., Kyangwali settlement close to Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (CFR) in Kikuube district, Palorinya close to Eria and Era CFRs in Obongi district with part of the settlement in flood plain, Nakivale settlement in proximity to Lake Nakivale, and many more.

as grazing land is also driven by the increase in population coupled with low site productivity.

The impact of the environment degradation has widespread implications. It reduces ground water recharge and supply, which in turn increases the climate vulnerability of communities. Women and children are at increased risk of GBV as they must travel longer distances to collect firewood. There is reduced food and nutrition security and depleted sources of wood fuel for cooking and poles for shelter. In some settlements, firewood has become a commercially traded commodity in the local markets because of the high demand. Firewood collection for refugees from central forest reserves is increasingly constrained by government laws, and restrictions could spark conflicts between refugees and the host community.<sup>xcvi</sup>

**The lack of adequate supply of electricity is impacting the ability to operate health facilities, hospitals, schools, water pumps, reception centers, street lighting, and online teaching.** Particularly in rural areas, the national electricity grid is either not present or, when present, highly unstable. About 30 per cent of health centers serving the refugee settlements have no access to a power source while another 30 per cent still use diesel generators. Out of the 89 health facilities within the settlements, only 7 have access to the national grid. Sixty-one health facilities rely on solar systems. However, these solar systems are small and not enough to meet the energy requirements of hospitals<sup>54 xcvii</sup>. The limited access to reliable and affordable energy also affects energy-dependent livelihoods. In the North West 78 per cent of the installed solar streetlights are functioning while in the South West only 41 per cent are functioning. The remaining streetlights either require repair or complete replacement due to vandalism. Unlit areas expose the local population to criminal activity including GBV.

54 The capacity of the solar systems at the health facilities is not large enough to meet the energy needs of the facilities.

**29% of women and girls have unmet menstrual hygiene needs**

**Uganda's rate of forest loss is highest in the world**

**The use of diesel further contributes to increased carbon emissions.** Humanitarian partners rely heavily on diesel generators to power operations in Uganda wherever the grid connectivity is limited and unreliable. Other sources of emissions include vehicle transport, and diesel water pumps, which contribute about 6,776 MT of CO2 annually.<sup>xcviii</sup>

Road infrastructure in the settlements requires extensive maintenance and upgrades to increase their all-year durability through wet seasons. However, due to limited funding to the settlement sector, some roads have not been repaired or maintained for several years and are in urgent need of major rehabilitation and drainage upgrades, including the installation of missing culverts and/or vented drifts.<sup>55</sup>

**Refugees lack access to adequate housing.** Most refugee households (62 per cent) nationwide were categorized as having high shelter vulnerability because they do not meet the crowding index Sphere standard<sup>56 xcix</sup>. In 2019, **61 per cent of refugee households have less than 3.5 square meters per person**, calculated based on the average size of a tukul-style shelter. The effects of overcrowding in shelters raises concerns for the privacy and GBV risk of women and young girls.<sup>57</sup> In terms of shelter condition, a low percentage of households (4 per cent) were found to have shelters in the worst condition or no shelter, and 31 per cent of households had shelters in poor condition.<sup>58 c</sup>

55 Murrum surfaces of these roads rapidly degrade during the rainy season interfering greatly with vehicular traffic.

56 The Sphere Project sets as minimum standard for space in the shelter that “all affected individuals have an initial minimum covered floor area of 3.5m2 per person”.

57 As reported by participants of the UCRPP field consultation workshops, June – September 2021.

58 Worst condition was defined as “urgent need of new shelter because the current shelter is completely destroyed or could collapse/fail at any moment. Not safe to occupy”; poor condition was defined as “need for major rehabilitation (e.g. repair roof leakages, patch holes) but is still structural safe to occupy”.

When looking at shelter conditions, the capacity of refugees to repair their damaged shelter should also be considered. **Three out of five households reported damage to their primary shelters.**<sup>ci</sup> Reporting of shelter damage was highest in Arua (88 per cent), Adjumani (87 per cent) and Isingiro (86 per cent) districts. The reported damage was primarily to the roof and secondly to the walls. The harsh weather and use of poor-quality construction materials were some of the reasons for the poor condition of the shelters.<sup>ci</sup> **Repairing shelters can be particularly difficult for PSN and women.**

Half of those households that reported their shelter being damaged had not completed any repairs at the time of data collection.<sup>59</sup> **The top reasons for not completing repairs were a lack of money<sup>60 61</sup> and a lack of materials.**<sup>62 ciii</sup> Competition to find available construction materials has reportedly resulted in conflict.

The situation of the refugees in Kampala is quite different compared to the refugees living in the settlements. While most households in settlement own their own shelter,<sup>63</sup> refugee households in Kampala rent their own shelter (99 per cent). Around three out of four refugee households renting their shelter in Kampala, reported their rent not being affordable.<sup>civ</sup>

59 3 December 2018 to 15 March 2019.

60 91% in the Midwest, 87% in the Southwest and 82% in the Northwest.

61 Northwest includes Adjumani, Bidibidi, Imvepi, Lobule, Palabek, Palorinya and Rhino; Midwest includes Kiryandongo and Kyangwali; Southwest includes: Kyaka II, Nakivale, Rwamwanja and Oruchinga.

62 61% in the Northwest, 54% in the Midwest and 20% in the Southwest.

63 99% in the Northwest, 96% in the Midwest 93% and in the Southwest.



**Only 7 out of 89 health centers** serving the refugee settlements **have access to the national grid**

Three out of five households reported **damage to their primary shelters**



# 4 Response Strategy

## Strategic Objectives

The Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) is a joint plan between the Government of Uganda (GoU) through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), national and international partners, who come together to deliver an integrated and mutually reinforcing humanitarian and transition plan in support of refugees and host communities. The UCRRP promotes the strategic priorities identified by the GOU and partners, with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies, responding to evolving needs and seeking to complement and build on other international assistance programs in the country. The response plan focuses on humanitarian assistance to refugees and host communities, and also seeks to expand investments, partnerships, and delivery models towards longer-term development strategies.

The vision of the Uganda 2022-2023 UCRRP is a **coordinated, accountable, and sustainable refugee response for socio-economic transformation of refugee and host communities**. This vision will be guided by the following impact statements.

1. Uganda's asylum space is maintained and unhindered; access to territory is preserved; and international protection standards are adhered to
2. Life-saving humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met, with attention to any specific needs
3. All Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts benefit from a healthy natural environment, and improved social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and social welfare, provided through national systems where possible
4. All Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts live peacefully with each other, and progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities
5. Refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions, including voluntary return or third country solutions.

## Population Planning Figures

As of 30 September 2021, a total of 1,524,352 Persons of Concern (POCs) were hosted in Uganda. The planning figure for 2022 is projected at 1,489,200: assuming 67,000 new arrivals; 70,000 returnees; 46,299 population growth and 25,005 verification change. The planning figure for 2023 is projected at 1,495,900: assuming 47,000 new arrivals; 85,000 returnees; 44,700 population growth. The host community population is projected at 2,581,900 in 2022 and 2,656,300 in 2023.

## Priorities

The planning priorities were developed following consultation with over 500 Refugee Response partners in six situation analysis workshops that were conducted with field-level experts in Yumbe, Kyangwali, Arua, Adjumani, Mbarara and at the national level. Using the situation analysis as a guide, several key inter-sector priorities were identified.

- Maintain the current asylum policy.
- Increase access to diversified livelihood opportunities, in particular in sustainable agriculture and off- and non-farm employment, whenever possible through joint host-refugee communities' projects.
- Increase the volume of environment management initiatives, notably tree planting and reforestation.
- Ensure quality education despite the pandemic by putting sufficient infrastructure in place, including temporary structures, and a double-shift system in a timely manner, wherever required.
- Continue to integrate basic social services to refugees into government systems and enhance the capacity of the Government to ensure successful integration.
- Enhance preparedness of influx from neighboring countries.
- Ensure refugee-hosting and refugee-impacted districts benefit from investments by development actors.
- Continue to support strong coordination with/

between OPM and line ministries, notably Local Government.

- Ensure all activities benefit primarily the most vulnerable, through targeted assistance, including cash-based interventions, and improved outreach activities including in the health sector.

### Strategic Assumptions

The planning assumptions were developed through a participatory process with representatives from government institutions, UN agencies, international and national NGOs. In addition to the below key assumptions, each sector strategy has incorporated an analysis of sector-level assumptions, risks, and mitigating measures in their respective theories of change.

### CONTEXT

- Instability in South Sudan and DRC will continue but there will be no large-scale refugee influxes or voluntary returns.
- COVID-19 will likely continue throughout 2022 and therefore, the effects of COVID-19 should be considered together with other factors affecting the population, and mainstreamed throughout the plan.
- The approved government sector strategies are implemented and guide sector activities.
- The Response receives continued and improved funding.

### GOVERNANCE

- The Government of Uganda maintains its national leadership of the response and the international community reaffirms its commitment to support and reinforce the response capacity of national/local institutions and national/local humanitarian actors.
- The response actors pursue linkages and complementarity with longer-term development plans in line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), enabling a continuous shift towards more sustainable delivery of support and services through national systems.
- Partnerships with development actors and civil society actors are in place to allow for complementary approaches to the response, within a whole-of-society approach.
- All stakeholders continue to support and use a unified coordination structure for the response.
- Political will continues to pursue necessary reforms and allows to further develop capacities in key areas within the Government's responsibility (registration, RSD, security, and government social services).
- The private sector is involved in planned programs.

South Sudanese refugee Agnes Batio, 32, meets UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi at Bidibidi refugee settlement.

© UNHCR / Esther Ruth Mbabazi





## Alignment with Planning Frameworks

The Government of Uganda has been implementing the **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF)** since 2017 and the **Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)** since 2018, embracing initiatives, mechanisms and policies that address the shared needs of refugee and host communities. Application of the CRRF in Uganda places a strong focus on self-reliance of refugees and host communities and strengthening local service delivery for both. The “National Plan of Action to implement the GCR and its CRRF” is the guiding document to provide direction and milestones for implementation. During the Global Refugee Forum in December 2019 in Geneva, the Government of Uganda pledged to maintain its open-door policy; to promote access, quality and inclusiveness of the national education and health systems; sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems; inclusion of refugees into national development plans and national statistical systems; and to ensure the integrity of the asylum system.

To align the humanitarian response to government sectoral priorities and policies, comprehensive sector response plans have been developed under the respective Line Ministries. These enable Uganda to clearly highlight where the international community may usefully channel long-term support for a comprehensive and people-centered response in its refugee-hosting districts, while providing humanitarian interventions in the medium-term. The **Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP)**, the **Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan (HSIRRP)**, the **Water and Environment Sector Refugee Response Plan (WESRRP)** and the **Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP)** are already in place, whereas the **Sustainable Energy Refugee Response Plan (SERRP)** is under development.

The Government of Uganda has included refugees in national and district development planning. Whereas under the National Development Plan II (NDP II), refugees were included through the Settlement Transformative Agenda as an annex, NDP III (2020/21–2024/25), which started in July 2020, takes a further step to include refugees explicitly in national planning and national statistics. The District Development Plans (DDPs) for the refugee-hosting districts also include the refugee population in the settlements, thus taking into consideration the needs of the entire population in the district to inform area-based interventions by development actors. This improves the alignment of humanitarian and development investments.

Many UCRRP projects also integrate the principles of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, a set of globally agreed goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## Crossing-Cutting Considerations<sup>64</sup>

### ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP)

To realize the vision of a response that is coordinated, accountable and sustainable, accountability to all Persons of Concern will be strengthened across the refugee response through meaningful participation of communities, with due attention to age, gender, and diversity considerations. The key will be to make sure that refugee leaders can effectively represent their community in discussions with authorities, that there is meaningful communication with refugees about their rights and services, and that refugees are able to give feedback to partners about what is working well and what can be improved – feedback that is then acted upon to improve the quality of the response. The aim is to achieve women representing 50 per cent in leadership structures.

Refugee-led organizations in relevant planning, coordination, and decision-making fora to ensure meaningful participation of refugees and strengthen localized approaches.

All sectors and all partners in the response are committed to consistently capture refugee and community feedback to improve the design and adapt programs; to share accessible, relevant, and timely information with communities; and to ensure that communities can influence the decisions that affect their lives at all stages of the program life cycle.

### PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Aiding and providing support to PSNs is a priority for all sectors. The sectors will ensure that quality age, gender, and diversity (AGD) disaggregated data is continuously collected and analyzed for programming and monitoring purposes; that barriers to PSNs’ participation and access to services are systematically identified and addressed; and that PSNs and their representatives at commu-

<sup>64</sup> The Environment has also been considered within the sector strategies. Please see the Environment, Energy, Settlement and NFI strategy for details on mainstreaming.

nity level are empowered to participate in decision-making processes.

### **GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE**

Sectors will ensure that GBV prevention, risk mitigation and response is effectively mainstreamed throughout all activities. As such, sectors and partners will assess and mitigate the potential GBV risks of planned actions, and make the concerns and experience of women, girls, men and boys integral to the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of their programs.

### **PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE**

Conflict sensitivity is being enhanced across the response through conflict analysis and mapping, early identification of tensions, and building the capacity of actors in the refugee response to mainstream conflict sensitivity throughout the sector plans and programs. Furthermore, communities are being empowered to prevent and respond to conflict through support to structures of community dialogue, capacity-building of youth and other community members to resolve tensions peacefully, community-led initiatives to address drivers of conflict, and activities to bring together refugee and host communities to enhance social cohesion.

### **HARMONIZING CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE**

There has been significant progress and commitment from cash practitioners in harmonizing approaches and UCRRP partners are developing a more common, collaborative, and integrated interagency approach with a focus on digital and financially inclusive forms of cash delivery. To support this, investing in financial literacy training in all refugee hosting areas along with the use of basic banking services and mobile money, and other financial services which may support livelihood initiatives (e.g., access to credit/financing) are also priorities. Gender issues related with banking, access to phones and other financial services will be addressed. Any scaling-up of cash assistance remains contingent on required market functionality, accessibility, availability, stability of prices, and liquidity within local agent networks. Various humanitarian stakeholders are encouraging and facilitating market-based programming and monthly joint price and market monitoring.

The approach followed is collaborative cash-based assistance via complementary operational models, spe-

cifically a common cash system led by UNHCR and WFP<sup>65</sup> and including other partners in the refugee response, and a locally optimized collaboration model led by the Uganda Collaborative Cash Delivery (CCD) Network. This is in addition to models, such as regional (cash) consortiums, which are already in place and working well.

### **Partnership and Coordination**

The UCRRP promotes the strategic priorities identified by the GOU and partners, with interventions aligned to national policies and strategies, and seeking to complement other international assistance in the country. The multi-stakeholder and whole-of-society refugee response is coordinated under the leadership of the CRRF Steering Group, which is co-led by the OPM and the Ministry of Local Government as a national arrangement to implement the GCR. This high-level Steering Group is the policy- and main decision-making body for CRRF implementation. It is responsible for coordinating leadership amongst key line ministries, as well as mobilizing resources from non-traditional actors in the refugee response to support the transition and integration of humanitarian-based services into Uganda's national service delivery system. The CRRF Steering Group includes 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. One distinguishing feature of the CRRF Steering Group is the participation of affected communities, with five host population representatives and two others from the refugee community.

The Refugee Engagement Forum (REF) is a novel national refugee platform that brings together refugee leaders from all settlements and Kampala. This platform represents the refugee voice in Uganda, ensuring that refugees play a central and vital role in the refugee response. The REF is held quarterly before every CRRF Steering Group, which includes two elected members of the REF who represent the refugee voice. This representation ensures that issues and decisions affecting refugees are timely brought directly to the attention of the CRRF Steering Group.

<sup>65</sup> UNHCR and WFP representations in Uganda have signed a joint action plan in 2019, strengthening a common cash assistance system for refugees and other Persons of Concern in Uganda.

Under the umbrella of the CRRF, OPM and UNHCR lead the coordination of refugee interventions. Operational coordination takes place at several levels:

- Leadership level: co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), and UNHCR;
- Inter-Agency level (UN and development partner operational focal points, NGO country directors): co-led by the Uganda Government (OPM and MoLG) and UNHCR;
- Inter-Sector Working Group<sup>66</sup>, (Sector Leads, INGO and NNGO focal points);
- Technical sector level: co-led by Government, UN, and NGO partners for each sector;
- District/settlement level (Inter-Agency and sector structures): OPM, DLGs, and UNHCR co-chair.

Under the overall leadership of OPM, the role of Line Ministries and district authorities in the coordination of the refugee response will be further strengthened in 2022-2025. Since 2019 the UCRRP Sector working groups have been progressively aligning with Government sector working groups under the National Development Plan (NDP III). The UCRRP Education, Health, WASH, and Jobs and Livelihoods sector working groups, Protection, Child Protection, PSN and Rule of Law sub-sectors are co-chaired by Line Ministries. This ensures that interventions for refugees and in refugee-hosting areas are in line with national sector policies and guidelines.

## Response Monitoring and Evaluation

Reinforced and objective monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is critical to improving effectiveness and accountability. All sector log frames have been technically reviewed and revisions have been made based on sector strategies, to strengthen results logic, indicators, and measurement methodologies.

Effort has been made to provide clarity on impact measurement and on the causal linkages from sector outcomes to impact. These causal relationships are detailed in each sector strategy and will guide assessments of the overall response by partners.

New activities have been incorporated in sector log frames to capture the response's accountability to affected populations, to assess the level of engagement of beneficiaries in the response, response to PSN and Mental Health (MHPSS) as well as peaceful coexistence.

Monitoring and evaluation are managed at the sector level. Individual appealing/ implementing partners are responsible for reporting progress and resources against sector strategies and corresponding results frameworks, using ActivityInfo. Sector leads are responsible for reviewing and preparing periodic monitoring and progress reports jointly with their working groups. At the inter-sector level, the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) is responsible for monitoring progress against impact statements. The Assessment Technical Working Group facilitates jointly conducted assessments, harmonized and streamlined data being collected by partners, and provides technical support to actors working in Uganda to ensure appropriate and efficient assessments are carried out.

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<sup>66</sup> The Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) at the national level provides a platform for sectors to work together to jointly deliver an effective and efficient response in line with objectives and priorities of the Uganda operation and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) for Uganda.





# 5 Sector Response Strategies

## A: Education

### OVERALL SECTOR STRATEGY

To ensure equitable access to quality education for 567,500 children and youth in refugee-hosting areas, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MOES) developed the Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP). In line with the principle of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to “leave no one behind”, the ERP aims to improve learning outcomes for refugee and host community children and adolescents alike.

The Refugee Response Plan (RRP) is aligned with the aspirations of the ERP. In its third Impact Statement, the UCRRP intends for All Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts to benefit from a healthy natural environment, and improved access to social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and social welfare, provided through national systems where possible. Throughout the UCRRP period 2022 – 2025, Education sector partners will contribute to the aspirations of the ERP and UCRRP through education services (including infrastructure), education quality (including teacher training), and stronger education systems (including overall management and parent engagement).

### IMPROVED CONTINUED, SAFE AND EQUITABLE ACCESS AND RETENTION TO INCLUSIVE LEARNING AND SKILLS TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES.

The sector will focus on expansion of learning space to enhance enrolment, while providing continued, safe, and equitable access to formal and non-formal learning and skilling opportunities. In March 2020, Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) stood at 48 per cent in Early Childhood Education (ECD), 88 per cent in primary and 15 per cent in secondary.<sup>cv</sup> This means that a significant number of children in the pre-school and secondary education age cohorts remain out of school. Dropout rates are high in upper primary education resulting in low transition rates to secondary education, especially for girls. Enhancement of

enrolment requires expansion of facilities to meet short and long-term needs. The pupil to classroom ratio (PCR) in the refugee response stands at 1:135 on average. To achieve the national standard of 1:53 for classrooms and 1:45 for latrines, the response has a gap of 3,741 classrooms and 1,687 latrines at primary level.<sup>cv</sup> If education facilities are expanded, then access to learning opportunities (through multiple pathways) will be increased. To achieve this outcome, the sector’s response plan focuses on these three output areas:

**Providing inclusive education infrastructure.** To mitigate against school congestion while ensuring successful implementation of the double shift system, the sector will rehabilitate and construct safe and inclusive classrooms aligned to INEE minimum standards. ERP 1 targeted 30 per cent of primary and secondary schools for double shifting between 2019 - 2021. Whilst semi-permanent structures are preferred by authorities for quality and sustainability reasons, in response to the impacts of COVID-19 and to align with Standard Operating Procedures (SOPS) on safe school reopening and operations there is a need to construct temporary learning spaces in the short term – at least during the first six months of 2022 upon school reopening. Expansion of learning spaces, particularly in Early Childhood Education (ECD), secondary and tertiary levels that have low enrolment rates, also needs more WASH facilities and gender-sensitive facilities for menstrual hygiene management in schools, and the establishment of Accelerated Education (AEP) Centers.

**Addressing barriers to formal and non-formal education.** The sector will continue providing student school supplies to ensure that learning is supported, and partners will also provide scholarships, cash grants, language bridging programs and assistive devices as required. To boost enrolment following COVID-19 shutdowns, Back to Learning (BTL) campaigns through media and community mobilization will be conducted. At the same time, newly arrived refugee learners will access bridging programs aimed to re-orient them into the Ugandan education system. In coordination with the Jobs and Livelihood Sector Working Group, the Education sector will identify



needs and gaps in market-driven technical and vocational skills training. Out of School (OOS) adolescents and youth will be profiled to determine what support they need through formal, non-formal education pathways or vocational pathways. In addition, the sector will support courses that aid successful school-to-work or livelihood transitions

**Providing a safe learning environment.** Partners will mainstream protection through school-based activities that improve social cohesion and promote mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS). Provision of sanitary kits accompanied with training on menstrual hygiene management will increase students' access to safe learning environments, whilst supporting participation and wellbeing. Improving accessibility to school facilities for children with disabilities will promote safe and inclusive access, and case referral systems between schools, protection, participation, and social services will be enhanced.

It's 8am at Alaba Primary School in Bidibidi refugee settlement and, after reading out the news bulletin at morning assembly, young South Sudanese refugee Denis – who wants to be a journalist – takes a picture with the camera given to him by his uncle.

© UNHCR/Yonna Tukundane

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## IMPROVED DELIVERY OF QUALITY EDUCATION AND SKILLS TRAINING

The sector will aim to progressively achieve national standards regarding teacher and textbook efficiency ratios. The current textbook to pupil ratio stands at 1:5, against a national standard of 1:3 reflecting a gap of 1,052,140 textbooks at primary level.<sup>cvi</sup> Partners will support provision of textbooks, while building capacity of education personnel and enhancing school supervision. If teachers are recruited to match national efficiency standards, provided with training and schools effectively supervised, then the quality of education and skills training will improve. To achieve this outcome, the sector response plan focuses on three outputs:

**Increasing teacher supply and adaptability to classroom contexts.** To improve learning outcomes, the sector will continue recruitment, remuneration and training of

teachers and instructors while providing instructional materials. The most updated teacher pupil ratio in primary stands at 1:67 on average. To achieve the national standard of 1:53, the response requires an additional 1,300 primary school teachers.<sup>cvi</sup> Timely remuneration of teachers and instructors will improve teacher motivation. Furthermore, sector partners will provide teaching and learning materials including textbooks, teacher guides, caregiver guides and curriculum books for AEP, aiming to progressively meet national and international Education in Emergencies efficiency standards.

**School supervision supported.** As a key component of quality education, the sector will continue strengthening school inspection and support supervision.

**Capacity development supported.** Teachers will receive continuous and blended training, and support for their well-being. Continuous professional development of teachers on the new lower secondary school curriculum, on inclusion, gender sensitive pedagogy, class management, AEP curriculum delivery, Social Emotional Learning and Psycho-Social support will be provided. To compensate for learning loss due to COVID-19 school closures, teachers will be trained to offer remedial and catch-up classes in school and community-based settings. Teachers will also be trained to leverage digital innovations, including the *Kolibri* platform in support of learning. Finally, early grade reading, and numeracy will be supported to improve pedagogy in early school years.

### STRENGTHENED SYSTEMS FOR EFFECTIVE AND RESILIENT SERVICE DELIVERY

If enabling and supportive plans, strategies, and regulatory frameworks are in place, then the education system will deliver more effective and resilient services to refugees and hosts alike. To achieve this outcome, the sector will advocate for supportive plans, strategies, and regulatory frameworks in these three areas:

**Community engagement to support sustainability and accountability.** Following best practices of AAP, the sector will encourage school-based governance and accountability mechanisms such as Parent Teacher Associations (PTA) and School Management Committees (SMC). PTAs and SMCs will be trained and consulted on School Improvement Plans, school safety, needs assessment, attendance tracking and monitoring. Building the capacity of these community education structures aims to influence attitudes towards girl's education, and to address barriers facing the most vulnerable and marginalized children.

**Coordination and management of education services.** Sector partners will enhance the capacity of education authorities to lead and monitor the education sector. This will include government-led coordination meetings at national and district levels involving allied line Ministries, DLGs, donors, UN, and NGO Partners.

**Risk informed planning and contingency measures.** The Education sector will integrate contingency measures to ensure continued safe learning to all learners through adopting to multi hazards approaches considering all eventualities, emergency scenarios caused by natural hazards, epidemics and new refugee influx. The sector will also integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programming at school level to ensure school preparedness to respond.

### MONITORING, AND EVALUATION SYSTEMS AND DATA MANAGEMENT

The sector will build the capacity of education personnel and partners in evidence-based policy development and planning informed by data. The sector will ensure development of policy regulations and guidelines, advocate for approval and implementation cross settlement. Policies such as double shift school system guiding, refugee teacher certification and recognition of teaching assistants as well as salary harmonization. Partners will advocate for refugee inclusion into the Education Management Information System (EMIS) and District Education Information Systems. Furthermore, sector partners will continue training key stakeholders on national standards, Education in Emergencies (EiE) and Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards.

### PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Guided by the government-led ERP and aligned to the Education Sector Strategic Plan (ESSP) for 2021-2025, the UCRP Education sector strategy reinforces access, quality and system strengthening through coordination led by the MOES and the OPM at the national level, and DLGs and communities at local level. Since education is a core service and touches upon the life and opportunities of every refugee household, it leverages broad partnerships, meaningful engagement, and participation of a very wide range of stakeholders, under the overall umbrella of the Education in Emergencies Sector Working Group.

Starting at the ground level, the sector actively involves learners, parents, and community institutions in planning,

Assumptions (beyond partner control and essential for overall results)	
<p>The Government will continue providing an enabling policy environment supportive of refugee education.</p> <p>Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) and stakeholders will have capacity and resources to implement the ERP.</p> <p>Government will re-open schools in 2022 and implement a strategy to keep schools open and recover the lost learning due to COVID-19 school closures.</p>	
Risks (uncertain events) and probability	Risk mitigation measures
Security situation negatively affects implementation.	Ongoing monitoring and analysis of the context by OPM, UNDSS.
Large scale refugee influx (from DRC, Ethiopia or South Sudan) affects supply and demand for education services (medium probability)	<p>The UCRRP and ERP designs are based on the most recent planning figures from UNHCR and OPM</p> <p>UNHCR, OPM and partners will continue to closely monitor the political context and adapt contingency, and programme plans accordingly</p>
Increased turnover and tensions in the sector related to the lack of harmonization of teacher salary rates among UCRRP partners (medium probability)	<p>Align salaries to comparable GOU teacher salary scales</p> <p>Sector conversations ongoing through the EiE WG since 2019 to establish harmonized teacher salary rates.</p>
Another school closure in 2022 due to a rise in COVID-19 cases	Anticipate repeated switching between school reopening and closure in the short term, with continuous review of targets

priority-setting and decision-making related to education. Much of this takes place at school-level, where students, parents, teachers, and school administrators work together through various mechanisms such as PTAs, SMCs to consult and set school-level priorities. Since all education for refugees and host communities falls under the overall responsibility of the Government of Uganda, the DLGs and different ministries responsible for Education set overall policy and oversee resource allocation as well as ensure overall management of implementation. In this, they are technically supported by a range of NGOs like Save the Children and Norwegian Refugee Council, and UN agencies including UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, and UNHCR. Key financial partners from the international donor community as well as

private foundations and the private sector provide essential resources and oversight. Finally, for the Education sector to flourish in Uganda, the sector needs to work closely with other sectors in particular WASH, Health, Child Protection and Livelihoods.



## B: Environment, Energy, Settlement and Non-Food Items

### OVERALL SECTOR STRATEGY

The Environment and Energy (E&E) sector together with the Shelter Settlement and Non-Food Items (SSNFI) sector will jointly work towards ensuring that all Persons of Concern (POCs) in refugee hosting districts benefit from a healthy and resilient natural environment, and improved social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and social welfare, provided through national systems where possible.

Achieving a healthy and resilient natural environment that also meets the community's needs for shelter, water, livelihoods, and settlement services requires first and foremost an integrated, area-based approach to set-

tlement planning which takes into consideration land carrying capacity, the sustainability of natural resources, and the community's priorities. In each settlement a land use master plan will be developed in consultation with the concerned population and informed by technical experts, through which land is systematically allocated to specific uses such as shelter and kitchen gardens, farming for subsistence and surplus production (in association with the Livelihoods and Resilience sector), woodlots (for fuelwood and for shelter), protected areas (such as lakes, rivers, wetlands, central forest reserves, wildlife reserves, etc.), roads and other physical infrastructure (markets, settlement facilities etc.). Improved land use planning shall ensure equitable and sustainable use of land within settlements, while strengthening measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. All activities shall be subjected to environmental and social risk screening following the provisions set by national





law. To support the responsible use of the land that has been allocated to different purposes, partners will closely engage local communities of both refugees and nationals and support development of settlement specific forest resource management plans and in addition to raise awareness and provide regular training on best practices and standards in sustainable natural resource management. This will enable communities to fully grasp their responsibility for and the benefits of sustainable natural resource management and understand the negative

The Nyakabande Transit Centre in Kisoro district offers assistance to asylum seekers who cross into the country through Bunagana border point.

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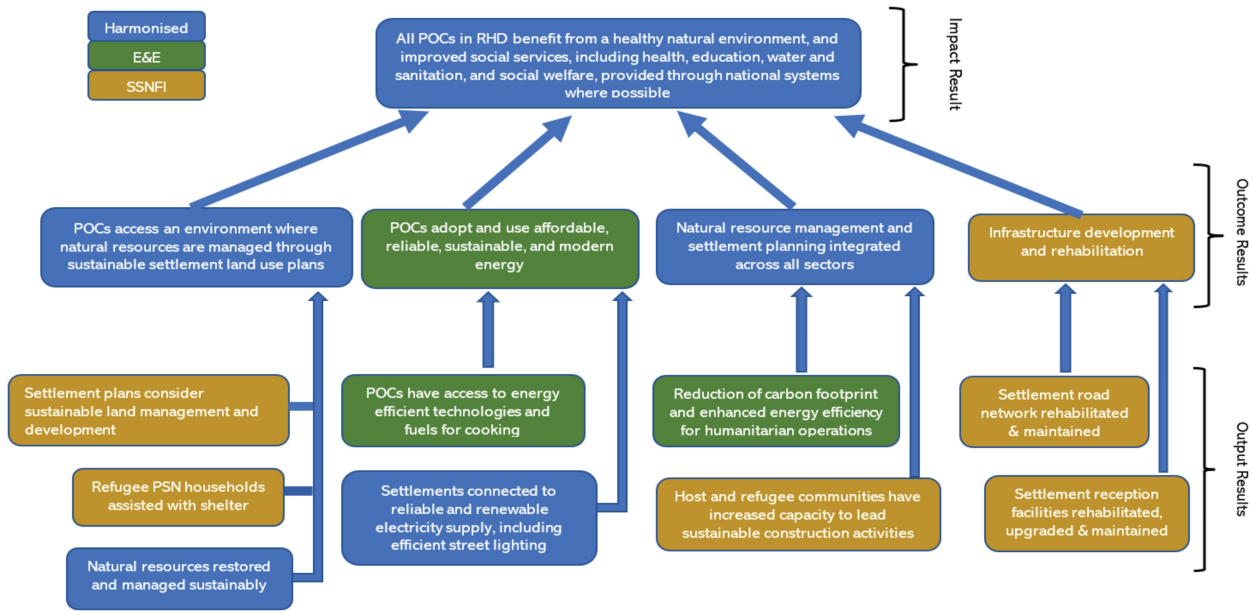
impacts that arise from continuous environmental degradation. Finally, after appropriate land has been allocated and awareness built, refugees and the host community will be mobilized to actively carry out tree growing at household and institutional levels, to replenish the tree cover in and around settlement areas while also providing fuelwood in the short and medium term.

Concurrently, the sector will continue to strive to ensure that all populations of concern receive appropriate and timely emergency shelter materials and NFI support in line with the minimum agreed standards for Uganda. Where possible, the sector will continue to prioritize cash-based shelter/NFI assistance in lieu of in-kind kits to empower refugees with greater independence and dignity, as well as contribute to local economic growth. The sector will encourage partners to implement an own-driven approach to shelter construction, building local capacity for construction and contributing to livelihoods within the refugee and host communities.

The sector has worked together to develop a harmonized theory of change which highlights where joint collaboration is necessary for greater impact covering four outcome areas: settlement planning including shelter support for PSNs unable to construct and maintain their own shelter and active reforestation; household and settlement energy supply through energy-efficient cooking technologies and connection to the national electricity grid; increased awareness across all sectors and communities regarding natural resource management and energy efficiency; and infrastructure development and maintenance in settlements and reception centers. The full details of the outputs and activities relating to each outcome area are provided in the sector log frame.

The sector **recognizes gender, age, and diversity considerations** in its implementation. Women and girls carry the major burdens at home and are therefore most affected by water supply and fuelwood scarcity, which also contribute to their GBV risks. PSNs shall be supplied with fuelwood for 3 years under the World Bank funded IFPA-CD Project led by MWE and OPM to meet their energy needs for cooking. Older persons, child-headed and female-headed households, and households with disabled or chronically ill household often face insurmountable obstacles in building a home and are forced to reside in inadequate shelters, risking exposure to heavy rains and seasonal flooding. Without access to the resources and skills needed to build a home, these vulnerable families are not able to focus on other elements of well-being and shift from surviving to thriving. For this reason, the sector will support shelter construction and maintenance for a limited number of highly vulnerable refugees.

## THEORY OF CHANGE



## CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

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The sector agreed that all stakeholders and sectors should prioritize addressing climate change, in line with Government of Uganda policy to “promote a low carbon development pathway while at the same time reducing the vulnerability of its population, environment, and economy by implementing measures and policies that build resilience” (Nationally Determined Contribution).

Accordingly, UCRRP partners will work along three tracks: (1) reducing deforestation and overuse of water resources through conservation and reforestation, (2) ensuring that sufficient sustainable woodlots are established and maintained to sustainably meet the ongoing needs for cooking fuel and construction material, while also seeking to improve cooking efficiency, and (3) reducing the use of fossil fuels through diesel generator substitution and improved vehicle fleet management.

## PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

This strategy is aligned with the government-led response, including the Water and Environment Sector Response Plan (WESRP) and the draft Sustainable Energy Response Plan (SERP) for refugees and host communities developed under the leadership of Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), respectively.

The WESRP calls for improved settlement planning considering the availability and sustainability of water resources, as well as catchment management, including forest and wetland conservation, and the establishment of woodlots for fuelwood and shelter construction. The SERP supports last mile on-grid/off-grid electricity connection for settlements, dissemination of energy efficient cooking technologies and fuels, sensitization on energy-saving practices, promoting productive uses of energy (PUE) to boost agricultural and commercial activ-

ities for more value addition, energy audits for offices, energy management, etc. Taken together, these activities will contribute to Uganda’s response to climate change as articulated in the National Determined Contribution (NDC). The emphasis of the sector strategy on mainstreaming the environment and natural resources into all humanitarian interventions adheres to the 2019 National Environment Act and supporting regulations, as well as UN guidance on mainstreaming environment and natural resources concerns into sector plans and programs.

Settlement planning will be guided by the National Physical Planning Standards (NPPS) 2011, which determine the scale, location and site requirements of various land uses and facilities.

The Government has and will continue to play a significant role in setting and enforcing policies and regulations related to E&E. For instance, Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development will be responsible for

land use planning that ensures equitable and balanced spatial distribution, and optimum use of land for agriculture, forestry, human settlements, infrastructure, and other competing land uses. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and the DLGs shall ensure appropriate environmental screening of large-scale infrastructure development in the settlements. OPM shall implement Uganda's progressive refugee policy, which includes mobilizing land on which to settle refugees with sufficient farmland allocated for viable livelihoods, establishing woodlots, and ensuring conservation requirements are met. Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS) will ensure that renewable energy products on the market including in settlements are up to the set standards and quality and provide/develop relevant standards for different energy and forestry products. The Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA) will help in setting tariffs and implementing subsidies that lower the tariffs to increase electricity access. The Rural Electrification Agency (REA) is responsible for grid extension in rural areas and mini-grid development in off-grid rural areas. MEMD will be responsible for decentralization of energy services at district level as well as fundraising and coordinating the overall implementation of the SERP. The National Forestry Authority (NFA) will continue to lead in protection and restoration of degraded central forest reserves in proximity to refugee settlements as well as supply quality assorted tree seedlings for growing across the operation. The sector will continue to support the NFA to execute this mandate. DLGs will also support development of forest management plans for settlements with a precise site species matching to guide establishment of different woodlots, forest restoration and protection interventions, mobilization of host community members for E&E interventions and providing technical backstopping to tree nurseries to ensure quality seedling production including safe seedlings delivery from the nursery for planting and monitoring the E&E interventions in the district.

The sector will ensure that E&E remains a priority in the response as well as advocate for funding. The implementing partners in E&E across the response will implement their activities in their respective sectors and shall fundraise for natural resource management and climate change mitigation related to their sectors. OPM will lead in supply of fuelwood to PSNs within the targeted refugee hosting districts through the Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-smart Development (IFPA-CD) Project funded by the World Bank. Development partners such as the World Bank, JICA, KfW, EU, FAO, GIZ, etc. will continue to support the implementation of multi-year projects within the refu-

gee hosting districts in covering energy and electricity access, awareness, sensitization and capacity development on environment protection and sustainable practices, forest development and protection, environmental restoration, mini-grid development, forest value chain development, etc. Key initiatives are the World Bank's Energy Access Scale-up Project, and the Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP). The private sector will be engaged to support in the provision of services and opening up markets for products.



## Assumptions

(beyond partner control and essential for overall results)

Government authorities remain committed to making available sufficient land to meet all the social, economic, and environmental needs of refugees

Government agencies and donors (i.e., World Bank) continue to meet their partnership obligations and provide the anticipated goods and services

## Risks (uncertain events) and probability

## Risk mitigation measures

Tensions between refugee and host communities especially over natural resources.

Targeting both refugees and host communities in E&E interventions and promoting community interaction where refugees maintain the trees on host community land by growing short rotation crops among the trees. Also, continued awareness creation and sensitization.

Annual planning cycles rather than multi-year planning for sustained and visible impact.

Implementing a project management approach that tracks interventions over the longer term and which integrates risk management, environmental screening, etc.

Limited funding for E&E and SSNFI interventions.

Collaboration between the two sectors to develop an integrated approach.

All partners fundraising at different levels for funding to support E&E and SSNFI interventions.

Mainstreaming natural resource management and settlement planning across other sectors.

Energy management remains centralized at national level with no technical staff and budget at district level to coordinate and implement energy sector interventions.

Launch and implementation of the Sustainable Energy Response Plan (SERP) for refugees and host communities, expected in December 2021, which shall help Government plan and mobilize funding for district energy staff.

Not integrating environment and natural resources and settlement planning in activities of other sectors.

Actively engaging other sectors in considering the environmental and climate change implications of their work and adopting mitigation measures.

## C. Food Security

### OVERALL SECTOR STRATEGY

In order that “Life-saving humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met, with attention to any specific needs,” the Food Security sector intends to improve access to adequate nutritious food among refugees and asylum seekers in the settlements. The Food Security sector will increasingly contribute to self-reliance of refugee communities by providing humanitarian food assistance in a way that can also contribute to developmental objectives.

This will be achieved by providing general food assistance and complementary activities to all eligible refugees and asylum seekers based on assessed household needs. Choosing the optimal transfer modality – whether it is in-kind food, cash-based transfer, or a commodity voucher – as well the optimal delivery mechanisms will be key to achieve a maximum transformative impact of food assistance and improved food security outcomes.<sup>67</sup> The choice of the assistance modality will continue to be based on feasibility and appropriateness. In-kind food will be brought to places where markets are disrupted and less functional, cash-based assistance will be provided in settlements where food is available and markets

well integrated. Where local markets and services are generally well functioning, unrestricted cash transfers will address immediate beneficiary needs more cost-effectively than in-kind food assistance.

In complementarity to the increased use of cash-based food assistance, the sector will work with the Livelihoods and Resilience sector to increase market facilitation initiatives, working with refugees, market actors and regulators to influence their behavior, decisions, interaction and norm towards improved market systems.

The needs and causes of food and nutrition insecurity across the different settlements will be assessed by food and nutrition security monitoring and evaluation systems, such as the Food Security and Needs Assessment (FSNA), Mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (MVAM) and Gender Analysis assessment. Analysis of those assessments will be used to inform targeting criteria in ways that recognize individual household needs, context, and geographical variations in levels of vulnerability. Weaknesses in knowledge, attitude and practice in food and nutrition across all settlements will be addressed through surveillance, treatment, and prevention of malnutrition in ways that are integrated with Maternal

67 As of December 2021, a slight majority of refugees are receiving their monthly food assistance rations in the form of unrestricted cash transfers.

Mothers and their children line up to receive food in Rwamwanja refugee settlement, Kamwenge district.

© ADRA / Charles Ed II Aguilar



Infant and Young Child Feeding (MIYCF) and Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) methodologies, and where possible adapted to settlement-specific food and nutrition challenges.

Refugee households who have enhanced productive assets (land, skills, knowledge) for food production will also have more access to diversified and nutritious foods. The potential for communities to improve their nutrition will be strengthened by complementary activities such as backyard and kitchen gardening, nutrition education, and food preparation. This will also help to enhance the knowledge of Village Health Teams, mother-care groups, and lead mothers, which will in turn empower communities.

The Food Security sector will identify and respond to the needs of specific groups such as women, girls, and persons with disabilities. This will be done through:

- Periodic gender and protection analysis to understand the context in terms of the needs, priorities, capacities, barriers, challenges, and protection risks faced by the different categories of POCs. Results will inform the design and implementation of the food security services and interventions.
- Continuous consultations with the different categories of POCs and stakeholders to understand the different levels of vulnerability and aspirations so that service delivery strategies can be redesigned and modified to respond to the specific needs. This will be complimented by the individual profiling exercise that will generate additional information that will be helpful in identifying and addressing specific vulnerabilities.

The views of the POCs will be catered for through consultations during the design phase and periodic consultations when major program changes are being introduced. These will be complimented by feedback from post distribution monitoring, joint assessments where necessary and through community engagement sessions coupled with other available complaints and Feedback mechanisms e.g., the refugee response comprehensive Feedback Referral and Response Mechanism (FRRM), the WFP toll free helpline and onsite helpdesks.

Food security intervention and services will comply with the “Do No Harm” humanitarian principle and will seek to build and strengthen individual and community resilience harnessing existing capacities, promoting social cohesion and employ a conflict sensi-

tive approach to minimize the possibility of conflict and violence.

Risk analysis has been a core component of the design and has identified potential risks and mitigation measures in a risk matrix that will guide implementation and act as a self-monitoring tool during the program implementation.

## PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

The Food Security sector coordinates its activities through the refugee response coordination framework established by the Government of Uganda and UNHCR. The Government of Uganda through OPM and DLGs will be engaged at all levels during the implementation of this food security strategy. Monthly sector coordination meetings will provide a forum to steer food security interventions implemented by and through partners, and to coordinate the planning and implementation of system-wide needs assessments such as FSNA, MVAM and Gender Analysis that benefit the entire community. They will also provide an opportunity to plan and harmonize advocacy on key issues such as access to agriculture land. Regular mapping of partners and activities will be done as part of the coordination of implementation.

Sector meetings will be held at national and settlement levels, whereby key issues that were discussed but remained unresolved at settlement level included in the national level meeting. In turn, decisions made at national level will be communicated back to the settlements for information and implementation where applicable.

The Food Security sector will engage, consult, and work with other sectors to ensure that issues arising and requiring action from other sectors are understood and appropriately addressed. Furthermore, activities will be planned in consultation with the affected populations, safety and security will be provided at food distribution points (especially addressing protection risks and special needs of women and vulnerable populations), and effective complaints and feedback mechanisms will be maintained.

Achievement of Food Security sector objectives also requires close coordination with other sectors. Notably, health and nutrition surveillance by the Health and Nutrition sector will contribute to evidence generation and the identification of specific food and nutrition needs, and maternal and child health and reproductive health activities implemented by the health and nutrition

Assumptions (beyond partner control and essential for overall results)	
<p>Government policy remains favorable, allowing refugees access to land, employment opportunities, free movement, and services necessary for improved accessibility to food.</p> <p>Refugees and host communities continue to co-exist peacefully, allowing refugees access to employment, land for food and animal production and other livelihoods, markets, as well as financial and other services from the host communities</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic is contained, hence reduced restrictions that will revitalize the local economies which, among others, will lead to increased. production, stable food prices and improved market conditions.</p> <p>The livelihoods sector successfully implements programs that improve household income, production, and livelihood diversification. These are necessary to complement general food assistance and under-nutrition prevention and treatment programs.</p> <p>The Health and Nutrition sector prioritizes nutrition surveillance, capacity strengthening of community structures such as the VHT system for efficient and effective service delivery, and capacity strengthening of communities on household food and nutrition such as child feeding and care</p>	
Risks (uncertain events) and probability	Risk mitigation measures
<p>Insufficient funding.</p> <p>Dramatic increases in food prices on international and domestic markets.</p>	<p>Advocacy for the food security sector to receive sufficient funding for the continued provision of general food assistance, nutrition services and other support services.</p>
<p>Poor functioning of cash intermediaries and markets, reducing the efficiency of cash assistance.</p>	<p>Constant monitoring of market prices and of the performance of cash intermediaries, so that food security support can shift emphasis between in-kind and cash-based assistance as needed.</p>

sector will help address the specific nutrition needs of mothers and young children. Similarly, the work of the Livelihoods and Resilience sector to improve household income, production, and livelihood diversification will complement general food assistance and nutrition programs, leading to self-reliance among refugees and eventually reduced need for food assistance. Finally, education and health support programs that reduce the out-of-pocket expenses of refugees for those services will reduce the incentives for refugees to sell their general food assistance to meet the costs of education and health.

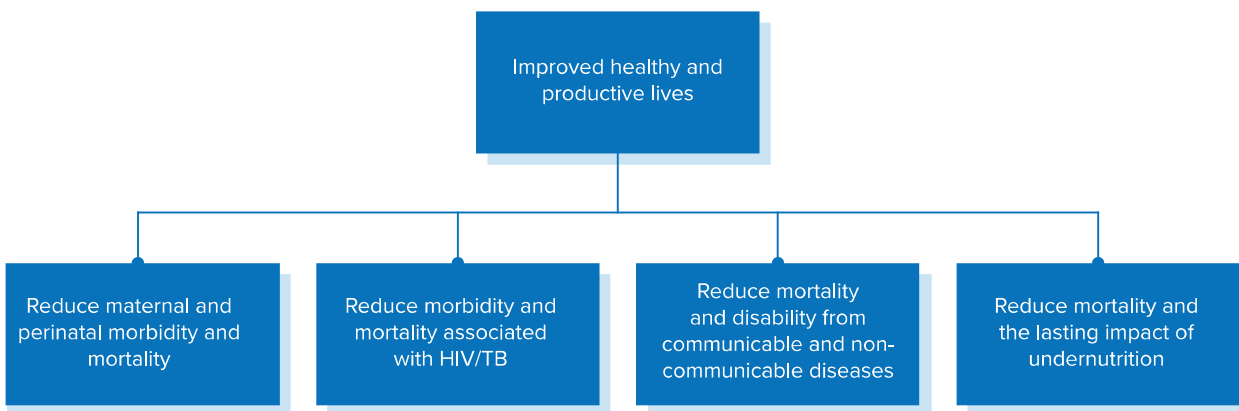


## D: Health and Nutrition

### OVERALL SECTOR STRATEGY

For “all Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts [to] benefit from a healthy natural environment, and improved social services, including health [...] provided through national systems where possible” the Health and Nutrition sector aims to ensure full integration of comprehensive and quality primary health care services for refugees into national and local government systems. Emphasis will be on health promotion and disease prevention through Village Health Teams and

Refugee Welfare Councils, as well as curative, palliative, and rehabilitative health services. This will be done through strengthening the provision of equitable, safe, quality, and sustainable health services in refugee-hosting districts, for new arrivals, long-term refugees, and host communities. Health systems for the host community in refugee hosting areas will also be reinforced. The Health and Nutrition sector strategy is governed by the Health Sector Integrated Refugee Response Plan 2019-2024 (HSIRRP), has four main components as shown in the figure below:



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A comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services will contribute to the reduction in **maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality**. The health sector will improve access and availability of sexual and reproductive health services at health facility and community level, through strengthened skilled birth attendance with timely antenatal and postnatal care, enhancing availability and access to adolescent and youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services, and supporting increased family planning uptake and coverage. Priority interventions include support towards emergency obstetric care and specialized neonatal care, which contribute directly to reduced referral needs, time, and cost. Likewise, ensuring adequate staffing, including midwives, and capacity building of health workers, referral system strengthening, as well as availability of reproductive health commodities and strengthened supply chain management are key to support a resilient health system. Lack of infrastructure and equipment remains a health system bottleneck to be addressed, and data management remains an area to be strengthened. Integration of GBV prevention and response within health facilities, remains a priority, with continued coordination among service providers.

Community mobilization remains key to improve health seeking behavior of POCs to empower them to make timely and appropriate decisions when it comes to their sexual and reproductive health.

The morbidity and mortality associated with **tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS** will be reduced through amelioration of treatment outcome and comprehensive prevention services. To achieve these outcomes, the sector will improve early diagnosis, availability of HIV/TB commodities and supplies, reducing stigma related to TB/HIV, improving adherence to TB/HIV medication, improving prevention interventions and retention in TB/HIV care, as well as ensuring better access to comprehensive multisectoral HIV/TB prevention. To achieve an enhanced quality of health care requires an increasing number of healthcare workers, availability of medicines as well as translators. Efforts will also be made to improve their skills<sup>68</sup> when working with refugees and the host population.

68 Skill development of health workers need to improve bedside care, medicines, and to ensure translators are available.

Comprehensive **primary health care** interventions will reduce the mortality and morbidity of refugees and the host population from communicable and non-communicable diseases. To realize this, there will be enhanced access to preventive, promotive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative health services for refugee and host populations. Emphasis will be put on integrated community case management for malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia; and referral by the Village Health Teams; multisectoral prevention for improved health; and improved access to quality facility-based health services as well as mainstreaming “one health” interventions.

To reduced mortality and the lasting impact of **under-nutrition**, the sector will reduce anemia, stunting and global acute malnutrition through increased surveillance, timely treatment of cases, functional nutrition promotion and prevention interventions, increased coverage of nutrition interventions, household diversity and multisectoral coordination especially with WASH, food security, public health and improved Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices at household level. The interventions will include improved access to adequate nutritious foods, improved awareness on dietary diversity, improved micronutrient supplementation, a stable commodity pipeline, and strengthened community structures for early identification and management of acute malnutrition.

Underpinning quality health care services, demand for health services will be created to improve health promotion and information for decision making; integrated outreaches will be instituted to distant locations; adequate epidemic preparedness and response will be undertaken; health services will be strengthened for full prevention coverage (e.g. Integrated Community Case Management); health facilities and referral sites will be reinforced (HR, commodities, infrastructure); and the health services package will be broadened to include mental health, Non-Communicable Disease, palliative, rehabilitation services, and functional “one health” structures.

## PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Refugee health services are integrated into the Ministry of Health system, and as such the Government will continue to be primarily responsible to provide human resources, commodities, infrastructure, leadership and coordination of refugee and host population health services. The responsible government entities at national and local levels are supported by technical NGOs and UN agencies, and financed by external donors, national

and local budgets, together with contributions from the refugee and host populations and the private sector.

Given that health needs and outcomes are partly determined by social determinants of health, nearly every sector of the refugee response has a role to play in improving refugee health. Particularly important partners are: agencies providing **Psychosocial and protection services** (GBV actors, MHPSS sub-sector, community support groups, agencies providing security, and safety); **Education actors** (school health and school feeding programs, improving literacy, keeping girls in school, sexuality education); **Settlement planning, Shelter and Infrastructure** agencies (improved housing/ventilation, improved road networks, and lighting); **Livelihoods** (increased income available for health prevention and health spending as well as improved food security, veterinary services, addressing zoonotic disease outbreaks and implementing “one health” approaches); **Environment and energy** (vector control, alternative energy sources); **WASH** (access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices including environmental health); **AAP** (Community empowerment for decision making and human rights); and finally, **Nutrition & food security** (improving maternal/newborn nutrition, food availability, accessibility, and support with feeding).

All the components of the Health and Nutrition sector are aligned to the Health Sector Integrated Response Plan (HSIRRP) that feeds into the Ministry of Health strategic plan, which in turn is part of the human capital development program of the National Development Plan. At the subnational level, this is reflected in the district development plans of the refugee hosting districts.

Assumptions (beyond partner control and essential for overall results)	
No major outbreaks.	
Cultural beliefs/norms favor the seeking and acceptance of health services.	

Risks (uncertain events) and probability	Risk mitigation measures
New epidemics challenge the health system (medium).	New epidemics challenge the health system (medium).
Health services, at national and subnational are not integrated (medium).	Advocate with Ministry of Health for full integration of national and subnational health services.
Intersectoral coordination is not functional and other sectors are not contributing to the outcomes (low).	Intersectoral coordination for health outcomes will be instituted and integrated into the response of other sectors.
Ministry of Health and national health system not strengthened.	Support provided to the Ministry of Health.
Community is not responsive.	Community dialogues organized.

Anurith, a 29-year-old asylum-seeker from the DRC, waits for the next step after undergoing a health screening near the border crossing in Zombo district.

© UNHCR/Rocco Nuri



## E: Livelihoods and Resilience

### OVERALL SECTOR STRATEGY

The Livelihood and Resilience sector aims to ensure that all Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts live peacefully with each other, and progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities. The core of the sector is promoting surplus agricultural production as this is by far the most available pathway for income generation, and secondarily on facilitating employment and small enterprise. This strategy directly supports pillars II and III of Uganda's Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP), which in turn is aligned with the National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2025/26). The strategy further touches on pillar IV of the JLIRP on development of market-driven skills, which together with access to finance, play a supporting function in realizing the two outcome areas of surplus agricultural production and job creation. Implementation of the strategy depends on close collaboration with the Government including active engagement of District Local Governments (DLGs) to integrate refugees into district development plans, to facilitate refugee access to technical services and key factors of production such as farmland and capital in line with the CRRF agenda.

In the Ugandan context of high levels of poverty and diminishing external funding, the only way forward for most refugees is to seize the economic opportunities afforded them by the Government of Uganda (access to farmland and the right to work). Given the right enabling conditions, refugees can apply their own effort to meet their basic needs including food security, shelter, health, and education. Current levels of income however are insufficient to meet basic needs, and more attention to livelihoods is needed in the UCRRP period. It is essential that refugees can increase their own incomes to meet their food security, nutrition and other essential needs in view of these imminent reductions in food assistance, and their other basic needs (including shelter, health, and education).

#### **POCs in refugee hosting districts will generate sufficient agricultural surplus to attain self-reliance.**

To improve food and nutrition security, partners in this sector will advocate and facilitate access to sufficient farmland, and address low production and productivity. Collaboration with OPM and the DLGs will continue to increase access to adequate agricultural land, inputs, and improved production technologies, provide training

on good agronomic practices, climate-smart agriculture, and post-harvest handling, promoting sustainable access to improved technologies as well improving access to agricultural extension services.

In line with Uganda's agro-industrialization strategy in National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2024/25), Livelihoods and Resilience sector partners will support value addition initiatives and promote access to better produce markets. To that end, the Livelihoods and Resilience sector will strengthen farmer associations for experiential learning, produce aggregation, and market bargaining power. VSLA structures and removal and easing formal and informal barriers to financial inclusion and promoting value chain financing will be supported.

#### **POCs in refugee-hosting districts and urban areas receive sufficient income from off- and non-farm employment or entrepreneurship to attain self-reliance.**

To increase self-employment opportunities for refugees and host communities, the sector will increase capacity-building efforts to improve business, technical, vocational, and financial management skills of refugee and host communities, to enhance creation and development of micro and small enterprises, while encouraging agricultural product processing and market linkages. Sector partners will give special attention to the needs of women, youth, and other vulnerable and marginalized populations.

The Livelihoods and Resilience sector will provide market-driven skills training, encourage private sector investment activity, and facilitate apprenticeships and job-placements to enhance access to decent jobs. Activities under this outcome will also include advocacy and information sharing on refugee rights to work with potential employers, including the private sector.

#### **Overview of targeting approach of the sector.**

The Livelihoods and Resilience sector will use a household approach as a primary targeting modality to reach both refugee and host community households with productive assets and technical assistance, enabling the entire household to benefit indirectly from the increased availability of nutritious foods and income. Using the graduation approach, households will be transitioned progressively to attain self-reliance. The approach applies carefully sequenced, multi-sectoral interventions, including a social assistance package to ensure basic consumption; skills training; asset transfer



or employment opportunities; financial inclusion through financial education and access to savings; and coaching or mentoring to build confidence and reinforce skills to support people as they move from assistance to more sustainable livelihoods. Where beneficiaries will be targeted through groups, the sector will ensure that sector partners focus on strengthening capacities of existing livelihood groups rather than creating new ones.

For newly arrived refugees, PSNs/EVI households, including child-headed, female headed, widower-headed households and people living with disabilities, the sector will collaborate with Community-Based Protection actors to ensure that they receive emergency/social welfare assistance in the form of cash grants, agricultural seeds, and kits, as well as establishment of kitchen gardens to produce vegetables and food crops to supplement assistance. It is upon achieving a certain minimum level of stability and preparedness to participate in economic activities (be it farming, wage employment or enterprise) that such extremely vulnerable persons can be incorporated into the mainstream livelihood programming.

Sector partners will be encouraged to use gender responsive targeting guided by appropriate gender analysis tools. Since over half of refugee households are female headed, at least 60 per cent of target beneficiaries will be women. Partners will provide market-based skills training, especially for out-of-school youth, women, and persons that are engaged in informal employment to strengthen their capacity to pursue opportunities for self-employment. To help safeguard peaceful co-existence and social cohesion, all livelihood interventions will ensure that 70 per cent of assistance targets refugees and 30 per cent targets host communities.

## PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

In 2021, the Government launched the Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP) to strengthen coordination, alignment and harmonization of interventions and approaches. The livelihoods strategy is fully aligned with the objectives of the JLIRP, namely: (1) strengthening refugee and host community social cohesion; (2) enabling entrepreneurial-led development and market growth system; (3) increasing agricultural productivity, production, and marketable volumes; (4) increasing access to market relevant skills training to enhance employability and job creation; and (5) promoting effective shock responsive refugee and host community social protection and social inclusion systems.

The JLIRP also aims at strengthening linkages between sectors to reduce duplication of activity and financing, thus improving effectiveness of programs. Synergies and linkages with other government response plans will be strengthened, especially the Education Response Plan, the Water and Environment Response Plan, and eventually the Sustainable Energy Response Plan. Coordination with the JLIRP will also facilitate alignment with national economic development policies and strategies that guide local government efforts to improve the business environment, so that the private sector can play an increasing role in economic growth and job creation.

OPM and DLGs play an essential role in creating the enabling environment for refugee livelihoods. OPM and DLGs are key to negotiating access to farmland with host communities and to ensuring that settlement master plans provide for economic activities. The DLGs are also involved in identification of beneficiaries from host communities, and support training and economic interventions, for example providing agricultural extension services. They will also ensure that refugees are integrated into district and sub county development plans in liaison with the Ministry of Local Government (MOLG), OPM and relevant line ministries. Several other Government ministries also have roles to play, for example the National Agricultural Research Organization will support the research and development of improved and adaptive crop varieties and agricultural technologies.

In terms of inter-sector coordination, the Livelihoods and Resilience sector will strengthen its collaboration with the Food Security sector which shares the objective of increasing food production, as well as continue cooperation on cash-based interventions, information management and assessments. Livelihood partners will coordinate with the Education sector to promote market-driven vocational skills training and will further collaborate with the Energy and Environment sector to conduct Socio-Economic and Environmental Impact assessments, as needed, and to pursue natural resource conservation approaches such as climate-smart agriculture and agro-forestry in natural resource-based livelihood interventions. Collaboration will be enhanced with the Protection Sector at national and settlement levels to ensure that livelihood interventions are inclusive and in line with age, gender and diversity principles, while minimizing protection risks such as exploitation, child labor and gender-based violence.

To promote inclusive livelihood interventions, sector partners as well as OPM and DLGs will follow AAP best practice and consult with refugees and host community

Assumptions (beyond partner control and essential for overall results)	
<p>Uganda, including refugee hosting districts, remains economically, socially, and political stable and secure.</p> <p>The Government and development partners are committed to support development projects in refugee hosting districts and willing to allocate adequate resources for both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises.</p> <p>Refugees can access sufficient arable land for surplus crop production.</p> <p>The private sector and financial service providers are willing and able to invest in refugee hosting districts.</p>	
Risks (uncertain events) and probability	Risk mitigation measures
Drought and unfavorable climatic conditions (high likelihood and impact).	Focus on drought resilience activities which contribute to local economic resilience and promote green technologies.
Insufficient collaboration / coordination among the partners; leading to duplication and ineffective programs (low likelihood/high impact).	Strong coordination operationally, through the JLIRP.
Sufficient financing is not made available for the JLIRP (medium likelihood/medium impact).	Advocacy for Government departments and donors, particularly development donors, to provide the resources for the JLIRP.

members on livelihood interventions, means of delivery, targeting criteria and beneficiary selection. As a key stakeholder in this area, the Refugee Welfare Councils (RWC) composed of refugees will continue to play a pivotal role in mobilizing refugees for livelihood activities and communal engagement (i.e., maintenance around water collection points, cleaning around community centers, maintenance of access roads). The partners will also work with RWCs and other community structures to select beneficiaries, based on set criteria.

Beyond Government, the Livelihood and Resilience sector will engage with private companies, notably agri-businesses who are seeking new clients but are often unaware of the market potential in the targeted districts, and within refugee populations. By directly connecting private companies to target households and farmer associations, both groups will benefit. The interventions will support private sector-based solutions, and several private companies are expected to benefit from access to sources of raw materials, for instance

agricultural products and enhanced market access in the targeted districts.

A final component is access to finance. Partnering with financial services providers will make credit, insurance, remittances, and other financial services more readily available to refugees and host communities. For instance, BRAC Bank, Uganda Agency for Development Limited (UGAFODE) and Vision Fund provide services that meet the needs of refugees and other “hard to reach” groups in Uganda. Other micro-finance institutions will be engaged to boost the sector’s overall engagement with highly vulnerable communities. The aim is for all beneficiaries to enjoy enhanced financial inclusion through financial literacy training and access to savings and loans (including micro-finance). Closely related to this, partners will build the technical capacity of many beneficiaries in business skills and market engagement, as well as digital financial inclusion.



## F: Protection

### OVERALL SECTOR STRATEGY

As envisioned under the CRRF, ensuring equitable social-economic access and improved basic service delivery for both local communities and refugees remains central to preserving the asylum space. With the vision of a coordinated, accountable, and sustainable refugee response for socio-economic transformation of refugee and host communities, the protection sector will focus on these impact areas:

1. Uganda's asylum space is maintained and unhindered; access to territory is preserved; and international protection standards are adhered to
2. All Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts live peacefully with each other, and progressively

attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities

3. Refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions, including voluntary return or third country solutions

The specific areas of focus for the protection sector will be:

#### **Access to Asylum and Refugee Status Determination.**

To ensure a fair and efficient RSD process, the Ugandan institutions handling RSD need to be directly supported for their staffing, logistics and information management. Specifically, the capacities of the government RSD bodies need to be enhanced, and the management of asylum applications (including appeals) strengthened.





**Child Protection.** To ensure that children are protected from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and able to develop positively in a healthy environment, there needs to be a change in social attitudes towards children's rights, as well as effective services for highly vulnerable children. Specifically, partners will work on prevention by empowering communities to identify and reduce child protection risks, will ensure that children have access to timely and quality protection services including comprehensive case management services, harmonized and adequate alternative care, and community-based and psychosocial interventions, and will furthermore

Alivera Nyamakabambelle, 84, arrived in Uganda with her grand-daughter and great grandchildren to escape violence in the DRC.

© UNHCR/Esther Ruth Mbabazi



strengthen the national system for child protection in alignment with the Uganda 2020 Child Policy as well as the 2019 Uganda Alternative Care Guidelines.

**Community Participation and AAP.** Access to accurate and timely information, involvement in decision-making and mechanisms to provide and receive feedback, allows refugees to make informed decisions and to hold humanitarian actors accountable. To realize the vision of a response that is coordinated, accountable and sustainable, accountability to all Persons of Concern will be strengthened across the refugee response through meaningful participation of communities, with due attention to age gender and diversity considerations. The key will be to make sure that refugee leaders can effectively represent their community in discussions with authorities, that there is meaningful communication with refugees about their rights and services, and that refugees are able to give feedback to partners about what is working well and what can be improved – feedback that is then acted upon to improve the quality of the response.

Specifically, all sectors and all partners in the response will commit to consistently capture community feedback to improve the design and adapt programs; to share accessible, relevant, and timely information with communities; and to ensure that communities are able to influence the decisions that affect their lives at all stages of the program life cycle.

**Gender-Based Violence.** To address the persistent and increasing incidence of GBV, the GBV sub-sector will follow a two-part strategy of prevention (addressing root causes including community attitudes and behaviors and mitigating specific identified risks), and response (through a robust, quality, specialized and accessible response and case management system including effective referral pathways). This follows the recently revised Uganda GBV strategy 2021-2025, that is in turn anchored in the global policy for preventing and responding to GBV in refugee operations.

**Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS).** The MHPSS sector aims to improve the mental well-being of refugee and host communities, by ensuring that factors contributing to poor mental health are understood by all sectors and that prevention is integrated into their planning, as well as by strengthening the identification and response to refugees and host community members experiencing decline in their mental health. Specifically, sector partners will ensure the availability of MHPSS services meeting international minimum standards, support refugees, the host community and humanitarian stake-



holders to be able to better identify mental health issues and refer them to MHPSS services and underpin this with robust qualitative and quantitative data to support programming and decision-making by all sectors.

As explained above, support for PSNs, GBV, AAP, Peaceful Co-existence and MHPSS all have important horizontal mainstreaming objectives, in addition to their narrower outcomes within the protection sector.

**Peaceful Co-existence.** The underlying drivers of conflict need to be better understood - so that effective conflict-reducing measures can be implemented for all Persons of Concern and host communities in refugee hosting districts to co-exist peacefully with each other. To achieve this, the foundations for peaceful co-existence will be enhanced through conflict analysis and mapping, early identification of tensions, and building the capacity of actors in the refugee response to mainstream conflict sensitivity throughout their sector plans and programs. Furthermore, communities will be empowered to prevent and respond to conflict through support to structures of community dialogue, capacity-building of youth and other community members to resolve tensions peacefully, community-led initiatives to address drivers of conflict, and activities to bring together refugee and host communities to enhance social cohesion.

**Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs).** PSNs are a cross-cutting priority for all sectors (especially Livelihoods, Education, and Shelter), and should be a priority target group within all the impact statements of the UCRRP. Special attention needs to be paid to PSNs in the context of potential reductions in food and cash assistance. In addition, there is a specific outcome for PSNs within the protection sector, which is to ensure that persons with specific needs have timely access to appropriate services and participate in community activities and decision-making. To achieve this outcome, partners will need to know who the PSNs are in their field of responsibility, have the motivation and guidance to proactively consider how PSNs can best be integrated and supported, and then provide appropriate support. Specifically, the sector will ensure that quality AGD disaggregated data is continuously collected and analyzed for programming and monitoring purposes; that barriers to PSNs' participation and access to services are systematically identified and addressed; and that PSNs and their representatives at community level are empowered to participate in decision-making processes.

**Physical Safety and Access to Justice.** Personal security and access to justice are central to the enjoyment of

basic human rights. To ensure physical safety and access to justice by POCs, the Government, UNHCR and key partners will continue to train and support the deployment to settlements of police officers including female officers, and to provide legal counselling and legal representation to POCs in need, as well as monitor conditions in detention and support community policing initiatives. Supporting the legal environment, partner agencies will continue to advocate for regulatory changes regarding issuance of work permits to make them more available and streamlining of procedures for civil registration.

**Registration.** Registration is the foundation of protection and assistance, and a core responsibility of UNHCR and OPM, requiring staff, supplies, equipment, and enhanced connectivity. New arrivals and births will be registered, and there will be continuous verification (including de-registration of refugees who have died or left Uganda) to ensure that data on refugees remains accurate. Refugees will be issued with individual protection documentation.

## PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

Protection coordination at national level is managed by the National Refugee Protection Working Group (NRPWG), co-chaired by OPM and UNHCR. The overall protection framework is governed by the Refugees Acts and the 2010 regulations implemented through the multi-year protection and solutions strategies. Partners include, the police, judiciary, the Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS) at national and district levels, Legal Aid Service Providers Network (LASPNET), and Uganda Law Society.

All UCRRP partners share responsibility for integrating into their sectors GBV, Child Protection, PSNs, MHPSS, peaceful co-existence and AAP. In addition to the NRPWG, each of these six protections focus areas has a smaller group of key stakeholders responsible for delivering analysis and services specific to the area.

In 2019, a multisectoral working group was set up to coordinate the refugee response in the urban area in **Kampala** notably in areas of protection, education, livelihood, and health. The Urban working group is co-chaired by UNHCR and OPM and has over 40 Partners including line-ministries, Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA), Refugee-led organizations (RLO) and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs).

**GBV coordination** is a shared responsibility between UNHCR and UNFPA. Their work is governed by the 5-year interagency GBV strategy for Uganda (2021-2025) and

Assumptions (beyond partner control and essential for overall results)	
<p>Government of Uganda will continue to favor asylum, and specifically continue to allow admission, registration of asylum-seekers and settlement of refugees.</p> <p>The host community and local authorities remain willing to provide refugees access to their land and services, and open to dialogue where tensions develop.</p> <p>Host and refugee communities have sufficient social capital to be able to support children, women, MHPSS and PSNs, and to enhance community-based protection.</p> <p>RRP partners share a commitment to improve AAP, and to integrate protection considerations (including GBV, Child Protection, peaceful co-existence, MHPSS, PSNs) into the work of every sector.</p>	
Risks (uncertain events) and probability	Risk mitigation measures
Government resources to support RSD, registration, and settlement police services will be limited (high).	Partners will directly offset some of the costs for Government to uphold its protection responsibilities.
<p>COVID-19 will continue to limit movement and service provision (medium).</p> <p>Overall reduction in funding will result in cuts in services and especially food rations (high).</p>	<p>Strengthen community understanding and self-help/self-protection mechanisms.</p> <p>Advocate for sufficient resources to meet essential lifesaving needs.</p> <p>Improve data on needs, gaps, and performance, and ensure it is used to inform protection-sensitive priority-setting.</p> <p>Emphasize to all sectors that meeting the needs of the most vulnerable is everyone's priority.</p>
Increase in tensions within refugee communities and between refugees and hosts because of deterioration of living conditions (medium).	Place priority on peaceful co-existence including mechanisms for conflict analysis and prevention.

has a special relationship with PSEA coordinators across the Uganda response. The Uganda policy context for GBV is framed by the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development's National policy on elimination of Gender Based Violence in Uganda (2016), and the National Male Involvement Strategy for the prevention and response to Gender Based Violence in Uganda (2017).

Following a longer-term goal to integrate refugee coordination with national coordination bodies as outlined in the 2020 Uganda Child Policy, refugee **child protection** at the national level is coordinated by UNHCR and UNICEF with close linkages to OPM and MGLSD. The

sub-sector aims at enhancing collaboration and coordination with relevant government entities to strengthen the alignment to existing good practices and standards developed by MGLSD. As such, focus will be placed on ensuring harmonization of the social service workforce, provision of quality case management procedures, as well as adequate alternative care provision in the refugee context. In line with the 2020 Uganda Child Policy, the sector will also support the national Child Wellbeing Steering Committee (CSWC) to strengthen the child protection policy framework.

The **PSN** Sub-Working Group is co-led by the MGLSD, UNHCR and an NGO partner. For better partnership and coordination, the sub-sector aims to improve its linkages with host community Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPD), which can bring leadership, skills, and experience. A major focus of advocacy is for inclusion of older refugees in the National Policy for Older Persons, which is currently under revision. Potential areas for partnership with OPDs and community members include community-based rehabilitation, and advocacy for inclusion of refugees with disabilities.

The **AAP** Task Team, co-chaired by UNHCR and a rotating NGO partner, ensures a coordinated approach to AAP initiatives, including refugee community governance, COVID-19 risk communication together with the Ministry of Health, and feedback and response systems including mechanisms within the refugee response as well as those managed by national and district level authorities, such as the Child Helpline operated by the MGLSD.

Members of the **Peaceful Co-existence** Taskforce mitigate risks of conflict and promote peaceful co-existence by engaging with refugee and host community peace committees and District Local Governments, as well as

with humanitarian, development and peace actors delivering dispute resolution and related activities for peace-building, and with the media to address negative public narratives around refugees.

Since the population's mental well-being is the result of a wide variety of factors which largely exceed MHPSS interventions alone, the bulk of the **MHPSS** Working Group's effort is devoted to promoting awareness and response in and between other sectors. For identification and response, coordination with the protection, education and health sectors is especially critical, both inside settlements and with neighboring local government and health institutions.

Buses leave Kabazana Reception Centre in Isingiro district carrying returning Burundian refugees.

© UNHCR/Yonna Tukundane





## G: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### OVERALL SECTOR STRATEGY

For “all Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts [to] benefit from a healthy natural environment, and improved access to social services, including water and sanitation [...] provided through national systems where possible”, the WASH sector aims at ensuring that refugees and hosting populations have improved equitable and sustainable access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services. People’s needs and the environment will remain at the center of all interventions, and innovative approaches will be explored to prepare new arrivals as well as established populations to achieve self-reliance.

With the Water Environment Refugee Response Plan (WERRP) in full implementation, the sector is focusing on the inclusion of WASH service delivery into government-mandated institutions. Ministry of Water and Environment, Catchment Management Committees and DLGs will take the lead role in the planning, design, implementation, coordination, operation, and maintenance of WASH initiatives in respective areas, and improvements in process management and market-driven development approaches will ensure smooth transition from humanitarian partners to more sustainable utilities. DLGs will be supported to set up management structures in line with the revised operations and monitoring framework for rural water services, including implementation of a road map to eliminate open defecation.

On the delivery side, WASH service improvements are expected at household level and in institutions such as schools and health facilities. Improvement in coverage and quality of water supply and sanitation infrastructure is key to ensure that minimal thresholds of WASH services are met. In this regard, access to family latrines remains a priority in the Southwestern settlements and host communities, while improvement in West Nile is hindered by the lack of local construction materials and collapsing soil. WASH partners will discuss innovative ways of addressing these challenges on a case-by-case basis. Solid waste, including fecal sludge management, is another area that requires investment as currently no solid waste and only 3 fecal sludge treatment facilities exist. WASH partners will be encouraged to construct low-cost treatment facilities and capacitate community structures to turn waste into value through linkages with the private sector. A key priority is to increase the capacity of WASH partners to respond to emergencies, including through capacity building and advance planning.

On the efficiency side, improving cost-effectiveness and monitoring the supply of water and sanitation services remain important. This includes life cycle analysis and optimization of existing infrastructure, and adoption of appropriate real-time digital technologies to monitor water systems and geo-referencing of all WASH facilities. There will be a shift in hygiene promotion that capitalizes on behavior change gains realized in the past few months on hand hygiene and general hygiene practices, by moving to a more systematic focus on the barriers and motivators to appropriate hygiene practices, using Village Health Teams.

Consistent with the objectives of the Energy and Environment sector, the use of renewable energy for pumping water will be promoted, and augmented catchment protection (mainly at recharge areas) and rehabilitation activities will be incorporated and strengthened as part of catchment management. WASH partners will enhance coordination and mainstreaming WASH in other sectors including in health institutions, educational institutions, and communal institutions (markets, religious centers, border points, etc.).

Finally, community engagement in management of facilities and services will be strengthened to improve participation and ownership. Opportunities to engage with the private sector will be explored. The various needs of Persons of Concern including persons with special needs and women will be addressed through participatory assessment and planning as well as coordinated gender analysis and assessment. COVID-19 targeted responses will empower local communities in the operation and maintenance of WASH infrastructure with minimal support from external institutions. This will include strengthening water management committees to work more closely with utilities (NWSC & UAs) in the delivery of services. As water supply and waste disposal are both areas of potential conflict between and within communities, the sector will mainstream conflict sensitivity through continuous analysis of the changing context, as well as regular conflict, barrier and risk analysis, and mitigating measures.

### PARTNERSHIP AND COORDINATION

**WASH** management and monitoring is a responsibility that is broadly **shared among several actors working in partnership**. Key stakeholders include government line ministries and DLGs, development partners, academic institutions, and private sector organizations, as detailed in the WERRP. The Ministry of Water and Environment provides overall coordination and leader-



ship of the sector with UNHCR co-chairing sub-groups at all levels. The MOWE further supports the gazetting of water supply systems to utilities (NWSC or UA as per criteria) and smooth transition from humanitarian partners to those utilities. Development partners support infrastructure development as well as capacity strengthening of utilities. Academia and private sectors are vital in conducting formative research, fostering innovation as well as promoting a circular economy in waste.

The WASH sector partners contribute directly to the government-led WERRP through the operation and maintenance of water supply facilities that are not handed over to the utility. The sector partners, mainly humanitarian in nature, also support community engagement to ensure sanitation and hygiene improvements. This includes capacity strengthening of community-based structures and ensuring equitable access to services.

In line with the Global Compact on Refugees, up to 3 water systems will be constructed and managed by the NSWSC. They include i) KfW-funded R-WASH in a collaboration directly facilitated by UNICEF in Rwamwanja, ii) AFD/ECHO-funded water supply and sanitation project covering Nakivale and Oruchinga, and iii) under planning is water supply to the Kiryandongo area with VEI

(a consortium of 7 Dutch water operators). In addition, a total of 27 smaller water schemes in West Nile have been handed over or are in the process of being handed over to the Umbrella Authority North, with support from KfW and GIZ. The MOWE, with funding from the World Bank, plans to upgrade 17 systems to solar in Aura, Moyo, Yumbe, Adjumani and Lamwo. In many cases, the project boundaries that include both refugee and hosting populations remain to be defined. To the extent possible existing settlement water infrastructure will fit into the water supply design and sanitation master plans and overlaps will be avoided by careful planning.

Some key responsibilities of the Government include the design, construction, management, and monitoring of major water infrastructure, developing catchment management plans, procuring fecal sludge disposal equipment, and building related facilities, latrine construction in government facilities such as schools and health centers, and allocating land for waste disposal as well as transporting waste from urban centers and markets.

A female refugee washes her hands, before entering a food distribution area in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

© ADRA / Charles Ed II Aguilar



Assumptions (beyond partner control and essential for overall results)	
<p>Water is of sufficient and acceptable quality.            Communities accept water quality, especially water treated with chlorine.            Communities are able and willing to pay for water.            Communities observe the safe water chain.            Utilities accept to take over water systems.            Partners are willing to adequately share the services of VHTs for hygiene sensitization sessions.</p>	
Risks (uncertain events) and probability	Risk mitigation measures
Vandalism of installed solar systems and illegal connections (high).	Community dialogue, fencing, use of security guards.
Deteriorating water quality (surface and groundwater) (high).	Reduce pumping, recharge area protection.
Conflict with host community over access (low).	Community dialogue.
Latrines collapse due to loose soil and heavy dome shape latrines (high in some settlements).	Develop appropriate latrine designs.
No available local material for latrine construction (high in some settlements).	Explore alternative materials for wall, roof, and doors.
Different sanitation and hygiene approaches (high).	Discuss and harmonize approaches.



# Annexes



## Annex 1: Impact statements and indicators

Impact statement	Indicator	Source
1. Uganda's asylum space is maintained, equal and unhindered; access to territory is preserved; and international protection standards are adhered to	Number of POC refouled	UNHCR
	Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers receiving protection services	
2. Life-saving humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met, with attention to any specific needs	Food Consumption Index	WFP
	Coping Strategy Index	
3. All Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts benefit from a healthy natural environment, and improved access to social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and social welfare, provided through national systems where possible	Under 5 Mortality Rate	UNHCR
	Primary Gross Enrolment Rate	GoU (ERP)
	# of hectares of degraded environment restored and maintained	UNHCR
4. All Persons of Concern in refugee hosting districts live peacefully with each other, and progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities	Proportion of POC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood	DCDO (JLIRP) UNHCR
	Proportion of POC in refugee-hosting districts and urban areas that receive or generate sufficient income from agricultural sales, employment or entrepreneurship to attain self-reliance	UNHCR
5. Refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions, including voluntary return or third country solutions	Proportion of refugee population that has achieved a durable solution (through resettlement <sup>1</sup> or voluntary repatriation)	UNHCR

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1 Includes complementary pathways.

## Annex 2: Financial requirements by sector and situation

Sector / Year	2022	2023	Situation / Year	2022	2023
Education	79,870,848	81,035,613	DRC	325,355,306	332,365,064
Environment & Energy	27,960,513	29,060,912	SSD	478,796,683	478,554,563
Food Security	235,079,865	231,722,607	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>804,151,989</b>	<b>810,919,626</b>
Health & Nutrition	91,137,058	91,882,750			
Livelihoods & Resilience	133,469,858	138,769,140			
Protection (incl. CP & GBV)	158,821,608	161,914,479			
Protection: CP	29,239,125	29,865,964			
Protection: GBV	21,861,733	23,562,887			
Shelter, Settlement & NFIs	37,473,434	37,399,688			
WASH	40,338,805	39,134,438			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>804,151,989</b>	<b>810,919,626</b>			

## Annex 3: Financial requirements by partner and situation<sup>2</sup>

2 The financial requirements for other nationalities are included under DRC.

Partner	2022-DRC	2022-SSD	2022-Total	2023-DRC	2023-SSD	2023-Total
AARJ	500,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	500,000
ACF	3,300,000	4,200,000	7,500,000	3,000,000	3,900,000	6,900,000
ACTED	330,000	770,000	1,100,000	525,000	1,225,000	1,750,000
ADRA	800,000	-	800,000	800,000	-	800,000
AFI	45,281	407,537	452,818	-	-	-
AHA	1,189,544	56,703	1,246,247	1,121,807	52,074	1,173,881
Alight	1,019,791	707,625	1,727,416	1,067,791	755,625	1,823,416
AVSI	26,409,773	7,047,273	33,457,046	35,759,773	15,897,273	51,657,046
BfA	-	440,714	440,714	-	440,714	440,714
BRAC	600,000	600,000	1,200,000	400,000	400,000	800,000
CAFOMI	1,128,787	1,061,780	2,190,567	1,146,869	1,171,350	2,318,219
CARE	1,450,000	1,800,000	3,250,000	2,200,000	2,550,000	4,750,000
Caritas	277,778	1,773,003	2,050,781	277,778	1,533,158	1,810,936
CESVI	-	600,000	600,000	-	490,000	490,000
CFI	-	270,000	270,000	-	270,000	270,000
CRS	698,000	1,912,000	2,610,000	490,000	3,095,000	3,585,000
CTEN	80,000	400,000	480,000	100,000	550,000	650,000
CUAMM	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000	300,000
DCA	-	900,000	900,000	-	965,000	965,000
DRC	1,828,692	1,828,692	3,657,383	1,799,937	1,799,937	3,599,873
FAO	2,445,000	1,557,500	4,002,500	942,500	1,557,500	2,500,000
FCA	2,530,000	3,980,000	6,510,000	2,800,000	4,650,000	7,450,000
FH	-	1,408,000	1,408,000	-	1,440,000	1,440,000
FIDA/FMU	-	311,793	311,793	-	311,793	311,793
FRC	700,000	600,000	1,300,000	550,000	650,000	1,200,000
HADS	-	250,000	250,000	-	270,000	270,000
HAM	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
HEKS/ EPER(SCA)	-	2,200,000	2,200,000	-	1,950,000	1,950,000
HelpAge	300,000	-	300,000	300,000	-	300,000
HFU	800,000	300,000	1,100,000	550,000	200,000	750,000
HHA	60,000	464,000	524,000	52,000	494,000	546,000
HI	2,000,000	2,200,000	4,200,000	2,000,000	2,100,000	4,100,000
HIJRA	320,000	470,000	790,000	320,000	470,000	790,000
HRI	-	500,000	500,000	-	500,000	500,000
HYT	-	54,562	54,562	-	54,562	54,562
IAS	380,000	450,000	830,000	380,000	450,000	830,000
ILO	500,000	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
IOM	6,186,700	6,095,700	12,282,400	6,186,700	6,095,700	12,282,400
IRC	2,948,000	8,950,000	11,898,000	2,948,000	8,950,000	11,898,000
IsraAID	-	-	-	-	320,000	320,000
JRS	1,008,329	2,194,916	3,203,245	1,109,161	2,244,893	3,354,054

Partner	2022-DRC	2022-SSD	2022-Total	2023-DRC	2023-SSD	2023-Total
KadAfrica	50,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	100,000
LWF	1,693,541	5,323,220	7,016,761	1,714,908	4,212,784	5,927,692
Malteser	600,000	3,000,000	3,600,000	600,000	3,000,000	3,600,000
MTI	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	5,000,000
NRC	900,000	950,000	1,850,000	900,000	900,000	1,800,000
Oxfam	1,443,574	2,572,561	4,016,135	1,486,881	2,649,739	4,136,620
PWJ	563,070	1,003,005	1,566,075	423,091	423,091	846,182
SCI	5,950,000	7,050,000	13,000,000	6,500,000	8,200,000	14,700,000
SHA	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
SP	-	850,000	850,000	-	-	-
StreetChild	1,350,000	1,050,000	2,400,000	1,350,000	1,050,000	2,400,000
TPO	450,000	2,000,000	2,450,000	650,000	2,300,000	2,950,000
TTR	400,000	300,000	700,000	400,000	300,000	700,000
UNDP	8,000,000	12,500,000	20,500,000	8,000,000	12,500,000	20,500,000
UNFPA	5,577,544	8,366,316	13,943,860	5,856,420	8,784,634	14,641,054
UNHCR	139,935,643	203,457,357	343,393,000	139,935,643	203,457,357	343,393,000
UNICEF	2,160,312	2,839,687	4,999,999	2,160,312	2,839,687	4,999,999
UNWOMEN	890,667	1,227,334	2,118,001	890,667	1,233,334	2,124,001
URDMC	-	395,577	395,577	-	-	-
VE	-	800,000	800,000	-	95,000	95,000
WCC	-	175,000	175,000	-	150,000	150,000
WCH	1,150,000	900,000	2,050,000	1,300,000	1,050,000	2,350,000
WFP	83,508,769	142,973,400	226,482,169	80,919,869	132,546,994	213,466,863
WHH	-	1,750,000	1,750,000	-	1,750,000	1,750,000
WHO	3,354,460	4,449,377	7,803,837	3,689,906	4,894,314	8,584,220
WIU	1,120,000	2,080,000	3,200,000	1,288,000	2,392,000	3,680,000
WVI	1,500,000	11,250,000	12,750,000	1,500,000	11,250,000	12,750,000
ZOA	422,051	422,051	844,102	422,051	422,051	844,102
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>325,335,306</b>	<b>478,796,683</b>	<b>804,151,989</b>	<b>332,365,065</b>	<b>478,554,564</b>	<b>810,919,626</b>

## Annex 4: Sector log frames (outcome level)

### EDUCATION

OUTCOME 1: Improved continued, safe and equitable access and retention to inclusive learning and skills training opportunities													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	Gross enrolment ratio (GER)												
B	% of children enrolled in pre-primary ECD	51%	56%	61%	41%	46%	51%	33%	38%	43%	33%	38%	43%
C	% of children enrolled in Primary	85%	90%	95%	92%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%	93%	98%
D	% of children enrolled in Secondary	17%	22%	27%	7%	12%	17%	11%	16%	21%	8%	13%	18%
OUTCOME 2: Improved delivery of quality education and skills training													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	# of pupils per teacher for Primary Schools	1:72	1:67	1:62	1:60	1:55	1:53	No data			No data		
B	# of pupils per classroom for Primary Schools	1:151	1:146	1:141	1:122	1:117	1:112	1:85	1:80	1:75	1:74	1:69	1:64
OUTCOME 3: Strengthen systems for effective and resilient service delivery													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2021	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	# of districts with education coordination mechanism, meeting at least 4 times a year	No data	7	7	No data	5	5	No data			0	12	12
Note: Targets are based on data from 2020 due to COVID-19 related school closures and subject to change once schools re-open and updated data becomes available.													

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### ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, SETTLEMENT & NON-FOOD ITEMS

OUTCOME 1: PoCs access an environment where natural resources are managed through sustainable settlement land use plans													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	# of settlements with comprehensive land use plans and/or master plans		1	2	1	1	2						
B	# of settlements benefiting from integrated local physical development plans based on Environment and Social Impact Assessments		2	4					4	4			
OUTCOME 2: PoCs adopt and use affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of Persons of Concern with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology		50%	55%		50%	55%						



B	% of Persons of Concern with access to grid/off-grid renewable electricity for lighting and productive use		4%	6%		4%	6%						
<b>OUTCOME 3: Natural resource management and settlement planning integrated across all sectors</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	# of tCO2/year estimated carbon abatement across all sectors		100	100		100	100						
<b>OUTCOME 4: Ensure the minimum shelter standards for all refugees are met</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	# of refugee households provided with the minimum shelter support (including in-kind, cash and/or voucher)	4,225	20,400	10,400	599	30,200	20,200	782	17,000	17,000	2,816	40 (PSN)	30 (PSN)
<b>OUTCOME 5: Infrastructure development and rehabilitation</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of settlement roads that are rehabilitated	N/A	52%	N/A	N/A	24%	N/A	N/A	22%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>OUTCOME 6: Increased utilization of CBIs to meet all soap and menstrual hygiene kit needs for all PoCs</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	# of PoC receiving soap (by modality)		852,697			456,211			158,175				
B	# of PoC receiving Menstrual Hygiene kit items (by modality)		334,024			129,140			48,780				

## FOOD SECURITY

<b>OUTCOME 1: Refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda have improved access to adequate nutritious food</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of HHs with insufficient food consumption	47%	30%	25%	33%	30%	25%	33%	30%	25%			
B	% of Households using medium and high negative food based (reduced) coping strategies (rCSI)	23%	20%	15%	23%	20%	15%	23%	20%	15%			
C	% of HHs using crisis and emergency livelihood based coping strategies (LCSI)	37%	30%	20%	37%	30%	20%	37%	30%	20%	23%	20%	15%
<b>OUTCOME 2: Reduced prevalence of acute and chronic malnutrition among refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	GAM prevalence among refugees and asylum seekers <5%		<5%	<5%		<5%	<5%		<5%	<5%		<5%	<5%
B	MAM treatment recovery rate		75%	75%		75%	75%		75%	75%		75%	75%
C	Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) among children 6-23 months)	22%											

## HEALTH &amp; NUTRITION

OUTCOME 1: Improved sexual reproductive health services													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of deliveries by skilled birth attendants	93%	95%	98%	97%	98%	99%	93%	95%	98%	97%	98%	99%
B	% of rape survivors provided with PEP within 48 hours	98%	99%	100%	94%	96%	98%	51%	75%	95%	75%	90%	95%
C	% of women in reproductive age using FP	19%	25%	35%	23%	30%	38%	41%	45%	50%			
D	% of teenage pregnancies	7%	2%	1%	15%	8%	4%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%
OUTCOME 2: Improved access to adequate preventive, promotive and curative services for communicable and non-communicable diseases													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	Consultations per clinician per day	57	50	45	59	50	45	72	60	50	47	45	40
B	Health facility utilization rate	1,5	1,4	1,2	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,6	1,4	1,2	1,4	1,3	1,2
C	VHT per capita												
OUTCOME 3: Improved HIV/TB prevention, care and treatment services													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	ART retention rate	94%	96%	98%	77%	85%	95%	92%	95%	98%	93%	95%	98%
B	TB completion rate	96%	97%	98%	77%	85%	95%	78%	85%	95%	91%	95%	98%
C	Viral load suppression rate	78%	85%	95%	86%	95%	98%	81%	90%	95%	87%	95%	98%
D	Reduced new infections	471	600	750	284	400	600	170	300	450	1,216	1,500	1,700
OUTCOME 4: Reduced global acute alnutrition, anaemia and stunting													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	GAM rate among children U5	6,96	6,0	5,0	1,39	1,2	1,0	2,77	2,5	20,0	0	5	3,5
B	Anaemia rate among children U5	61,96	50,0	40,0	51,9	43	35,0	37,52	32	25,0	0	32	25,0
C	Stunting rate among children U5	12,93	10,0	8,0	43,83	37	30,0	37,56	32	25,0	0	32	25,0

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## LIVELIHOODS &amp; RESILIENCE

OUTCOME 1: PoCs in refugee hosting districts generate sufficient agricultural surplus to attain self-reliance													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% HH with food surplus from own production	0,35	0,38	0,42	0,29	0,32	0,35	0,1	0,15	0,2	0,64	0,7	0,75
B	% HH with income from crop sales	12%	17%	25%	16%	20%	25%	15%	19%	24%	64%	66%	68%
OUTCOME 2: PoCs in refugee-hosting districts and urban areas receive sufficient income from employment or entrepreneurship to attain self-reliance													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	PoC employment rates	18%	24%	30%	50%	55%	59%	50%	55%	59%	86%	88%	90%
B	% of HHs engaged in entrepreneurship/business	20%	25%	30%	28%	33%	38%	28%	32%	37%	53%	56%	58%

## PROTECTION

OUTCOME 1: Refugees and asylum seekers are registered on an individual basis and issued with identification documents													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of refugees in Uganda who are individually registered in proGres with minimum data set	98%	99%	100%	98%	99%	100%	98%	99%	100%			
OUTCOME 2: PoCs have access to fair and efficient refugee status determination (RSD)													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of eligible asylum seekers whose asylum applications have been adjudicated in line with the RSD procedures and standards	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	92%	95%	90%	92%	95%	N/A	N/A	N/A
OUTCOME 3: Physical safety and access to justice by PoCs strengthened													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	Extent security management systems are supported to meet the security needs of POCs	300	400	500	100	200	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	No base-line	100	100
OUTCOME 4: Peaceful co-existence among communities strengthened													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of community members who perceive relations between the refugee and host community to be positive	75% (2021 base-line)	80%	82%	Not available	80%	82%	Not available	80%	82%	Not available	80%	82%
B	% of community members who perceive relations between different groups within the refugee community to be positive	86% (2021 base-line)	88%	88%	Not available	88%	88%	Not available	80%	82%	Not applicable	88%	88%
OUTCOME 5: Reduced incidence of GBV and satisfaction with multi-sectoral services provided													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of PoC who do not accept GBV	76%	80%	88%	73%	80%	90%	N/A			N/A		
B	% of persons at risk of GBV and survivors who received multi-sectoral support and expressed satisfaction with the services offered	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
OUTCOME 6: Children are protected from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation and are able to develop positively in a nurturing environment													
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
		Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of children 4-17 years who participate in community-based child protection activities	19%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	NA	5%	10%
B	% of children at risk including UASCs who were supported by BIP/CM services	53%	70%	90%	53%	70%	90%	53%	70%	90%	NA	30%	38%

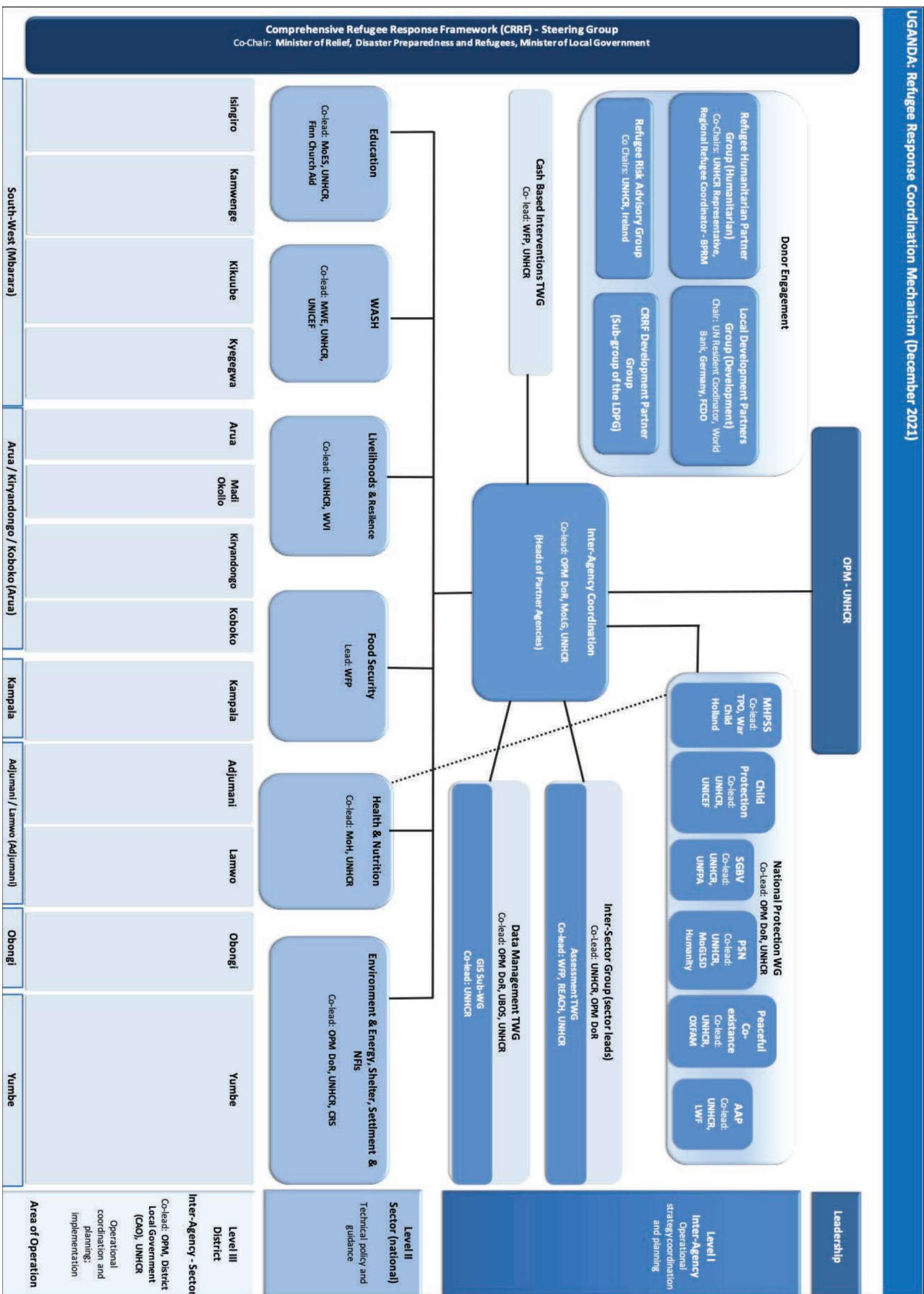
C	% of children expressing satisfaction with the quality of child protection programs	NA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	NA	100%	100%
<b>OUTCOME 7: Refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of refugee population that has achieved a durable solution	0,03%	0,27%	0,48%	0,27%	0,44%	0,47%	0,33%	3,07%	3,14%	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	% of stateless population that has achieved a durable solution	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>OUTCOME 8: Accountability to all PoCs is strengthened through meaningful engagement and participation of communities, with particular attention to AGD and at-risk groups</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of community members who feel respected by aid providers / response actors	45%	55%	60%	44%	55%	60%	44%	55%	60%	N/A	N/A	N/A
B	% of PoCs who participate meaningfully across all phases of the Operations Management Cycle (OMC)	N/A	85%	85%	N/A	85%	85%	N/A	85%	85%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>OUTCOME 9: Refugee and host communities populations have improved well being and functioning including very vulnerable people</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% of population in need receiving MHPSS services	50%	65%	75%	50%	65%	75%	50%	65%	75%	NA	NA	NA
B	% of population in need of MHPSS services	28%	25%	20%	28%	25%	20%	28%	25%	20%	NA	NA	NA
<b>OUTCOME 10: PSN have timely access to appropriate services and participate in community activities and decision-making (at all stages of OMC) on an equal basis with others</b>													
		Institution											
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023									
A	# of sectors that integrate accessibility to services for PSNs in their response plans and programmes	N/A	10	10									

## WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

<b>OUTCOME 1: Improved equitable and sustainable access to water supply for refugees and hosting population</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	# of litres per person per day	18,0	20	20	13	17	20	18,0	20	20			
<b>OUTCOME 2: Improved equitable and sustainable access to sanitation and hygiene services for refugees and hosting population</b>													
		South Sudanese			Congolese			Others			Host Community		
Indicator ID	Outcome Indicator(s)	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023	Base-line 2020	Target 2022	Target 2023
A	% household latrine coverage	76%	77%	78%	67%	73%	77%	78%	87%	87%	62%	70%	72%
B	% of persons with knowledge on 3 critical handwashing times	57%	75%	85%	31%	50%	65%	31%	50%	65%		65%	70%



# Annex 5: Uganda Refugee Response Coordination Mechanism





## Endnotes

- i** UCRRP Education dashboard, first response, April – August 2020
- ii** UCRRP Q3 GBV dashboard
- iii** UNHCR. Position on Return to South Sudan October 2021
- iv** UNHCR. Position on Return to South Sudan October 2021
- v** UBOS. Uganda National Household Survey, 2019/2020.
- vi** WFP, UNHCR, REACH. Uganda: Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment - Final report, October 2020
- vii** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021.
- viii** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021.
- ix** World Bank. Uganda Refugee and Host Communities Household Survey (URHS), 2018.
- x** Development Initiatives. Poverty in Uganda: National and regional data and trends, 2020.
- xi** UBOS, UNHCR and World Bank. One year in the pandemic; Results from the High Frequency phone surveys for Refugees in Uganda, 2021.
- xii** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021.
- xiii** UBOS. Uganda National Household Survey, 2019/2020.
- xiv** FAO and OPM. Food security, resilience and well-being of refugees and host communities in Uganda, 2020.
- xv** World Bank. Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda: Results from the Uganda Refugee and Host Communities 2018 Household Survey, 2019
- xvi** REACH. Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA), 2018,
- xvii** Development Initiatives. Poverty in Uganda: National and regional data and trends, 2020.
- xviii** World Bank. Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda: Results from the Uganda Refugee and Host Communities 2018 Household Survey, 2019.
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- xxi** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021
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- xxv** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021
- xxvi** WFP, UNHCR, REACH. Uganda: Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment - Final report, October 2020
- xxvii** OPM, UBOS, MOH, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP. Uganda - Refugee Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), Dec 2020
- xxviii** WFP. Food Security Analysis - Uganda: Market Update VAM, 2020.
- xxix** WFP, UNHCR, REACH. Uganda: Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment - Final report, October 2020
- xxx** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021
- xxxi** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021
- xxxii** WFP, UNHCR, REACH. Uganda: Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment - Final report, October 2020
- xxxiii** WFP, UNHCR, REACH. Uganda: Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment - Final report, October 2020
- xxxiv** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021
- xxxv** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021
- xxxvi** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021
- xxxvii** World Bank. 2020. COVID-19 Impact Monitoring: Uganda Round 3. World Bank, Washington, DC.
- xxxviii** World Bank. 2020. COVID-19 Impact Monitoring: Uganda Round 3. World Bank, Washington, DC.
- xxxix** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021
- xl** UCRRP Q4 Protection dashboard. 2020
- xli** Rutgers. I feel that things are out of my hands data collected, October - December 2020
- xlII** UNFPA. COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment Uganda 2020
- xlIII** UNFPA. COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment Uganda 2020
- xlIV** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021
- xlV** UCRRP partners. UCRRP field consultation workshops minutes, June – September 2021
- xlVI** World Bank. 2020. COVID-19 Impact Monitoring: Uganda Round 3. World Bank, Washington, DC.
- xlVII** UNFPA. COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment Uganda 2020
- xlVIII** UNFPA. COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment Uganda 2020
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- lxv** UNFPA. COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment Uganda 2020
- lxvi** Ministry of Health. 2018. Health Sector Integrated Response Plan. Uganda.
- lxvii** UNFPA. COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment Uganda 2020
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- lxxiii** WASH Sector Working Group (2021). Presentation to the Inter-Agency Meeting, 28 May 2021.
- lxxiv** OPM, UBOS, MOH, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP. Uganda - Refugee Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), Dec 2020
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- lxxviii** UNFPA. COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment Uganda 2020
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- xci** UNFPA. COVID-19 Rapid Gender Assessment Uganda 2020
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- xcvi** UNHCR, Uganda: 2020 Mid-Year Report – Burundi Regional UCRRP, January- June 2020 (<https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/79268>)
- xcvii** MTI Energy Needs Assessment draft report for 2020; not yet published
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- cv** ERP Database Gap analysis updated 2021
- cvi** ERP Database Gap analysis updated 2021
- cvii** ERP Database Gap analysis updated 2021
- cviii** ERP Database Gap analysis updated 2021

**Cover Photo:**

Liesse Ombeni, 28, is a mother of five little children. She fled to Uganda with her husband in 2015 from South Kivu, in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In Kampala, she was trained in tailoring at a UNHCR funded community centre.



