

# UGANDA COUNTRY REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

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

January — December 2018



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For more information::

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

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

[Uganda refugees country page](#)

**FRONT COVER PHOTOGRAPH:**

*South Sudanese refugees in line to receive water.*

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**1.8M**

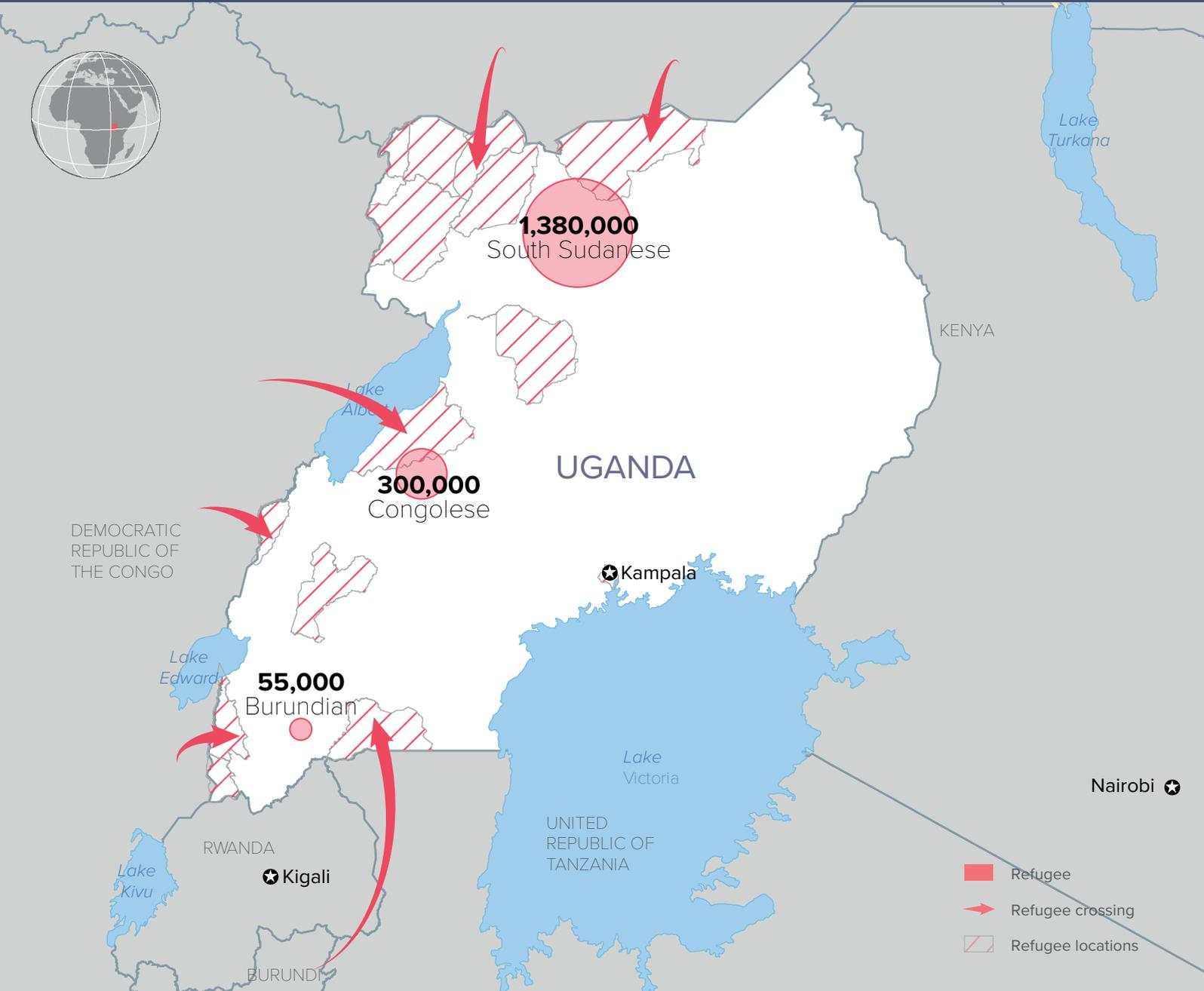
PROJECTED REFUGEE  
POPULATION

**US\$ 947M**

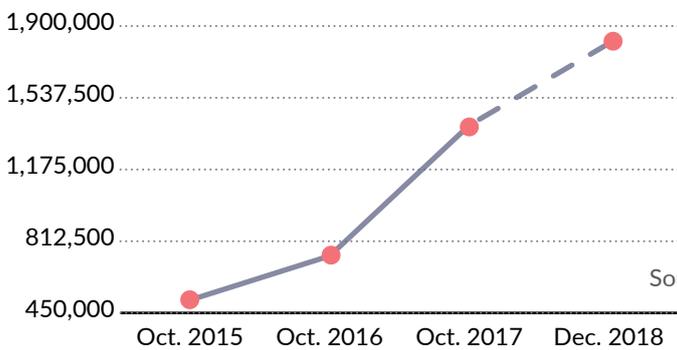
REQUIREMENTS

**95**

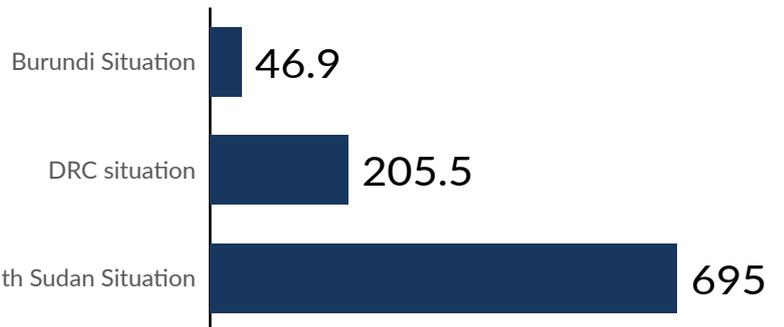
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends (Source OPD)



Requirements by Situation | in millions US\$



# Country Overview

## Introduction

Uganda has received an unprecedented influx of refugees in 2016 and 2017, tripling the refugee population to over 1.35 million<sup>1</sup> people by September 2017. Women and children represent 82 per cent of the refugee population, with children alone making up 61 per cent of all refugees in the country. The country has become one of the largest asylum countries worldwide, and the largest in Africa, giving a tragic reminder of fragility and conflict in the region. Major factors leading to this situation include the crisis in South Sudan, which sharply deteriorated in mid-2016, but also chronic and exacerbated instability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and the conflict in Burundi.

With continued refugee influxes, Uganda is likely to host 1.8 million refugees by the end of 2018, mainly from South Sudan (1.38 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (300,000), Burundi (55,000), and other nationalities. Among them are 375,000 new refugees estimated to flee from South Sudan (300,000), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (60,000) and Burundi (13,400) in 2018.

Some 934,170<sup>2</sup> new refugee arrivals entered Uganda between January 2016 and October 2017, including 837,160 refugees from South Sudan, 76,454 from DRC and 20,556 from Burundi. Nine new settlement areas were opened since July 2016: Maaji III, Pagarinya, Agojo, Bidibidi, Palorinya, Imvepi, two separate sites within Rhino Camp settlement, and Palabek. Bidibidi is the largest among them, sheltering over 285,000<sup>2</sup> South

Sudanese refugees. Congolese and Burundians refugees are settled in existing sites at Nakivale and Rwamwanja, which have continuously expanded. An extensive network of border collection points, transit and reception centres has been put in place to provide emergency assistance to newly arriving refugees.

Whilst responding to three concurrent emergencies, RRP partners had limited capacity and resources to stabilise existing programmes and embark upon longer-term sustainable approaches. Notably, phasing out emergency water trucking in new settlement areas was a key challenge in 2016/17 and will remain a critical focus area in 2018, despite the progress made in northern Uganda to increase access to water through sustainable systems from 40 per cent in January 2017 to 60 per cent in October 2017. Other operational challenges included the rapid expansion of settlement areas and related infrastructure needs, such as access roads and establishment of schools and health centres.

With ongoing influxes likely to further strain already overstretched services and resources, the response will focus on measures that mitigate environmental degradation, foster peaceful refugee-host relations and promote cost-efficiency (value for money).

Uganda has a good refugee protection environment, providing refugees with freedom of movement, the right to work and establish businesses, the right to documentation and access to national social services.

<sup>1</sup> OPM refugee statistics, September 2017.

<sup>2</sup> OPM refugee statistics, October 2017.

The country pursues a non-camp settlement policy, by which refugees are allocated relatively large plots of land for shelter and agricultural production, stretching out over vast territories. Whilst providing the basis for refugee self-reliance in the longer term, the settlement approach typically incurs higher up-front costs than that of a camp environment, when basic life-saving provisions are to be established.

The Government of Uganda formally launched the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in March 2017, expanding on existing initiatives, coordination mechanisms and policies. The humanitarian refugee response, the development oriented Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework and the Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA) all constitute key components of the CRRF. Emerging priorities of the CRRF in 2018 and beyond are: to increase the participation of development actors, private sector and other non-traditional partners in the response; to assist both humanitarian and development actors agree on policy priorities; to enhance development and resources in the refugee hosting

districts (including district level engagement in planning and budgeting), and to improve integrated service delivery for both refugees and host communities.

The first meeting of the CRRF Steering Group took place in October 2017. The Steering Group is led by the Government, and membership includes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Planning, line Ministries, local district authorities, refugees, humanitarian and development donors, NGOs, the private sector and the UN. A CRRF Refugee Advisory Board will be formed to ensure broad inputs by all refugee groups. The Government is in the process of setting up a CRRF Secretariat.

Uganda's refugee legislation, the 2006 Refugees Act, promotes refugee self-reliance and favours a development-based approach to refugee assistance. This has been emphasized further by the 2010 Refugee Regulations. In 2015, the Government of Uganda launched the Settlement Transformative Agenda (STA), a framework laying the foundations for the socio-economic development of refugee-hosting areas, which is now part of the five-year National Development Plan II (NPD II 2016-2020). The UN Country Team (UNCT) in

## Projected Refugee Population

	Refugee Population 31 Oct. 2017	Projected Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2017	Anticipated new arrivals in 2018	Projected Refugee Population 31 Dec. 2018
Congolese refugees	228,826	240,000	60,000	300,000
South Sudanese Refuges	1,057,809	1,047,359	300,000	1,380,000
Burundian Refugees	39,289	40,000	13,400	55,000
Others	72,726	74,000	3,000	77,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,398,650</b>	<b>1,401,359</b>	<b>376,400</b>	<b>1,812,000</b>

Uganda is also supporting this approach through the Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) framework and its inclusion in the UN Development Assistance Framework for Uganda (UNDAF 2016-2020).

support for refugees and their host communities, bringing together more than 800 Government, UN, NGO and private sector delegates.

In June 2017, the President of Uganda and the United Nations Secretary-General convened the Solidarity Summit on Refugees in Kampala to rally international

### IMPACT OF CHRONIC UNDER-FUNDING

Over the past two years, major funding shortfalls have severely affected the capacity of the Uganda refugee response to adequately meet the needs of refugee populations and hosting communities. In 2016, the South Sudan RRP component was funded at only 41 per cent, while the funding level in 2017 stood at 34 per cent as of October. The funding level of the 2017 Burundi RRP was at a dramatic low of 7 per cent as of October 2017, requiring UNHCR to request support from its global funding sources to keep the operation going.

The chronic lack of sufficient resources required a constant re-prioritization of immediate short-term life-saving measures, such as emergency reception of refugees, emergency shelter, NFIs, and life-saving water provision through water trucking. Spending primarily on these immediate needs is to the detriment of more structural interventions, which would have enabled refugees to live in a more dignified manner and fully attain their rights. Stabilization of integrated social service delivery remains a key challenge in ensuring cost-efficient sustainability. Programme components under the ReHoPE framework have largely remained aspirational, with only very few projects under implementation.

Specific impact of chronic under-funding includes:

- Regular food ration cuts below the minimum standard of 2,100 kcal per person per day;
- Insufficient drilling of wells and construction of water distribution systems. Some 40 per cent of all water supply for refugees in northern Uganda still relies on water trucking. The exit from this status requires continued financing of life-saving water trucking plus financing for water system development.
- Focus on temporary social service structures (plastic sheet structures) to cope with the magnitude of needs. These have been damaged by rains and storms, and need urgent upgrade to semi-permanent and permanent structures.
- Many children receiving education under trees due to lack of sufficient classrooms, and over-crowding of existing classrooms. Lack of secondary schools is a challenge for children to advance in their education.
- Limited support to host communities in a context of rising tensions and high expectations on their part. If the response does not deliver better support to hosting communities, the asylum space in Uganda could shrink.
- Environmental protection and restoration has largely not taken place, while urgently needed and identified as a priority issue by refugee hosting districts.
- Insufficient sustained support for non-agricultural livelihoods, limiting refugees' ability to fully benefit from Uganda's favourable refugee policy.



# Refugee Population Needs & Vulnerabilities

## REFUGEES FROM SOUTH SUDAN

The refugee influx from South Sudan is likely to continue in the foreseeable future due to the ongoing political crisis, insecurity and social instability prevailing in the country, which is being exacerbated by ethnic tensions and the proliferation of armed groups.

By the end of 2018 Uganda will likely host 1.38 million South Sudanese refugees, with 300,000 expected new refugee arrivals between January and December 2018. The demographic breakdown is anticipated to largely reflect the age and gender composition of the 2017 population: 85 per cent women and 65 per cent of children.

Refugees will continue to enter Uganda mainly through the crossing points of Busia, Oraba (Koboko district), Afoji (Moyo), Elegu (Amuru) and Waligo, Ngomoromo, Aweno-Olwiyo and Madi Opei (Lamwo district), but also through other formal and informal border points. Most South Sudanese new arrivals are expected to settle in Northern Uganda, mainly in Arua and Lamwo districts, and possibly other areas. About 1.3 per cent of the projected population will seek to settle in Kampala and other major cities.

The main protection challenges relate to the following:

1. Timely registration into the government-administered Refugee Information Management System (RIMS) database and documentation (ID cards and civil status documents, birth certificates for children born in Uganda). These services are affected by the magnitude of the ongoing emergency, connectivity challenges and need for capacity building;
2. Maintaining the civilian character of asylum in refugee settlements;
3. Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), with most incidents occurring before and during flight;
4. Limited livelihoods opportunities, which may further exacerbate violence against women and girls, including sexual exploitation;
5. Gender inequalities due to cultural norms and practices that normalize systematic abuse, exclusion and limit access to basic services and opportunities;
6. Mental health issues, including post-traumatic stress disorder;
7. Child protection services, including for unaccompanied and separated minors (UASCs) and child victims of protection violations are insufficient; targeted programs for youth to prevent risky behavior require strengthening. Psychological distress of children who have witnessed violence before and during flights needs to be addressed.
8. Risk of forced recruitment and transactional and survival sex among youth needs to be mitigated through expanded educational and vocational skill training and livelihoods opportunities;

9. Tailored programmes to respond to people with specific needs, including the elderly, sick, persons with disabilities and female headed households;
10. Sufficient police presence of mixed gender in new settlement areas to maintain rule of law and facilitate access to justice for victims of violence, including SGBV;
11. Peaceful relations and coexistence between refugees and host communities in areas with new and large refugee settlements.

### REFUGEES FROM DRC

The situation in the DRC is characterized by three mutually reinforcing dynamics: upcoming elections challenging the current establishment, a deteriorating economy, and worsening security. Various opposition groups, including the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU), the March 23 Movement (M23), and the Mai-Mai militia, continue to be active in Eastern DRC, spreading insecurity and tensions, and committing violent actions against civilians. While the vast majority of civilians continued to flee to other areas of the country and become internally displaced, some continue to cross over to Uganda for safety.

The presidential elections, which are scheduled before the end of 2017, are likely to exacerbate political tensions and insecurity and force more civilians to flee the country, if not held as planned. A military campaign in the Kasai region, which began in August 2016, left some 3,000 people dead and drove more than 1.4 million civilians from their homes.

Some 300,000 Congolese refugees are estimated to be in Uganda by 31 December 2018, including 60,000 new arrivals in 2018 entering through mainly the border points of Ishasa (Kanungu district), Nteko and Bunangana (Kisoro district). Uganda's central and southwestern districts of Kamwenge (Rwamwanja settlement), Kyegegwa (Kyaka II settlement) and Hoima (Kyangwali settlement) are expected to receive the vast majority of Congolese new arrivals. It is estimated that women and children will make up 78 per cent of the total population, with children alone close to 56 per cent.

Limited secondary education, vocational skill training and job opportunities may lead to several protection risks among mainly Congolese youth and persons with specific needs (PSNs) in Uganda, including early and forced marriage, child abuse and forced recruitment as well as negative coping mechanisms such as drug abuse, transactional and survival sex.

### REFUGEES FROM BURUNDI

The political situation in Burundi remains unstable and unpredictable, with a trickle of new refugee arrivals likely to continue throughout 2018. While no Burundian refugees in Uganda have so far expressed any intention to return home, the operation will continue to monitor the situation.

The 2018 RRP anticipates that Uganda will host 55,000 Burundian refugees by 31 December 2018. This projection is based on an expected 40,000 Burundian refugees registered by the end of 2017. Partners anticipate an increase of

15,000 new refugees across 2018. No significant returns to Burundi from Uganda are projected at this stage. Should the situation inside Burundi or in countries of asylum change dramatically in 2018 and affect either the rate of new refugee arrivals or the rate of return, the Response Plan will be adjusted accordingly. In line with the 2017 demographic data, almost 49 per cent of the population will consist of women and children, with children alone representing 40 per cent of the total population.

The new arrivals will continue to cross to Uganda transiting through Rwanda, DRC and Tanzania, mainly through the entry points of Bugango (Isingiro district) and Mutukula (Rakai district) on the Uganda-Tanzania borders, but also through Mirama Hills (Ntungamo district) and Katuna (Kabale district) on the Uganda-Rwanda borders. The vast majority of new arrivals from Burundi will settle in Nakivale (Isingiro district), which has continuously expanded with smaller numbers going to Kyaka II settlement (Kyegegwa district).



Limited secondary education, vocational skill training and job opportunities are likely to negatively impact on Burundian youth and PSNs, resulting in negative coping mechanisms such as drug abuse, survival sex, incidents of early marriage, child abuse and forced recruitment.

### URBAN REFUGEES

Kampala city hosted over 100,000<sup>3</sup> refugees and asylum-seekers by the end of October 2017, including a significant portion of highly skilled adults. About 60 per cent of refugees living in Uganda's capital are children. Participatory needs assessments reaffirmed that the major protection risks include limited access to livelihood opportunities due to the lack of employment for parents and caregivers; unfavorable business environments; and large family sizes. Child labour ranks high amongst the key protection risks facing refugee children out of school in Kampala (37 per cent of the 28,169 school going age children). Other risks include rape and sexual abuse while in search of means of livelihood.

In urban areas, partners provide targeted humanitarian assistance to PSNs as well as support to access existing national social service systems for refugees who are not self-reliant.

## Sector-specific needs and vulnerabilities

### PROTECTION

All new refugee arrivals are registered by the Office of the Prime Minister, Department of Refugees, in the Refugee Information Management (RIMS) database. While South Sudanese and Congolese asylum-seekers are granted refugee status on a prima facie basis, the Government of Uganda revoked the prima facie recognition for Burundians as of 1 June 2017 and introduced individual refugee status determination (RSD) for this group. As of end of October 2017, some 1,466<sup>4</sup> Burundian asylum-seekers were awaiting RSD screening in Nakivale settlement, causing congestion at the Kabazana reception centre.

**SGBV** - The South Sudan refugee population is highly vulnerable, with large numbers of women, children and PSNs. Many have been subject to conflict-related violence, including SGBV before or during flight.

In Uganda, factors contributing to SGBV incidents include: cultural practices that promote acceptance and normalization of harmful traditional practices, such as early and forced marriage; lack of sufficient safe spaces and wellness centres for survivors; limited access to secondary education and lack of vocational skills training centres,

<sup>3</sup> OPM refugee statistics, September 2017

<sup>4</sup> OPM refugee statistics, October 2017

leading to idleness, early pregnancies and alcoholism; limited livelihood opportunities, with resultant negative coping mechanisms such as transactional and survival sex, domestic violence, early pregnancies, alcoholism and petty theft; collection of firewood in remote bush or forest areas; and limited number of police in the settlements.

Breaking stigmas surrounding SGBV has been identified as a challenge as incidents remain largely unreported, with scarcity of food ranking high among the key causes of intimate partner violence. Awareness activities must be strengthened to increase understanding of SGBV and reporting of incidents.

SGBV survivors need access to adequate holistic support services, ranging from safe houses, to medical care, psychosocial and legal support. Their situation will remain bleak without adequate investment in livelihood opportunities, as a means of reducing their vulnerabilities.

Low numbers of women in refugee leadership positions and participation in community member self-management structures pose serious challenges in identifying protection cases. There is a pronounced need to continue improving monitoring and oversight mechanisms to identify and address SGBV incidents as well as ensuring effective case management, especially for child survivors.

**Child protection** - Child protection remains a high operational priority given that children represent 65 per cent of the total refugee population. Refugee children face serious protection risks such as separation from families, psychosocial distress, abuse and exploitation, including child labour and sexual exploitation. UASCs are among the most vulnerable children, especially girls who are at risk of SGBV and early and forced marriages. Limited educational opportunities expose adolescents and youths to early marriages and pregnancies, drug abuse and survival sex.

There is a need to enhance identification, assessment and effective case management of children at risk and provide specialized child protection services. Given the large numbers of UASCs among arrivals, alternative care services need to be further strengthened, including livelihood support for foster families. Other interventions include training and support for community child protection structures, alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school adolescents, and establishment of child friendly spaces in all transit facilities and new settlement areas. Referral pathways, access to birth registration and support services for vulnerable children need to be further strengthened.

## EDUCATION

The increasing number of new refugees entering Uganda has put significant strain on the education response. School age children represent at least 50 per cent of the refugee population and only 46 per cent of them have access to formal and informal education, with a significant gender gap in enrolment, especially at secondary level, where fewer girls are in school compared to boys. In Rhino Camp settlement, for example, only 6 per cent of secondary school age children accessed secondary education in 2017.

In northern Uganda, the severe overcrowding in temporary schools, the lack of institutional latrines and limited number of qualified teachers pose significant challenges to the learning capacity, safety and dignity of children. Regular attendance of children with special learning needs proved to be a challenge due to lack of dedicated learning facilities.

Due to the protracted crisis, a large number of primary school age children have missed two or three years of their primary education, with limited accelerated learning opportunities to help them rejoin school. Insufficient facilities and the low number of trained caregivers also affect the delivery of early childhood education (ECD). In 2017, less than 12 per cent of secondary education age children accessed secondary education, mainly due to lack of secondary education facilities and scholarship opportunities.

In southwestern Uganda, children are compelled to travel long distances to reach school, sometimes up to 10 km, with a resultant impact on children's regular attendance. Non-anglophone children such as Burundian and Congolese refugees face challenges in adapting to English as the language of instruction. Burundian children also face additional difficulties in having certificates from Burundian schools recognized in Uganda.

In Navikale settlement, which host mostly Congolese and Burundian refugees, the only existing secondary school met the learning needs of 11 per cent of the secondary school population (1,217 enrolled out of 11,400) in 2017. As a result, children and adolescents out of school are more likely to be exposed to exploitation, abuse and risky behavior.

Key priorities in the education sector include establishment of new classrooms and schools, provision of furniture and scholastic materials, recruitment and continuous professional development of qualified teachers and construction of accommodation for teachers.



## FOOD SECURITY

The majority of refugees in Uganda are dependent on food assistance. The last Joint Assessment Missions (JAM), which took place before July 2016, identified a time-tier system for delivering food aid. Refugees who have been in country for less than three years receive 100 per cent rations, with food assistance being gradually phased out and halted after five years in country. This system is under review and may change in the course of 2018 depending on assessment findings.

The Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA), conducted in December 2016, indicates that 80 per cent or more of the population in the old refugee settlements have an acceptable food consumption score. However, the prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in refugee settlements hosting South Sudanese refugees in northern Uganda is classified either as serious (between 10 and 15 per cent) or critical (above 15 per cent). Anaemia among children between 6 and 59 months is above 50 per cent in most of these settlements and over 40 per cent among women of reproductive age. Dietary diversity is poor in all settlements in Uganda.

Although both food consumption and the prevalence of GAM in settlements hosting refugees from DRC and Burundi in southwestern Uganda are within acceptable levels, stunting rates are higher than 30 per cent, underweight rate close to 10 per cent and anemia rate over 30 per cent among children and women.

Food production in all settlements across Uganda is impaired by limited agricultural land, unreliable rainfall patterns and limited access to agricultural inputs. As a result, a comprehensive food assistance programme and a sustainable food system are needed to improve the food and nutrition status of refugees in Uganda.

## HEALTH & NUTRITION

With the increasing refugee population, primary healthcare institutions remain at a constant risk of being overwhelmed by new arrivals. Existing health centres frequently operate beyond capacity, stretching limited resources. While new temporary health facilities have been established to cater for new refugee arrivals settling in remote areas, including within Nakivale, health care personnel, medical supplies and ambulances for referral services are being shared with existing facilities, which affects the quality of service delivery.

There is a need to reinforce the existing health care system and set up new health facilities with a full package of interventions. This includes staffing, medical and nutrition supplies, infrastructure, equipment and referral capacities as well as skills training of existing medical personnel.

Reproductive health interventions need to be enhanced, including family planning, adolescent sexual and reproductive health (ASRH), cervical cancer screening and comprehensive HIV/AIDS services. The need for HIV

prevention and response interventions is extensive, given poor knowledge of HIV, inadequate provision of and low uptake of HIV services. Cultural factors exacerbate high levels of stigma, low rates of community-based HIV testing and inadequate interventions targeting youth.

Strengthened and quality capacity is required to improve maternal and child health, and tuberculosis response, including multi drug resistant tuberculosis.

Refugee-hosting areas are vulnerable to communicable disease outbreaks due to congestion, inadequate sanitation and geographic location of settlements. In terms of contingency planning, preparedness and response activities, there is a need to stock essential drugs and improve the capacity of health care providers and District Local Government (DLGs) to effectively respond to potential disease outbreaks. More efforts are needed to facilitate accreditation of health facilities in refugee settlements.

There is a need to ensure that health services are gender sensitive and to promote greater access especially for women, taking into consideration, timing, distance and location of services. Predictable and consistent supply of dignity kits for women and girls of reproductive age is a critical priority.

## LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT

**Livelihoods** - Due to the mass refugee influxes in 2016 and 2017, the South Sudan refugee response focused mainly on emergency livelihood provision to meet immediate needs and save lives.

Insufficient arable land continued to impair the ability of refugees to grow their own food, especially for South Sudanese refugees, with an average plot size of 30x30 metres per household (in Imvepi settlement and Rhino camp's Omugu zone refugee households were allocated a 50x50 metres plot). In most of the settlements and surrounding areas, agricultural productivity remain low due to the effects of climate change, but also the lack of innovative technologies to make farming more sustainable, resilient, and productive. Refugees and hosting communities use basic agricultural tools like hand-hoes and machetes and have limited access to post-harvest handling, storage, processing and marketing. Local arrangements for supply of agricultural inputs such as seeds, tools, planting and stocking materials are insufficient to cope with increased volumes. Only 28 per cent of all refugee households received support in agricultural production in 2017.

Animal health services like vaccination are largely unavailable despite the increasing number of refugees who have arrived with their own livestock. For non-agricultural livelihoods, there are limited business support services, micro-credit and vocational skills training opportunities.



With an increased number of new Congolese refugee arrivals settling in southwestern Uganda, the Government was compelled to reduce the plot size from an average of 100x100 metres per household to 50x50 metres, thus impacting on the capacity of refugees to produce their own food. Continuous cultivation of the plots, coupled with poor farming techniques, has led to decline in soil quality resulting in low productivity.

Several factors have contributed to the exploitation of refugee farmers by middlemen, including limited market information, high post-harvest losses, long distance to agriculture produce markets and lack of storage facilities. Despite the existence of mechanisms such as Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and Saving and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), refugees have had very limited opportunities to diversify from crop farming and therefore increase their income, due to lack of capital and resources for engaging in business and livelihoods projects, and limited skills training opportunities, especially for the youth.

The livelihoods and income of Burundian refugees in Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements have been largely affected by low crop yields, as a result of limited access to quality agricultural inputs and declining soil quality, coupled with unreliable weather (especially dry spells lasting up to 5 months).

Lack of market information, especially market prices, and limited opportunities to increase the economic value of agricultural commodities have exposed Burundian farmers to exploitation by middlemen. The vast majority of refugees lack the skills to start and manage income-generating businesses or search for employment, with a small number of refugees able to access the few existing vocational training centers. In 2017, only 10 per cent of refugees obtained microloans to start a business from informal credit mechanisms.

Due to funding shortfall and breaks in the food pipeline, the size of food rations was reduced, especially cereals, with a detrimental effect on the livelihoods of refugees.

**Environment** - With an increasing number of refugees in Uganda and a higher refugee population density in settlements and surrounding areas, environmental degradation has become a matter of great concern. Contributing factors include cutting trees for firewood and construction, lack of or inappropriate wastewater treatment systems, and the negative effects of extensive water extraction on groundwater levels.

In Uganda's refugee settlements, the huge dependency of refugees on wood and charcoal-based fuels for cooking and heating has not only dramatic consequences on refugees' health but also on the environment. According to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda has lost one third of its 5 million hectares of forest over the last 20 years.

Deforestation, water shortages and other environmental problems in refugee-hosting areas have also created tensions between the refugees and host communities and have the potential to further undermine peaceful coexistence.

There is an urgent need to invest in measures seeking to mitigate environmental degradation, including but not limited to provision of safe and energy efficient cooking stoves and tree planting.

## SHELTER & NFIS

An anticipated 375,000 new refugee arrivals in 2018 need to be accommodated in existing and new settlement areas, provided with shelter and household non-food item (NFI) kits, including sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, water cans, and plastic sheets.

The new settlement areas will likely include Madi Okollo in Arua district and further expansion of Palabek settlement in Lamwo district (refugees from South Sudan), Rwamwanja and Kyaka II settlements (refugees from the DRC) and Nakivale (refugees from Burundi), among other sites. New reception and transit centres may need to be constructed and managed, while the existing ones need be maintained and upgraded.

Each new settlement area will require extensive site preparation, including technical assessment, site planning, opening, repair and maintenance of access and minor roads within the settlements as well as construction of culverts and possibly bridges. Furthermore, existing settlements may need to be re-organised and the extensive in-settlement road infrastructure maintained.

About 624,000 refugees in refugee settlements have been living in emergency shelters much longer than planned, with little weather protection and poor safety and hygiene standards. There is an urgent need to upgrade these shelters to semi-permanent structures. Furthermore, over 54,000 existing semi-permanent shelters need to be urgently repaired to avoid their collapse.

## WASH

Although access to safe water has improved to 14.5 liter per person per day (l/p/d) among South Sudanese refugees, the continuous influx forced RRP partners to rely heavily on water trucking to address a water supply gap of 10,900 m<sup>3</sup> per day. In 2017, partners continued investing in sustainable water supply systems, including drilling wells and construction of water distribution systems, but the slow implementation of these interventions and insufficient funds have hindered efforts to address the above-mentioned gap. Phasing out of water trucking remains a major priority in 2018.

The limited adoption of hygiene practices among certain communities remains a challenge, including the construction of family latrines – which stood at 31 per cent by end of September 2017. With the sudden and large increase in the number of refugees in the settlement, faecal sludge management has become an urgent priority. By the end of September 2017, access to safe water among Congolese refugees stood at 19.2 l/p/d on average, close to the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. The current water supply gap of 300 m<sup>3</sup> per day is expected to rise to 1,500 m<sup>3</sup> per day with the anticipated growth in the refugee population.

About 59 per cent of the Congolese population had access to institutional latrines in 2017, while household latrine coverage stood at 79 per cent by September 2017. More latrines are needed in 2018 to expand refugees' access to adequate sanitation services.

Among Burundian refugees, access to safe water stood at 19.3 l/p/d in average, with a water supply gap of 292 m<sup>3</sup> per day. This is likely to double in 2018 in line with the anticipated influx. In Nakivale settlement, only 49.5 per cent of the planned institutional latrine blocks were completed as of September 2017.

## USE OF CASH TRANSFER TO ADDRESS NEEDS

Feasibility and market studies indicate that markets in refugee settlements in West Nile have developed substantially since the recent arrival of South Sudanese refugees, allowing the use of cash transfers to address various types of needs. Efforts to open new market facilities have not been met by adequate demand in most of the settlements. This has been confirmed by recent assessments, which highlight demand rather than supply constraints as the main challenge for markets in the settlements. Given the overall good supply chain in West Nile and Uganda as a whole, including the presence of large neighbouring supply markets, gradually scaling up cash based interventions is expected to contribute to the development of local markets. The expansion of network connectivity and mobile money services and the readiness of banks to provide services in settlements permit safe and accountable delivery of cash transfers to refugees. The significant scale-up of cash transfers in the refugee settlements in 2017 has not had any significant negative impact as highlighted by post distribution and market monitoring assessments.



# Response Strategy & Priorities

The 2018 RRP seeks to operationalize the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda in three areas: Pillar I (protection and rights), Pillar II (emergency response and ongoing needs) and Pillar III (resilience and self-reliance). Whilst acknowledging its predominantly humanitarian focus, this RRP also attempts to embrace activities and approaches that help refugees, host communities and refugee-hosting districts become more resilient to shocks, and bridge the humanitarian and development nexus. This reflects the spirit of CRRF and the call to think long-term from the onset. The implementation of ReHoPE will be supported through this response plan, which includes some of its components.

Building on initiatives and approaches launched in the course of 2017, partners will continue to deliver on the objectives and priorities below.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

### 1. Protection including emergency response

Preserve equal and unhindered access to territory and protection space and promote the full enjoyment of rights, while maintaining the civilian character of asylum. Life-saving multi-sector emergency response will be provided in line with refugee influx trends, with a special focus on women, children and persons with specific needs. This includes, food assistance, health and nutrition, WASH, site/shelter/NFIs, and education.

### 2. Social service delivery is integrated with local governments

Enhance social service delivery capacity in refugee-hosting districts, with a view to integrating services with local government systems for the benefit of the whole population, including Ugandan Social Safety Nets or “Social Protection” mechanisms. Achieve the integration of health, education, justice and WASH facilities into district and line Ministry management systems.

### 3. Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted

Support refugees to live in safety, harmony and dignity with host communities, and together protect their natural environment while contributing to social cohesion. Partners will attract resources from development partners, private sector, academia and others for investment in sustainable and peaceful-co-existence, including by enhancing the role of women in peacebuilding processes.

### 4. Self-reliance and livelihoods improved

Foster economic self-reliance for refugees and host communities and decrease dependency on aid, including through the realization of a sustainable food system and natural resources management, and provision of broader employment opportunities (with a specific focus on women and youth).

## 5. Durable solutions are achieved

Support refugees to return voluntarily to their countries of origin, resettle in third countries, or, for those who remain in Uganda, enhance resilience, sustainable self-reliance and development whilst helping them attain full legal rights and entitlements as accorded to permanent legal residents.

### OPERATIONAL DESIGN & STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

In line with the Uganda Government policy, the refugee response follows the 70:30 principle, by which 30 per cent of all assistance measures should benefit the hosting community, wherever feasible and contextually relevant. While this is meant to apply largely at sub-county level, not every sector or project is expected to be able to accomplish this.

**Reception of refugees** - The response includes a network of border collection points, transit and reception centres, where refugees receive initial life-saving humanitarian support and are transported onwards to settlement areas. Following registration, all individuals granted refugee status are allocated a plot of land (should they choose to reside in a settlement) and given shelter kits, monthly food rations, tools for farming, and household items. Partners will continue to deliver a multi-sectorial response in the settlements, with increasing involvement of district authorities, line Ministries and related development partners.

All partners in the response are guided by the following **strategic priorities**:

- Physical and legal protection of refugees, including access to the territory, fair and efficient asylum procedures, respect for the principle of non-refoulement, registration and documentation, prevention and response to SGBV, child protection, civilian character of asylum, and support to persons with specific needs; Continued life-saving emergency service provision and opening of new refugee settlement areas, in line with Uganda's potential adjustments to land management and land allocation strategy; Stabilization of all new refugee settlement areas opened over the past two years;
- Support to district authorities and systems, in order to strengthen their capacity and achieve integrated service delivery for both refugees and hosting communities;
- Social cohesion and resilience support involving both refugees and host populations. Given the rapidly growing refugee populations in some districts, at times surpassing the local populations in size, area-based community support projects are increasingly important to maintain the asylum space and peaceful coexistence between the refugees and their hosts;
- Environmental protection and restoration interventions to counterbalance the adverse effect of refugee settlements on the environment. Interventions in this area should include measures to preserve water tables, reduce tree cutting for firewood, construction and agriculture and to manage waste. Systematic planning with district authorities is key in this area;

- Strengthening of livelihood support programmes in all refugee-hosting areas to initiate the process of graduating households towards self-sufficiency and resilience. Livelihood support should be appropriate to the context and skillsets of persons of concern, and may include agricultural and non-agricultural activities
- Increased phase-in of sectorial or multi-purpose cash transfers for refugees;
- Emergency preparedness for higher than anticipated refugee influxes;
- Enhancement of response data collection and analysis as the basis for prioritization, programming, reporting and accountability.

## Partnership & Coordination

The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) provides the over-arching policy and coordination framework, guiding all aspects of the refugee response in Uganda. The Government-led CRRF Steering Group, with the support of the CRRF Secretariat, provides guidance to the five pillars of the refugee response: 1. Admission and rights; 2. Emergency response and ongoing needs, 3. Resilience and self-reliance; 4. Expanded solutions; and 5. Voluntary repatriation. The current humanitarian refugee response, and related coordination structures, mainly falls under Pillars I and II of the CRRF.

The humanitarian coordination structure is designed around four levels of coordination: 1) Leadership; 2) Inter-agency at national level; 3) Sectors at national level; and 4) Field coordination structures at regional and settlement level. The humanitarian refugee response in Uganda is co-led and coordinated by OPM and UNHCR, with broad participation



of UN and NGO partners (national and international), in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). In view of achieving an effective and integrated protection response, members of the refugee and host communities are also involved in the response and so are local authorities and relevant line Ministries.

At the national level, inter-agency and inter-sector coordination meetings take place regularly and are co-chaired by OPM and UNHCR. Sector-based coordination meetings, co-chaired by UNHCR, other agencies or line Ministries, take place regularly with a varying frequency ranging from weekly to monthly. A similar structure exists in the field, both at a District and settlement level, engaging the District Local Government (DLGs), UNHCR field staff, and partners.

WFP and UNHCR co-coordinate the Cash Technical Working Group (CTWG). The two agencies are currently leading efforts to develop a MEB to ensure harmonization in the refugee settlements. The CTWG plans to roll out the MEB in West Nile and systematically introduce this to other settlements in the country. Owing to the large numbers of South Sudanese refugees in West Nile and large number of partners implementing cash in the region, the CTWG approved the establishment of a Sub-National CTWG in West Nile (Yumbe district) to ensure proper coordination and timely sharing of information among partners. The CTWG will pursue common approaches and platforms for the delivery of cash - e.g. joint assessments, joint monitoring, and shared cash transfer platforms where feasible.

The recently established Information Management Working Group (IMWG), co-led by Uganda's Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) and UNHCR, supports the refugee response with collection, analysis, visualization and dissemination of information and data in addition to coordinating mapping and profiling initiatives, and providing assistance on response monitoring.

The refugee response in Uganda includes [95 partners](#), including the Government of Uganda's Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister, 14 District Local Governments (DLGs) – Arua, Adjumani, Bundibugyo, Yumbe, Moyo, Kampala, Kanungu, Kisoro, Koboko, Lamwo, Mbarara, Hoima, Kiryandongo and Kyegegwa, 12 UN agencies, and 68 NGOs.

#### [The South Sudan refugee response includes 80 partners:](#)

Government of Uganda's OPM, Arua, Adjumani, Yumbe, Moyo, Koboko, Lamwo, Hoima and Kiryandongo DLGs, FAO, IOM, UNCDF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO, Action African Help (AAH), Action Against Hunger (ACF), Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD), Association for Aid and Relief Japan (AAR Japan), Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), Africa Development Corps (ADC), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), American Refugee Committee (ARC), Association of Volunteers in International Services (AVSI), Care International (CARE Int.), Caritas (Caritas), Catholic Relief Service (CRS), Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD), Concern World Wide (CWW), Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI), DanChurchAid (DCA), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Finn Church Aid (FCA), Finnish Refugee Council (FRC), Food for the Hungry (FH), Give Directly (GD), Global Humanitarian and Development Foundation (GHDF), Handicap International (HI), HelpAge International (HelpAge), Here is Life, International Aid Services (IAS), International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), International Rescue Committee (IRC), INTERSOS, IsraAid Uganda

(IAU) Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Malteser International (MI), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Mercy Corps (MC), Medical Teams International (MTI), Peace Wind Japan (PWJ), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Obadiah Brothers Canada (OBK), Oxfam (OXFAM), Peter C. Alderman Foundation (PCAF), Plan International Uganda (PLAN), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), Right to Play (RtP), Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment (RICE), Samaritan's Purse (SP), Save the Children (SCI), Touch Africa (TAN), Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Trauma Counselling (TUTAPONA), Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS), Ugandan Refugee and Disaster Management Council (URDMC), Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns (VEDCO), War Child Canada (WCC), War Child Holland (WCH), Water Mission Uganda (WMU), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Windle Trust Uganda (WTU), World Vision International (WVI), and ZOA- Uganda (ZOA).

**The DRC refugee response includes 45 partners:**

Government of Uganda's OPM, Bundibugyo, Hoima, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kisoro and Kyegegwa DLGs, FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO, ACORD, ADRA, AHA, AIRD, ARC, CAFOMI, CARE, DRC, FCA, FRC, FtH, HI, HIJRA, ICRC, IsraAID, LWF, Mercy Corps, MSF-France, MTI, NRC, NSAMIZI, SCI, SP, TUTAPONA, URCS, WCC, WTU and WVI.

**The Burundi refugee response includes 33 partners, as follows:**

Government of Uganda's OPM, Bundibugyo, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kisoro and Kyegegwa DLGs, FAO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, AIRD, ARC, ACORD, ADRA, DRC, FRC, Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU), HIJRA, LWF, MTI, NSAMIZI, Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU), RtP, SCI, SP, TUTAPONA, URCS, WHH and WTU.



# Planned Response

## Protection

**Reception, registration, documentation and refugee status determination** - The overall Protection objective is to ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers have access to territorial asylum and fair and swift asylum procedures and fully enjoy their rights as set forth in international and domestic refugee laws, including documentation, freedom of movement, right to work and access to services.

Upon arrival in Uganda, asylum-seekers and refugees are provided with reception assistance at entry points and collection centres as well as relocation to refugee settlements. Registration is carried out by the Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) through RIMS. South Sudanese and Congolese asylum-seekers are granted prima facie refugee status by the Government of Uganda while Burundian asylum-seekers are required to undergo, as of 1 June 2017, refugee status determination, administered by the Refugee Eligibility Committee, an inter-ministerial body.

In order to clear the RSD backlog of Burundian asylum-seekers and ease pressure on reception centres hosting them (Nakivale's Kabazana reception centre), UNHCR and OPM will seek to review the procedure of land allocation and expedite the work of the REC.

Refugees aged 16 years and above are issued ID cards, valid for five years, enabling them to move freely within the country, access the labor market and conduct businesses.

Building on the refugee data sharing agreement signed in 2017 between UNHCR and the Government, the implementation of a dedicated registration project will seek to enhance biometric systems and improve data quality, reliability and interoperability between RIMS, other systems and the UNHCR case management

system ProGres. This will enable effective individual case management and delivery of protection services and humanitarian aid (including targeted assistance for PSNs) and the pursuit of durable solutions.

**Civilian and humanitarian character of refugee settlements** - There are concerns that combatants from various armed groups may enter Uganda through refugee flows, compromising the civilian character of asylum and refugee settlements and potentially leading to incidents of forced recruitment, child abuse, SGBV and inter-communal tensions.

UNHCR and the Government, through OPM, will continue to engage in improving existing policy and practices on separation, internment, demobilization and rehabilitation of former combatants.

**Access to justice** - TThe Protection sector will continue to undertake activities to enhance refugees' access to justice, including by advocating for increased police presence in refugee settlements, establishment of mobile courts and awareness-raising on refugee rights and laws.

In many instances, criminal offences are dealt with through traditional conflict resolution mechanisms as opposed to being reported to law-enforcement institutions. The lack of courts in some of the refugee-hosting districts represent a major challenge for refugees to access justice.

**Child protection** - The response will strengthen identification, registration, referral, and effective case management of children at risk. Family tracing and

reunification for UASCs will continue as well as foster care arrangements and livelihood support for foster families.

Mental health and psychosocial support through counselling and child friendly spaces remains a priority and so are the provision of early childhood or informal education opportunities and the reinforcement of community-based child protection structures through training and material support.

Community sensitization and dialogue sessions are also conducted to raise community awareness on various child protection issues, including birth registration to improve children’s access to legal documentation.

The Protection sector will work towards enhancing identification, documentation and follow-up of cases of children in conflict with the law and those associated with armed groups as well as documentation of the six grave violations of the rights of the child (in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1612). Material and legal assistance will be provided to children on remand as well as counseling and family tracing for children in custody without the knowledge of their parents.

**SGBV** - In line with the findings of participatory needs assessments, the response will seek to strengthen community-based mechanisms to prevent and respond to SGBV, including community policing, broader

engagement of women’s groups and organizations, establishment of women’s centres and a complaint mechanism for SGBV.

Awareness-raising remains a key activity in preventing SGBV, including through involvement of men in the development and implementation of any SGBV strategy, promotion and deployment of Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) approach and increased use of the Start, Awareness, Support, Action (SASA) methodology to address the power imbalance between men and women.

Investment in infrastructure and assets is essential in preventing and responding to SGBV, including installation of security lights, establishment of safe spaces and wellness centres for women and procurement of additional vehicles and motorcycles to enhance police mobility on patrol and outreach. SGBV mainstreaming within other sectors remains critical to address SGBV, especially the livelihoods sector, both in terms of prevention (economic empowerment of men and women) and response (livelihood support for SGBV survivors). Response and referral of SGBV survivors will continue through a multi-sectorial approach, including psychosocial support, provision of legal and medical assistance, placement in safe shelters and access to income-generating activities.

<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure all newly arrived refugees are registered and provided with documents, and enhance data quality and access</b>	<b>SSD refugees</b>	<b>BDI refugees</b>	<b>DRC refugees &amp; others<sup>5</sup></b>
# of newly arrived refugees biometrically registered in RIMS	300,000	15,000	60,000
# of refugees documented on an individual basis	1,357,809	54,289	290,358
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure persons with specific needs are identified and provided with adequate support</b>			
# of refugees with specific needs assessed for vulnerability	88,767	1,608	6,120

<sup>5</sup> Target for all urban refugees, including Congolese refugees - this note applies to all the following tables

# of refugees with specific needs receiving specific support (Eg: Housing, Education, health, CBI, Livelihood and other)	44,384	804	3,060
# of refugees with specific needs engaged in Focus Group Discussions	26,630	482	1,836
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Enhance psychosocial support</b>			
# of functional structures (duty bearers) trained and able to support SGBV victims and survivors	2,500	50	500
# of awareness raising activities conducted (FGDs, IEC, dramas, trainings, meetings, media, work with community structures and groups)	2,000	200	500
# of refugees benefiting from psycho-social support programmes	50,000	4,000	15,000
<b>OBJECTIVE 4: Reduce the risk of SGBV and strengthen the quality of multi-sectoral response</b>			
# of SGBV awareness campaigns conducted (awareness campaigns, FGDs, IEC, trainings, media)	460	460	184
# of identified SGBV survivors provided with multi-sectoral services (psychosocial, legal, medical, security and safe house)	2,500	2,000	800
# of identified SGBV survivors provided with livelihood support	1,250	1,000	400
# of women of reproductive age provided with sanitary materials on monthly basis	421,583	87,940	99,017
# of functional SGBV coordination systems / mechanisms in place (community structures, WG forums, SOPs)	55	10	20
<b>OBJECTIVE 5: Ensure children-at-risk are identified, prioritized and receive appropriate and timely services through effective case management system</b>			
# of children with specific needs identified and provided with protection services	65,880	3,770	21,571
# of best interest assessment conducted	30,000	3,500	15,000
# of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits	21,033	726	9,385
<b>OBJECTIVE 6: Children are protected from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, and are empowered to contribute to their protection</b>			
# of community based groups dedicated to child protection issues	1,250	110	500
# of boys and girls registered to access psychosocial support through structured activities at the CFS	70,000	20,800	112,662

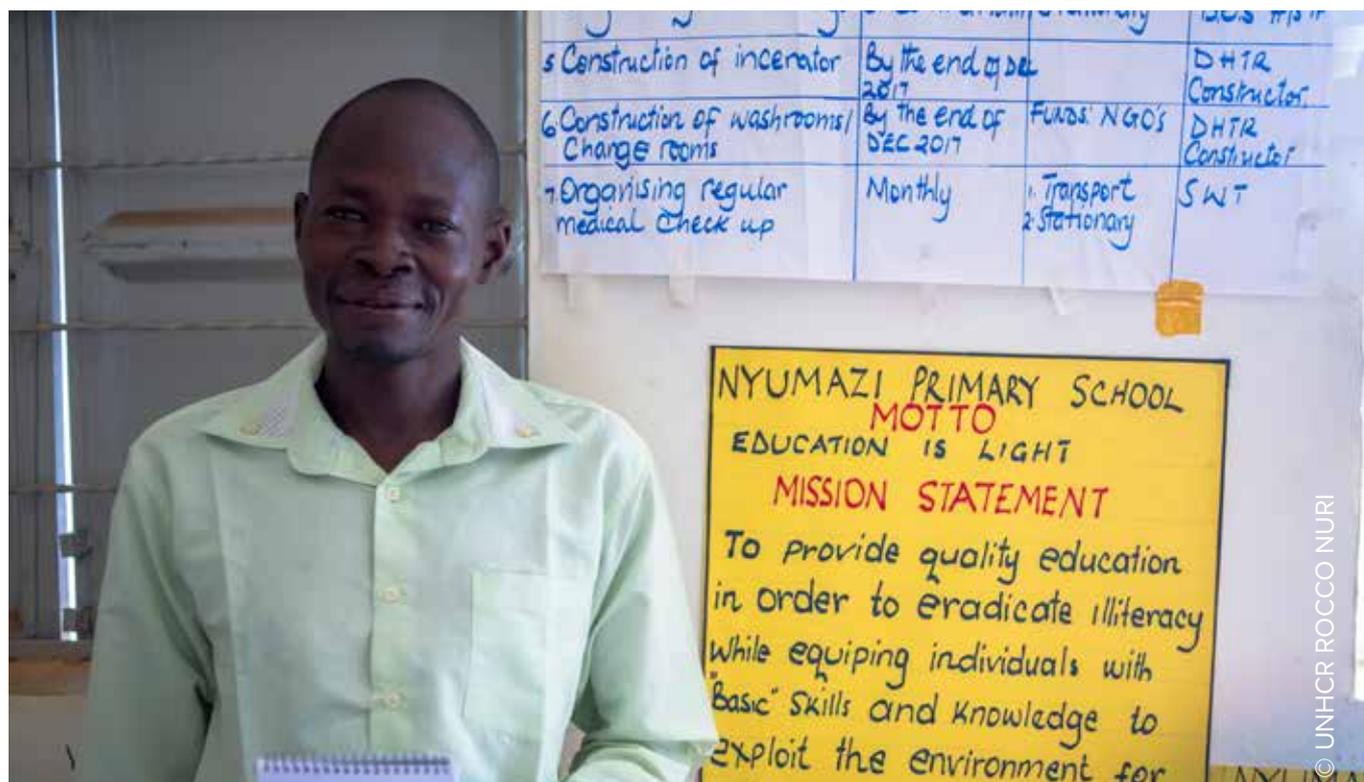
# of adolescents participating in targeted programmes	75,361	7,500	31,816
# of reported child cases of abuse, violence, or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services	15,242	1,530	8,300

## Education

In 2017, Uganda was chosen as one of the first allocations for Education Cannot Wait (ECW) to scale up strategic, financial and political support and commitment to the education sector. Building on existing initiatives, frameworks and plans such as CRRF, ReHoPE and NDP II, ECW is a multi-year investment seeking to bridge the divide between education in emergency and development, including financing, policy development, programming and partnerships. ECW’s first response window (12 months) was approved in April 2017 with an allocation of USD 3,35 million over a 12 month period. The ECW engagement will allow the response to significantly improve the education response, both in terms of scope and quality.

One of the key priorities to improve access to and quality of education among refugee and host community children is the construction of semi-permanent classrooms and permanent latrines, in addition to expanding language orientation programmes, especially for Burundian and Congolese refugees.

The refugee response will seek to improve the quality of ECD services, enhance accelerated learning programmes, operate double shift schooling and continue to advocate with the Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) for policy pathways to upskill and equate refugee teacher certificates. Continuous professional development of teachers deployed to refugee-hosting areas is also a priority under this plan.



Supporting vulnerable children to access education will continue, particularly for adolescents and secondary school aged children as well as children with specific needs. It is also a priority that an increased number of girls enroll in primary schools, sit and pass P7 exams and subsequently enroll and complete secondary school. The provision of life skills and vocational skills training to

children and adolescents, especially those who are out of school, is critical to ensure social stability among the refugee and host communities.

Through the Education sector, partners will work toward enhancing working relationships with District Education Officers and School Management Committees/Board of Governors and Parent Teacher Associations to ensure community ownership of schools.

<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Improve access and quality of primary education</b>	<b>SSD refugees</b>	<b>BDI refugees</b>	<b>DRC refugees &amp; others<sup>4</sup></b>
# of pupil per teacher	80	70	70
# of pupil enrolled in primary education	231,486	8,570	83,728
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Increase access to early childhood care</b>			
# of children accessing integrated early childhood care and development	72,236	2,814	18,762
# of ECDC providing quality integrated ECD services	254	85	85

### CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS FOR PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE

The cross-sector coordination and harmonization of cash-based interventions (CBIs) in the Uganda refugee response will be achieved through the development and implementation of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB). The MEB's objectives include:

- Informing decisions on transfer value amount for food and non-food items;
- Supporting multi sector coordination and sector harmonization.

The MEB will help identify food commodities and services worth considering in multi sector assessments and establish a baseline for market prices monitoring and cost of living for refugees and host communities. MEB's ultimate goal is to make the refugee response more cost-efficient and cost-effective and pave the way for coherent and meaningful multipurpose cash programming and delivery.

The cross sector coordination and harmonisation of CBIs will also involve the development of common guidelines and transfer values for Cash for Work (CFW), in addition to a minimum livelihoods package. The inter-agency technical working group on CBIs in collaboration with Financial Service Providers (FSP) in Uganda will continue their efforts to support the improvement of infrastructure necessary for the efficient delivery of cash transfers, including proliferation of mobile money points, expansion of connectivity and distribution of mobile phones to vulnerable refugees.

# of certified care givers (teacher in ECDC)	240	170	170
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Promote access to inclusive quality and safe formal secondary education and non-formal education opportunities for youths</b>			
# of children/youth accessing formal secondary education	21,949	1,466	11,230
# of children/youth accessing non formal education and skills training	14,300	11,230	11,230
# of children/youth accessing Accelerated Learning Programme	16,500	-	-

## Food security

The current food assistance targeting system will be reviewed and possibly changed following the WFP-UNHCR Joint Assessment Mission (JAM), scheduled during the first quarter of 2018, and the findings of the Food Security Needs Assessment (FSNA), due by the end of 2017.

The refugee response will address food needs through the following programmes:

- General food assistance to refugees in settlement, transit and reception centres through provision of in-kind food or cash. In the settlements, refugee households will be provided with either dry food rations or a cash transfer equivalent every month, while at transit and reception centres will be served hot meals for the duration of their stay;
- Promotion of agricultural livelihood and improvement of food production and income earning opportunities through provision of agricultural inputs and support to agronomy, post-harvest handling, value addition and marketing;

The Food Assistance Sector will continue to undertake food basket monitoring and post distribution monitoring as well as food security and nutrition assessments to gauge progress in addressing the food and nutrition needs of refugees.

<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure refugees' basic food and nutrition needs are met through cash and food distribution</b>	<b>SSD refugees</b>	<b>BDI refugees</b>	<b>DRC refugees &amp; others</b>
# of refugees planned to receive food distributions on monthly basis	1,073,776	33,645	48,093
# of refugees planned to receive cash transfers on monthly basis	294,478	10,308	210,621

## Health & Nutrition

The ultimate goal of the Health and Nutrition sector is to ensure full integration of comprehensive primary health care services for refugees into national and local government systems. Health partners will continue to enhance coordination and inter-sectoral collaboration for effective program implementation; strengthen the provision of equitable, safe, quality and sustainable health services in refugee-hosting districts, including new arrivals; and reinforce health systems in refugee-hosting districts for improved service delivery.

One of the key priorities is to implement a minimum health service package for all refugees with an emphasis on preventive and promotive health care, including for new refugee arrivals at entry points, transit and reception centres and during the initial stay in settlements. This package includes vaccination, nutrition screening, emergency referrals and provision of life-saving primary health care services, in addition to surveillance and response measures for disease outbreaks.

The delivery of adequate and quality primary health care through community health extension workers (Village Health Teams) and semi-permanent health facilities also includes integrated sexual and reproductive health services like the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP), and management of chronic life-threatening conditions. Attention will be given to strengthening the response capacity of adjoining communities to protect them from disease outbreaks.

The full integration of health services within the Ministry of Health's national system entails: accreditation of health facilities in refugee-hosting areas and refugee health workers by Ministry of Health (MoH); capacity-building of the district local government health system to ensure its resilience to respond to increasing refugee influxes; coordination with and leadership of MoH and District Health Offices to ensure that refugees are part of the government plans; review of humanitarian partners' approach to delivery of health care services, with a stronger focus on supporting existing government



systems as opposed to creating parallel mechanisms; and greater support to MoH in districts receiving new refugee arrivals.

**Nutrition** - The programmes will continue in 2018. Malnourished refugees will be treated as follows: those suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) without medical complication will be provided with outpatient care; those suffering from SAM with medical

complication will receive inpatient care; and those suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) will be enrolled in Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP). As a preventive measure, children aged 6-23 months and Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PLW) will be targeted with Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP).

Health and Nutrition partners will also support and promote Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF).

<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Improve health status of the refugee population</b>	<b>SSD refugees</b>	<b>BDI refugees</b>	<b>DRC refugees &amp; others</b>
# of girls and boys immunized against measles	552,000	16,500	208,400
# of girls and boys immunized against polio	237,360	8,965	54,968
# of malaria cases - RDT (rapid diagnostic test) positive	519,233	347	67,084
# of identified cases of AWD (Acute Water Diarrhoea)/positive rapid test for Cholera	2,647	16,500	850
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Ensure refugee population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services</b>			
% of live births attended by skilled personnel	>95%	>95%	>95%
# of children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women receiving HIV testing services	1,181,280	39,765	278,900
# of children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women living with HIV on ART	12,815	1,058	55,08
# of children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women living with HIV that received a viral load test	9,611	793	4,131
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Ensure the nutrition needs of the refugee population, and specifically of children aged 6-23 months and PLW are addressed to prevent chronic malnutrition</b>			
# of pregnant women who received iron and folic acid supplements or multiple micronutrient supplements on monthly basis	89,660	15,185	44,508
# of children (national & refugees) aged 6-59 months affected by severe acute malnutrition who are admitted into treatment	11,645	1,086	3,282
# of MAM children aged 6-59 months planned to receive specialised nutritious foods on a monthly basis	60,652	-	3,043



## Livelihoods & Environment

The response will provide livelihood support to new refugee arrivals and PSNs to help them maintain adequate nutritional levels, including crop kits and livestock (vegetable and staple crop seeds, and drugs and veterinary equipment). Whenever possible, this support will be delivered through CBIs.

Partners will also seek to enhance refugee self-reliance and resilience through agricultural and non-agricultural livelihood interventions. This includes production of high-value crops, fish farming, apiculture and livestock farming (mainly small ruminants).

Among the priorities of this sector are: better access to seed inputs, increased in-farm storage capacity, development of farmers’ and business associations, financial inclusion and access to markets in partnership with the private sector. Partners will also promote skills developments of refugees and host communities in agriculture (crop and livestock production), food processing, hygiene and value addition, marketing and agri-business.

In order to enable refugees to better cope with long dry spells and food aid cuts, partners will scale-up climate-smart agriculture interventions and promote soil and water conservation. Refugees will be supported in accessing agricultural land, whilst ensuring that the host community retains ownership through customary certification of ownership.

Non-farm economic opportunities, especially for women and youth, will be initiated to promote self-employment and reduce exposure to negative coping mechanisms, including through CBI interventions.

An environmental health strategy is under development to help the response identify and implement sustainable approaches to environmental health services and efficient resource management. The strategy will encompass a wide array of interventions, including management of wastewater and storm water, waste management, energy-efficient cooking, landscape restoration, and land and air pollution mitigation measures.

Environmental sustainability is a cross-cutting issue and it is critical that response partners mainstream environmental considerations in their programmatic interventions with a view to minimize the negative impact of refugees and humanitarian assistance on natural resources.

<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Emergency livelihoods improved</b>	<b>SSD refugees</b>	<b>BDI refugees</b>	<b>DRC refugees &amp; others</b>
# of refugees and host community receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities	1,744,776	2,000	10,000
# of refugees and host community provided with cash/vouchers for livelihoods provisioning	804,400	500	1,500
# of refugees and host community receiving improved cook stoves and efficient energy for cooking	3,092,000	200	3,000
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Improved self-reliance and strengthen livelihoods</b>			
# of refugees and host community trained on climate smart farming techniques	1,019,570	5,000	30,000

# of refugees and host community participating in community-based savings/loans/insurances	924,000	1,000	5,000
# of refugees and host community receiving cash/vouchers for agriculture / livestock projects purposes	20,000	500	2,000
# of refugee and host community farmers trained on post-harvest management, storage techniques and collective marketing	20,200	1,000	-
# of refugee and host community receiving skills training	22,195	200	10,000
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Improve environmental conditions in areas of displacement</b>			
# of refugee households receive fuel, energy saving stoves and equipment	480,000	4,286	17,142
# of refugees benefiting from environmental health awareness campaigns	75,000	-	-
# of refugees benefiting from renewable energy and green technology	200,000	4,311	17,217
# of refugees benefiting from improved air quality through the reduction of the use of firewood	480,000	-	-
# of trees planted	1,400,000	50,000	150,000

## Shelter & NFIs

A master settlement plan is under development to help restructure existing settlements into sites of manageable size, maintain existing settlements within acceptable standards, and ensure that the construction of new settlements follows a phased approach to provide refugees with the different services required throughout the displacement cycle – from emergency to recovery. The new settlements planned for 2018 (at least three for South Sudanese refugees) will follow this approach.

The response will roll out a new shelter strategy in 2018, which includes revision of communal shelters at transit and reception centres to ensure that gender requirements are met and SGBV concerns addressed. Family shelters will be standardized, with a focus on long-term solutions. Shelter assistance, either in-kind or through cash transfers, will involve provision of shelters for new arrivals, upgrading of existing emergency shelters and support to construct semi-permanent shelters for the most vulnerable refugees who have stayed in settlements for more than a year. Partners will continue to involve refugees in the construction of their shelters and provide construction support to the most vulnerable.

<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Ensure refugees live in adequate accommodation</b>	<b>SSD refugees</b>	<b>BDI refugees</b>	<b>DRC refugees &amp; others</b>
# of newly arrived refugees have access to adequate shelter in the Reception Centres	300,000	15,000	60,000

# of newly arrived refugees benefiting from shelter material and toolkits/cash upon arrival	300,000	15,000	60,000
# of refugees provided with emergency shelter assistance	294,350	350	49,000
# of refugees with specific needs assisted with semi-permanent shelters	106,925	700	1,225
# of refugees benefitting from improved settlements and infrastructure	414,000	16,500	80,700
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Provide NFIs to refugees on arrival</b>			
# of newly arrived refugees benefiting from NFI kits	300,000	15,000	60,000

## WASH

In 2018, the WASH sector will put a stronger focus on sustainable water supply systems, in addition to rehabilitating existing water systems in order to improve access to safe water in refugee-hosting areas.

The response will continue to undertake emergency water trucking to respond to the water needs of new refugee arrivals, with the goal of ultimately phasing out this approach out as soon as possible to invest in alternative sustainable water systems. The WASH Sector has set a minimum delivery of 10 l/p/d during the water trucking phase and 20 l/p/d in the medium and long term.

As part of the water supply strategy, the WASH sector will continue to monitor groundwater and provide integrated water resources management in order to better manage and protect water resources in refugee-hosting areas. Community based management systems and formal water governance structures will be supported for operation and maintenance of water points and piped water systems. Community engagement will be key to implement sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions in refugee hosting areas. Innovative approaches and technology will be explored to deploy more sustainable sanitation solutions, such as dome-shaped latrines and Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS).

The WASH sector will strengthen field, district and national coordination to ensure quality WASH service delivery through collaborative partnerships, and capacity development.

<b>OBJECTIVE 1: Improve access to sustainable water services in refugee settlements and host neighbouring communities</b>	<b>SSD refugees</b>	<b>BDI refugees</b>	<b>DRC refugees &amp; others</b>
# of refugees supplied with safe water in adequate quantities (20l/p/d) through sustainable systems	1,107,000	31,200	257,074
# of water sources repaired and maintained in functional status	918	27	273

# of motorized/piped water systems constructed	58	8	15
# of successful boreholes drilled	320	32	59
<b>OBJECTIVE 2: Improve access to sustainable sanitation facilities</b>			
# of household latrines constructed	200,650	6,000	31,720
# of institutional latrine blocks constructed	577	19	112
# of emergency communal latrines constructed	3,950	38	610
<b>OBJECTIVE 3: Promote good hygiene practices</b>			
# of households with handwashing facilities with soap	200,650	6,000	31,720
# of persons per hygiene promoter/ Volunteer Health Team (VHT)	500	500	500



# Financial Requirements

## By Organization & Refugee Situation

ORGANIZATION	BURUNDI	DRC	SOUTH SUDAN	TOTAL
ACF			6,500,000	6,500,000
ACTED			1,200,000	1,200,000
ARC	497,717	1,363,062	2,977,097	4,837,876
AVSI			1,993,651	1,993,651
CARE International			3,895,306	3,895,306
Caritas			1,589,267	1,589,267
CESVI			1,390,000	1,390,000
Cordaid			1,200,000	1,200,000
DCA			1,650,000	1,650,000
DRC		359,390	9,258,467	9,617,857
FAO			9,420,000	9,420,000
FCA		600,000	1,752,150	2,352,150
FFH			1,051,000	1,051,000
HI			1,402,853	1,402,853
IAS			830,604	830,604
IOM		2,396,459	3,840,260	6,236,719
IRC			5,100,000	5,100,000
IsraAID	44,124		483,495	527,619
LWF		2,151,079	4,301,417	6,452,496
Malteser International			389,600	389,600
MTI		1,727,957	2,629,397	4,357,354
NRC	64,000	136,000	5,700,000	5,900,000
OXFAM			11,881,017	11,881,017
PI			5,298,948	5,298,948
Right to Play			500,000	500,000
Samaritan's Purse			1,073,579	1,073,579
SCI		1,050,000	4,909,490	5,959,490
TPO Uganda			800,000	800,000
Tutapona	22,861	195,619	132,897	351,377
Uganda Red Cross Society			2,042,911	2,042,911
UN Women			3,500,000	3,500,000
UNDP			1,539,000	1,539,000

ORGANIZATION	BURUNDI	DRC	SOUTH SUDAN	TOTAL
UNFPA	533,762	1,777,051	8,635,517	10,946,330
UNHCR	33,873,501	144,968,902	295,321,479	474,163,882
UNICEF	4,193,176	10,621,526	47,642,417	62,457,118
WCC			3,550,000	3,550,000
WCH			1,250,000	1,250,000
Welthungerhilfe			2,350,000	2,350,000
WFP	7,203,014	36,987,748	228,812,795	273,003,557
WHO	431,680	1,187,120	3,777,200	5,396,000
WMU			600,000	600,000
WVI			1,400,000	1,400,000
ZOA			1,375,000	1,375,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,863,835</b>	<b>205,521,913</b>	<b>694,946,813</b>	<b>947,332,561</b>

## By Sector & Refugee Situation

SECTOR	BURUNDI	DRC	SOUTH SUDAN	TOTAL
Protection	11,656,665	43,707,927	102,275,323	157,639,915
Education	4,096,317	26,887,364	69,057,074	100,040,755
Food	6,544,278	32,157,808	205,635,129	244,337,215
Health & Nutrition	8,508,445	36,319,698	97,135,032	141,963,175
Livelihoods	2,013,208	21,812,791	72,292,217	96,118,216
Shelter & NFIs	7,772,688	25,418,898	59,953,744	93,145,330
WASH	6,272,235	19,217,428	88,598,295	114,087,957
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,863,835</b>	<b>205,521,913</b>	<b>694,946,813</b>	<b>947,332,561</b>



