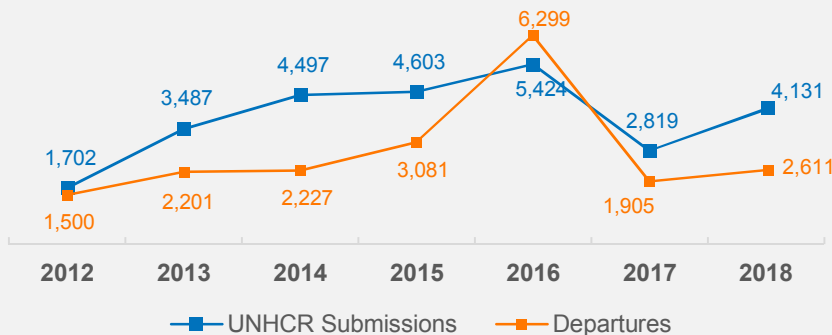




Burundian nurse hopes to be resettled to receive urgent medical care

Resettlement trends | 2012 - 2018



In 2018

As of end October

5,476

Submissions Target

4,131

UNHCR Submissions

2,611

Departed

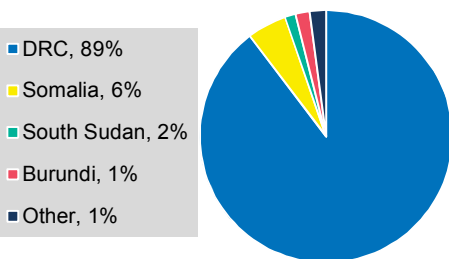
43%

Survivors of Violence and/or Torture

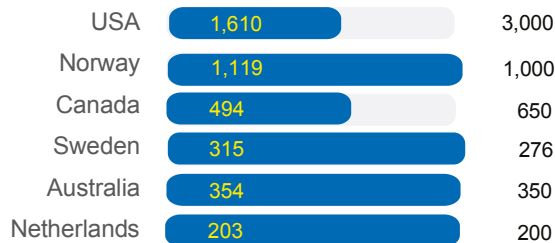
9%

Women and Girls at risk

2018 | Submissions by Country of Origin



2018 | Progress Submissions from Uganda to Resettlement Countries



Resettlement Achievements

- Increased number of resettlement countries committed to receiving refugees from Uganda
- Increased **accessibility** of resettlement due to expanded approach since 2012
 - Submission of 25,402 refugees from DRC since 2012
 - Reinforced **infrastructure** for large-scale resettlement processing
- Achievement of annual submission targets since 2012
- Increased resettlement of vulnerable refugees
- High **acceptance** rate
- Since 2012, **21,271** refugees have departed for resettlement from Uganda

BACKGROUND OF RESETTLEMENT NEEDS

As of 30 October 2018, there were a total of 1,091,024 refugees from South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Pakistan, Yemen and other countries.

UNHCR estimates that 153,000 refugees in Uganda are projected to be in need of resettlement in 2019, including the following refugee populations:

Congolese: Continuous instability in eastern DRC, fueled by armed conflict and ethnic tensions, prevents refugees from returning and, since December 2017, has spurred more than 80,000 Congolese refugees to flee to Uganda. The Congolese refugee population consists of comparatively large numbers of survivors of trauma and violence, including SGBV, unaccompanied or separated children, single parents, and persons with medical needs.

Since 2012, UNHCR has implemented the Initiative for Enhanced Resettlement of Congolese Refugees, targeting protracted populations as part of a Comprehensive Solutions Strategy for the Congolese refugee population. Implementation of this multi-year sub-regional approach continues in 2018 and 2019.

South Sudanese: The protracted nature of the civil war in South Sudan has heavily impacted on the most vulnerable groups. Many refugees are survivors or witnesses of serious human rights violations, including SGBV. Many have been displaced multiple times over the course of the conflict and have experienced the breakdown of traditional social structures and sources of livelihoods as a result. UNHCR has identified high numbers of separated and unaccompanied children, single parents, women at risk and persons with medical conditions amongst the South Sudanese refugee community in Uganda.

Refugees with vulnerabilities and protection needs:

Refugees of all nationalities in all locations are identified for resettlement based on vulnerabilities and protection needs. A high number of refugees have experienced severe trauma including SGBV and torture. Refugees with acute protection concerns include women and girls at risk of abuse and exploitation, children at risk and LGBTI populations. UNHCR Uganda has also identified

refugees with serious medical needs which cannot be addressed in Uganda.

RESETTLEMENT AND THE CRRF APPROACH

Resettlement plays an integral role in implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda as part of the expanded solutions pillar.

International solidarity: Resettlement from Uganda is a tangible demonstration of solidarity to a host country which has maintained its generous asylum policy while responding to multiple emergencies, and it helps to safeguard access to asylum.

Support for self-reliance: Resettlement creates space and helps encourage self-reliance and resiliency efforts which benefit larger numbers of refugees in Uganda. After establishing themselves, resettled refugees sometimes continue to provide support in various ways to their former country of asylum.

Complementary Pathways: In addition to resettlement, UNHCR works to support complimentary pathways such as private sponsorship, student visas, labour migration and temporary status schemes. Both Canada and Australia continue to offer complimentary pathways for refugees in Uganda, and UNHCR is working to increase the number of refugees who will benefit from other third country alternatives in 2019 and beyond.

RESETTLEMENT CHALLENGES

- Need for additional resettlement submission opportunities to meet increasing needs
- Limited resettlement staffing with a highly labour intensive process
- Management of refugees' expectations, given the limited nature of resettlement

PARTNERS IN RESETTLEMENT

- Resettlement Countries: Australia, Canada, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, USA
- International Organization for Migration (IOM): Medical screening and facilitates refugee departures
- Resettlement Support Center (RSC): Overseas processing entity for the USRAP
- ICMC, RefugePoint, DRC: Supporting casework through international deployments
- AIRD, HIJRA, DRC, MTI, Interaid Uganda: Providing logistical support
- Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Refugee Department: overall management of POCs

Anti-Fraud

UNHCR Uganda has undertaken broad efforts to prevent and mitigate corruption and misconduct. These include widespread distribution of anti-fraud awareness materials, training and awareness raising sessions, and expanded complaints mechanisms.