



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Key Figures

52,620

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

75%

Are registered refugees

25%

Are registered asylum seekers

49%

Are registered females

CHILD PROTECTION

Number of separated Children	211
Number of Unaccompanied Children	19
Number of other children with specific needs	316
Number of Children in Foster Care	32

SGBV INCIDENTS (Jan-Dec 2018)

<u>Incident</u>	<u>Number</u>
Rape	121
Physical Assault	32
Psychological/ Emotional abuse	8
Sexual assault	4
Forced Marriage	1
Denial of resources	1
Total	167

UNHCR Monthly Protection Update

Urban Protection Response

November/December 2018



UNHCR and Partners at the Kampala Urban Protection dialogue

Monthly Developments

- Following two sub-national protection dialogues between UNHCR, OPM and other key stakeholders in Mbarara and Gulu in early 2018, the Uganda Operation held a national protection dialogue for the management of urban refugees in Kampala on 03 & 04 December 2018. The dialogue aimed at strengthening the protection programming and coordination mechanisms in the urban operation. The Urban Refugee Protection Working Group will be relevant to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach to achieving protection outcomes and to provide national level guidance and support as required.
- In ongoing efforts to support access to quality education for urban refugees in Kampala, UNHCR constructed classrooms and latrines for Uganda Martyrs Primary School in Katwe, Rubaga Division, building of an eight-stance waterborne latrine block is also programmed for Nateete Muslim Primary School, both schools are set to reopen for

Term 1, 2019 with these additional facilities in place. Kampala Capital City Authority has also approved plans for the construction of a four-classroom block and kitchen demolition and rebuild at Kansanga Primary School in Kampala.

- Kampala hosted a 2 day Christmas Refugee Market at Kira Road Police Station that attracted refugees and host community. The market showcased creativity and innovativeness in the crafts, arts, dance and drama, refugees from settlements also participated.
 - A community dialogue with refugee leaders, OPM, UNHCR and Interaid was held at the community centre in Kabusu. The main issues discussed were resettlement related, health care, education opportunities and livelihood initiatives for the urban refugees.
- ### Sexual and Gender Based Violence:
- From Jan- Dec 2018, 167 incidents (56M/111F) were reported and documented in the GBVIMS with following incidents: 121 rape, 32 physical assault, 08 psychological/emotional abuse, 4 sexual assault, 1 forced marriage and 1 denial of resources. There were 11 new incidents (9 rape and 2 physical assault) reported in December. Among the survivors were 9 females and 2 males. They received the required multi-sectoral response based on their need and consent.
 - The underreporting of SGBV cases remains a major concern due to a variety of factors including fear of stigma, shame, family reaction and dissolution, perception of SGBV as a private matter, or lack of confidence in reporting channels. According to the SGBV inter-agency assessment

conducted in July and August 2018, the prevalence of SGBV is high among the refugees but it is under reported due to survival complexities in urban setting. Home, water points, on the way from school or work at night (dark corners in slums and streets) are common places where SGBV occurs. Most survivors remain silent due to fear of reprimanding and/or mistrust on getting supported if reported.

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies

- Through meetings with the Local Chairpersons and relevant authorities, IAU has observed that there is a general lack of awareness of the community structures to engage and/or initiate resolutions aimed at settling matters without involving the judicial and local administrative bodies.

Legal Assistance & Advocacy Conducted

Activity	Reached Jan-Dec	2018 Target
Legal assistance and legal remedies provided through legal aid clinics, detention visits, alternative dispute resolutions, legal referrals and legal fees. These include physical and/or legal protection, SGBV and child protection related cases.	16,582 individual cases identified and assisted	26,912 persons of concern
Advocacy interventions conducted include refugees in national justice systems through coordination, meetings, dialogues with police officers, local council leaders, KCCA in urban divisions of Kisenyi, Kansanga, Bukesa and Lugabga	07 sessions	07 sessions

Child Protection

- The 2017 participatory assessment exercise, reaffirmed that the major causes of protection risks faced by children stem from limited access to livelihood opportunities available to their parents/caregivers. Child labour ranks high amongst the key protection risks that refugee children out of school (42% of the 33,938 school going age children (3 – 17 years) face. Other

protection risks include violence, physical assaults, psychosocial, corporal punishment, sexual abuse, early/forced marriages, trafficking, discrimination and neglect against children with disabilities.

- To address the above, InterAid Uganda through forging partnerships with relevant national institutions including the National Council for Children, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) and other Child Protection service providers advocate for inclusion of refugee children in national child protection and social services. Best Interest procedures have been established, a BID panel, child protection committees, foster care arrangements and child protection community structures continue to be engaged on a needs basis and on the availability of resources. UASCs have been placed in Foster Care arrangements, foster carers trained and provided with IGA support to boost their livelihood. Both school going and out of -school adolescents and youths have been targeted for various support including provision of life skills, reproductive skills, health facilities, and vocational skills trainings.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- The 2017 AGD findings on the persons with disabilities, older persons, single parents and LGBTIs' indicated that they not only suffer from discrimination, social and economic exclusion, language barrier, abuse and exploitation, but also faced challenges unique to their specific needs.
- Persons with disabilities presented challenges of mobility due to lack of assistive devices, high education costs and access to special needs schools, lack of livelihood support to be able to meet their basic requirements including housing while Older persons suffer chronic ailments, lack of livelihood opportunities and have changing roles and practices as caretakers of UASC.

Education

- Access to quality education, school fees and associated costs are limited or over-stretched in Kampala schools, the lack of awareness and/or capacity of some parents and caretakers to support their children are major challenges in the urban operation.

- At secondary school level, affirmative action shall be taken to ensure increased enrolment, retention and completion of the girl child through provision of scholarships for vulnerable children, support with infrastructure, furniture, teaching and learning materials.



UNHCR's Senior Education Officer, Lucy Strickland participated in the ceremonial handover at Uganda Martyrs Primary School in Kampala with KCCA Executive Director, Dr Jennifer Musisi. Photo © KCCA Nov 2018

- In addition to construction efforts, UNHCR, through its urban partner InterAid Uganda (IAU), is supporting schools with furniture and scholastic materials. In addition to this, UNHCR is working with teachers across its target primary schools in urban Kampala to help equip them with the relevant Ministry- endorsed tools to regularly collect enrolment, attendance and performance data on refugee students. Such data is key to understanding the education trends of this dynamic population.
- UNHCR is currently leading a research study into formal and non-formal learning opportunities and protection needs of urban and Settlement-based refugee and host community adolescents and youth. The outcomes of which will also inform the urban education landscape and how best UNHCR can support safe access to and quality of education and learning.

Community Mobilisation

- In 2018, InterAid continued to build the capacity of community based structures to effectively deliver protection and assistance through increasing refugee participation in their own activities, equip community centres with six computers to increase access to information, equip community centres with relevant information materials to enhance

livelihood opportunities, engage key stakeholders like Local Council Chairpersons, KCCA department heads, Ministry line departments in community mobilization and outreach activities.

- In December, a second community centre was identified in Nsambya, where the majority of refugees live, to widen the coverage and accessibility within the urban.
- Refugee volunteers expressed need for capacity building on leadership skills, national legislations, life skills to better serve and feedback their communities.

Self-reliance and livelihoods

- The Livelihoods/CBI Unit in UNHCR received some funds for Livelihood support to urban refugees in urban areas, together with IAU livelihood staff drafted SOPs to guide the cash-based support to identified beneficiaries, they have been supported to open up bank accounts with the financial service provider-Equity Bank, in preparation for the cash disbursements.
- Despite funding shortfalls, the following accessed the Antonio Guterres Community centre;

Activities conducted at the Antonio Guterres Community Centre.

Course /Skills Access	Number	Male	Female	comments
Tailoring training	12	6	6	There is need for second instructor to handle the embroidery component
Basic computer application training				Classes stopped till 3rd Dec the trainer is on leave
English Language training	83	31	52	Level 1-3
French Language training	8	4	4	
Internet Cafe	142	103	39	
Hair dressing training	8	0	8	06 youth participated
Access to employment	42			Registered at the KCCA Employment Bureau.

Statelessness

- In December 2018, UNHCR organized a training on statelessness for stakeholders from the citizenship and immigration department, Uganda Human rights commission(UHRC), Ministry of internal affairs, Refugee Law Project (RLP) also the plight and negative impact of being stateless and the restrictive measures of acquiring a nationality was shared by 02 stateless persons from Tanzania and Uganda. UHRC has submitted some proposals to parliament of Uganda for consideration.

Needs and Gaps

- Although coordination among urban stakeholders has greatly improved in 2018, the need to profile urban service providers and jointly assess actual resource gaps in the urban to inform planning and budgeting for the protection needs of the urban growing population of refugees and host communities remains a gap.
- The inexistence of a refugee welfare council limits effective protection monitoring by service providers, community participation and effective individual case management of protection cases and most vulnerable cases.
- The SGBV referral pathway is jointly being developed for the urban however prevention and response services are not adequate, many SGBV survivors rely on community structures mainly because of delays in access to justice and limited resources which often re-victimizes them.

PARTNERS

The Office of the Prime Minister's (OPM) - Directorate of Refugees, UNHCR's Government counterpart.

InterAid Uganda (IAU). A local Non-Governmental Organization, International Office for Migration (IOM), Refugee Law Project (RLP), Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP), African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims (ACTV), ActionAid Uganda, Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Windle International Uganda (WIU), Finn Church Aid (FCA), Jesuit Relief Services (JRS) and Ministry of Gender, labour and Social development (MGLSD), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Centre for Women in Governance (CEWIGO), Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI), Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU).

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