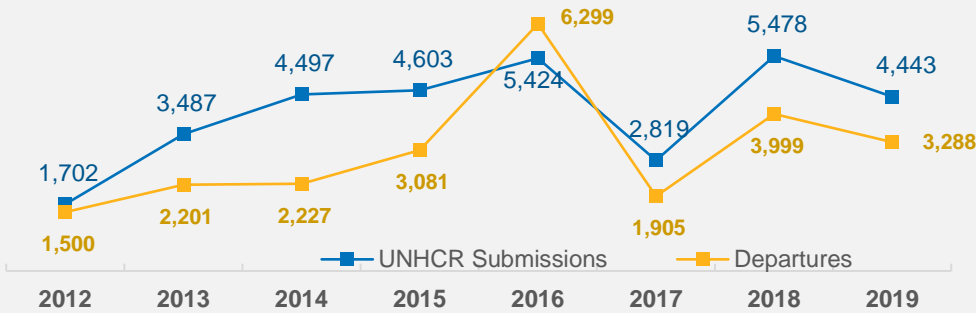




Biometrics verification in Uganda ©UNHCR/Michele Sibiloni

Resettlement trends | 2012 - 2019



In 2019
As of 31 December

6,023
Submissions Target

4,443
UNHCR Submissions

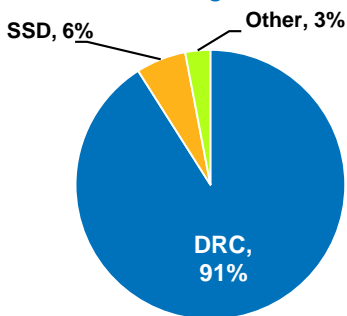
3,288
Departed

43%
Survivors of Violence
and/or Torture

12%
Women and Girls
at-risk

7%
Legal and/or Physical
Protection Needs

2019 | Submissions by Country of Origin



2019 | Progress on submissions by Resettlement Country

Resettlement Country	Achievement	Target
USA	1,895	3,973
Norway	1,244	900
Canada	755	700
Sweden	489	450
France	35	n/a
Australia	21	n/a
Netherlands	4	n/a

Resettlement Achievements from 2012 to 2019

- In 2018, largest resettlement submissions ever achieved out of Uganda
- Continuous achievement of annual submission targets
- In 2019, seven resettlement countries accepted to receive refugees from Uganda
- Thus far, cases have had a **high acceptance rate**

BACKGROUND OF RESETTLEMENT NEEDS

As of 31 December 2019, Uganda is the third largest refugee-hosting country in the world with a total of **1,381,122** refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda from South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Pakistan, Yemen and other countries. 5% live in Kampala, while the rest live in the settlements. 62% are of South Sudanese nationality, while 29% are of DRC nationality.

UNHCR estimates that **132,546** refugees in Uganda are projected to be in need of resettlement in 2020, including the following refugee populations:

South Sudanese: The protracted nature of the civil war in South Sudan has heavily impacted on the most vulnerable groups. 86% of the SSD refugees have arrived from 2016 onwards when violence erupted again. **30,276** SSD refugees arrived to Uganda between 1 January and 31 December 2019. 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.

Congolese: Continuous instability in Eastern DRC, fueled by armed conflict and ethnic tensions, prevents refugees from returning. In 2019, **57,242** DRC refugees fled 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.

IDENTIFICATION FOR RESETTLEMENT

UNHCR has implemented a regional Initiative for **Enhanced Resettlement of Congolese Refugees**, targeting protracted populations as part of a Comprehensive Solutions Strategy for the Congolese refugee population. Through this project, a large part of the refugees was identified for resettlement. The project ended in October 2019.

Refugees with vulnerabilities and protection needs:

Due to the limited resettlement quota and the increase needs for resettlement, UNHCR now focuses on the resettlement submissions of refugees of all nationalities in all locations identified 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 and third country admissions are part of solutions for refugees and plays an integral role in the Ugandan national plan of action on the implementation the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and its Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda.

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 encourages self-reliance 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: UNHCR supports third country admissions such as private sponsorship, student visas, and family reunifications schemes. Canada, USA and Ireland have offered complementary pathways for refugees in Uganda, and UNHCR advocates to increase the number of refugees who will benefit from these admissions.

RESETTLEMENT AND INTEGRITY

UNHCR has strengthened its **anti-fraud measures** and is continuing to enhance the integrity of the resettlement process (use of proGres V4 database, identity verification via biometrics, adoption of new resettlement SOPs, audio recording of interviews, electronic filing system and filing tracking system, referral of fraud cases to Anti-Fraud panel and IGO, PI campaign through posters and helpline).

Since November 2018, UNHCR has hosted a quarterly **anti-fraud meeting** with the main resettlement countries and IOM.

PARTNERS IN RESETTLEMENT IN 2019

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