



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency



CONGOLESE SITUATION

RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF DISPLACED CONGOLESE AND REFUGEES

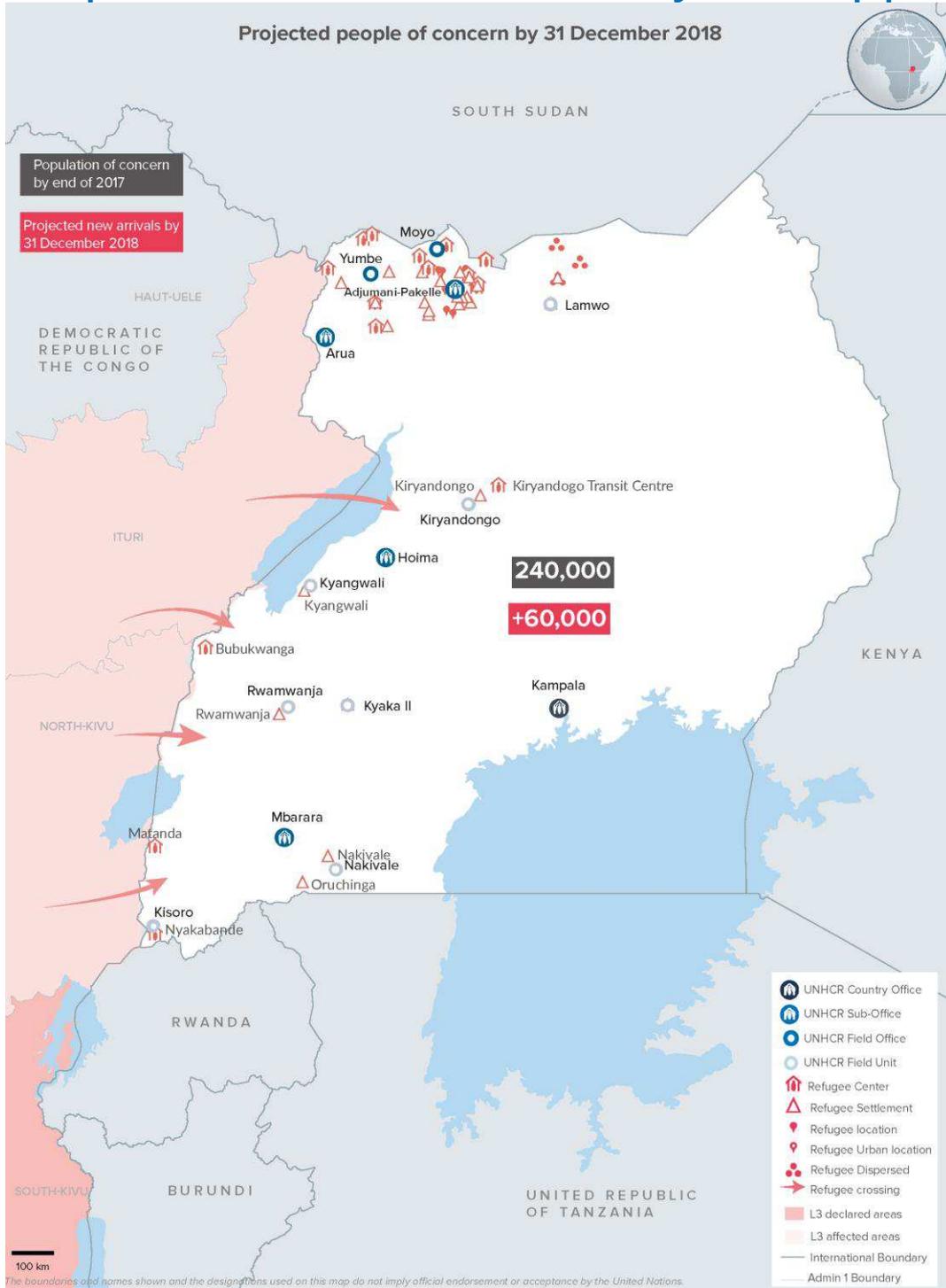
ANNEX - UGANDA

Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2018

Uganda

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the region by end 2018



300,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in Uganda by end 2018



78%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

514 national and international staff

15 offices in the country

The Uganda country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and its response to the additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the DRC.

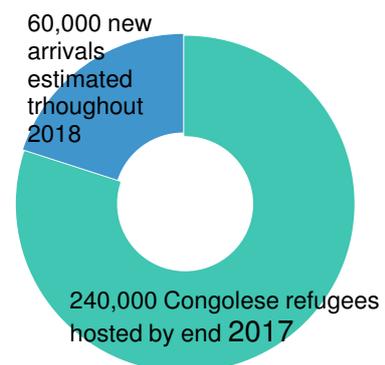
Uganda hosts the largest number of Congolese refugees with nearly 240,000 refugees fleeing mainly from the North and South Kivu regions. In December 2017 alone, 9,500 Congolese arrived in Uganda. New arrivals are granted refugee status on a *prima facie* basis. Uganda's refugee legislation, the 2006 Refugees Act, promotes refugee self-reliance and favours a development-based approach to refugee assistance.

UNHCR's response focus on the rural settlement areas, where the most vulnerable refugees are living, while refugees in urban areas can access to Government services and targeted support for people with specific needs. Uganda's Central and South Western districts of Kamwenge (Rwamwanja settlement), Kyegegwa (Kyaka II settlement) and Hoima (Kyangwali settlement) will continue to receive the majority of Congolese new arrivals. The large majority are women, children and people with specific needs, many of whom have been subject to conflict-related violence, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

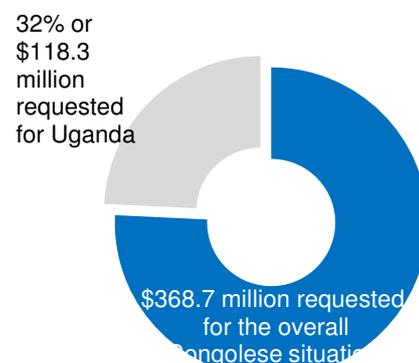
Since March 2017, the Government of Uganda is rolling out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) focusing on the areas of protection and rights, emergency response and ongoing needs, and resilience and self-reliance.

With militia activities widespread, and unrest and violence fuelled by ethnic and political conflict affecting many areas within the DRC, the risk of further displacement is high. UNHCR expects 60,000 new Congolese refugees, bringing the total refugee population to 300,000 by the end of December 2018. UNHCR's strategy response will focus on the provision of physical and legal protection to refugees and lifesaving assistance. The Office will continue advocating and supporting the local authorities for the inclusion of refugees in national programme and services.

Population of concern



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

The Government of Uganda is providing refugees with freedom of movement, the right to work and establish businesses, the right to documentation and access to national social services. However, limited secondary education, vocational skill training and job opportunities in Uganda may lead to several protection risks among mainly Congolese youth and people with specific needs, including early and forced marriage, child abuse and forced recruitment as well as negative coping mechanisms such as drug abuse and transactional and survival sex.

The Congolese situation has created considerable humanitarian needs:

- Large numbers of women, children and people with specific needs, many of whom have been subject to conflict-related violence, including SGBV.
- Children represent 61 per cent of the total refugee population of which only 46 per cent have access to education.
- The majority of refugees in Uganda are dependent on food assistance. Insufficient available land impairing the ability of the refugees to grow their own food; animal health services are largely unavailable despite the increasing number of refugees who have arrived with their own livestock; limited business support services for non-agricultural livelihoods and lack of market information.
- Primary healthcare institutions are at risk of being overwhelmed by new arrivals.
- The continuous influx of refugees has created reliance on water trucking to address the supply gap. Lack of funding is hindering investing in sustainable water supply systems, including drilling of wells, to eventually phase out water trucking. Also, the limited hygiene practices among certain communities remains a challenge, including the construction of family latrines.
- The increasing number of refugees in Uganda and the higher population in the settlements and surrounding areas makes environmental degradation a great concern, along with other factors such as cutting trees for firewood.

Response

Throughout 2018, UNHCR interventions will be guided by the following strategic priorities to response to protection and immediate needs of Congolese refugees:

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 people with specific needs. This includes food assistance, health and nutrition, WASH, site/shelter/NFIs, and education.

Social service delivery is integrated with local governments—Enhance social service delivery capacity in refugee-hosting districts, with a view of 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.

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.

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).

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.

Jane, in the bakery where she works



Jane is one of over 240,000 Congolese refugees hosted in Uganda. She works side-by-side with Ugandans in a bakery run by a Congolese refugee. © UNHCR/Hannah Maule-ffinch

Congolese from North Kivu have mainly been fleeing to Uganda, usually transiting through Burundi to escape attacks in their villages. Currently, Uganda hosts the largest number of Congolese refugees, some 240,000 people, mostly in the south-west.

Jane was attacked and suffers from bleeding and stress. She and her husband escaped to make a better future for their children and to be somewhere safe.

She works in a bakery run by a Congolese refugee and where Ugandans also work. The bakery provides vital opportunities for people to earn a living and come together as a working community.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR's strategy will focus on registration, facilitate access to protection services, prevention and respond to SGBV and addressing the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children and other key vulnerabilities. UNHCR will:

- Ensure life-saving multi-sector emergency response in line with refugee influx trends, with a special focus on women, children and people with specific needs. This includes, education, food assistance, health and nutrition, shelter and core relief items, shelters and site.



Education

UNHCR and its partners will ensure access of aged of school refugee children to education. UNHCR will:

- Build new classrooms and schools.
- Support refugee children with furniture and scholar materials.
- Recruit new teachers and support continuous professional development of qualified teachers.



Shelter and core relief items

Bearing in mind the parameters set by the Government of Uganda, UNHCR will:

- Support all new arrivals by accommodating them in existing and new settlement areas.
- Provide shelter and households core relief item kits, including sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, water cans, and plastic sheets.



Health and nutrition

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the health services to meet the health needs of the refugees, through national systems when feasible. UNHCR will:

- Implement a minimum health service package for all refugees with an emphasis on preventive and promotive health care, 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.



WASH

UNHCR will take a lead in supplying potable water and regarding sanitation of the settlement. UNHCR will:

- Increase access to safe water among Congolese refugees .The current water supply gap of 300 m3 per day is expected to rise to 1,500 m3 per day with the anticipated growth in the refugee population.
- Increase latrine coverage to expand refugees' access to adequate sanitation services.



Community empowerment and self-reliance

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- 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.



Logistics and operations support

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of immediate life-saving needs and support effective sourcing, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution and accounting for assistance including programme support.

- Timely and dignified transport of refugees from reception centre to their allocated plots.
- Sufficient warehouse and distribution services capacity.

Coordination and working in partnership

The humanitarian refugee response in Uganda is co-led and coordinated by Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR, with broad participation of UN agencies and NGO partners, in line with the Refugee Coordination Model. In view of achieving an effective and integrated protection response, members of refugee and host communities are also involved in the response as are local authorities and relevant line Ministries.

The Congolese refugee response in Uganda includes the following partners:

- The Government of Uganda's Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister.
- Seven District Local Governments—Bundibugyo, Hoima, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kisoro and Kyegegwa.
- UN agencies including FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO
- NGOs, including ACORD, AHA, AIRD, ARC, Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI), Danish Refugee Council, FCA, FtH, FRC, Handicap International, Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA), ICRC, IsraAID, LWF, Mercy Corps, MSF-France, MTI, Nsamizi Training Institute of Social Development (NSAMIZI), Norwegian Refugee Council, SCI, SP, TUTAPONA, URCS, WCC and WTU.

The 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.
5. Voluntary repatriation.

The current humanitarian refugee response, and related coordination structures, mainly falls under Pillar I to ease the pressures on host States and on Pillar II to enhance refugee self-reliance of the CRRF.

The humanitarian coordination structure is designed around four levels of coordination:

- Leadership.
- Inter-agency at national level.
- Sectors at national level.
- Field coordination structures at regional and settlement level.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for [Uganda](#) to respond to the Congolese situation includes \$118,322,138 million, presented below. No additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

	Congolese situation		
	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment <i>Access to territory and legal assistance</i>	700,236	-	700,236
Fair protection processes and documentation <i>Reception conditions Status refugee determination Registration and profiling</i>	9,052,773	-	9,052,773
Security from violence and exploitation <i>Prevention of and response to SGBV Protection of children</i>	4,185,811	-	4,185,811
Basic needs and services	75,423,587	-	75,423,587
<i>Health</i>	14,933,708	-	14,933,708
<i>Nutrition</i>	3,482,832	-	3,482,832
<i>Shelter and infrastructure</i>	8,249,748	-	8,249,748
<i>WASH</i>	15,895,745	-	15,895,745
<i>Basic and domestic items</i>	11,808,597	-	11,808,597
<i>Services for people with specific needs</i>	3,211,419	-	3,211,419
<i>Education</i>	17,149,827	-	17,149,827
<i>Energy</i>	691,711	-	691,711
Community empowerment and self-reliance <i>Community mobilization Self-reliance and livelihoods Peaceful coexistence Natural resources and shared environments</i>	14,943,109	-	14,943,109
Durable solutions <i>Resettlement</i>	1,036,526	-	1,036,526
Logistics and operations support	12,980,096	-	12,980,096
SUBTOTAL	118,322,138	-	118,322,138
Support costs (7 per cent)		-	
TOTAL	118,322,138	-	118,322,138

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Displaced and struggling to survive. © UNHCR/John Wessels