

## | Overview |

### Working environment

- The traditional hospitality and generous asylum policies of the Ugandan Government were further demonstrated when fighting erupted in South Sudan in December 2013. Given the magnitude of the resulting humanitarian emergency, the Ugandan Government recognized South Sudanese fleeing to Uganda on a *prima facie* basis, and, in coordination with UNHCR and other partners, mounted one of the country's largest coordinated emergency responses. Nearly 125,000 South Sudanese in Uganda can access life-saving protection and assistance services.

- Some improvements in security in parts of the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) have led tens of thousands of Congolese refugees to voluntarily repatriate from Uganda, either spontaneously or with humanitarian assistance. This momentum of returns from Uganda to the eastern DRC is expected to continue in 2015 and the Government, UNHCR and its partners will support Congolese who elect to voluntarily repatriate.
- The Government and host communities allocate land to refugees in designated settlements in Uganda.

However, growth in national and refugee populations means that land is becoming scarce and plot sizes are shrinking to accommodate new arrivals. A key 2015 challenge will be to optimize opportunities, productivity and returns from these smaller plots in order to achieve adequate social and economic security for affected households.

- With UNHCR's support, the Government also: registers and issues civil identity documents to individual refugees; decides on asylum applications and appeals; deploys civil servants, health

Planned presence	
<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>268</b>
International staff	37
National staff	198
JPOs	5
UN Volunteers	21
Others	7

2015 plan at a glance*	
<b>692,330</b>	People of concern
<b>USD 181.1 million</b>	Overall funding requirements
<b>17,503</b>	Malnourished children needing special nutritional care
<b>4,180</b>	Unaccompanied or separated children for whom a best interest determination process is initiated
<b>1,860</b>	Sexual and gender-based violence survivors who receive appropriate support
<b>116,594</b>	Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education
<b>6,162</b>	Refugees estimated to depart for resettlement countries
<b>11,989</b>	Refugees estimated to voluntarily repatriate

\* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

workers and teachers to refugee settlements; and contributes medical supplies and staff to refugee operations.

- Regional diplomatic and military efforts to re-establish peace, security and stability, could significantly shape future domestic political and security agendas as well as operational

trends. Domestic security risks and priorities likely to result from potential instability in the region may also affect humanitarian access and programme priorities and strategies.

## People of concern

The three main population groups of concern to UNHCR in 2015 are projected to be refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan, the DRC and Somalia. Nearly two-thirds have arrived within the

past five years in successive waves of refugee influxes that followed periods of conflict and insecurity in the respective countries of origin.

### Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
<b>Refugees</b>	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	226,880	226,880	228,400	228,400
	Somalia	43,970	43,970	60,410	60,410
	South Sudan	139,280	139,280	271,300	271,300
	Various	46,350	46,350	51,060	51,060
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	7,840	7,840	8,110	8,110
	Eritrea	4,610	4,610	4,770	4,770
	Somalia	8,710	8,710	9,000	9,000
	Various	8,850	8,850	9,150	9,150
<b>Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)</b>	Uganda	20	20	20	20
<b>Stateless</b>	Stateless	100	100	100	100
<b>Others of concern</b>	Uganda	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>536,610</b>	<b>536,610</b>	<b>692,330</b>	<b>692,330</b>

## | Response |

### Needs and strategies

In 2015, UNHCR's focus will remain on maintaining robust and effective systems in: inter-agency emergency preparedness, coordination and response capacity in a fluid geopolitical environment; access to asylum, safety, security and international protection; delivery of primary health care; sufficient food and nutrition support, education, clean drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter and other infrastructure; timely provision of core relief items such as soap, jerry cans, blankets and other essential domestic items; targeted interventions for the most vulnerable refugees; and support for opportunities to achieve durable and livelihoods solutions.

Planned multi-year response strategies in international protection, basic service delivery, solutions and capacity

building of local service providers, will be strengthened by strategic partnerships to ensure sustainable interventions and outcomes. The Office will work closely with refugees and host communities; governmental, humanitarian and development agencies; and other strategic partners, to achieve objectives set.

The multi-year Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHOPE) strategy, led by UNHCR on behalf of the UN Country Team, plans to support resilience-building efforts targeting refugee-affected districts by implementing a coordinated, multi-sector programme.

The pursuit of a multi-year, comprehensive solutions strategy, particularly for protracted groups, will remain

an operational priority in 2015. To improve refugee security management and access to the judicial system, UNHCR will support the deployment of female and male police officers in refugee settlements. This will enhance community policing, as well as strengthen peaceful coexistence among different refugee communities and host communities. The Office will concurrently invest in training and logistical and material support, to advance broader protection goals, including child protection and SGBV prevention and response systems. This will enable

effective community-based protection systems and solutions, as well as better relations between the police and communities.

The Government's refugee policy permits freedom of movement and the pursuit of livelihood opportunities. To optimize these opportunities, UNHCR will seek multi-year donor support for coordinated interventions in refugee-hosting areas to help advance prospects for long-staying refugees to acquire an alternative legal residency status.

## Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Health status of the population improved</b>			
UNHCR will enhance access to primary health care and service quality through community outreach and sensitization on positive health-seeking behavior, to achieve better health and further reductions in preventable illnesses and general morbidity and mortality rates.			
<b>Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 persons per month)</b>	<b>Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>
	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Extent to which PoC have access to primary health care</b>	<b>Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10%</b>
	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5%</b>
	<b>Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25%</b>

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
The Office will support continued implementation of Uganda's education strategy (2013-2016) to expand access to quality education and improve learning outcomes.			
Percentage of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	100%	priority area
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan	100%	priority area
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	95%	priority area
<b>Supply of potable water increased or maintained</b>			
Improved access to clean drinking water to enhance household and community hygiene and sanitation conditions, and mitigate risks of disease outbreaks, will be pursued through targeted investments and community-based contributions.			
Average number of liters of potable water available per person, per day	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	20 litres	2 litres
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan	20 litres	2 litres
<b>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</b>			
UNHCR will roll out a countrywide shelter strategy using alternative construction materials to improve access to adequate and sustainable shelter. It will also continue the phased rehabilitation and development of the service-delivery infrastructure to facilitate community access to basic services, particularly for the most vulnerable PoC.			
Percentage of households living in adequate dwellings	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	80%	10%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan	80%	15%
Number of kilometers (km) of access road constructed	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	80 km	60 km
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan	300 km	245 km
<b>COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE</b>			
<b>Self-reliance and livelihoods improved</b>			
UNHCR will implement the roll-out of the initial phase of the multi-year community-driven and targeted self-reliance strategy (ReHOPE) aimed at enabling access to sustainable livelihoods opportunities for poor rural and urban populations.			
Percentage of people of concern (18-59 years) with own business/self-employed for more than 12 months	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	60%	20%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan	30%	7%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	20%	7%
Number of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	108,000	36,000
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan	10,000	5,500
<b>SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>			
<b>Protection of children strengthened</b>			
UNHCR will pursue the implementation of its global child protection strategy aimed at improving the well-being of children, particularly unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). It will support coordinated efforts to improve community-based and -led child protection systems and sustainable solutions, including through the active participation of refugees, partners, as well as child protection service providers in education and health.			
Percentage of UASC for whom a best interest process has been initiated or completed	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	100%	priority area
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	85%	priority area

# | Implementation |

## Coordination

The Office of the Prime Minister’s Refugee Department and UNHCR jointly coordinate responses to address refugees’ protection and assistance needs, as well as solutions, both for emergencies and ongoing programmes. This ensures effective consultations and coordinated interventions, supported by more than 60 local and international NGOs, the UN Country Team, humanitarian and development agencies, multilateral institutions, regional bodies and the private sector.

Regular strategic inter-agency coordination takes place at the national and district levels, where there is an increased focus on coordinating targeted and sustainable multi-year protection, basic services and durable solutions’ interventions.

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

District governments of Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo, Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development, Office of the Prime Minister

#### NGOs:

Action Africa Help – Uganda, Africa Humanitarian Action, African Initiative for Relief and Development, American Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council, Humanitarian Initiative, InterAid Uganda, Just Relief Aid, Lutheran World Federation, Medical Teams International, Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development, Oxfam, Pentecostal Church of Uganda, Uganda Red Cross Society, Windle Trust – Uganda

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

District Governments of Bundibugyo, Hoima

#### NGOs:

Action Against Hunger, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, African Centre for the Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, Alliance2015, Baylor, Care International, Concern, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services, Finnish Refugee Council, Global Refugee International, GOAL, HelpAge International, Human Rights Network Uganda, Humedica, International Aid Services, International Rescue Committee, Jesuit Refugee Services, Malteser International, Marie Stopes, Médecins Sans Frontières, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Public Defenders Association of Uganda, Real Medicine Foundation, Refugee Law Project, Samaritan’s Purse, Save the Children, Touch Africa, Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation Uganda, War Child, Welthungerhilfe, World Harvest Mission, World Vision, Zoa

#### Others:

FAO, ICRC, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNV, WFP, WHO

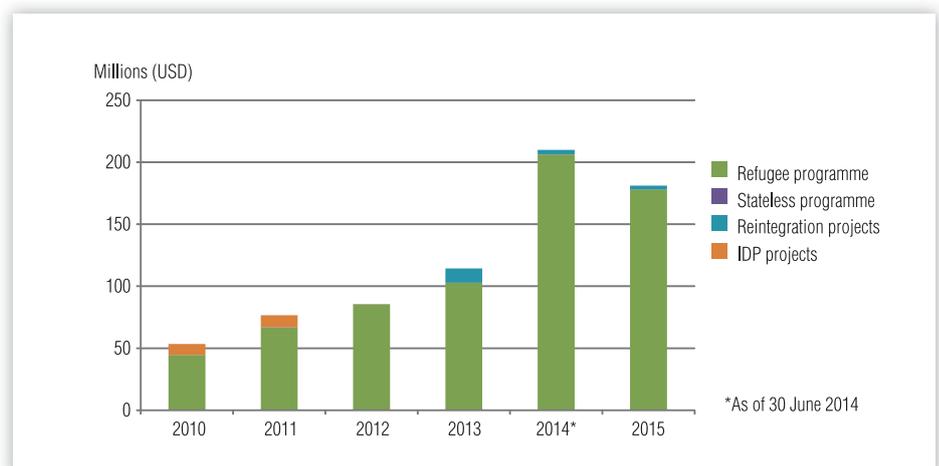
## | Financial information |

Since 2011, emergencies in the region have multiplied the financial requirements of the Uganda operation almost threefold: from USD 76.5 million in 2011 to nearly USD 209.9 million in 2014. This increase has been driven primarily by the growth in needs, owing to the mass influxes into Uganda from neighbouring emergencies.

A supplementary appeal was launched in 2014 to cover the additional needs, and further supplementary requirements may arise in the year to come.

In 2015, the financial requirements for Uganda are set at USD 181.1 million, largely to consolidate and sustain the ongoing humanitarian response.

### Budgets for Uganda | 2010–2015



## 2015 budget for Uganda | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
<b>2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)</b>	<b>206,261,442</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>3,605,705</b>	<b>209,932,147</b>
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>				
Law and policy	131,893	0	0	<b>131,893</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	0	20,000	0	<b>20,000</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,971,162	0	0	<b>1,971,162</b>
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	543,691	0	0	<b>543,691</b>
Public attitude towards people of concern	111,430	0	0	<b>111,430</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,758,176</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,778,176</b>
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>				
Reception conditions	3,959,910	0	0	<b>3,959,910</b>
Registration and profiling	2,448,620	0	0	<b>2,448,620</b>
Status determination procedures	754,741	0	0	<b>754,741</b>
Individual documentation	491,090	0	0	<b>491,090</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	2,295,811	0	0	<b>2,295,811</b>
Family reunification	1,655,163	0	0	<b>1,655,163</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,605,334</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,605,334</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>				
Protection from crime	2,281,373	0	0	<b>2,281,373</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	3,749,067	0	0	<b>3,749,067</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	46,315	0	0	<b>46,315</b>
Protection of children	8,179,356	0	0	<b>8,179,356</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14,256,112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,256,112</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>				
Health	22,595,120	0	0	<b>22,595,120</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	5,619,727	0	0	<b>5,619,727</b>
Nutrition	3,555,567	0	0	<b>3,555,567</b>
Food security	391,352	0	0	<b>391,352</b>
Water	9,624,905	0	0	<b>9,624,905</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	6,273,725	0	0	<b>6,273,725</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	15,141,939	0	0	<b>15,141,939</b>
Access to energy	554,469	0	0	<b>554,469</b>
Basic and domestic items	7,206,490	0	0	<b>7,206,490</b>
Services for people with specific needs	3,057,397	0	0	<b>3,057,397</b>
Education	14,377,770	0	0	<b>14,377,770</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>88,398,460</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88,398,460</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>				
Community mobilization	3,030,144	0	0	<b>3,030,144</b>
Coexistence with local communities	930,362	0	0	<b>930,362</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	4,773,849	0	0	<b>4,773,849</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	10,424,636	0	0	<b>10,424,636</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,158,991</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19,158,991</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	4,324,664	0	0	<b>4,324,664</b>
Voluntary return	5,009,937	0	0	<b>5,009,937</b>
Integration	362,809	0	3,050,000	<b>3,412,809</b>
Resettlement	2,216,151	0	0	<b>2,216,151</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,913,561</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>14,963,561</b>

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>				
Coordination and partnerships	749,662	0	0	<b>749,662</b>
Camp management and coordination	1,465,490	0	0	<b>1,465,490</b>
Emergency management	473,954	0	0	<b>473,954</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	510,861	0	0	<b>510,861</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,199,967</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,199,967</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>				
Logistics and supply	8,476,712	0	0	<b>8,476,712</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	18,276,887	0	0	<b>18,276,887</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>26,753,599</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,753,599</b>
<b>2015 total budget</b>	<b>178,044,200</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>3,050,000</b>	<b>181,114,200</b>