

Uganda

Multi-year Strategy 2023 – 2025



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1.1 Executive Summary

Uganda continues to be a model of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) through the government-led Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). This structure is spearheaded by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) together with the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), facilitated by UNHCR, and supported by a wide range of stakeholders (including donors, humanitarian and development partners, relevant line ministries, departments and agencies, private sector, and the refugee and host community leadership).

Pledges made by Uganda at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) in 2023 emphasize a multi-stakeholder approach to refugee management with focus on increasing resilience and self-reliance; taking actions against climate change; localizing the refugee response; building durable solutions, and; transition management.

There is a need for a significant increase in international responsibility-sharing to supplement existing Government and partner commitments to safeguard the model and continue to support the operationalization of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). Uganda remains at the forefront of including forcibly displaced people in national development planning as outlined in Uganda's National Development Plan III (2020/21 – 2024/25), which provides for inclusion of refugees in development planning and implementation.

UNHCR will continue supporting government efforts to register and protect refugees and asylum seekers, including new arrivals. UNHCR will work with partners to promote inclusive access to quality education and health in the national systems; sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems; inclusion of refugees into national development plans and national statistical systems (including the population census conducted in May 2024); and to ensure the integrity of the asylum system. UNHCR will increase its advocacy with partners, including development actors and private sector partners, to bridge the humanitarian-development divide and further facilitate the transition from humanitarian response to resilience and solutions from development perspectives.

By way of example, engagement of development actors has already brought more than US\$ 3 billion in relation to refugees in the past five years alone. This includes over US\$ 1 billion, with 84 per cent in grants, through the World Bank International Development Association's funding window for host communities and refugees. In the same period,

bilateral donors, the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) and other private sector partners, as well as government and development partners (IFIs, bilateral) committed to facilitate private sector investments in the refugee hosting areas to promote local economic development and job creation for both refugees and host communities through market-based interventions.

UNHCR will continue promoting durable solutions and advocate for the Government to accede to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness through implementation of its National Action Plan on Eradication of Statelessness, once it is adopted.

Nevertheless, direct assistance to Uganda's refugee population, which comprises 57 per cent children, has been declining annually, leading to disparities compared to refugees in other locations. Reductions in food assistance, elevated anemia rates, stunting, malnutrition, gender-based violence, child marriage, child pregnancy, and suicide rates, are exacerbating the challenges faced by a refugee population that is 91 per cent highly economically vulnerable^[1]. Evidence suggests an increase in harmful coping mechanisms and worsening situation on some protection indicators. UNHCR and partners continue to support public services, including health, education, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) where gaps remain and are growing due to reduced funding and the continuous growth of the refugee population in need.

Delays and obstacles toward the integration of services into national systems – which must be supported by development funding - hampers the provision of quality protection support and other assistance to the most vulnerable, particularly amidst a continuous influx of new arrivals. This limits the resources available to address growing protection needs and leaves humanitarian partners overstretched. To counteract this, collective engagement and support from the international community is required to ease the budgetary pressure on the Government of Uganda in line with the GCR principles and enhance refugee self-reliance to alleviate dependency on aid, ensuring a more sustainable asylum system in Uganda.

The Government of Uganda has highlighted the environmental protection challenges amplified by the refugee influx by making it one of the five thematic areas to tackle in the GRF 2023. The Ministries of Water and Environment and of Energy and Mineral Development have pledged to include refugees in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), to effectively promote low-carbon and climate-resilient development in refugee hosting districts by 2027.

UNHCR will continue to support the Government of Uganda's commitment by continuously providing sustainable and resilient interventions in refugee hosting districts. The Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability (2022-2025) serves as an implementation guide to UNHCR's Strategic Framework for Climate Action, with a variety of opportunities being pursued in throughout the country, including through UNHCR and with well-placed partners such as the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. Nevertheless, without major additional resources from the international community, the environmental impact of the increasing refugee population will continue to be a challenge for the response and the country.

[1] According to the 2020 Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment (VENA) led by REACH, the World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

1.2 Situation Analysis

Uganda provides a home to 1.74 million refugees and asylum-seekers (September 2024). Most refugees come from South Sudan (55%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (31%), Somalia (3%), Burundi (2%), Sudan (3%) and other nationalities (6%). Refugees primarily live in settlements within 12 districts, alongside host communities, resulting in economic and environmental challenges. An additional eight per cent reside in Kampala.

Women and girls make up 51 per cent of the registered refugees. Children constitute 57 per cent of the refugee population, with 40 per cent of them under 12 years of age. The elderly (60+) make up three per cent of the population, while 24 per cent are youth.

From January to September 2023, Uganda received over 117,182 new arrivals, including 41,990 from Sudan, 25,296 from South Sudan, 27,357 from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. 22,539 arrivals were recorded in the urban area, including Eritreans, and other countries. In total, there are 225,000 new arrivals since 2022. This continuous influx, combined with a natural population growth (3% annually), puts significant pressure on the limited health, WASH, and education infrastructure in hosting districts.

Uganda is considered to have one of the most progressive asylum regimes globally. Under the Refugees Act of 2006 and the 2010 regulations, Uganda's asylum policies uphold key rights, including access to asylum, freedom of movement and expression and the right to work. The legislation conforms to international refugee law.

Uganda's approach to refugee management is rooted in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, which aligns with the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees. The key focus of this framework is the integration of refugees into the national development planning and statistics. However, the government's reliance on development assistance to strongly support service delivery in general, and on humanitarian support for service delivery in refugee settlements poses challenges to full service integration.

One significant challenge is the diminishing funding for humanitarian assistance which affects provision of lifesaving assistance, such as food rations by WFP, core relief (or cash) packages for new arrivals, hygiene kits, medicines, and self-reliance projects. This has strained the provision of public services (water, sanitation, hygiene, health, and education) in refugee settlements where numbers and needs are increasing, and provision of services currently is well-below national standards and is the same or below government practice in similar communities in rural Uganda. Negative coping mechanisms have emerged as a response to these funding cuts, which not only affect refugees but also have the potential to disrupt the peaceful coexistence between them and the host communities.

To promote self-reliance among refugees, there is a need for increased economic opportunities and livelihood support. UNHCR is focusing on advocacy, partnership and coordination on livelihoods – identifying and working with specialized partners in the public and private sectors to deliver high quality livelihoods interventions. While efforts are directed towards better targeting of humanitarian assistance, resources for essential services like health, education, and water supply, in refugee hosting areas must be maintained.

Although Uganda is a party to the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, it has not yet acceded to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. UNHCR estimates that approximately 67,000 people in Uganda are affected by statelessness. To address this issue, a legal study is currently underway, with the aim of improving the accuracy and quality of data on statelessness and ensure that stateless individuals receive the necessary support and recognition. The outcome of the study is expected by the end of 2024.

Climate change trends have been confirmed in Uganda, manifested through increased temperatures, erratic rainfalls, and extreme weather events, such as droughts, floods and landslides. One notable flooding event occurred in Adjumani in September 2023, displacing 5,000 people in Nyumanzi settlement. 401 latrines, 250 houses, and 2,000 acres of crops were damaged, with estimated losses totaling UGX 70 million (USD 20,000). Climate events pose great risks to the agriculture sector, the primary source of livelihoods in Uganda which directly employs 68% of the working population.

Additionally, refugees in Uganda are often settled in environmentally-fragile areas such as central forest reserves. Fuel needs such as firewood for cooking has led to refugees contributing to the decline of forest cover from 24 per cent (4.9 million hectares) of Uganda's land area in 1990 to 9 per cent (1.83 million hectares) in 2019. Increased environmental degradation will further exacerbate tensions, protection risks, and socio-economic vulnerability; however, resources are insufficient to ensure programmes such as tree-planting to keep pace with fuel needs. Given the increasing environmental risks and impacts, UNHCR Uganda is revising its energy and environment strategy based on UNHCR's Strategic Plan for Climate Action 2024-2030 and Operational Strategy for Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability 2022-2025. For example, UNHCR's Refugee Environmental Protection Fund's pilot project is ongoing in Kyangawli, Kyaka II and Bidibidi Settlements to generate the first refugee-led carbon credits; increased partnership with actors such as FAO will provide opportunities for expanded efforts in environmental protection.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

The vision of UNHCR's multiyear strategy is to ensure a coordinated, accountable, and sustainable refugee response for socio-economic transformation of refugee and host communities.

The Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP) is a four-year coordinated planning and fundraising framework established jointly by UNHCR and 72 partners in cooperation with the Government of Uganda, with the objective to respond to the needs of over 1.7 million refugees, and 2.66 million members of their host communities.

The Plan's strategic objectives are to:

- Maintain/strengthen asylum space;
- Provide targeted lifesaving assistance;
- Improve access to public services;
- Strengthen Peaceful co-existence and self-reliance;
- Pursue durable solutions;
- Ensure refugees are resilient to the impact of climate change.

The UCRRP also includes important service integration components aimed at ensuring a sustainable refugee response in line with the government's commitments to achieve the goals of the CRRF/GCR. The UCRRP responds to the protection, food, and shelter needs of refugees, and supports the strengthening of access to basic services. The UCRRP will promote the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in Uganda, support their environmental and energy needs, as well as those of the host communities.

The CRRF will continue its strategic engagement with development partners and advocacy to improve financial tracking and alignment of development funding with sector response plans. This will complement the UCRRP, so that the limited humanitarian funding can be directed towards meeting the most urgent needs.

The planning priorities were developed following consultations with over 500 refugee response partners, in six situation analysis workshops in late 2023 and early 2024. These were conducted with field-level experts in Yumbe, Kyangwali, Arua, Adjumani and Mbarara as well as at the national level. Using the situation analysis as a guide, several key inter-sector priorities were identified and prioritized:

- Maintain the current asylum model.
- Uganda's asylum space is strengthened and unhindered.
- Increase access to diversified livelihood opportunities, in sustainable agriculture and off land non-farm employment, whenever possible through joint host-refugee communities' projects.
- Increase the volume of environmental management initiatives, notably reforestation and landscape restoration, waste management, clean energy for cooking and lighting.
- Ensure quality education by putting sufficient infrastructure in place, including temporary structures, and a double-shift system in a timely manner, wherever required.
- Continue to integrate basic social services to refugees into government systems and enhance the capacity of the government to ensure successful integration.
- Enhance preparedness of influx from neighboring countries.
- Ensure refugee-hosting and refugee-impacted districts benefit from investments by development actors.
- Continue to support strong coordination with/between OPM and line ministries, notably Local Government.
- Ensure all activities benefit primarily the most vulnerable, through targeted assistance, including cash-based interventions, and improved outreach activities including in the health sector.
- Refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions, including voluntary return or third country solutions.
- Advocate for and support the government accede to the 1961 Convention of Reduction of Stateless and implement the necessary legal and policy measures to address statelessness in Uganda.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

The Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach is central to Uganda's refugee response and for informing the Multi-Year Strategy. The AGD approach requires that all actors in the response consider the distinct needs and views of women, men, girls, and

boys of diverse backgrounds, including persons with disabilities; persons with diverse sexual orientations and gender identities; and ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities or indigenous groups, in assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring processes.

People are affected differently by forced displacement depending on their age, gender, and diversity. Priority areas of work will encompass the understanding and analysis of the impacts of forced displacement on the personal characteristics and people's experiences. Thus, an effective and accountable humanitarian response will require: (i) continuous and meaningful engagement with refugees through assessments and other channels of communication with communities; (ii) understanding their needs and protection risks; (iii) building on their capacities; and (iv) pursuing protection, assistance, and solutions that consider their perspectives and priorities.

Within the Strategy, the AGD approach will require actors in the refugee response to mainstream gender equality in all their activities and within all sectors of humanitarian interventions, to ensure equal and effective access to services for all. This goes beyond non-discrimination and requires targeted actions to advance the rights of women and girls to achieve gender equality.

To ensure protection and find durable solutions for refugee, asylum seekers and stateless persons, UNHCR, the Government of Uganda through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and the partners in the refugee response will continue to strengthen community-based structures. This includes the Refugee Welfare Committees (RWC), the elected refugee leadership structure, and thematic community structures, working closely with sectoral partners that are active in community outreach, identification of protection concerns, prevention, and response. This will be done through the finalization and the dissemination of countrywide RWC election guidelines, and the implementation of activities to improve representation of women and other minority/marginalized groups in community leadership structures. In addition, there will be provision of continued support and capacity-strengthening of community structures.

The Government of Uganda and UNHCR will continue to support the Refugee Engagement Forum (REF), a national structure comprising of 37 refugee leaders from all refugee settlements and Kampala. The REF was established in 2018 to ensure that refugees' voices are heard at the highest levels of decision-making. Two representatives (female and male) elected by the REF represent refugees' views at the CRRF Steering Group. REF members share feedback to the communities from the quarterly CRRF Steering Group and REF meetings. The Government of Uganda and UNHCR Uganda will continue to support and facilitate refugee community-led initiatives, including engagement with youth groups and refugee-led organizations.

UNHCR leads on strengthening coordination of Accountability to Affected People, and capacity-building of relevant stakeholders in the refugee response. It also operates a

safe and accessible refugee inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Response Mechanism (FRRM). The FRRM comprises a multi-lingual toll-free helpline, protection desks, complaints/suggestion boxes, community dialogues and meetings. UNHCR will be seeking to enhance the functionalities of the toll-free helpline to ease access for clients (refugees, asylum seekers, and host community) and inter-agency users.

Beyond its operational success since its introduction, the helpline has progressed as a strong tool for gathering valuable data on the needs of refugees and asylum-seekers. This data has supported evidence-based decision-making and fostered a transparent and accountable communication channel, further enhancing response strategies. Some of the value added by the helpline are, but not limited to:

- Access to reliable and timely support to emergency protection needs including child protection and gender-based violence.
- Opportunity for increased and proactive inclusion of persons with specific needs and other less represented groups (including those with minority languages).
- Increased accountability with less filtering of refugee voices building trust.
- Ability to provide remote support services despite the reduction in field presence during COVID-19 pandemic.
- Operational ability to conduct remote monitoring, impact assessments, outreach activities, information dissemination, and participatory assessments.

In addition, UNHCR launched a help.unhcr.org website in 2024 which has ensured continued access to correct information for the forcibly displaced.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

By 2025 Uganda's asylum space is maintained and unhindered; access to territory is preserved; and international protection standards are adhered to.

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

Refugees and asylum seekers are registered on an individual basis and issued with identification documents

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

Asylum seekers have access to fair and efficient refugee status determination (RSD)

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

Refugees and asylum seekers live in safety and have access to legal remedies

Outcome area: Safety and access to justice

Reception conditions Improved

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

Coordination with Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), District Local Government and Partners strengthened

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

By 2025 Refugee communities change their attitudes and contribute to reduced risk of gender-based violence incidents.

Outcome area: Gender-based violence

Enhanced operational support and efficient supply chain enable effective service delivery and assistance to all refugees and asylum seekers

Outcome area: Operational support and supply chain

Impact statement

By 2025 life-saving humanitarian needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met, with attention to any specific needs.

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments

Outcome statements

Children are protected from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation and are able to develop positively in a nurturing environment

Outcome area: Child protection

Persons with specific needs (PSNs) have timely access to appropriate services and participate in community activities and decision-making on an equal basis with others

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Refugees have greater dignity of choice in meeting needs through provision of domestic items and monetization of NFIs

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

Impact statement

By 2025 all forcibly displaced and host communities benefit from a healthy natural environment, and improved social services, including health, education, water and sanitation, and social welfare, provided through national systems where possible.

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments

Outcome statements

Refugee and host community populations have improved well-being and functioning including very vulnerable people.

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

Improved Sexual Reproductive Health services, HIV/Tuberculosis (TB) prevention, care, treatment services

Outcome area: Healthy lives

Reduced Global Acute Malnutrition, Anaemia & Stunting

Outcome area: Healthy lives

By 2025, refugee and host communities access an environment where natural resources are managed through sustainable settlement land use plans

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

By 2025, refugee and host communities adopt and use affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy.

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

Improved access to adequate preventive, promotive and curative services for communicable and non communicable diseases.

Outcome area: Healthy lives

Inclusive, equitable and quality education at all levels for all refugee and host communities

Outcome area: Education

Satisfactory and dignified conditions of sanitation and hygiene for refugee and host communities

Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Water services are integrated in national structures

Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Comprehensive settlement planning to ensure a conducive environment and access to sustainable natural resources and ecosystem services for socioeconomic transformation and resilience in all refugee settlements and hosting communities.

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

Impact statement

By 2025 all forcibly displaced and host communities live peacefully with each other, and progressively attain self-reliance in a conducive environment for livelihoods opportunities.

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

All women, men, boys and girls of concern, including those of diverse backgrounds, are able to enjoy rights and play a central role in activities and decisions that affect them, and co-exist peacefully with neighbouring communities.

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Refugee and host communities have improved short and medium-term self-reliance measures, actively participate in the local economy through food production and income generation for self-sustenance.

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Impact statement

By 2025 refugees and stateless persons access durable solutions, including confirming their citizenship, voluntary return or third country solutions.

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

Refugees are supported to return voluntarily to their countries of origin in safety and with dignity.

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration

Stateless persons are sensitized on statelessness and supported to acquire Ugandan citizenship

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

Vulnerable or at risk refugees benefit from larger opportunities for resettlement while complementary pathways are sought for talented refugees and advocacy for stateless persons.

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways

3. Uganda 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Uganda	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA2:	2.2 Proportion of people residing in	Refugees	2%	Not

		Respond	physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	and Asylum-seekers		applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95%	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47%	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96%	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10%	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51%	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,475	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,491	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,321	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	Stateless Persons	0	Not applicable
Uganda	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Uganda	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Uganda	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	40%
Uganda	Outcome	OA1:	1.3 Proportion of people with	Refugees	89%	100%

		Access/Doc	legally recognized identity documents or credentials	and Asylum-seekers		
Uganda	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	285	548
Uganda	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Uganda	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Uganda	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96%	97%
Uganda	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63%	73%
Uganda	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95%	70%
Uganda	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50%	75%
Uganda	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18%	12%
Uganda	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	84%	24%
Uganda	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Uganda	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50%	46%
Uganda	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51%	100%

Uganda	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34%	29%
Uganda	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5%	5%
Uganda	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63%	70%
Uganda	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97%	98%
Uganda	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Uganda	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	1%
Uganda	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33%	35%
Uganda	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85%	100%
Uganda	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90%	90%
Uganda	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14%	59%
Uganda	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12%	27%
Uganda	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15%	15%
Uganda	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,018	3,500

