



UGANDA Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan 2017

Humanitarian Needs and Requirements

Key Figures

REFUGEE POPULATION PLANNING FIGURE
(by end 2017)
1,497,126

EXPECTED new INFLUX in 2017
520,000

REQUIREMENTS (IN USD)

960.17 MILLION TOTAL

673.19 MILLION SOUTH SUDAN RRP

215.33 MILLION DRC RRP

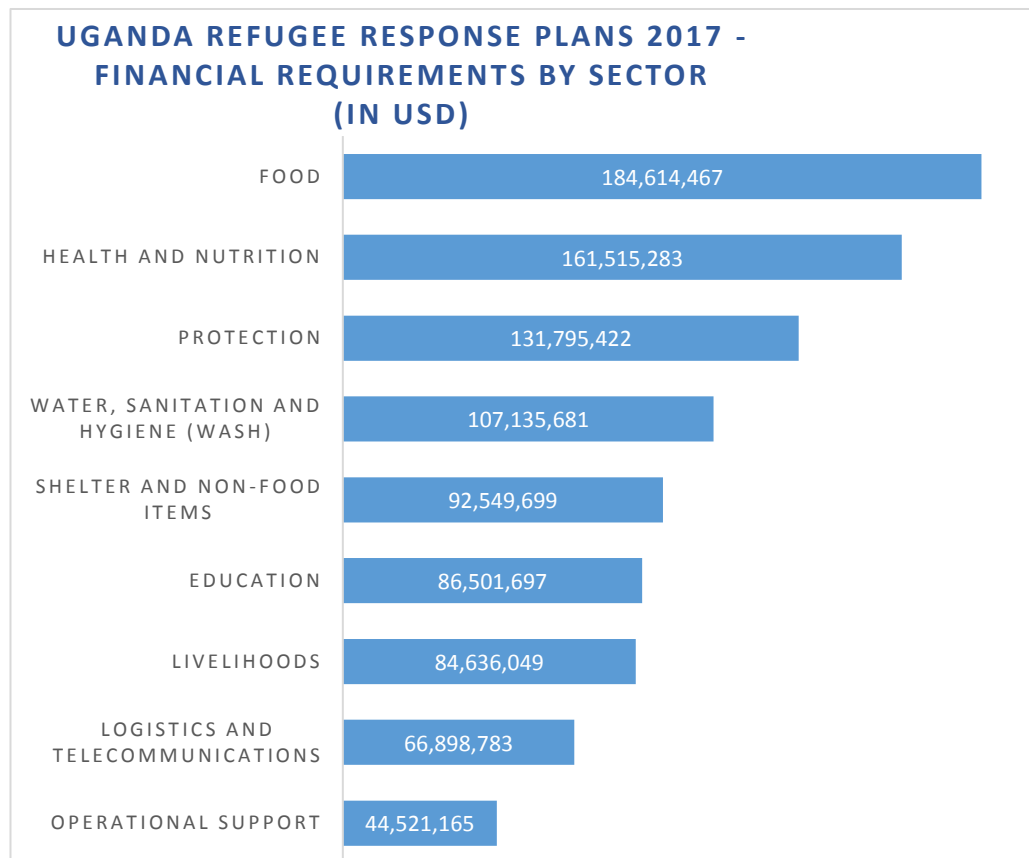
71.64 MILLION BURUNDI RRP

PARTNERS

61

Government, UN and NGO partners

| Populations of Concern | Total Inter-Agency Requirements |
|--|---------------------------------|
| South Sudan Refugee Response Plan | 673,190,970 |
| Burundi Refugee Response Plan | 71,642,814 |
| DRC Refugee Response Plan* | 215,334,462 |
| Total Humanitarian Requirements Uganda | 960,168,246 |
| <i>*Includes budgets for other protracted refugees at the same locations</i> | |



SOUTH SUDAN – UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

Since July 2016, the South Sudan refugee emergency situation in Uganda has dramatically peaked. The country has received a historic single largest refugee influx from South Sudan with a total of 674,033 new refugee arrivals in Uganda in 2016 until the end of March 2017. Most of these refugees have fled to Uganda over the past nine months. The South Sudan refugee population hosted by Uganda has more than tripled in comparison with the end-2015 population, reaching a total of 898,864 South Sudan refugees in the country as of April 2017, verification ongoing.

Despite a relative slowdown of the influx in December 2016, during the first three months of 2017 refugee arrivals have been higher than anticipated than during the initial planning. From January to March 2017, Uganda received 181,170 new arrivals. This represents more than half of the initial 2017 influx planning figure of 300,000 refugees. The RRP has therefore been revised with a new 2017 influx planning figure agreed upon with all partners of 400,000 refugees, representing a 100,000 (or 33 per cent) increase. As a result, a total of 1,025,000 South Sudanese refugees are expected by 31 December 2017.

The strategic priorities of the South Sudan refugee response in Uganda are:

1. Targeted protection interventions for refugees including registration, documentation, identification and support to all persons with specific needs, in particular women and children who constitute some 86 per cent of all South Sudan refugees, including the prevention and response to child protection risks and sexual and gender based violence.
2. Continued life-saving service provision and opening of multiple new refugee settlement areas at different locations for all new arrivals in 2017. Should the influx continue at the same scale, the approach to settlement planning may have to change with a significant reduction of plot size and the creation of temporary reception settlements (priority sectors: WASH, health & nutrition, shelter/site planning, food, NFIs, logistics).
3. Stabilisation of all existing refugee settlement areas which were rapidly opened between July 2016 and March 2017, where emergency services have to transition to more stable and sustainable service provision arrangements. These include, among others, Bidibidi, Maaji, Agojo, Pagirinya, Rhino expansion, Kiryandongo, Palorinya and Imvepi. Programmes should include support to affected district authority systems to strengthen their service delivery in refugee hosting areas, including related infrastructure (priority sectors: WASH, health & nutrition, education). Cash transfers, when compared to the in-kind distributions, can improve the quality, the efficiency and the effectiveness of interventions. The agencies will systematically consider this option from the first stage of implementation, looking at the feasibility and the benefits of cash transfers, either sectorial or multipurpose.
4. Community support projects and strengthening community involvement and resilience across all sectors in refugee hosting areas, benefiting both refugee and host population

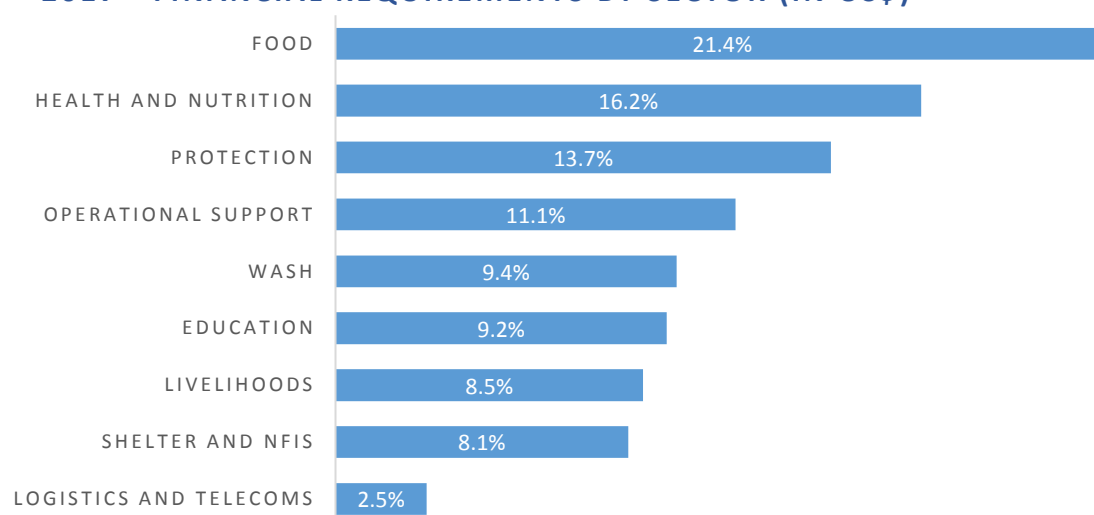
communities. In view of rapidly growing refugee populations in districts, at times surpassing local Uganda populations in size, area based community support projects are increasingly important to maintain the asylum space and peaceful coexistence between both populations.

5. Environmental protection and restoration interventions form another priority since rapidly expanding refugee settlements do have adverse effects on the environment. This priority cuts across sectors and includes challenges such as possible impact of large refugee populations on water tables, cutting of trees for construction, fire wood and agriculture, waste management etc. Systematic planning with district authorities is required to prevent negative impact on the environment and to address damage already done.
6. Phase-in and strengthening of initial livelihood support programmes in all refugee hosting areas to initiate the process of graduating households towards self-sufficiency and resilience. Livelihood support should be appropriate to context and skill-set of persons of concern, and may include agricultural and non-agricultural activities.
7. Emergency preparedness for higher than anticipated refugee influxes.

Requirements in US\$

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Protection | 92,156,058 |
| Education | 61,639,586 |
| Food | 143,911,336 |
| Health and Nutrition | 108,951,880 |
| Livelihoods | 57,216,239 |
| Logistics and Telecoms | 16,944,897 |
| Shelter and NFIs | 54,460,814 |
| WASH | 63,465,752 |
| Operational Support | 74,444,408 |
| Total | 673,190,970 |

[SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION] - UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN 2017 - FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR (IN US\$)



BURUNDI - UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

Despite not directly bordering Burundi, Uganda continues to receive an influx of Burundi refugees. In 2016, this influx has been higher than initially anticipated, but declined since May 2016. On average some 30 Burundi refugees entered Uganda per day in September 2016, or 937 per month. In 2017, it is expected that Uganda will continue to receive a steady trickle of Burundi refugee arrivals of up to 20,000 new refugees, unless significant changes take place either in Burundi, or in countries of passage to Uganda such as Tanzania, Rwanda and the DRC.

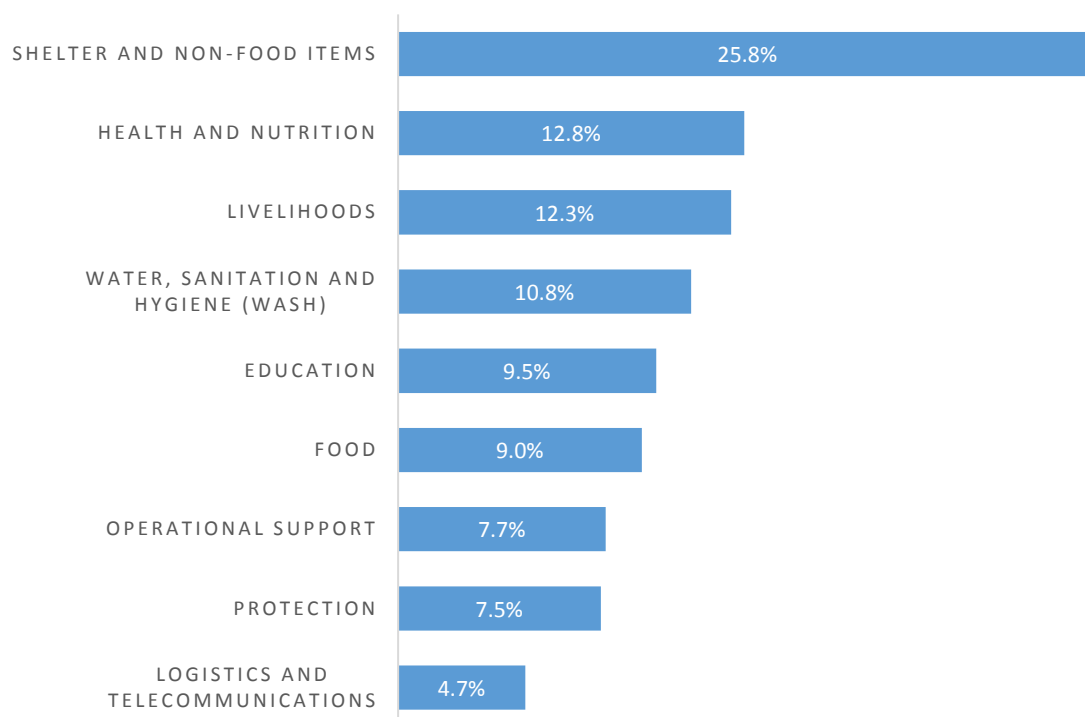
Burundi refugees enter Uganda mainly through Rwanda and Tanzania, and in smaller numbers through DRC. The main border entry points in Uganda are Mirama Hills, Mutukula and Bunagana. Refugees are mainly settled in Nakivale settlement, but also in urban areas. Arrival numbers have peaked in March 2016.

The response operation is coping with the continued influx, but faces two main challenges. First, the new settlement areas in Nakivale settlement allocated to new arrivals from Burundi are very remote and under-developed. This is mainly due to the fact that Nakivale settlement, hosting some 124,842 refugees from multiple countries as of March 2017, is slowly reaching its maximum capacity.

The impact is that basic life-saving services are often far away from new settlement plots, requiring the operation to establish new service infrastructure, depending on available funding. Secondly, Nakivale is simultaneously receiving new refugee arrivals from different countries of origin, in particular from DRC. This puts increasing pressure on the reception facilities and basic services in the settlement.

| Requirements in US\$ | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Logistics and Telecommunications | 3,361,622 |
| Protection | 5,360,258 |
| Operational Support | 5,488,426 |
| Food | 6,444,481 |
| Education | 6,820,404 |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | 7,742,365 |
| Livelihoods | 8,803,939 |
| Health and Nutrition | 9,152,532 |
| Shelter and Non-Food Items | 18,468,787 |
| Total | 71,642,814 |

[BURUNDI] - UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN 2017 - FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR (IN US DOLLARS)



DRC - UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

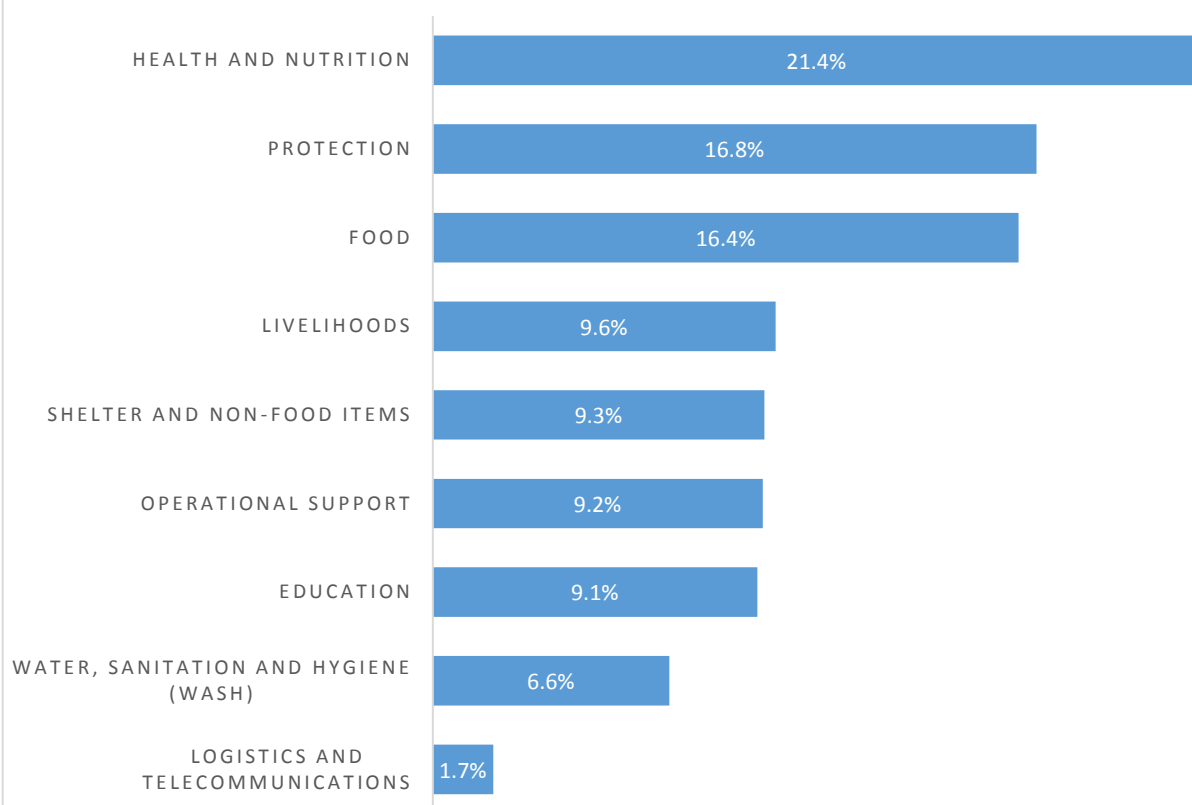
The influx from the DRC to Uganda has been continuous since 2014, albeit in lower scale than the South Sudan influx. Refugees arrive mainly from North Kivu through various border points along the South-western border. In 2016 alone, Uganda received almost 40,000 new DRC refugees. Refugees cite militia activities, general insecurity and harassment as the main reasons for flight. As of April 2017, Uganda hosts 227,413 DRC refugees.

Unless dramatic events occur in Eastern DRC, it is anticipated that some 60,000 new DRC refugees will flee to Uganda in 2017. UNHCR maintains two transit centres and three reception centres to receive Congolese refugees, who are currently mainly settled in Rwamanja settlement. Kyaka II and Kiryandongo are contingency settlements for refugees from the DRC.

The main priorities of the DRC RRP are to provide life-saving protection and emergency assistance to newly arriving refugees, stabilise the situation in all settlements currently hosting DRC refugees (Rwamanja, Nakivale, Kyaka II, Kyangwali), provide support to DRC refugees (and other nationalities) in urban areas, and to maintain a high level of emergency preparedness in case the refugee influx rate.

| Requirements in US\$ | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Protection | 36,277,742 |
| Education | 19,501,853 |
| Food | 35,214,705 |
| Health and Nutrition | 46,118,922 |
| Livelihoods | 20,599,406 |
| Operational Support | 19,833,903 |
| Logistics and Telecommunications | 3,634,030 |
| Shelter and Non-Food Items | 19,931,415 |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | 14,222,486 |
| Total | 215,334,462 |

[DRC] - UGANDA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN 2017 - FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR (IN US\$)



PARTNERS

The Uganda Office of the Prime Minister (OPM, Refugee Department) and UNHCR facilitate inter-agency planning, coordination, implementation, and of the overall response to the refugee emergency situation in Uganda. At the field level, the District Local Governments form part of the response, working closely with UN and NGO partners supplementing governmental efforts. The comprehensive refugee response (humanitarian component) in Uganda includes 61 partners, of which the Government of Uganda's Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister, 6 District Local Governments (DLGs), 9 UN agencies (FAO, IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, and WHO), and 43 NGOs, including the following:

Action African Help (AAH), Association for Aid and Relief, Japan (AAR Japan), Action Against Hunger (ACF), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), Africa Development Corps (ADC), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF), Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), American Refugee Committee (ARC), Care International (CARE Int.), Caritas (Caritas), Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD), Concern World Wide (CWW), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Finnish Refugee Council (FRC), Food for the Hungry (FH), HelpAge International (HelpAge), Interaid Uganda (IAU), International Aid Services (IAS), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Intersos, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Malteser International (MI), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Medical Teams International (MTI), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Obadiah Brothers Canada (OBK), Oxfam (OXFAM), Plan International Uganda (PLAN), Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment (RICE), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), Samaritan's Purse (SP), Save the Children (SCI), Touch Africa (TAN), Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), Trauma Counselling (TUTAPONA), Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS), Ugandan Refugee and Disaster Management Council (URDMC), War Child Canada (WCC), War Child Holand (WCH), Water Mission International (WMI), Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Windle Trust Uganda (WTU), World Vision International (WVI), ZOA- Uganda (ZOA), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Peter C. Alderman Foundation (PCAF), DanChurchAid (DCA), and Finn Church Aid (FCA).

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Or visit the **Uganda Refugee Response Portal**: <https://ugandarefugees.org>