**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER**

**PROJECT DOCUMENT**

**REFUGEE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT**

1. **Overview**

Uganda is known to have been hosting refugees since 1942, notably the 8,000 polish refugees that fled to Uganda during the second world war. In 1950s and 60s, Uganda again hosted approximately 78,000 Southern Sudanese and Rwandese refugees. As of June 2019, Uganda is a host to 1,267,043 multi-national refugees coming from over 38 countries, however, 99% of the refugees come from 8 countries: South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan.

In Uganda, 95% of the refugees are integrated into local communities known as settlements, where they live alongside the nationals and are supported by Government and partners to achieve resilience. The 5% covers refugees that opted to live within urban centers on their own. Of the total population of refugees, 83% are women and children, while 3% are elderly. In general, female alone make up 52% and male 48%, of which youth are 21% of the total refugee population. Over 115,000 (62% female and 38% male) are refugees with specific needs such as older-persons at risk, persons with disabilities, serious medical conditions, single parents, child at risk and women at risk among others).

Uganda’s refugee situation is protracted, as its observed that the trend of refugees is increasing over the years, lesser refugees returning to their home countries and some that had gone-back returning. In 2015, Uganda hosted 430,000 refugees, in 2016 there were 1,000,000 refugees and currently they are over 1, 200,000 refugees in Uganda. In only the month of June, 2019, over 5,300 asylum seekers were newly received.

Uganda has already invested significant resources, about USD342M (UNDP 2017 report) annually in the protection, management & social integration of refugees, however, the trend of refugees seems not to end soon, which is risk to Uganda’s economy as it strains the social service facilities such as Health, schools, road networks, WASH etc. The Humanitarian response programs in Uganda is chronically & severely underfunded by UN, for instance as of June 2019 only 16% of the response plan has been funded by UN through UNHCR thus, compromising the capabilities to provide vital lifesaving assistance for refugees. Likewise, the development nexus is dependent on initiatives from Development Partners with the amass needs still faced by the host communities. In addition, the refugee host communities have faced environmental degradation, as refugees indiscriminately cut down forests to get firewood and timber, thus affecting the climatic conditions of the host regions. There is also escalating unemployment levels in the host regions as refugees compete with nationals for employment opportunities.

As a result of the protracted nature of the refugees’ situation, and its impact towards the host communities, Uganda developed The development of the Settlement Transformative Agenda to holistically integrate humanitarian responses with development interventions. The Uganda refugee response is integrated into the National Development Plan II, hence inclusion of refugee population into the central and local governments’ resource plan.

The Settlement Transformative Agenda is a framework to promote investment and socio-economic development programs and projects in the refugee-hosting areas.

**2. Key program areas within the Settlement Transformative Agenda**

1. Land management
2. Sustainable livelihoods
3. Governance and rule of law
4. Peaceful co-existence
5. Environmental protection
6. Community infrastructure

**3. Projects**

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| **Overall Goal**: To achieve self-reliance and local settlement for refugees, and to promote social development in the refugee hosting areas as a durable solution for refugees’ problems, while protecting national and local interests. | | | | |
| **Program 1:** Land management.  **Objective:** To ensure that settlement land is managed in a way that is efficient and sustainable. | | | | |
| **Projects**  **(Actions/interventions)** | | **Indicative Outcomes** | **Targets** | **Broad Budget** |
| 1. | Comprehensive Refugee Settlement Survey. | Improved settlement planning (zoned for agriculture, housing and infrastructure setting).  Enhanced capacity for settlements to use GPS mapping and plotting land for settling Refugees. | 13 refugee settlements. | $10,000,000 |
| 2. | Agricultural production and productivity. | Increased agricultural production and productivity through land regeneration.  Improved soil quality within refugee host areas. | 13 refugee settlements and 11 refugees hosting districts. | $8,500,500 |
| **Program 2:** Sustainable livelihoods  **Objective:** To foster sustainable livelihoods for refugees and host communities, and thereby contribute to social-economic growth | | | | |
| 1. | Agricultural Modernization Project. | Increased commercialized agricultural production within refugee hosting regions. | Zones within13 refugee settlements and 11 refugees hosting districts | $350,010,700 |
| 2. | Enhancement of vocational institutes. | Improved technical and vocational skills among refugees and nationals living within refugee host areas. | 11 refugee hosting districts and Kampala urban area. | $100,000,000 |
| 3. | Capacity building in business enterprises. | Improved entrepreneurship among formed business groups.  Increased knowledge on value-additions, storage, processing and marketing of products. | Refugees and refugee host community groups. | $150,500,250 |
| **Program 3:** Governance and rule of law.  **Objective:** To ensure that settlements are governed in a way that respects the rights and obligations of refugees and promotes the rule of law among refugees and host communities. | | | | |
| 1. | Refugee settlement security surveillance support project. | Enhanced security surveillance for refugee settlements, through equipping police with assets and relevant devices. | 13 refugee settlements. | $56,093,091 |
| 2. | Enhancement of Justice, Law and Order infrastructure. | Improved access to legal services by refugees, through establishment on JLO infrastructures within refugee settlements.  Settlement security enhanced. | 13 refugee settlements and Kampala urban. | $104,981,200 |
| **Program 4:** Peaceful co-existence.  **Objective:** To create an enabling environment for refugees to live in safety, harmony and dignity with host communities, and together contribute to social cohesion. | | | | |
| 1. | Rehabilitation and equipping of community recreation facilities. | Improved community infrastructure shared by refugees and nationals.  Improved relations between refugees and nationals, through joint community activities. | 11 refugee hosting districts. | $26,333,428 |
| **Program 5:** Environmental protection.  **Objective:** To protect, conserve and sustainably use the natural environment in and around refugee settlements in Uganda. | | | | |
| 1. | Communities biodiversity conservation project. | Enhanced biodiversity Conservation/ restoration efforts for lost habitant within refugee host communities.  Reduced deforestation within refugee host communities.  Increased reforestation within refugee host communities.  Increased tree/forest cover within refugee host communities.  Improved management for water resources, wetlands and water sheds within refugee host communities. | 11 refugee hosting districts. | $153,763,000 |
| 2. | Renewable energy projects. | Enhanced adoption to energy usage by communities. | 11 refugee hosting districts. | $320,961,010 |
| 3. | Alternative environmental friendly energy projects. | Increased use of environmental-friendly alternative energy sources. | 11 refugee hosting districts. | $94,010,430 |
| **Program 6:** Community infrastructure.  **Objective:** To progressively enhance economic and social infrastructure in refugee hosting areas. | | | | |
| 1. | Construction of water & sanitation infrastructures. | Improved functionality in rural and urban water systems.  Increased access to clean water and sanitation facilities. | Refugee host communities. | $309,059,161 |
| 2. | Construction of education infrastructures. | Improved quality in educational infrastructure (Pre-Primary, Primary, secondary, tertiary vocational, Teacher training institutes and universities).  Increased access to equitable and inclusive relevant learning opportunities. | Refugee host communities. | $439,796,714 |
| 3. | Construction and rehabilitation of health infrastructures. | Increased equitable access and utilization of quality health services for refugees and host communities.  Improved quality of health infrastructural services (General hospitals, regional referral hospitals and medical/health staff training institutes). | Refugee host communities. | $399,770,021 |
| 4. | Construction of roads and small-scale bridges infrastructures. | Improved state of community, district, national roads, and small-scale bridges. | Refugee host communities. | $3,170,334,951 |
| 5. | Construction of communal house units to accommodate refugees. | Satelite housing estates constructed for refugees’ habitation.  Refugees live in conducive and habitable homes. | Refugee host communities. | $689,886,106 |
| 6. | Rehabilitation of community economic infrastructures. | Improved market structures.  Improved quality in storage/warehouse facilities within refugee host communities. | Refugee host communities. | $24,846,061 |
| 7. | Construction/Rehabilitation of administrative buildings | Improved standards of administrative infrastructure within refugee settlements. | Refugee host communities. | $24,846,061 |
| 8. | The expansion of Kampala Refugee coordination office | Improved efficiency in serving Kampala urban refugees. | Refugees and refugee host regions. | $18,000,000 |
| 9. | Capacity enhancement to coordinate refugee response. | Enhanced human capacity to effectively serve refugees.  Improved coordination capacity for refugee response, through acquiring equipment and logistical resources | Refugees and refugee host regions. | $15,000,000 |
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