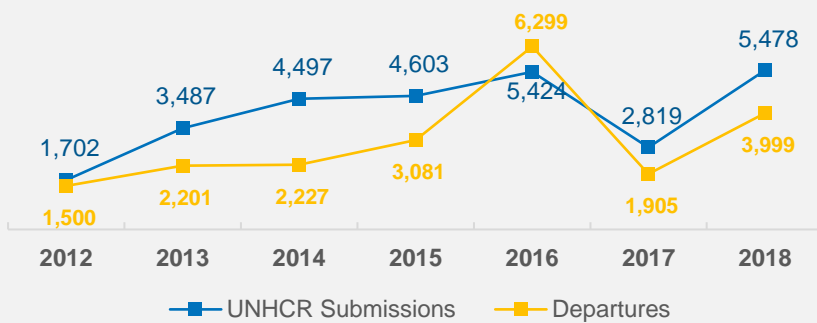




David 13 years, from DRC now resettled in USA
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Resettlement trends | 2012 - 2018



In 2018
As of 31 December

5,476

Submissions Target

5,478

UNHCR Submissions

3,999

Departed

38%

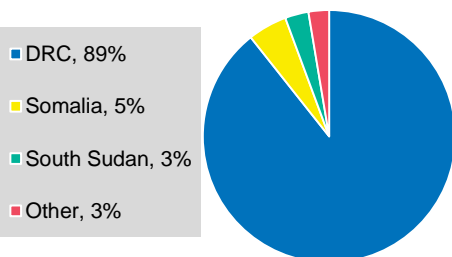
Survivors of Violence

and/or Torture

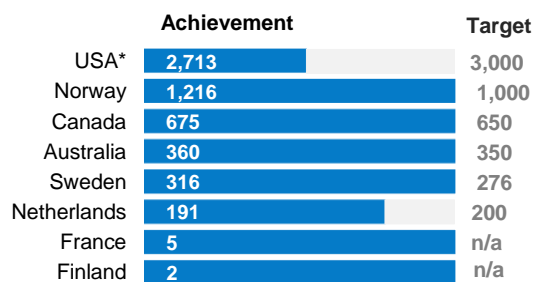
11%

Women and Girls at risk

2018 | Submissions by Country of Origin



2018 | Progress on submissions by Resettlement Country



*Remaining 287 refugees will be submitted in Jan 2019/Q2FY

Resettlement Achievements from 2012 to 2018

- In 2018, largest resettlement submissions ever achieved out of Uganda
- Achievement of annual submission targets since 2012
- In 2018, eight resettlement countries accepted to receive refugees from Uganda
- High **acceptance** rate
- Increased **accessibility** of resettlement due to expanded approach of durable solution project for DRC refugees since 2012
 - **Submission of 28,148** refugees, of which 25,528 from DRC since 2012
 - Reinforced **infrastructure** for large-scale resettlement processing
- Since 2012, 20,216 refugees, of which 16,196 from DRC departed for resettlement from Uganda.

BACKGROUND OF RESETTLEMENT NEEDS

As of 4 December 2018 and after the verification exercise of the refugee population, there were a total of 1,177,030 refugees in Uganda from South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Somalia, Rwanda, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Kenya, Pakistan, Yemen and other countries. 4% live in Kampala, while the rest live in the settlements. 68% are of South Sudanese nationality, while 24% are of DRC nationality.

UNHCR estimates that 153,000 refugees in Uganda are projected to be in need of resettlement in 2019, including the following refugee populations:

Congolese: Continuous instability in Eastern DRC, fueled by armed conflict and ethnic tensions, prevents refugees from returning. Since January 2018, more than 119,000 DRC refugees fled to Uganda, which is 42% of the current DRC refugee population. The Congolese refugee population consists of comparatively large numbers of survivors of trauma and violence, including SGBV, unaccompanied or separated children, single parents, and persons with medical needs.

Since 2012, UNHCR has implemented a regional Initiative for Enhanced Resettlement of Congolese Refugees, targeting protracted populations as part of a Comprehensive Solutions Strategy for the Congolese refugee population. Implementation of this project will continue in 2019 and beyond.

South Sudanese: The protracted nature of the civil war in South Sudan has heavily impacted on the most vulnerable groups. 85% of the SSD refugees have arrived from 2016 onwards. Many refugees are survivors or witnesses of serious human rights violations, including SGBV. Many have been displaced multiple times over the course of the conflict and have experienced the breakdown of traditional social structures and sources of livelihoods as a result. UNHCR has identified high numbers of separated and unaccompanied children, single parents, women at risk and persons with medical conditions amongst the South Sudanese refugee community in Uganda. In 2019, 15% of the resettlement submission will be of SSD refugees, which were identified as in need of protection during the last verification exercise.

Refugees with vulnerabilities and protection needs:

Refugees of all nationalities in all locations are identified for resettlement based on vulnerabilities and protection needs. A high number of refugees have experienced severe trauma including SGBV and torture. Refugees with acute protection concerns include women and girls at risk of abuse and exploitation, children at risk and LGBTI

populations. UNHCR Uganda has also identified refugees with serious medical needs which cannot be addressed in Uganda.

RESETTLEMENT AND THE CRRF APPROACH

Resettlement and third country admissions are part of solutions for refugees and plays an integral role in implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda.

International solidarity: Resettlement from Uganda is a tangible demonstration of solidarity to a host country which has maintained its generous asylum policy while responding to multiple emergencies, and it helps to safeguard access to asylum.

Support for self-reliance: Resettlement creates space and helps encourage self-reliance and resiliency efforts which benefit larger numbers of refugees in Uganda. After establishing themselves, resettled refugees sometimes continue to provide support in various ways to their former country of asylum.

Complementary Pathways: In addition to resettlement, UNHCR works to support complementary pathways such as private sponsorship, student visas, labour migration, family reunification and temporary status schemes. In 2018, Canada, USA and Ireland have offered complementary pathways for refugees in Uganda. In 2019, UNHCR will work with more countries to expand the number of refugees who will benefit from other third country admissions.

RESETTLEMENT AND INTEGRITY

UNHCR has strengthened his **anti-fraud measures** and will continue in 2019 to enhance the integrity of the resettlement process (use of UNHCR V4 database, verification of finger prints, review of resettlement SOPs, audio recording of interviews, electronic filing and tracking system, referral of fraud cases to Anti-Fraud panel, enhanced PI campaign through video/posters).

Since November 2018, UNHCR has hosted a bi-monthly **anti-fraud meeting** with the main resettlement countries and IOM.

PARTNERS IN RESETTLEMENT IN 2018

- Resettlement Countries: USA, Norway, Canada, Australia, Sweden, Netherlands, Finland, France
- International Organization for Migration (IOM): Medical screening and facilitates refugee departures
- Resettlement Support Center (RSC): Overseas processing entity for the USRAP
- ICMC, RefugePoint, DRC: Supporting casework through international deployments
- AIRD, HIJRA, DRC, Interaid Uganda: Providing logistical support
- Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) Refugee Department: overall management of POC