

ACTION PLAN**EU RESPONSE TO FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COMPREHENSIVE REFUGEE RESPONSE FRAMEWORK IN UGANDA****2018-2020 AND POST 2020****RATIONALE**

The piloting of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda is part of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (September 2016) process towards the expected adoption by the United Nations of a Global Compact on Refugees in the latter part of 2018.¹ **Uganda's CRRF objectives are:** (i) Support Government policy and protect asylum space; (ii) Support resilience and self-reliance of refugees and host communities; (iii) Expand solutions, including third country options, and (iv) Support Uganda's role in the region and invest in human capital and transferrable skills. **The CRRF objectives are fully coherent with EU policies² on these issues.**

The EU Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Uganda - At the Foreign Affairs Council (FAC/DEV) on 11 September 2017 EU Ministers requested the operationalisation of the humanitarian-development nexus in Uganda, as one of six pilot countries, namely Chad, Iraq, Myanmar, Nigeria, Sudan, and Uganda. Initially, Uganda was the only country, which was a pilot for both the CRRF and the EU Nexus process with Member States (MS) until recently, when Chad also became pilot for both. Addressing the Humanitarian-Development Nexus requires encouraging humanitarian, development and political/diplomatic actors to add value to each other by identifying collective objectives to work better together, go beyond co-ordination for short-term results, and harness collective action towards longer-term strategic objectives and to strengthen resilience to the long term. Such work should address root causes for fragility and vulnerability, conflict sensitive, strengthen livelihoods and help building local capacities for risk reduction, resilience, conflict prevention and other durable solutions. In Uganda, the Nexus process is placed in the context of the country's application of the CRRF and the respective National Roadmap. It is therefore focused on supporting the EU (EC services + Member States) contribution towards the achievement of the CRRF objectives.

The overall objective of the EU Humanitarian-Development Nexus in Uganda is to increase the effectiveness of the EU's contribution to the CRRF roll-out and to better address the situation of populations affected by forced displacement (both refugee and host communities), ensure their protection and strengthen their dignity and self-resilience, while also strengthening the resilience of government-led response systems and creating a conducive political environment. Strengthening the collaboration of humanitarian, development and political/diplomatic actors on the ground is an important element of this process.

A "Nexus Workshop" was held in Kampala from 16th to 18th April 2018. The workshop brought together EU services and EU Member States as well as the European Investment Bank (EIB) in support of the implementation of the May 2017 Council Conclusions on operationalising the humanitarian-development nexus and expanding it to EU Member States as well as to political solutions and diplomatic engagement. Selected themes for the workshop for discussions included: a) Local Government and Urban planning; b) Justice, Law and Order Sector (JLOS); c) Protection; d) Social Protection; e) Basic Services in health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); d) Livelihoods and Local Economic Development. The workshop also built on the findings of a prior Civil Society's

¹ <http://www.unhcr.org/towards-a-global-compact-on-refugees.html>

² **EU policy framework on forced displacement and development and Resilience:** Lives in Dignity: from Aid-dependence to Self-Reliance – Forced displacement and development (COM (2016) 234 final of 26 April 2016)

Organisations (CSOs) conflict sensitivity workshop, organised by the EU³, which called for conflict prevention to become part of the strategies and programming, for both short-term (humanitarian) and long-term (development) interventions, at all stages of the process.

The workshop⁴ 1) confirmed a joint EU analysis of the refugee context in Uganda; 2) agreed on general principles and ways of working for a nexus approach; 3) reached a consensus on how to work differently; 4) identified an initial list of thematic priorities and proposed interventions; 4) agreed on common political advocacy messages to support these programmatic processes. A two-phase time perspective was applied: the first period up to the end of 2020 that coincides with the end of the current EU-Uganda National Indicative Programme (NIP) and Uganda's National Development Plan II; the second period goes beyond 2020, which coincides with the next EU financial framework. The workshop resolved to develop an "**EU Nexus Action Plan**" for Uganda that will prioritise joint EU interventions in the context of forced displacement.

This **Action Plan** aims to shape a comprehensive EU response to the forced displacement crises in Uganda. **It takes its point of departure in the already existing CRRF Road Map and identifies actions to be implemented at country level as well as at capital level to contribute to the achievement of the CRRF objectives.** The Plan addresses humanitarian and mid-term development interventions as well as elements of diplomatic, security and political engagement through an **advocacy strategy**. The Action Plan has foreseen a timeframe of eight years, one first phase of three years (2018-2020) and a second one of five (2021-2025).

The **EU Nexus Action Plan** forms the basis for a comprehensive and coordinated response from the European External Action Service (EEAS), DG DEVCO, DG ECHO, and EU Member States present in Uganda. Other DGs and EU services (i.e. FPI) may also join for timely and targeted actions. **A major component of the Plan is the proposal of specific interventions** by all players involved in the process. The Plan acknowledges the **need for joint and coordinated advocacy** as well as **joint piloting and monitoring in order to measure its impact**. The document will be updated on a regular basis (every 6 months).

STRATEGIC AREAS

The background document and annexes developed for the April nexus and complemented after the workshop provide a comprehensive information on the context and analyses and form an annex as well to this action plan. The strategic areas identified build both on these documents and on the discussions that happened during and after the working at Head of Cooperation meetings.

In the frame of this action plan, the **overall objective of the actions** is to contribute to the establishment of durable solutions for displaced and vulnerable people, targeting both refugee and host communities. This entails strengthening self-reliance, access to basic services, employment opportunities, and establishing local sustainable institutions and structures as well as tackling the drivers of displacement.

The targeted populations - The EU bases interventions on a mix of status (protection) and needs-based approaches that target the most vulnerable groups affected by forced displacement and its related impact. In the framework of the Nexus, EU interventions target those most impacted by the current situation and those most susceptible to be severely affected by future hazards. **This includes refugees and their host communities.** Interventions will aim at addressing immediate needs while

³ EEAS Conflict prevention, Peace building and Mediation Instruments Division (PRISM)

⁴ To integrate as an annex the outcome of the workshop

mitigating effects of future shocks as well as investing in the mid and longer term developmental opportunities to enhance sustained resilience of individuals and systems, including by supporting peaceful coexistence.

Vulnerabilities - These are defined by socioeconomic or demographic criteria but also include the risks of exclusion, risks of malnutrition and food insecurity, level of exposure to shocks, protection related vulnerabilities (e.g. safety and security, insecure land tenure, insecure status), etc. In response, some interventions could focus on active population/work force (vocational training, agricultural support, etc.) but an inclusive approach for highly vulnerable individuals (refugee or host communities' members) in risk of social exclusion, lacking of sustainable income opportunities (i.e. social safety nets). Humanitarian assistance engagement in a context of forced displacement will also target affected communities from a public health perspective (i.e. risk of epidemics, deterioration of key health indicators, universal access to health care, etc.).

Geographical common priorities and complementarities - The **key principles** for geographical targeting are to:

- Prioritise interventions in refugees hosting districts and areas where **DG ECHO's, DG DEVCO's and EU Member States' actions can be complementary.**
- **Strengthen joint analysis** in areas / when new emergencies develop, e.g. South Sudanese and DRC refugee influxes.
- Provide **immediate and efficient assistance to most vulnerable individuals**, adopting cost-effective and environment-friendly modalities since initial stages of the response in order to enable sustained appropriation and scale-up capacities, ensuring the long-term inclusion of most vulnerable individuals and local authorities leadership.

There has been a common agreement on centrality of the below-mentioned **core issues underpinning the implementation of the EU joint actions**. In concrete, it means that the EU joint action will need to develop in the framework of this action plan interventions underpinned by these core issues.

- **Protection**

Mainstreaming of basic protection principles must remain of paramount importance to the Nexus process. **Protection Mainstreaming** refers to the imperative for each and every actor to prevent, mitigate and respond to protection threats that are caused or perpetuated by action/inaction by ensuring the respect of fundamental protection principles – no matter what the sector or objective. While mainstreaming protection is closely linked to the "Do no Harm" principle, it widens it to prioritising:

- Safety & dignity, and avoid causing harm: Prevent and minimize as much as possible any unintended negative effects of our joint interventions which can increase people's vulnerability to both physical and psychosocial risks;
- Meaningful Access: Arrange for people's access to assistance and services – in proportion to need and without any barriers (e.g. discrimination). Pay special attention to individuals and groups who may be particularly vulnerable or have difficulty accessing assistance and services.
- Accountability: Set-up appropriate mechanisms through which affected populations can measure the adequacy of interventions, and address concerns and complaints.

- Participation and empowerment: Support the development of self-protection capacities and assist people to claim their rights, including – not exclusively – the rights to shelter, food, water and sanitation, health, and education

- **Gender Equality**

Gender mainstreaming, gender equality and the empowerment of girls and women must remain at the heart of the Humanitarian-Development Nexus.

In line with the Joint Staff Working Document “Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment⁵: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020”, the Nexus should strive to establish a more enabling environment for the fulfilment of girls’ and women’s rights and to achieve real and tangible improvements on gender equality, based on the following vision:

- In fragile, conflict and emergency situations, the different needs, capacities and contributions of women, girls, boys and men must be recognized and gender considerations must be integrated at all times;
- Women’s empowerment is a question of democracy and good governance. Strengthening women’s voice and participation at all levels of society can have significant positive impacts. It can facilitate peace, reconstruction and state building processes;
- Gender equality is about the realisation of human rights for all. Ignoring the systematic and consistent discrimination experienced by half of the world’s population is unethical and a breach of fundamental rights;
- There are clear moral and ethical reasons to promote gender equality in all spheres of life as there is growing evidence that it is a fundamental ingredient of development that is socially, economically and ecologically sustainable;
- Gender equality and girls’ and women’s empowerment are part of the formula for economic progress. Girls’ and women’s economic empowerment is a driver of development that addresses poverty, reduces inequalities and improves development outcomes;
- Promoting gender equality and shifting norms and value-sets that limit girls and boys, women and men, from fulfilling their potential, are mutually reinforcing processes. They challenge deeply rooted structural inequalities to benefit society as a whole.

EU actors aim to build on each other expertise to both ensure that gender and age dimensions, gender equality for both refugees and host communities and GBV inform the development of future projects and strategies.

- **Conflict sensitivity to be integrated in all programmes/projects**

EU services and Member States see the importance and the need to do more to incorporate conflict analysis and include conflict sensitivity in programming at all levels, to understand how the EU can best work, and with whom, in challenging environments. Humanitarian and development actions integrating conflict sensitivity create a bridge with the peace component of the nexus. It is crucial for EU actors to understand the interaction between the intervention and the context, and avoid negative impacts of their interventions. This should be part of a "Do No Harm response" analysis. The Importance of conflict sensitivity is valid for all type of assistance.

⁵ SWD(2015) 182 final, 21.9.2015

- **Land and Environmental degradation in Uganda**

Uganda will face increasing severe economic, social and ecological threats from energy, food, and water insecurity to climate change and extreme weather risks. Yet, natural resource-based sectors such as agriculture, mineral sector, forestry and fisheries, as well as tourism, continue to remain the largest job providers. **Agriculture will remain the most important sector in terms of food security and nutrition, employment, income, raw materials for industry and exports to regional and international markets.** This is true not only for local communities but also for refugee communities. However, despite policy priorities and Government's efforts, **nine out of ten refugees do not have access to land in the north western refugee hosting district.** In settlements in both the North West and the Mid and South West (lack of) access to land is seriously affecting the foundation of the Government's self-reliance strategy, but with significant variations. Therefore, it is strategic to monitor and address land related issues, including through political demarches.

- **Mobility and Urban refugees**

The current agricultural settlement model for hosting refugees has been severely stretched with the increasing numbers, putting into relief its limits for the ambition to deliver self-reliance and development. Depending on location and specific profiles, **many refugees currently move, or desire to move, to cities or towns in order to improve their livelihood, to diversify risk or access better services, such as education for their children.**⁶ Currently, refugees can only register outside the settlements in Kampala, while the settlements in Adjumani, due to their geographical locations, provide for a more mixed environment. Others who have moved to Arua, Koboko or Gulu, are not captured in current assessments or development strategies, to their and their hosts detriment. In addition, some elements of the current assistance set-up actively discourage potentially promising livelihood strategies by requiring refugees to stay in settlements to obtain assistance (food rations).

In order to sustain the ambition of the Uganda CRRF to provide self-reliance and mutual development benefits to refugees and their hosts, **it is therefore important to address livelihood and self-reliance strategies as well as integrated service provision models, by taking into account actual current mobility patterns and employment as well as the need to harness their transformative potential.** This priority is closely linked to the **crucial role local governments and municipalities play in the response to the refugee situation** and the necessity to link the refugee presence to longer-term development and planning strategies.

- **Good Governance**

Service delivery to refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda remains fragmented. Moreover, **service delivery to hosting communities in Northern and Mid-South West Uganda is also limited and insufficient.** It is therefore important, including in the context of the Nexus, to enhance the capacity of the State to deliver Good Governance, democracy and the rule of law. This should also include developing anti-corruption policies, promoting dialogue on human rights at all levels and encouraging planning and mobilisation of domestic and donors' resources on the basis of a sound needs assessment of districts and counties, especially of those hosting high numbers of refugees (whom should be ideally included in the budget). Additionally, **a real opportunity was identified to engage in the Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) as its 4th Sector Development Plan (SDP IV) recognizes the unique needs of refugees and is in the process of drafting a refugee strategy, which will build on Uganda's progressive legal framework.** The sector is committed to harmonizing and upscaling implementation of strategies to address the legal needs of refugees and asylum seekers. Hence, through the Nexus approach, it is pivotal to address security concerns as well as human rights

⁶ REF report 'the Lure of the city'

and protection needs and access to justice for refugees and host communities. In particular: (i) improve access to general JLOS services by refugees and asylum seekers; (ii) focus on capacity building for judicial officers, police officers, prosecutors and other stakeholders on refugee law and rights, dispute resolution structures; (iii) strengthen response to SGBV (Sexual and Gender based Violence). EU actors aim to promote Good governance and build actions that contribute to it.

EU JOINT INTERVENTIONS

The CRRF in Uganda encompasses five mutually reinforcing pillars and covers support provided to refugees, host communities, the government and the countries of origin, as outlined by the global objectives: Admission and Rights, Emergency Response and Ongoing Needs, Resilience and Self-reliance, Expanded Solution and Voluntary Repatriation.

The matrix (annex 1) provides an overview of the EU joint interventions to be implemented under each of the CRRF pillars. These interventions will be further developed in working sessions.

- **Piloting**

In order to pilot the overall process, **each stakeholder must establish focal points per each pillar/priority described in this Nexus Action Plan.**

<u>Responsibilities of the lead are to:</u>	<u>Responsibilities of the key partners are to:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call for regular meetings ensuring participation of key partners; disseminate minutes and organise follow-up of the discussions. - Ensure alignment of joint EU actions to the relevant sector policies, in particular the CRRF sectoral plans - Define a financial envelop for each priority. - Define be time-bound actions. - Consolidate a Monitoring and Evaluation System to capture evidences by building on existing systems (CRRF secretariat, SDGs...) and seek added value, efficiency and demonstrate impact of EU joint interventions⁷. - Establish the link with the 3rd party monitoring reporting on impact tracking and receiving advice on next steps. - Report to Heads of Cooperation group/platform on the progress towards fixed objectives and priorities. - External representation of the group in coordination meetings / joint initiatives with other stakeholders. - Develop a visibility framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participate actively in coordination meetings (strategy elaboration, progress monitoring and follow-up). - Active contribution to the elaboration of priority strategies, documents. - Ensure its contribution on reporting on progress towards agreed results and indicators ensuring the adoption of common monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

⁷ The M&E systems should not duplicate those elaborated to track Government-led plans; however, EU (Commission Services and Member States) should be able to measure and demonstrate their contributions towards multi-stakeholders objectives' achievement.

The division of labour and joint actions required from DG ECHO, DG DEVCO and the EU Delegation to Uganda in the short and mid-term, are presented in table 1 below. EU MS will be closely involved.

- **Monitoring**

Monitoring of the NEXUS process should be implemented at Head of Cooperation meetings level.

The support of a third party monitoring⁸ at all stages of the process will be essential to track EU contribution to the CRRF by **reporting directly to the CRRF secretariat** but also **be capable to measure ultimately the effectiveness of EU joint interventions developed in the framework of this NEXUS action plan**. This will ease the reporting to all stakeholders involved in the process and constituencies.

The CRRF secretariat is developing an M&E tool to track the implementation of the CRRF against three outcomes:

- **Outcome 1: Capable, strong and Supported Government of Uganda across the 5 CRRF pillars.**
The main expected results from the CRRF linked to the measurement of this outcome are 1) to strengthen the GoU capacity to manage and coordinate comprehensive refugee response and 2) to reinforce GoU capacity to allocate to priority refugee hosting regions based on needs.
- **Outcome 2: Resilient, self-reliant and inclusive refugee and host communities.**
The main expected results from the CRRF linked to the measurement of this outcome are 1) refugees and host communities have increased access to and opportunities for economic and social inclusion; 2) Quality coverage and preparedness of basic services for refugee and host communities is improved.
- **Outcome 3: Expanded and improved solutions.**
The main expected results from the CRRF linked to the measurement of this outcome are 1) refugees have access to and opportunities for third country solutions and 2) refugees are voluntarily returning to their countries of origin in safety and dignity.

- **Visibility:**

Adequate visibility should be developed to promote EU's joint interventions.

WAYS OF WORKING

- **Way of working**

EU services, Member States and other stakeholders agreed on the following principles and approach in order to operationalise the nexus and implement this Action Plan, in particular the actions and objectives included in the Matrix (see below):

- Escalating and continuing to engage on the nexus issue;
- Aligning to the principles of the CRRF implementation in Uganda, as defined in the Country Roadmap;
- Developing interventions that are research and evidence based;
- Using common database / knowledge overview while programming;

⁸ It could be an external consultant recruited to monitor the process or whatever external monitoring mechanism HoCs in Uganda may decide to put in place.

- Adopting joint context analysis, systematic programming to be informed by regular and joint risks and needs assessments as well as comprehensive conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity approaches, coordination, multi-year funding approaches;
- Exploring possibilities for joint work and or division of labour based on comparative advantage;
- Adapting ongoing programmes for better complementarity up to 2020 and financing strategies beyond 2020;
- Framing future programmes based on the conclusion of the nexus workshops;
- Prioritising of ways to adjust current programming
- Mobilizing additional resources, when necessary to implement EU Joint actions.
- Developing joint advocacy messages (Humanitarian-development-diplomacy) in order to strengthen political and policy engagement vis-à-vis the Government of Uganda, at all levels, on the most urgent issues;
- Strengthen the collaboration of humanitarian, development and political / diplomatic actors in Uganda vis-à-vis project formulation and implementation as well as political demarches, respecting the integrated approach principles.
- Integrate joint programming and discussions on the Nexus in the monthly Heads of Cooperation (HoCs) coordination forum, also including Norway, and call ad-hoc meetings when needed, inviting humanitarian partners as well as political advisors;
- The strategies and the action plan will be revised at least on a yearly basis and every time the situation would justify it. The regional perspective (Burundi, DRC, South Sudan) should be under review, so as to prevent and anticipate future flows.

The EU Nexus Action Plan – Contributing to the CRRF in Uganda					
	PILLAR 1 Admission and Rights	PILLAR 2 Emergency and ongoing needs	PILLAR 3 Resilience and self-reliance	Pillar 4 Expanded solutions	Pillar 5 Voluntary repatriations
Cross cutting Issues:	<i>Protection, conflict sensitivity, land and environmental protection, mobility, gender equality, mobility and urban refugee, good governance</i>				
Identified priorities:	Refugees have access to effective, efficient, transparent and durable registration services and processes, regardless their physical location	<p>Protection is ensured and mainstreamed in the response</p> <p>Districts and first responders have the adequate capacity for timely response to disasters (natural, man-made)</p> <p>Diversifying mechanisms to make sure Refugees basic needs are covered</p> <p>Context-adapted services (WASH, education) are promoted / reinforced</p>	<p>Districts have capacities to deliver and ensure a sufficient access to basic services (incl. education and justice)</p> <p>Vulnerable population, including refugees and host communities, has access to increased livelihood opportunities including Alternatives to agriculture or, social protection schemes.</p> <p>Sustainable WASH services are autonomously operated and maintained</p>	Refugee have extended solution opportunities outside of Uganda (e.g. scholarships, 3 rd country resettlement)	Conditions in Country of Origin are safe and conducive for return
<i>Breakdown of identified priorities into actions is below</i>					

CRRF pillar	Priority	Actions
Pillar 1- Admission and Rights	Refugees have access to effective, efficient, transparent and durable registration services and processes, regardless their physical location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to the continued verification exercise; • Support to the longer term vision to progressive handover of registration to the GoU ensuring robust follow-up including required documentation for refugees and accountability mechanisms in place; • Enhance research on Refugee Status Determination process; • Support to verification of urban refugees and upholding mobility policy.
		Lead + key partners: Lead: ECHO , key partners: DFID, IE, DEVCO and FPI/EEAS

CRRF Pilar	Priority	Actions
Pillar 2 - Emergency and ongoing needs	Protection is ensured in the response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcement of joint (ECHO-DEVCO-MS) actions to prevent and respond to Gender-based Violence (GBV); • Ensure that protection-related vulnerabilities move away from standard categories and are identified on the basis of sound risk analysis; • Increased funding for targeted protection actions – community based (e.g. case management).
		Lead + key partners: Lead: ECHO , key partners: DFID, SE, DEVCO
	Districts and first responders have the adequate capacity for timely response to disasters (natural, man-made)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure epidemic surveillance in settlements is strong, based on local stakeholders and linked to national surveillance system; and, ensure that funding mechanisms exist for response; • Build the district capacities on disaster preparedness; • Build the rapid response capacities of local first responders; • Support early stages of urban planning (also integration of urban protracted displacement) for areas of EU support.
		Lead + key partners: Lead: ECHO , key partners: DFID, DEVCO

Pillar 2 - Emergency and ongoing needs	Diversifying mechanisms to make sure Refugees basic needs are covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the development of the multi-purpose cash transfers (grants) to vulnerable refugees integrating a protection lens; • Enabling the environment for vulnerable households/ persons to engage in economic opportunities/safety nets (related to pillar 3); • Targeted food assistance (in-kind, voucher, cash) with a nutrition lens; • Livelihoods protection (seeds, livestock) in case of specific shocks. 		
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Lead + key partners:</td> <td>Lead: DFID, key partners: ECHO, DEVCO, BE, IE</td> </tr> </table>	Lead + key partners:	Lead: DFID , key partners: ECHO, DEVCO, BE, IE
	Lead + key partners:	Lead: DFID , key partners: ECHO, DEVCO, BE, IE		
Context-adapted services (WASH, education, health) are promoted / reinforced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of emergency WASH, education, health services, incl. promoting and strengthening government standards for emergency phases • Set up / rehabilitation of sustainable and environmental friendly WASH services; • Set-up / reinforcement of WASH services management structures. 			
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Lead + key partners:</td> <td>Lead: Germany, Key partners: DFID (education), ECHO , AT, DK (WASH), BE (Health)</td> </tr> </table>	Lead + key partners:	Lead: Germany , Key partners: DFID (education), ECHO , AT, DK (WASH), BE (Health)
Lead + key partners:	Lead: Germany , Key partners: DFID (education), ECHO , AT, DK (WASH), BE (Health)			

CRRF Pillar	Priority	Actions
Pillar 3 – Self- reliance and resilience	Districts have capacities to deliver and ensure a sufficient access to basic services (incl. education, justice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance core government function in rural districts that include refugee settlements (as well as towns), notably monitoring, coordination and planning, including mechanisms for gathering reliable data and analytics for better planning; • Feed into current JLOS strategy which recognises refugees as needing specific attention. Contribute to the process and see what elements can be funded as priorities; • Ensure additional financing of district budgets aligned with district plans based on mutual accountability frameworks (possible district development fund - nexus relevant district); • Support the resolution and prevention of land conflicts, including by promoting awareness about rights, including property rights, increasing civic participation in governance at every level, enhancing the existing legal framework concerning land tenure issues while protecting refugees’ access to land rights; • Support cities and towns receiving refugees, including via integrating refugees into urban planning and urban life to enhance mobility;

Pillar 3 – Self-reliance and resilience		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access for refugees to justice mechanisms (e.g. support JLOS); • Inclusive education for refugees and host communities and integration into national structures. 		
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Lead + key partners:</td> <td>Lead: DEVCO Key partners: DK, DE, NL, BE, DFID</td> </tr> </table>	Lead + key partners:	Lead: DEVCO Key partners: DK, DE, NL, BE, DFID
	Lead + key partners:	Lead: DEVCO Key partners: DK, DE, NL, BE, DFID		
Vulnerable population, including refugees and host communities, has access to increased livelihood opportunities including alternatives to agriculture or social protection schemes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support employment and entrepreneurship through skills (including vocational training) and market development, emphasising local production and business (this includes catalysing the private sector); • Support an enabling environment for business through investment in governance, regulatory frameworks and information access, maintaining a people-centred approach targeting the most vulnerable; • Invest in infrastructure for local economic development including through investment in roads, energy, water, technology maintaining a people-centred approach targeting the most vulnerable; • Assess ability of social safety net programs to include vulnerable among host and refugees including children/elderly; • Support to vulnerability targeting and database management initiatives; • Support to set-up / reinforcement of social protection schemes enhancing good governance of these systems and ensure shock-responsiveness of social protection schemes; • Multi-purpose cash to strengthen self-reliance; • Active dialogue with GoU (OPM and DLG) on the key issue of access to land for refugees. 			
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Lead + key partners:</td> <td>Lead: DEVCO; Key partners: DFID (excl. infrastructure), ECHO, DEVCO, BE (esp. TVET), SE, IE, DK, DE</td> </tr> </table>	Lead + key partners:	Lead: DEVCO ; Key partners: DFID (excl. infrastructure), ECHO, DEVCO, BE (esp. TVET), SE, IE, DK, DE
Lead + key partners:	Lead: DEVCO ; Key partners: DFID (excl. infrastructure), ECHO, DEVCO, BE (esp. TVET), SE, IE, DK, DE			

	Sustainable WASH services are autonomously operated and maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define, test and scale up water supply service management model (Operation and Maintenance, water tariffs); Ensure ground water monitoring and appropriate distribution and data collection Develop, endorse, implement and follow up the Water and Environment Response Plan at District level including refugee settlements, including Catchment Management Plans; Pilot test and roll out sanitation innovations, such as household latrine facilities promoting self-reliance for vulnerable households / persons to engage in economic opportunities 	
		Lead + key partners:	Lead: Germany ; Key partners: AT, DK, DEVCO

<i>CRRF pillar</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Actions</i>
Pillar 4 - Expanded solution	Refugee have extended solution opportunities outside of Uganda (e.g. scholarships, 3rd country resettlement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support scholarship opportunities (e.g. Erasmus+); Third country resettlement.
		Lead + key partners: EU + MS HQs

<i>CRRF pillar</i>	<i>Priority</i>	<i>Actions</i>
Pillar 5 – Voluntary repatriations	Conditions in Country of Origin are safe and conducive for return	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen mediation efforts in South Sudan and DRC; Contribute to the regional platforms – IGAD.
		Lead + key partners: Lead: EEAS Partners: EU + MS