

PROSPECTS

Improving prospects for forcibly displaced persons and host communities



UGANDA

Country Vision Note

Vision Note for a new Partnership

between the Government of Netherlands, IFC, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF and the WB

Uganda

Table of Content

List Of Acronyms	2
Acknowledgements	3
1. Forced Displacement Context	4
2. Vision And Value Added Of The Partnership	6
1. Vision	6
2. Value Added Of The Partnership	7
3. Expected Outcomes And Proposed Interventions	14
Impact Level Outcome:	15
4. Areas Of Focus	15
Thematic Areas	16
Target Group	16
Geographical Scope	16
5. Strategic Collaboration And Process	17
Mechanisms For Strategic Collaboration	17
Collaboration Process	17
6. Overarching Principles For Programming	17
7. List Of Annexes	18
Annex 1: Gross Education Enrollment Rates	18
Annex 2: Unhcr	19
Annex 3: NI Partnership Roadmap	20
Annex 4: List Of Consultations And Technical Meetings	21

List of Acronyms

BTVET	Business, Technical, Vocational Education and Training
CBI	Cash Based Initiatives
CRRF	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CVN	Country Vision Note
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DRDIP	Development Response to Displacement Impact Project
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GOU	Government of Uganda
IFC	International Finance Cooperation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
NDP	National Development Plan
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PSFU	Private Sector Foundation Uganda
ReHope	Refugee and Host Population Empowerment
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations
SDF	Skills Development Fund
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WB	World Bank

Acknowledgements

This Country Vision Note for this new Partnership between the Government of the Netherlands, ILO, IFC, UNHCR, UNICEF and WB was prepared in close consultation and collaboration with all five partners.

Special thanks to Government of Uganda partners for sharing their views and providing guidance including colleagues from the CRRF Secretariat, National Planning Authority, OPM, Ministry of Finance and Uganda Business and Technical Examination Board (UBTEB).

The partners are especially thankful to:

1. Forced displacement Context

Uganda has a longstanding history of hosting refugees with close to 1.15 million refugees and asylum seekers.¹ The country is currently the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa and the third largest host in the world. South Sudanese (68%) make up the largest refugee population followed by refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) (24.6%), Burundi (2.9%), Somalia (1.9%) and others (2.6%) from Ethiopia, Eritrea, Rwanda and Sudan.² Uganda is implementing one of the most progressive refugee policies in the world. The Refugee Act (2006) guarantees refugees' fundamental rights, including the right to participate in gainful employment; freedom of movement; right to property; establish businesses; and the right to association such as trade unions.³ Refugees are also entitled to access social services provided by the Government of Uganda (GoU), including education and health care.

The GoU has made self-reliance a central point of the Uganda Refugee Response in order to ease pressure on local resources and maintain the sustainability of its progressive policy. The Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA), which supports the development of refugee-hosting districts through transformative investments in infrastructure, livelihoods, peaceful coexistence initiatives and environmental protection, is integrated into the Government's development agenda under its second National Development Plan (NDP II, 2016 - 2020). Uganda implements the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which further promotes the country's progressive policy through a multi-stakeholder approach, boosting resilience and self-reliance, and expanding solutions for both refugee and host communities. The CRRF Secretariat coordinates the overall humanitarian and development response in Uganda including the existing Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHope) strategic framework. ReHope provides the structure upon which the refugee response is meant to incorporate development-oriented interventions. The Office of Prime Minister (OPM) is the government entity responsible for coordinating and managing the refugee response and is supported by various line ministries and several development and humanitarian partners.

Most refugees reside in designated 'refugee settlements' located in 11 rural districts, in addition to the urban refugee community in Kampala. The GoU permits freedom of movement for refugees and asylum seekers. It also provides an allocation of land for

¹ Official data OPM/UNHCR as of 31 October, 2018, available at: <https://ugandarefugees.org/en/country/uga>

² *ibid*

³ Article 29 Refugee Act 2006

shelter and agricultural use to refugees settling in designated areas. Currently, the Settlement Planning Guideline is being drafted by the Refugee Settlement Land Task Force (RSLT) to improve land management in refugee settlements. About 92% live in settlements alongside local host communities, mainly in the northern region and in West Nile. The Northern and West Nile region, where most refugees live, are among the poorest and most underdeveloped areas in the country. This poses significant development challenges to both refugees and host communities and may increase tensions, disrupt social cohesion between the two communities.

Uganda is experiencing both protracted and ongoing forced displacement trends. These protracted situations as well as the recent influx of refugees from South Sudan and DRC has strained the resources of the humanitarian system, posing challenges to cover all assistance needs. The new refugee inflows have also overstretched the economy and put enormous pressure on host communities, including access to land and essential services such as water, sanitation, health, and education. The continued influx has also had a negative impact on the environment and natural resource base through the removal of trees, vegetation cover and degrading of water sources in host areas.⁴ This situation is compounded by the lack of socioeconomic opportunities.

Children, adolescents and youth make up the highest population bracket among the displaced populations in Uganda. According to official figures, about 57% of school-aged refugee children are out of school, the majority of who are girls.⁵ Refugee women and girls, who comprise approximately 55% of the refugee population in Uganda, suffer from heightened social and economic vulnerabilities. This poses specific protection challenges resulting from the vulnerabilities associated with both gender and displacement.

Adolescents and youth (14 to 24 years old) account for 33% of the refugee population in Uganda. The majority of them are either in school but over-aged for their grade level or out of school. They suffer from the lack of appropriate learning and employment opportunities. School enrollment rate remains comparatively high among children aged 6–12, while children have limited access to secondary-level education (11% refugee children and 18 % host children) significantly lower than the national average.⁶ Both refugee and host children are living in poverty and are consistently deprived of basic health, nutritional and educational needs.⁷ Many young people in Uganda miss basic foundational skills without which it is difficult to proceed to gaining a level of skill that leads to decent employment opportunities. Although the majority of

⁴ UNHCR and Reev's Consult, *Livelihood and Socio Economic Assessment*, February 2017, pg. 73

⁵ Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda, May 2018

⁶ *ibid*

⁷ UNICEF and EPRC, *Child Poverty and Deprivation in Refugee Hosting Areas in Uganda*, August 2018

children/adolescents attend primary school at some point (especially in the age bracket 6-12), educational attainment is very low.

Many refugees and hosts have limited access to productive and decent employment, income-generating opportunities and lack human capital. Many are not engaged in any specific economic activity and levels of income are very low with 53.3% of refugee households earning less than UGX 500,000 annually.⁸ Both refugees and host communities face challenges in building sustainable livelihoods and in expanding their income generating activities. For instance, access to capital with only 4% of refugees and 10% of host community households borrowing from a formal bank.⁹ 77% of host community households and 43% of refugees mentioned lack of collateral security as the reason for their failure to borrow. Given the risk of theft from refugee homes, there is an unmet demand for savings, transactions, insurance and loan products. In response to this gap, refugees typically develop informal lending pathways from family and long-standing neighborhood relationships. Refugees' take-up of savings groups, for example, was much faster than normal.

Furthermore, refugees and local hosts communities grapple with an education and skills gap making it difficult for them to graduate from unemployment or vulnerable employment into decent jobs. A large number of working young people are in vulnerable employment characterized by inadequate earnings, low productivity and difficult conditions of work. The lower the level of education, the higher the chance of ending up in vulnerable employment. The study shows that 79.5% of young people at work are under qualified for their occupation (qualifications mismatch), which has a negative impact on their productivity and wellbeing.

2. Vision and value added of the Partnership

1. Vision

Based on the global vision three thematic areas: The Partnership envisions to ensure the sustainability of progressive refugee policies and practice through: (i) development of human capital among refugees and host communities; (ii) expand local economic and job opportunities; and (iii) promoting sustainable socioeconomic integration of youth in host and refugee communities.

⁸ UNHCR and Reev's Consult, *Livelihood and Socio Economic Assessment*, February 2017

⁹ *ibid*

2. Value added of the Partnership

This Partnership will capitalise on the comparative advantage and unique expertise of each partner to address specific thematic areas of this Partnership. It will also provide an opportunity for collaboration, promotes synergy and harmonized joint work towards achieving common outcomes. This Partnership addresses some key challenges facing refugee and host community including: education and skills gap; limited access to capital and formal financial services; limited market connectivity; poor financial literacy; and few formal or informal employment opportunities.¹⁰

Each partner brings the following expertise and comparative advantage:

The Government of the Netherlands

The Government of the Netherlands supports Uganda's refugee response in the areas of agriculture, rule of law, education and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). The Netherlands is committed to contribute to the inclusive, legitimate and sustainable development of Uganda, in line with Vision 2040 of the Ugandan Government, by enhancing scale and quality and active involvement of economic and civil society stakeholders. This Netherlands Multi Annual Country Strategy 2019 – 2022 for Uganda aims to contribute to the continued development of a stable and democratic Uganda, through increased democratic governance, improved SRHR services, more resilient food systems, increased youth employment and enhanced trade and investment relationship. All of the stated objectives contribute positively to regional stability.

Support to the CRRF will be channeled through the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP) and through this Partnership. In terms of protection, the Justice Law and Order sector in Uganda will be strengthened further. Specific attention will be given to enhance legal and social protection, well-being and dignity of refugees and host communities.

The Embassy's food security programme will also support the GoU in securing adequate livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities. Capitalising on proven experiences and best practices in the Embassy's current portfolio and working on the nexus of humanitarian relief and development, the bilateral support will focus on skilling of youth in agribusiness (including the much-needed life skills and socio-psychological counseling), nutritional support and horticulture value chain development within these refugee areas. Furthermore, refugees and host community members will be employed

¹⁰ *ibid*

in decent work and/or enrolled in affordable quality vocational training (with a focus on agriculture).

There are also economic opportunities arising from refugee influxes by increasing demand and consumption, monetary injections of international aid and the development of infrastructure. Refugees boost local economic activities and labour market opportunities, increase agricultural production and businesses, thereby stimulating the national economy. This provides an interesting opportunity for the private sector to engage in the refugee setting and view refugee settlements from a market-systems approach. Through the Partnership the Embassy will focus on creating an expanded local labour market to absorb skilled young people, to in turn further promote local and sustainable development.

International Finance Cooperation (IFC)

IFC brings in expertise in private sector engagement; mobilizing and incentivizing private sector to invest in refugee settlements to improve provision of goods and services, create jobs and facilitate economic growth in hosting areas. This is in line with the current CRRF and ReHope strategies. Private sector development is an integral part of economic growth and is key to pursuing the jobs/social protection focus area under this partnership and is a potential area in the livelihood strategy response plan. In order to identify the potential for private sector engagement in the refugee/host community space in Uganda and possible entry points, IFC will conduct in coordination with the other partners relevant assessments and studies building on existing diagnostics. A first step is a literature review funded by the World Bank to collect data on economic activities in refugee settlements throughout the country, which will inform IFC on the potential of different refugee settlements. The findings in combination with an economic activities mapping will be the basis for the selection of refugee settlements for in-depth consumer and market studies.

In parallel IFC will work with private sector companies to explore possibilities for scaling-up or starting their operations in refugee hosting areas and identifying bottlenecks for investments.

International Labour Organization (ILO)

The ILO brings in expertise with respect to the specific themes of job/social protection and contributions to strengthening the knowledge base on decent work, identification and development of specific areas for skills development/training and ensure that all workers, regardless of nationality, gender and legal status, can benefit from the fundamental principles of equal treatment and opportunity, rights at work and international labour standards under this partnership.

The ILO brings in tools and expertise in expanding economic opportunities of refugees and host communities through active global engagement and experience, for example, from Turkey and Jordan. The ILO will hence focus on preparing refugee and host community members for the world of work, including through skills development, counseling and active labour market programmes and local economic development as key priorities. As a tripartite organization, the ILO will intervene in consultation with and engagement of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MOGLSD) and its social partners (employers' and workers' organizations). This gives the ILO a unique advantage as it facilitates direct interaction with key actors of the labour market and, through this engagement, to strengthen social dialogue.

The ILO has specific knowledge and experience-facilitating engagement with municipal authorities for business licensing, employment-intensive approaches for local infrastructure development and environmental works, community contracting and procurement, business advisory support and orientation on cooperative management. The ILO's expertise also extends to conducting specific assessments in labour market demand to identify and provide appropriate skills to refugees needed by employers, value chain assessment which collectively strengthens opportunities for employment. To ensure more efficient skills utilization and matching of supply and demand, the ILO will strengthen the capacity and role of public/private employment services to undertake appropriate job matching for refugees and host communities and ensure coordination and coherence of labour market interventions and actors.

The ILO will therefore leverage existing experience, expertise and capacity of its social partners (employers' and workers' organizations) on engagement in the informal economy in the refugee and host community areas where many refugees already work to address "informality" through supporting the transition to the formal economy and promoting the use of national social security systems and expanding social protection and rights at work.

ILO facilitates policy dialogue, supports efforts to strengthen social dialogue and enhances policy coherence through utilizing pre-existing links with private sector employer's associations, such as the Federation of Uganda Employers, and workers' organizations, including the National Organization of Trade Unions.

World Bank

The World Bank developed a comprehensive Forced Displacement program to respond to the refugee influx in Uganda. The development objective of the program in Uganda is to help secure the sustainability of the Government's progressive policies and practices. The total Forced Displacement Program (\$390 million) covering five operations of which (\$283 million) from the IDA 18 Sub-Window for Refugee and Host Communities. The projects are focusing on various interventions ranging from improving social service

delivery; creating economic opportunities and upgrading infrastructure in refugee hosting districts.

Considerable progress has been made on the forced displacement program in Uganda. Current focus is on consolidating the comprehensive investment and advisory program, and on promoting more coherence and harmonization among stakeholders. WB support focuses on (i) boosting resilience to refugee shocks, in part by supporting the integration of the refugee response in sectorial strategies and district development plans; (ii) enhancing self-reliance and long-term socio-economic development in areas that host refugees; and (iii) strengthening effective coordination of humanitarian aid and development assistance.

A comprehensive area-based program of interventions—involving a combination of policy dialogue, project financing, and knowledge products—have been prepared together with the Government and in consultation with stakeholders. Given the urgency to quickly deliver results to refugees and host communities on the ground, the Bank has agreed with Government to mainstream development investments into the ongoing and pipeline program to fast-track preparation and capitalize on the institutional setup for ongoing projects to ensure effective implementation and sustainability. The program has different emphasis and intensity in the different parts of the country with a bigger footprint in the North, which has been more affected by the recent influx. Here, the focus is on grounding the emergency response into a medium-term perspective. In the west and southwest, the focus is on enhancing economic opportunities and integrating parallel service delivery into country systems.

The World Bank has mobilized resources from Norway, the Netherland and DFID through the State and Peace Fund (SPF) to support evidence-based interventions by providing advisory services and analytics (ASAs) to help the Government of Uganda focus on medium to longer term development solutions through; strengthening the evidence base for informed decision-making and program interventions; ii) supporting the transition from humanitarian assistance to development programs; and iii) mitigating delivery challenges, including social risks and SGBV, to maximize development impact.

Proposed interventions under this Partnership also offer an opportunity to create linkages with ongoing and pipe-line World Bank operations such as the Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) and the Skills Development Fund (SDF). DRDIP livelihood support program aims to enhance local economic development in districts hosting refugees through a community-driven development and area based approach providing support to women and youth for market responsive skills based and enterprise-based livelihoods in both farm and non-farm sectors. The project will link producers to value chains, and invest in strategic infrastructure that supports value

addition and jobs creation in value chains. It will also engage private sectors partners, and improve access to finance so as to enhance productivity and growth in refugee and host communities. In addition, DRDIP will set up center of excellence for training, capacity building and knowledge management to strengthen capacities of government support teams at the district and sub-county levels and of community institutions for promoting local economic development in districts hosting refugees.

The SDF, through engagement with the private sector, aims to enhance labour market relevant skills for youth, women and girls. Although some of the refugee hosting communities are currently benefiting from this, the plan is to intentionally extend that support to through vocational training (TVET) and entrepreneurship for in and out of school youth particularly in refugee hosting communities in Uganda. Similar to the vision of this Partnership, the support will be geared towards a systemic transformation of comprehensive skills development for employment, enhanced productivity and growth to refugee and host community.

The World Bank Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation (FCI) Global Practice also plans to undertake diagnostic and analytic activities that will identify and prepare a comprehensive strategy and develop solutions to strengthen value chains; connect MSME's to markets; improve access to financial services and create income earning opportunities for refugees and host communities in Northern Uganda and in partnership with the IFC. This analytical work will also underpin a development approach and shape project design and implementation.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

UNICEF brings solid diagnostic, understanding and knowledge of ways to address unique challenges affecting young people and adolescents across the world (including in development, humanitarian and refugee settings). This is reflected in the focus of UNICEF's contribution to "Generation Unlimited" the global coalition brought together to help adolescents and young people thrive. The coalition – involving a wide range of public sector and private sector partners -- focuses on three priority issues identified as barriers to young people's successful transition from education to employment and from adolescence to adulthood: (1) Secondary-age education (2) Skills for learning, employability and decent work and (3) Empowerment, with a focus on girls.

UNICEF brings strong expertise in fragile settings and is a trusted norm-setting partner with government and civil society in child and adolescent focused policy areas such as quality education and protection for n uprooted children and adolescents as well vulnerable children and adolescents in affected communities.

UNICEF has conducted extensive analysis of child/adolescent poverty and welfare of both refugee and host children and has produced an analysis of deprivation and needs

in access to education, protection and other social services. Findings will inform the thematic area of education in this partnership and will contribute to formulating evidence-based interventions and adequate link to supply appropriate skills development to available job demand.

UNICEF offers solid expertise on strengthening national and regional capacities to provide education and child protection for children and adolescents on the move. This includes strong technical expertise in planning, as reflected in UNICEF's support to the development of the Education Refugee Response Plan. As a key education partner supporting the Government of Uganda with development of education policies, guidelines and planning, UNICEF works closely together with UNHCR for the education refugee response.

UNICEF has a strong presence at district and sub county level and works to support the government at national and sub-national level to (1) address key challenges concerning access and retention in school of secondary age adolescents, (2) address the issue of out of school adolescents linking them up with formal and informal learning pathways, including accelerated education programmes (3) development of skills for learning, employability, personal empowerment and active citizenship for in school and out of school children, (4) strengthening protection mechanisms within and around the school system and (5) creating opportunities for adolescents to get involved in issues that concern them (including at school, in their community and beyond).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNHCR is mandated to coordinate international efforts for protection and assistance for refugees whilst advocating and working to find sustainable solutions for refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda. UNHCR supports the Government's leadership of the refugee response and coordinates the inputs of the international community in a multi-sector operation that spans border entry points, transit centers and refugee settlements in the South West, Mid-West and the North of Uganda and which serves to protect and assist refugees from South Sudan, DRC, Burundi, Tanzania, Somalia. UNHCR supports the Government's registration and documentation of refugees and maintains data on case management for individual refugees, with the capacity going forward to expand on demographic data and profiling useful to the planning of livelihoods and skills training. UNHCR has a strong field presence and with OPM, coordinates stakeholders at every level of the response. District Local Governments are now fully part of this coordination. UNHCR works effectively together with a very wide range of development, humanitarian; community- based partners and has expertise in incorporating beneficiary voices in policy and programming. UNHCR can provide linkages to CRRF, inter-agency district level coordination structures and connection/communication with refugees and the host communities directly involved.

UNHCR supports pre-primary, primary and secondary education for the refugee and host population in the refugee settlements in Uganda. This involves building schools, adding classrooms to existing schools in host communities, recruiting and capacity-building of refugee classroom assistants, delivery of accelerated education programmes for out-of-school and over-age children, provision of teaching and learning materials, and psychosocial support.¹¹ UNHCR is supporting non-formal education and vocational training programmes to various degrees across the settlements to ensure out of school youth remain connected to learning. Through new partnerships (e.g. Microsoft and Google), UNHCR is exploring wider access to learning opportunities for in-school and out-of-school children and youth through digital learning and innovation approaches. In the realm of formal and informal education, UNHCR works together in close partnership with UNICEF.

UNHCR supports partners in carrying out livelihood activities for the ‘first mile’, with the aim of facilitating other actors to provide broader and longer-term investments. UNHCR supports the formation and capacity of Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs) and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA), which are essential to expanding/starting businesses and enterprise development. UNHCR has expertise in establishing Cash Based Initiatives (CBI), which is essential to stimulate the local economy and local market development. UNHCR has framework agreements with Financial Service Providers and is developing a platform for CBI to enable financial inclusion of refugees. The UNHCR has partnered with district authorities in West Nile to fund cash-for-work for community road rehabilitation, which has helped create local employment, improved road access to villages and injected cash into the local economy.

In this partnership, optimizing the support and interventions of the other partners, UNHCR aims to expand on:

(i) Data and profiling

The refugee registration data presents a complete database of all refugees in Uganda and a powerful tool for information management, research, profiling of refugees and impact evaluations. UNHCR’s ProGres V allows for the recording of social economic data e.g. current occupation, employment status, education level, support received etc. This will enable easy profiling of refugees hence providing a basis for accurate planning of resources and targeting of assistance. The system will also provide accurate and complete data for tracking assistance, undertaking evaluations and impact studies.

(ii) Skills training and youth empowerment

¹¹ See annex 1 for enrollment levels in Uganda

UNHCR in Non-Formal Vocational / Skills Building Programmes: This will be one of UNHCR's main areas of intervention and where the organization can potentially add significant value. Given the overwhelmingly high number of out-of-school refugee and host community youth who are unlikely to ever enter or re-enter the formal system, a flexible non-formal skills-building pathway is critical. UNHCR will take the lead on the delivery of a flexible '*Youth Education Pathways*' response, specifically designed to meet the immediate needs of refugee and out-of-school youth, including for life skills and psychosocial support. This addresses a key protection need for this age group. Experience has shown this kind of programme, for it to be successful, needs to be learner-centered and employment-oriented, to help youth address interruptions to their formal education through building academic, life and livelihoods skills. Important components include functional literacy & numeracy; life skills and job skills training.

(iii) Financial inclusion

UNHCR is expanding its CBI programming, with multi-sector cash grants aimed both at social protection and livelihoods development. UNHCR and partners will implement community-based financial inclusion projects by increasing access to and utilization of financial services through women and youth-led VSLAs and SACCOs established in refugee hosting districts in Uganda; and by increased involvement of financial service providers (FSPs) to support the economic inclusion of refugee and refugee hosting populations in Uganda.

3. Expected outcomes and proposed interventions¹²

Responding to the forced displacement crisis in Uganda requires innovative partnerships that facilitate development approaches early on in humanitarian programming. The Partnership will seek to provide a conducive environment for expansion of economic opportunities for both refugee and host communities through participation in sustainable livelihood activities, decent work opportunities and opening markets to encourage further private sector engagement in settlements and hosting districts. In order to benefit from these new opportunities, critically important is bridging the gap for the many refugees and host community young people who will never finish or never get beyond primary education, to become employable and to access decent employment and livelihood opportunities.

¹² Result statements outlined in this section are indicative and can be adapted/refined for inclusion in the final programme documents and results framework.

Program interventions will be designed taking into account context specific 'supply' and 'demand' strategies with the overall outcome of improving the impact on lives of refugees and host communities.

Demand-side strategies will aim to improve the link between refugees, employers, and labor market, goods and services whilst, supply-side will focus on the human or financial capital of refugees, seeking to build skills/education and increase their access to livelihood opportunities.

Impact level outcome:

Empowered (*) host communities and refugees are accessing sustainable income opportunities, with a focus on young people

(*) At the level of the individual "empowered" means: equipped with assets such as foundational skills, life skills, technical skills, motivation, knowledge, rights awareness, self-confidence etc.; at the level of the community "empowered" means equipped with assets such as economic and social infrastructure.

Outcome area 1: Young people (15-24) with foundational, transferable and life skills access the local labor market in types of work and working conditions appropriate for their age.

Outcome area 2: Sustainable local labor market providing decent employment is expanded to offer opportunities for host communities and refugees with a focus on young people.

Outcome area 3: Existence of conducive, evidence based and young people-engaged policy and planning environment (i.e. availability of data, of diagnostics and instruments for young people's engagement and participation in planning and implementation).

4. Areas of Focus

Initial analytical intervention and planned diagnostic activities under the Partnership will define and inform both the geographical area of focus and target group.

Thematic Areas

The Partnership contributes to enhance access to education and vocational skills training and to support the creation of economic opportunities through activities that strengthen labour market supply, as well as simultaneously stimulating labour market demand through local economic and business development and engagement of the private sector. Quick impact interventions including opportunities provided through accelerated learning programmes, youth empowerment, support for entrepreneurship and start-up training, public employment services and employment intensive investment programmes will support the development and training of a more skilled, competent, active and productive labour force in the host and refugee communities.

Target Group

The target group will be both host communities and refugees, with a specific focus on young people.

Recognizing the magnitude of needs, the partnership will design interventions with a specific focus on the youth and young people; owing to the fact that programming geared at the 'youth' also remains a key priority area for the Netherlands's cooperation in Uganda; SDG's and a priority area for the Government of Uganda as well.

Geographical Scope

Taking into account the varying contexts across refugee hosting regions across Uganda and based on extensive consultations; interventions will adopt an area-based approach with focus on one specific geographical area in the North/West Nile and another one in West/South West in order to fully maximize impact. As each geographical area will present a different situation, programme interventions will take into account context specific characteristics, challenges and offer lessons learnt on effectiveness of interventions in two different areas.

Specific areas/ settlements of focus would be selected based on solid diagnostics that will be conducted under this partnership; consultations with the Government of Uganda and aligned to Netherlands development cooperation in these specific areas.

5. Strategic Collaboration and Process

Mechanisms for Strategic Collaboration

The Partnership will catalyze collaboration and joint work. Program interventions will also adopt an area-based development approach founded on solid diagnostics identifying target areas. The Partnership will align with the GoU priorities and will build on other ongoing efforts to maximize the outcome. The Partnership will utilize and work within the existing coordination mechanisms including the various comprehensive integrated refugee response plans including the Ministry of Education and Sports, Education Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities (ERP) and the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development Jobs and Livelihood Strategy.

Collaboration Process

The Partnership will foster new and build on existing collaborations outside of this partnership with other development and humanitarian partners; the private sector; employer associations; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, Ministry of Education and Ministry of Local Government, amongst others.

6. Overarching Principles for Programming

In line with a central component of collaboration under this Partnership, the five partners will collaborate to collectively work towards achieving common objectives by adhering to the following overarching principles throughout the Partnership. These include;

- Gender-lens; unlock the untapped potential of girls and women and apply gender sensitive programming;
- Ensure environmental sustainability of programming and results;
- Apply a rights-based approach (people are more than human capital only);
- Ensure protection of vulnerable groups (including against Child Labour);
- Ensure participation in programme design of adolescents and young people for the supply side; and
- Take into account vulnerability / equity criteria in programme development;
- Identify and address environmental and social risks.

7. List of Annexes

Annex 1: Gross Education Enrollment Rates

Gross education enrollment rates among refugee and host community children by level (September 2017)

Group	Education Level	Population	Gross enrolment	Gross Enrollment Rate (GER)	% Female of gross enrolment
Refugee (in 8 out of 12 refugee-hosting districts)	Primary School (6-12 year old)	334,259	194,532	58.2%	47%
	Secondary School (13-17 year old)	131,782	14,878	11.3%	33%
	Total	616,523	267,337	43.4%	
Host Community (34 sub-counties in 12 districts)	Primary School (6-13 year old)	245,766	296,767	120.8%¹³	49%
	Secondary School (14-18 year old)	163,192	29,232	17.9%	42%
	Total	528,530	348,861	66.0%	

School-Aged Population¹⁴ in the 12 refugee-hosting districts (as of November 2017)

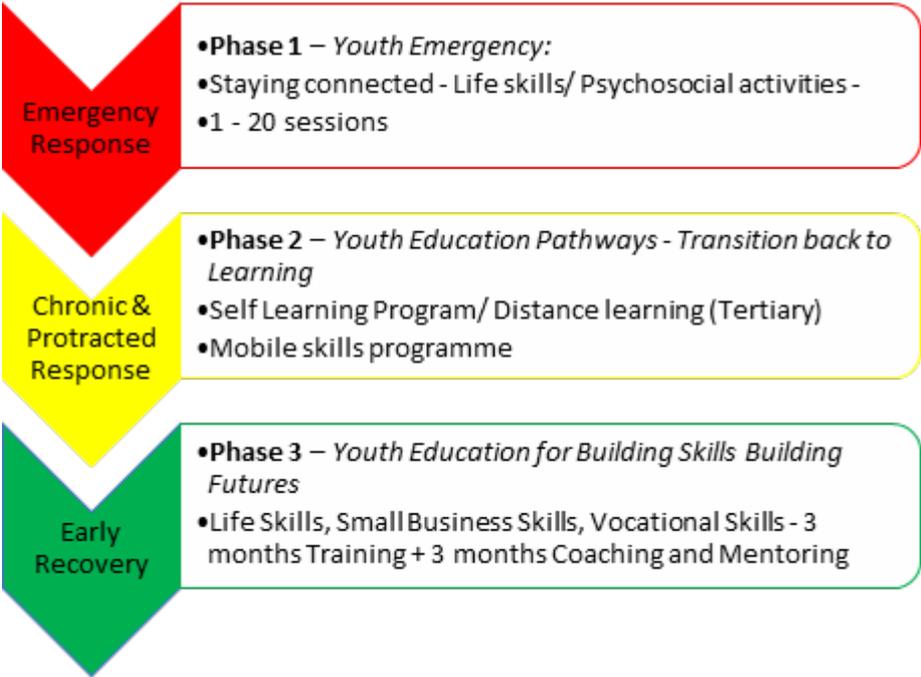
Education level	Refugee	Host Community*	Total
Pre-primary: 3-5 year old	164,795	119,572	284,367
Primary: 6-12 year old	370,303	245,766	616,069
Post-primary/secondary: 13-17 year old	147,020	163,192	310,212
Tertiary and university: 18-24 year old	116,079	105,376	221,455

¹³ GER over 100% such as 120.8% for primary-level in Uganda. This indicates incidences of overage and/or underage enrolment. Calculating GER in Uganda is complex due to the high number of overage children in schools and repetitions, resulting in generally less precise figures.

¹⁴ Source: ERP, RMIS and UNHCR figures for refugee data. UBOS 2014 Census and Uganda National Household Survey (2016 – 2017) pg. 33 for host community data. The school-aged population is presented according to UNHCR's age brackets for education data and only available for eight out of the twelve refugee hosting districts: Adjumani, Arua, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Moyo and Yumbe.

TOTAL	798,197	633,906	1,432,103
-------	---------	---------	-----------

Annex 2: UNHCR



Annex 3: NL Partnership Roadmap

PHASE/EVENT	TIMELINE	COUNTERPARTS
KICK OFF PHASE		
Partnership Dinner	8 August 2018	WB, IFC, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF
Kick off meeting	3 September, 2018	IFC, ILO, WB, UNHCR, UNICEF and NL Embassy
CONSULTATION Bilateral consultations	10 – 14 September, 2018	All partners
DRAFTING PHASE Finalize first draft of vision note	15 – 18 September, 2018	All Partners
First draft vision note review	19 September 2018	All Partners
Second draft vision note review	26 September, 2018	All Partners
Submission of first CVN to Netherlands Government	30 September, 2018	All Partners
CONSULTATION PHASE Present first draft for input	TBD – possibly October	IFC, ILO, WB, UNHCR and UNICEF
Technical meeting (supply)	17 October	WB, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF
Consultation with CRRF Secretariat	29 October	CRRF DPG
Technical Meeting (demand)	1 November	WB, ILO, IFC, UNHCR, UNICEF
Consultation with other development partners	8 November	DPs, all partners, NL Embassy
Consultation with GOU	13 November	Government bodies, all partners, NL Embassy
Technical Meeting (supply)	22 November	All Partners
FINAL SUBMISSION OF CVN	1 December	All Partners

Annex 4: List of Consultations and Technical Meetings

Date	Meeting	Participants
17 October	Technical meeting with all partners	WB, ILO, UNHCR, UNICEF
29 October	Consultations with CRRF Secretariat	CRRF Secretariat and the CRRF Development Partners Group
1 November	Technical Meeting to discuss demand strategies	WB, ILO, IFC, UNHCR, UNICEF
8 November	Consultations with development partners	All partners, NL Embassy, other development partners (GIZ, Enabel, EU, DANIDA, Embassy of Norway, USAID)
13 November	Consultations with the Government of Uganda	Government (CRRF, OPM, National Planning Authority (NPA), Ministry of Finance and UBTEB. Other participants included the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) and Federation of Uganda Employers.
22 November	Technical Meeting to discuss supply strategies	All Partners