

# UGANDA

## Working environment

### The context

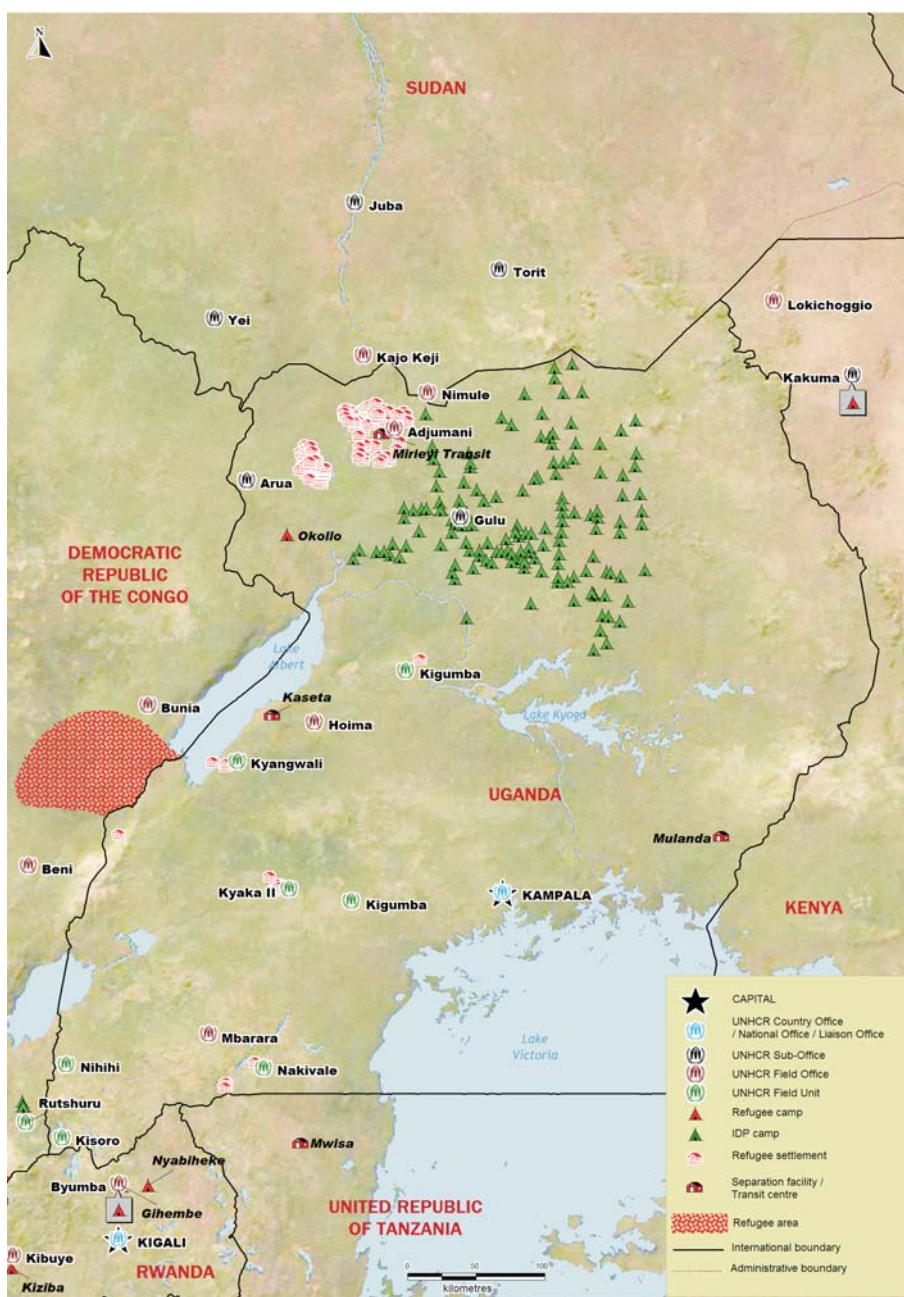
Uganda enjoys a fair degree of political stability, especially after having undertaken relatively successful military operations against the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). However, the seasonal fighting of various groups and militias in the neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has forced thousands of Congolese to flee to Uganda. More than 50,000 have entered the Kisoro and Kanungu districts since November 2008.

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Uganda have continued to return to their places of origin, with more than 70 per cent of all IDPs now back home. Nearly 30,000 Sudanese repatriated in 2009, bringing the total number of Sudanese returnees from Uganda to some 100,000.

UNHCR is working together with the Government of Uganda in support of the Peace Recovery and Development Plan which aims to facilitate the transition from relief to recovery and development in northern Uganda. Activities include strengthening the capacities of local communities and authorities through a three-year Post Repatriation Rehabilitation and Livelihood Programme designed to benefit some 50,000 people in the settlements.

### The needs

UNHCR will continue to assist refugees from Burundi, the DRC, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and other countries who live in the settlements and in urban areas in Kampala.



## Planning figures

| TYPE OF POPULATION                | ORIGIN  | JAN 2010         |                           | DEC 2010 - JAN 2011 |                           | DEC 2011         |                           |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
|                                   |         | TOTAL IN COUNTRY | OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR | TOTAL IN COUNTRY    | OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR | TOTAL IN COUNTRY | OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR |
| Refugees                          | DRC     | 70,000           | 70,000                    | 80,700              | 80,700                    | 70,300           | 70,300                    |
|                                   | Sudan   | 30,000           | 30,000                    | 25,000              | 25,000                    | 25,000           | 25,000                    |
|                                   | Rwanda  | 15,600           | 15,600                    | 15,000              | 15,000                    | 12,000           | 12,000                    |
|                                   | Various | 14,900           | 14,900                    | 14,000              | 14,000                    | 14,000           | 14,000                    |
| Asylum-seekers                    | DRC     | 2,300            | 2,300                     | 2,300               | 2,300                     | 2,300            | 2,300                     |
|                                   | Sudan   | 350              | 350                       | -                   | -                         | -                | -                         |
|                                   | Various | 6,000            | 6,000                     | 6,000               | 6,000                     | 5,000            | 5,000                     |
| Internally displaced <sup>1</sup> |         | 1,400,000        | 370,000                   | 1,400,000           | 180,000                   | -                | -                         |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                      |         | <b>1,539,150</b> | <b>509,150</b>            | <b>1,543,000</b>    | <b>323,000</b>            | <b>128,600</b>   | <b>128,600</b>            |

<sup>1</sup> Of the 1.4 million IDPs remaining in Uganda, 370,000 are still expected to be in camps and Transit Centres by the end of 2009. During the course of 2010, it is expected that a further 190,000 IDPs will return to their villages of origin, with the remainder returning during 2011. It is also hoped that, by the end of 2011, the formerly displaced will no longer be classified as IDPs.

Many refugees, particularly those newly arriving from the DRC, continue to lack adequate access to water, social and basic health services. Many also have little or no access to post-primary education, and have no legal remedies in cases of sexual and gender-based violence. The provision of adequate food assistance has also been a challenge, which contributes to insecurity in the refugee settlements. Livelihood opportunities and agricultural production need to be augmented to complement the food assistance and to prevent long-term dependency on humanitarian assistance.

Many IDPs continue to live in insecure conditions, plagued by poor infrastructure and protection risks, including sexual and gender-based violence. They lack basic social services, safe drinking water and access to health care and secondary education. Food insecurity and poverty in return areas continue to hamper efforts to facilitate return.

Although the remaining restrictions on freedom of movement for IDPs were lifted by the Government in 2006, major protection concerns prevail. These include the threat of forced eviction and the weak enforcement of land and property rights. Another challenge is providing protection and assistance to persons with specific needs who do not have resources to return to their villages of origin.

## | Main objectives |

### Favourable protection environment

- Make the new Refugee Act operational and institutionalize Government protection structures.
- Respond to the continuous influx of Congolese asylum-seekers in a timely and effective manner.

### Fair protection processes

- Ensure the protection of all refugees and asylum-seekers by providing them with access to asylum; protection against forced return, violence, abuse and sexual and gender-based

violence; preservation of the civilian character of refugee settlements; and safeguarding the human rights of the populations of concern.

### Basic needs and services

- Ensure that all persons of concern are able to avail themselves of their protection, social and economic rights.

### Durable solutions

- Promote durable solutions for refugees in the settlements and IDPs, including voluntary repatriation for those who wish to return, and promote the return of IDPs.

## Key targets for 2010

- Strengthened and improved protection delivery.
- Natural resources and the shared environment are better protected.
- Partnerships with local actors are strengthened.
- Refugees have access to primary education and basic health services.
- Basic domestic and hygiene items are available for all refugees.
- Improved shelter and infrastructure are made available in settlements.
- Satisfactory sanitary conditions are in place in refugee settlements.
- Increased livelihood opportunities are made available.



A primary school in Tororo lacks sufficient classrooms, and teachers hold classes outdoors.

UNHCR/VVICK

## UNHCR's presence in 2010

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| □ Number of offices | 13  |
| □ Total staff       | 166 |
| International       | 21  |
| National            | 118 |
| JPOs                | 3   |
| UNVs                | 24  |

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Office of the Prime Minister  
Adjumani District Uganda  
Arua District Local Government  
District Forestry Offices – Moyo  
Adjumani, Hoima and Masindi  
Masindi District Local Government  
Ministry of Works and Transport  
Moyo District Uganda  
Nsamizi Training Institute  
Yumbe District Local Government

#### NGOs:

Action Against Hunger – USA  
*Agence d'Aide a la Cooperation*  
Afrika Humanitarian Action  
Africa Initiative for Relief and Development  
*Aktion Africa Hilfe*  
American Refugee Committee  
*Arbeiter Samaritan Bund*  
*Cooperazione E Sviluppo*  
BRAC Uganda  
Danish Refugee Council  
German Development Services  
Goal-Ireland  
InterAid Uganda  
International Rescue Committee  
Norwegian Refugee Council  
Windle Trust Uganda  
Youth Anti-AIDS Service Association

#### Others:

*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

Office of the Prime Minister  
Uganda AIDS Commission  
Uganda Human Rights Commission

#### NGOs:

Danish Refugee Council, German Development Services, Norwegian Refugee Council, Right to Play

#### Others:

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the Federal Republic of Germany (BMZ), FAO, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNV, WFP, WHO, IOM

## Strategy and activities

UNHCR will strive to achieve durable solutions for refugees and sustain the return of IDPs. These efforts will include the community in income-generating and livelihood activities such as road clearing, construction work, micro-credit schemes, agro-forestry schemes and animal husbandry.

A comprehensive solutions strategy for urban refugees aims to increase their capacity for self-reliance, enabling UNHCR to phase down continuous assistance.

The Office will upgrade and expand existing programmes in the south-west of Uganda to address the influx of Congolese refugees.

UNHCR will also pursue the full implementation of the Post-Repatriation Rehabilitation and Livelihood Programme for the remaining Sudanese refugees and for Ugandan communities which have hosted more than 200,000 refugees for over two decades. The strategy aims to integrate services into the local government systems to bridge the gap between recovery and development.

In addition, the Office will pursue a two-year phase-out strategy for the IDP programme in Uganda, where more than 70 per cent of all IDPs have returned to their villages of origin or have moved to transit areas near their original homes.

#### ○ Constraints

The lack of resources to rebuild social services and infrastructure will continue to affect returning IDPs. In addition, despite the efforts of humanitarian actors, the civilian police force remains under-resourced, hampering the

re-establishment of the rule of law and full security in IDP return areas. Furthermore, it is likely that the urban refugee population will continue to grow.

## Organization and implementation

#### ○ Coordination

All activities will be implemented in coordination with the Government of Uganda, district and local authorities, the UN Country Team and other stakeholders. The Government, through the Office of the Prime Minister, will continue, to negotiate with local communities to provide land to host refugees and to maintain law and order in the settlements.

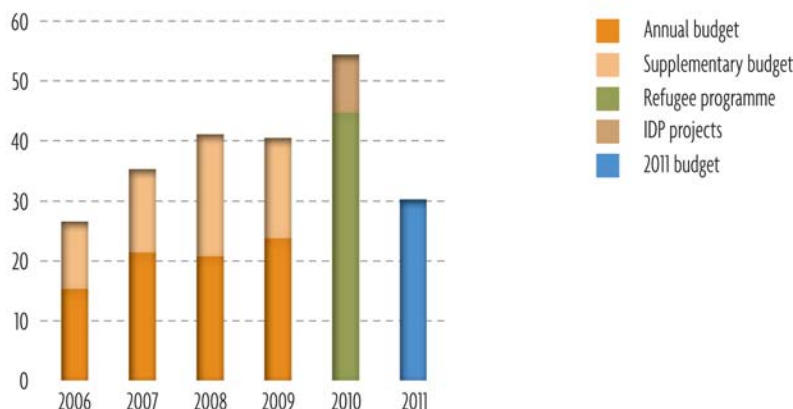
## Financial information

The budget for UNHCR's operation in Uganda rose at a steady pace from 2005 to 2007 to ensure that minimum standards were attained for refugees and due to the offices involvement in the protection and assistance of IDPs. However, in 2009, the budget decreased, mainly due to the declining number of Sudanese refugees who have repatriated voluntarily to their country of origin. As IDPs have started to return to their places of origin, or relocated within the country, the budget has been adjusted accordingly.

In 2010, the budget has increased to support the protection and assistance needs of thousands of Congolese who continue to enter Uganda and who require emergency care in the border areas and, subsequently, in the settlements to which they are transferred.

## UNHCR's budget in Uganda 2006 - 2011

Millions (USD)



## 2010 UNHCR Budget for Uganda (USD)

| RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES                        | REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1 | IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4 | TOTAL      |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| <b>Favourable protection environment</b>            |                            |                       |            |
| Cooperation with partners                           | 203,119                    | 0                     | 203,119    |
| Public attitudes towards persons of concern         | 153,584                    | 0                     | 153,584    |
| Environmental protection                            | 1,479,099                  | 669,347               | 2,148,446  |
| Emergency management                                | 4,795,471                  | 0                     | 4,795,471  |
| Subtotal  | 6,631,273                  | 669,347               | 7,300,620  |
| <b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>  |                            |                       |            |
| Reception conditions                                | 1,303,980                  | 0                     | 1,303,980  |
| Registration and profiling                          | 1,062,773                  | 0                     | 1,062,773  |
| Fair and efficient status determination             | 394,372                    | 0                     | 394,372    |
| Family reunification                                | 21,941                     | 0                     | 21,941     |
| Individual documentation                            | 283,168                    | 0                     | 283,168    |
| Civil status documentation                          | 519,916                    | 0                     | 519,916    |
| Subtotal  | 3,586,149                  | 0                     | 3,586,149  |
| <b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>      |                            |                       |            |
| Impact on host communities                          | 317,846                    | 0                     | 317,846    |
| Law enforcement                                     | 586,891                    | 354,140               | 941,031    |
| Community security management system                | 197,841                    | 0                     | 197,841    |
| Gender-based violence                               | 416,534                    | 354,140               | 770,674    |
| Protection of children                              | 407,493                    | 0                     | 407,493    |
| Freedom of movement                                 | 70,914                     | 0                     | 70,914     |
| Non-arbitrary detention                             | 128,560                    | 0                     | 128,560    |
| Access to legal remedies                            | 269,906                    | 816,634               | 1,086,540  |
| Subtotal  | 2,395,985                  | 1,524,914             | 3,920,899  |
| <b>Basic needs and essential services</b>           |                            |                       |            |
| Food security                                       | 212,020                    | 0                     | 212,020    |
| Nutrition   | 239,428                    | 0                     | 239,428    |
| Water   | 1,214,534                  | 0                     | 1,214,534  |
| Shelter and other infrastructure                    | 1,783,430                  | 1,419,257             | 3,202,687  |
| Basic domestic and hygiene items                    | 1,161,722                  | 0                     | 1,161,722  |
| Primary health care                                 | 3,330,881                  | 0                     | 3,330,881  |
| HIV and AIDS  | 689,709                    | 0                     | 689,709    |
| Education   | 3,535,327                  | 0                     | 3,535,327  |
| Sanitation services                                 | 735,710                    | 475,542               | 1,211,252  |
| Services for groups with specific needs             | 668,913                    | 1,451,420             | 2,120,332  |
| Subtotal  | 13,571,675                 | 3,346,218             | 16,917,893 |
| <b>Community participation and self-management</b>  |                            |                       |            |
| Participatory assessment and community mobilization | 448,335                    | 0                     | 448,335    |
| Community self-management and equal representation  | 948,799                    | 0                     | 948,799    |
| Camp management and coordination                    | 27,896                     | 0                     | 27,896     |
| Self-reliance and livelihoods                       | 3,117,469                  | 0                     | 3,117,469  |
| Subtotal  | 4,542,499                  | 0                     | 4,542,499  |
| <b>Durable solutions</b>                            |                            |                       |            |
| Durable solutions strategy                          | 81,397                     | 0                     | 81,397     |
| Voluntary return                                    | 2,413,279                  | 1,669,818             | 4,083,097  |
| Resettlement  | 2,802,087                  | 0                     | 2,802,087  |
| Local integration support                           | 870,715                    | 0                     | 870,715    |
| Subtotal  | 6,167,478                  | 1,669,818             | 7,837,295  |

## Consequences of a 20 – 40 per cent funding shortfall

- The new refugee settlement being expanded in Kyangwali will not meet the minimum standards to host new arrivals from the DRC.
- Twenty per cent of the refugees will remain without documentation.
- UNHCR will not be able to screen Congolese from the DRC arriving at the Kisoro reception centre.
- A reduction in community-based projects will increase the risk of sexual and gender-based violence and will have a negative impact on the coexistence between refugees and local communities.
- The global acute malnutrition rate in the camps will remain as high as 8 per cent.
- Forty per cent of children will not have access to primary education.
- The sanitary needs will not be covered for an estimated 30,000 new arrivals.
- Some 30,000 new arrivals will not receive shelter assistance.
- Refugees will only have access to 15 litres of potable water per day, thereby exposing them to water-borne diseases.
- Some 4,000 Somali refugees in need of resettlement will not be resettled.

| RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES                   | REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1 | IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4 | TOTAL             |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| <b>External relations</b>                      |                            |                       |                   |
| Donor relations                                | 73,604                     | 0                     | 73,604            |
| Resource mobilization                          | 0                          | 199,195               | 199,195           |
| Partnership                                    | 592,226                    | 214,006               | 806,232           |
| Public information                             | 577,089                    | 218,077               | 795,167           |
| Subtotal                                       | 1,242,919                  | 631,279               | 1,874,198         |
| <b>Logistics and operations support</b>        |                            |                       |                   |
| Supply chain and logistics                     | 4,069,148                  | 946,437               | 5,015,584         |
| Programme management, coordination and support | 2,583,631                  | 914,884               | 3,498,515         |
| Subtotal                                       | 6,652,778                  | 1,861,321             | 8,514,099         |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>44,790,757</b>          | <b>9,702,896</b>      | <b>54,493,653</b> |

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| <b>2011 Budget</b> | <b>30,284,500</b> |
|--------------------|-------------------|

|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| <b>2009 Revised budget</b> |                   |
| Annual budget              | 23,836,746        |
| Supplementary budget       | 16,647,841        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>               | <b>40,484,587</b> |