

UGANDA

| Operational highlights |

- Uganda continued to attract refugees and asylum-seekers from the rest of Africa in 2010. UNHCR provided some 17,000 new arrivals with protection and assistance.
- The year saw almost 3,000 refugees repatriate voluntarily to their countries of origin and 600 depart for resettlement.
- Almost 90 per cent of the 1.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country returned to their villages of origin with support from UNHCR.
- UNHCR and partner agencies completed contingency plans for a possible refugee influx from Southern Sudan.

| Working environment |

The threat of terrorism was starkly demonstrated by bomb blasts in the capital, Kampala, in July 2010, which killed 74 people and injured several hundred. The Somali militant group *Al Shaabab* claimed responsibility. Within this overall context, new arrivals continued to benefit from the positive aspects of Uganda's asylum policies, under which agricultural land and residential plots are offered to refugees in settlements. Uganda's asylum process met international standards; however, a backlog of 17,000 asylum cases remains.

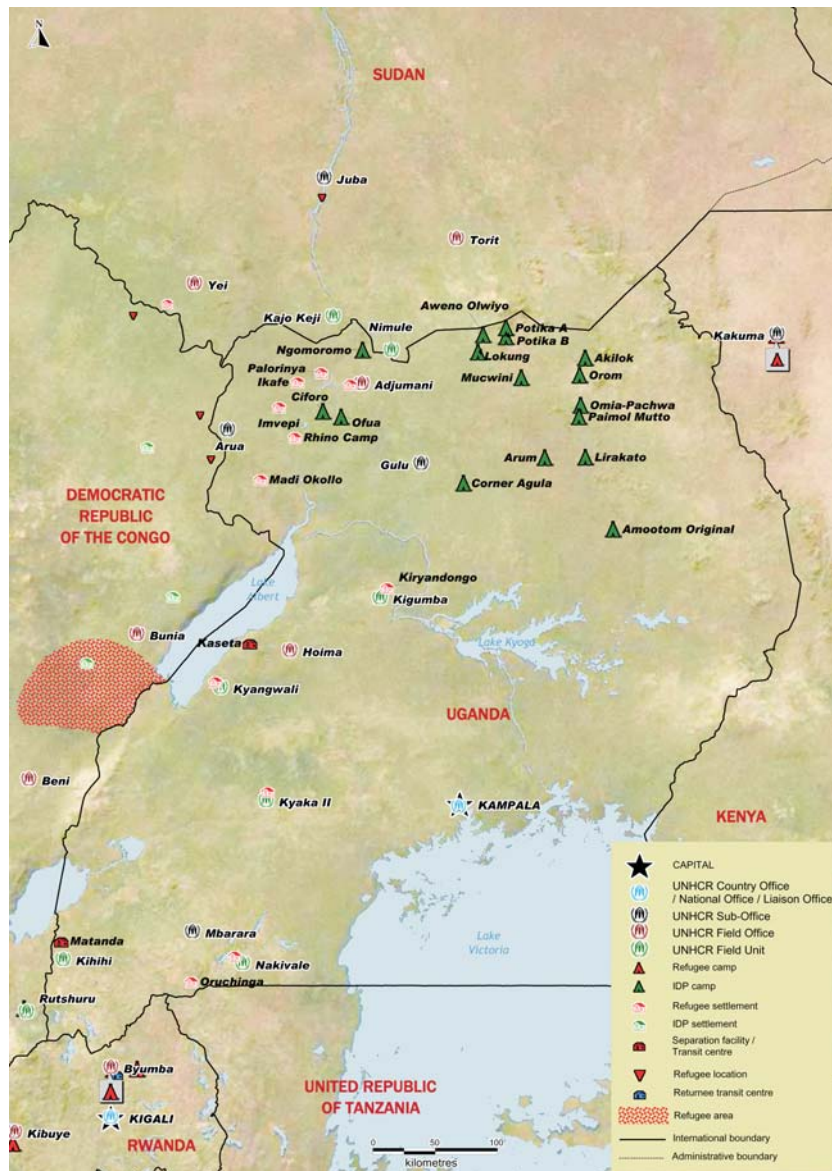
Uganda is a State Party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as to the 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. Under the Refugees Act of 2006, Uganda's asylum policies uphold key rights, including freedom of movement and expression. The Government favours a settlement approach, whereby land is provided to refugees in order to help them become self-reliant.

However, UNHCR continues to have protection concerns. In July 2010, in an operation that was implemented under a bilateral agreement between the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda, some 1,700 allegedly rejected asylum-seekers from the Nakivale and Kyaka II refugee settlements were forcibly returned to Rwanda.

| Achievements and impact |

Favourable protection environment

- In February 2010 the Government issued new regulations to give effect to the 2006 Refugees Act. The legislation conforms to international refugee law and recognizes persecution on the basis of gender as grounds for asylum. However, UNHCR's concerns about the role of the Crime



Intelligence Office in the refugee status determination (RSD) process were not addressed by discussions with the Government. Many refugees do not have their appeals fully considered, in part because of the absence of an independent appellate board.

- In 2010 some 17,000 new arrivals were received and relocated to settlements in the southern and mid-western regions of Uganda. Some 10,000 were from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). A number of asylum-seekers also arrived directly at settlements and were granted status through regular sessions of the Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC).
- Media campaigns promoted the rights of refugees and their access to public services and employment. Non-recognition of qualifications, as well as language barriers and discrimination, hamper the efforts of refugees to seek employment, although Ugandan law recognizes their right to work.
- In February 2010, Uganda ratified the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of

Internally Displaced Persons (also known as the Kampala Convention) that was adopted by the Special AU Summit in 2009.

Fair protection processes

- Refugees and asylum-seekers were registered countrywide. UNHCR provided personnel, equipment and training to key government partners. Provision of an identity card printing machine, the *proGres* registration software and training in the production of documentation also helped raise national capacity. UNHCR monitored registration and REC sessions to ensure people of concern had full access to the asylum procedure.
- Among IDPs, some 3,500 extremely vulnerable individuals and people with special needs were provided with direct legal support. More than 60 cases were represented in court, 30 were assisted with mediation, and another 270 were referred to implementing partners. Extremely vulnerable individuals and people with special needs were assisted in the courts to gain access to their land.

Security from violence and exploitation

- Some 50 community-sensitization visits, addressing sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), were conducted in 2010, reaching more than 7,000 urban refugees. Staff at more than 30 police stations were also sensitized to the issue. In addition, UNHCR supported community education initiatives in this area.
- During the year, 180 cases of SGBV were reported to UNHCR. In addition, two groups were created to respond

to the health and welfare needs of male and female commercial sex workers.

- Some 10,700 individuals were given counselling for psychosocial, trauma-related, medical, legal and HIV and AIDS issues. Group counselling sessions in communities and schools reached more than 29,600 refugees.

Basic needs and services

- In the south-western settlements, all water systems and resources were regularly maintained and repaired, and 10 new boreholes were drilled. The average water supply stood at 16 litres per person per day for a population of more than 100,000, including an estimated 23,500 Ugandan nationals living near settlements.
- In the south-west, the crude mortality rate, as well as mortality rates for children under five and infants, declined. There was an increase in the use of health facilities at the same time as the number of consultations per clinician per day was reduced. The immunization rate grew, with 66 per cent of children fully vaccinated in 2010, compared to 30.5 per cent in 2009.
- Some 4,600 refugees in urban areas were assisted to gain access to basic health services, and almost 2,600 refugees had access to medical tests. Refugees diagnosed with chronic illnesses, including cancer, mental illness, tuberculosis and hypertension, received specialized treatment. Expectant mothers were provided with mosquito nets, baby kits, used clothes and cotton rolls. Two immunization days were carried out in collaboration with a government health centre. Some 1,380 urban-refugee pupils were enrolled in primary classes in 10 schools.

Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	DRC	81,800	81,800	50	56
	Sudan	19,400	19,400	51	55
	Rwanda	12,600	12,600	50	59
	Somalia	11,200	11,200	46	35
	Burundi	5,000	5,000	49	59
	Eritrea	3,500	3,500	43	25
	Kenya	1,400	1,400	50	53
	Ethiopia	1,000	1,000	37	18
	Various	60	60	47	33
Asylum-seekers	Somalia	6,300	6,300	46	36
	DRC	5,300	5,300	46	48
	Rwanda	3,400	3,400	47	45
	Eritrea	2,400	2,400	42	19
	Burundi	1,700	1,700	47	49
	Ethiopia	900	900	36	7
	Sudan	500	500	28	33
	Kenya	250	250	45	45
	Various	80	80	24	18
IDPs¹	Uganda	125,600	125,600	-	-
Returnees (IDPs)	Uganda	303,000	303,000	-	-
Returnees (refugees)	Various	60	60	-	-
Total		585,450	585,450		

¹The IDP figure at the end of 2010 represents the remaining IDP population in camps, former camps, settlements and transit sites. They remain of concern to UNHCR together with the 303,000 who have already returned to their villages.



A GTZ-supported health facility in Kyaka Settlement treats Congolese refugees who are most at risk of severe malaria.

UNHCR / S. HOIBAK

- Among IDPs, almost 4,600 persons with special needs, or who were extremely vulnerable, received care and shelter, while some 270 were provided with special assistance. A review of community land-dispute and SGBV mechanisms and referrals was carried out. The profiling of extremely vulnerable individuals and those with special needs residing in camps, an analysis of infrastructure support in return villages, and media campaigns on rights and entitlements, were also conducted.
- In addition, a durable solutions assessment by means of data collected through household surveys, focus groups and interviews with key informants was conducted in all seven districts of the Acholi sub-region. UNHCR also planted more than 40,000 tree seedlings to restore woodlots in former camp areas.
- A total of 96 IDP camps were phased out. Many were transformed into viable communities by land-regeneration schemes. Basic social infrastructure was constructed or rehabilitated to address critical gaps in water, education and health and sanitation facilities.

Community participation and self-management

- In the West Nile region, agricultural and livelihood initiatives were promoted for refugees and nationals residing in hosting areas through support to small farmers' associations, clearing of land for crop production, and training in commercial farming. As a result, 70 agricultural cooperatives were established in Adjumani,

Moyo and Arua. Thirty people with special needs and 110 other refugees benefited from livelihoods support. More than 40 refugees received training in vocational skills.

- Some 170 refugees in urban areas were trained in computer skills, cooking, tailoring, motor vehicle maintenance/driving, arts and crafts and hairdressing.
- The provision of microfinance services improved the lives of returning IDPs in the Pader and Agago districts. In 2010, over 1,100 women received loans to improve their self-reliance.

Durable solutions

- Developments in the political and security situation in Southern Sudan saw the return of many refugees from Uganda. Despite concerns about security, land rights and economic opportunities, 2,600 refugees returned in 2010. Some 320 Kenyan refugees repatriated from the Kiryandongo refugee settlement.
- Another 3,300 refugees were submitted for resettlement, including Burundians, Congolese, Eritreans, Ethiopians, Iranians, Rwandans, Somalis and Sudanese. A total of 600 refugees departed for resettlement.
- Since the civil war in northern Uganda ended in 2006 with the departure of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), more than 1.6 million IDPs have returned to their villages with the support of UNHCR and other agencies, but some 125,000 remain uprooted. Of the 10,000 extremely vulnerable people, or those with special needs, in the IDP

caseload, some 3,500 in camps, former camps and transit sites were assisted to achieve durable solutions.

- The Government of Uganda decommissioned 96 IDP camps. To date, 237 out of 251 IDP camps in northern Uganda have been officially closed. Fourteen remained open due to continuing inter-clan conflicts, unresolved land issues, mines, or continued militarized presence in return areas.
- A Tripartite Agreement was signed by the Governments of the DRC, Uganda and UNHCR, facilitating the return home of Congolese refugees.

External relations

- Field missions were facilitated for donors, and regular briefings were provided to visiting delegations. UNHCR also assisted journalists, both local and international, to visit refugee settlements and IDP camps. Documentaries were produced on IDPs in Uganda and public awareness undertaken to highlight needs for private sector fundraising.
- UNHCR continued to be an active member of the United Nations Country Team and worked with other United Nations agencies, including in the UNDAF and the formulation of a number of joint activities.

Logistics and operational support

- Roads in the refugee settlements were maintained, as was UNHCR's vehicle fleet. Implementing partners were assisted with transport, communication and data processing equipment. Training and guidance on reporting, data collection and other programme areas were provided in conjunction with partners.

Constraints

Some delays occurred in the submission of financial reporting by implementing partners. The procurement of textbooks and seedlings was delayed in June owing to the dissolution of the local Moyo and Adjumani contracts committee, and there were processing delays for some sub-agreements with implementing partners. Training needs and high staff turnover affected a number of implementing partners.

Financial information

Effects of the funding shortfall in Uganda included: reduced access to clean, safe water for household consumption; poor sanitation, resulting in more malaria, respiratory-tract infections and diarrhoea; inadequate supplies of essential drugs; and lack of privacy and overcrowding in mixed wards.

Other effects included congestion in school classrooms, and reduced access to secondary and tertiary education. Funding gaps also meant insufficient follow-up by the police of cases of sexual and gender-based violence as well as cuts in services to people with special needs.

Organization and implementation

Two additional field units were created in Nakivale and Kyaka II to improve services to beneficiaries. The Kihhihi and Kisoro field units were closed when refugees were relocated to settlements. A protection unit was established at the Community Centre in Kampala to provide legal assistance and counselling to urban refugees.

UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	6
□ Total staff	203
International	24
Local	144
JPOs	2
UNVs	26
Others	7

Working with others

The Government of Uganda, through the Office of the Prime Minister, continued to provide land for settlement and agriculture and saw to security and the maintenance of law and order in the settlements. National and international NGOs managed programmes in logistics, infrastructure, community development, water, agriculture and livelihoods.

UNHCR collaborated with WFP and UNICEF throughout the year, with the former providing food rations to new arrivals and those refugees who were not able to produce sufficient food. UNHCR also conducted a nutrition and food security survey with the collaboration of WFP. Cooperation with other UN agencies was primarily related to the Common Country Assessment, UNDAF and the Millennium Development Goals.

Overall assessment

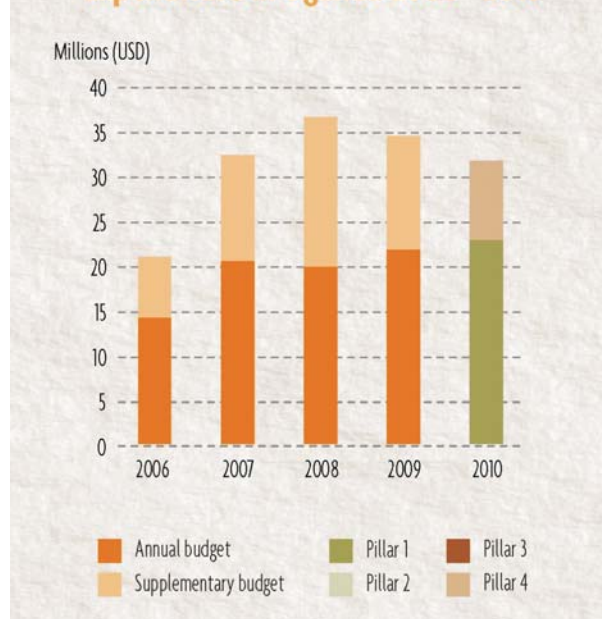
New refugee arrivals continued to benefit from the positive aspects of Uganda's refugee policy. While most of UNHCR's objectives were met, gaps remained due to financial constraints. Voluntary repatriation and resettlement activities continued, and contingency planning was undertaken in relation to the situation in Southern Sudan. Under the IDP programme, UNHCR received the support of the authorities to facilitate return and reintegration through the provision of protection and assistance.

Partners

NGOs: Action Africa Help International, Africa Development Emergency Organization, Africa Humanitarian Action, African Initiative for Relief and Development, Danish Refugee Council, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit* (GTZ), InterAid Uganda, Medical Team International, Nsamizi Technical Institute for Social Development, Right to Play, Windle Trust Uganda, Youth Anti-Aids Services Association, American Refugee Committee, Association of Volunteers in International Service, *Arbeiter Samariter Bund*, BRAC Uganda, Caritas Gulu Archdiocese, German Development Services (DED), GOAL Relief and Development Organization, International Rescue Committee, Norwegian Refugee Council

Government: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Arua District Local Government, Adjumani District Local Government, Kyegegwa District Local Government, Masindi District Local Government, Moyo District Local Government, Yumbe District Local Government, Uganda Virus Research Institute, Uganda Human Rights Commission

Expenditure in Uganda 2006 - 2010



Budget, income and expenditure in Uganda | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	44,580,725	15,828	8,891,640	53,488,193
Income from contributions ¹	12,240,804	0	10,288,661	22,529,465
Other funds available	10,703,854	0	(112,653)	10,591,201
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	22,944,658	0	10,176,008	33,120,666

EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN

Favourable protection environment

National and regional migration policy	5	0	0	5
Environmental protection	420,234	0	0	420,234
Emergency management strengthened	120,637	0	0	120,637
Subtotal	540,876	0	0	540,876

Fair protection processes and documentation

Reception conditions	68,394	0	0	68,394
Registration and profiling	1,718,178	0	0	1,718,178
Access to asylum procedures	54,453	0	0	54,453
Fair and efficient status determination	42,025	0	0	42,025
Family reunification	28,354	0	0	28,354
Individual documentation	43,187	0	0	43,187
Civil status documentation	68,078	0	0	68,078
Subtotal	2,022,668	0	0	2,022,668

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>				
Impact on host communities	491,175	0	0	491,175
Law enforcement	247,963	0	0	247,963
Community security management system	55,826	0	0	55,826
Gender-based violence	476,068	0	0	476,068
Protection of children	167,646	0	0	167,646
Freedom of movement	33,914	0	0	33,914
Non-arbitrary detention	34,374	0	0	34,374
Access to legal remedies	379,306	0	0	379,306
Political participation	17	0	0	17
Subtotal	1,886,288	0	0	1,886,288
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>				
Food security	11,924	0	0	11,924
Nutrition	235,193	0	0	235,193
Water	426,263	0	0	426,263
Shelter and other infrastructure	843,948	0	1,628,676	2,472,624
Basic domestic and hygiene items	140,909	0	0	140,909
Primary health care	2,631,465	0	2,037	2,633,502
HIV and AIDS	570,598	0	0	570,598
Education	1,780,347	0	6,240	1,786,587
Sanitation services	352,313	0	0	352,313
Services for groups with specific needs	312,036	0	973,665	1,285,702
Subtotal	7,304,998	0	2,610,618	9,915,616
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>				
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	669,138	0	0	669,138
Community self-management and equal representation	846,816	0	0	846,816
Camp management and coordination	31,847	0	0	31,847
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,106,753	0	0	1,106,753
Subtotal	2,654,554	0	0	2,654,554
<i>Durable solutions</i>				
Durable solutions strategy	79,218	0	0	79,218
Voluntary return	485,146	0	2,724,251	3,209,397
Resettlement	347,116	0	0	347,116
Local integration support	100,006	0	0	100,006
Subtotal	1,011,486	0	2,724,251	3,735,737
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>				
Supply chain and logistics	2,012,848	0	933,202	2,946,050
Programme management, coordination and support	2,257,132	0	442,480	2,699,613
Subtotal	4,269,980	0	1,375,683	5,645,663
Instalments to implementing partners	2,658,467	0	2,053,429	4,711,897
Other objectives	611,672	0	0	611,672
Total	22,960,989	0	8,763,981	31,724,971

¹ Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.