

UGANDA

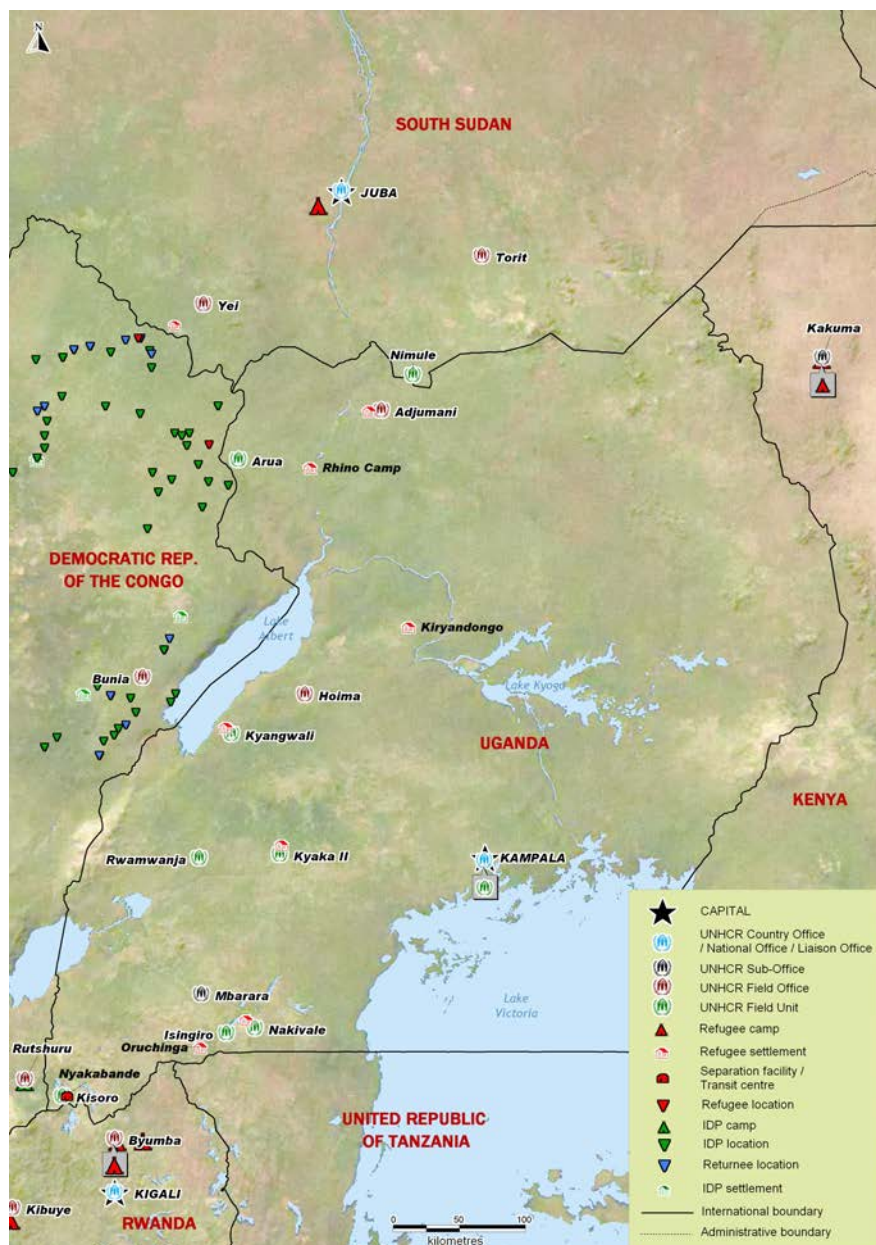
Working environment

The context

The population of concern to UNHCR in Uganda has remained stable over the last few years, with voluntarily repatriated or resettled refugees being replaced by new arrivals. However, in mid-2011 there was a surge in the number of refugees fleeing violence in the eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). By August 2012, the influx had become an emergency, with more than 40,000 Congolese seeking safety in Uganda. They joined other new arrivals, notably from South Sudan, Somalia, Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Eritrea, who were entering at a slower rate. By August 2012 Uganda was host to more than 190,000 registered refugees and asylum-seekers.

In the past five years, Uganda has seen a fivefold increase in the number of persons of concern to UNHCR living in urban areas – from 9,000 in 2007 to 48,000 today. Most live in Kampala. The urban programme targets extremely vulnerable individuals, in alignment with UNHCR's Urban Refugee Policy. Community-driven assessments that take into consideration age, gender and diversity are used to provide targeted health care, primary education, legal aid for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and subsistence allowances for the chronically ill or incapacitated.

Ongoing crises in Somalia, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Burundi have resulted in a steady increase in the number of asylum-seekers from these countries. In late 2011, the appeals process received a significant boost when the Government established a Refugee Appeals Board.



Planning figures for Uganda

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	DRC	113,290	113,290	135,510	135,510
	Somalia	14,240	14,240	14,530	14,530
	South Sudan	18,460	18,460	17,380	17,380
	Various	15,450	15,450	5,430	5,430
Asylum-seekers	DRC	4,840	4,840	2,140	2,140
	Eritrea	2,930	2,930	2,980	2,980
	Somalia	10,540	10,540	13,040	13,040
	Various	18,000	18,000	28,000	28,000
Returnees (refugees)	Uganda	20	20	20	20
IDPs	Uganda	15,000	-	5,000	-
Returnees (IDPs)	Uganda	14,780	-	10,000	-
Others of concern	Uganda	154,000	154,000	160,000	160,000
Total		381,550	351,770	394,030	379,030



Congolese refugee children who have fled the fighting in the Kivus (DRC) in Nyakabande.

UNHCR / M. SIBILONI

As Uganda's Citizenship and Immigration Control Act limits naturalization and legal residency options for refugees, the matter is currently being looked into by the Constitutional Court.

Disputes over land ownership are a serious concern and a threat to peaceful coexistence between host and refugee communities. Because of their potential to trigger displacements, such disputes are being closely monitored.

A Tripartite Agreement with Kenya may revive the voluntary repatriation of Kenyan refugees, although much will hinge on the results of Kenya's 2013 elections.

● *The needs*

The bulk of UNHCR's resources will be invested in managing essential services to meet basic needs. Those in high demand are: access to effective international protection; legal support; basic shelter and core relief items; water, sanitation and hygiene; primary health care, including HIV prevention and response; and nutrition assistance, with a focus on anaemia reduction.

UNHCR will also assist the most vulnerable refugees with specific needs and conduct child-protection and SGBV prevention and response programmes. In addition, it will run projects to improve primary education, livelihood opportunities and self-reliance, including food security.

UNHCR will help its government counterparts, including the Office of the Prime Minister, the Refugee Eligibility Commission, the newly created Refugee Appeals Board and district governments to build their institutional capacity to deal with refugee issues. It will also try to persuade the Government to consider providing refugees with the options of naturalization or indefinite residency status.

The invocation of cessation clauses for Rwandan refugees in mid-2013 will need to be managed in a way that does not undermine protection, and which advances the pursuit of durable solutions. In this regard, a comprehensive solutions strategy launched in Uganda in February 2012 is being implemented. Efforts on this front will need to continue in 2013.

Main objectives and targets for 2013

Basic needs and essential services

- Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained.
 - ☞ 50 per cent of households living in adequate dwellings.
- Supply of potable water increased or maintained.
 - ☞ Average 10-12 litres of potable water available per person per day.
- Health status of the population improved.
 - ☞ Under-5 mortality rate of 3.3 per 1,000 population/month.
- Nutritional well-being improved.
 - ☞ 50 per cent prevalence of anaemia in children 6-59 months.
- Population has optimal access to education.
 - ☞ 65 per cent of persons of concern aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education.

UNHCR's presence in 2013

□ Number of offices	12
□ Total staff	179
International	18
National	119
JPOs	4
UNVs	28
Others	10

Strategy and activities

In 2013 UNHCR will give priority to maintaining life-saving and life-sustaining protection and essential services. It will use strategic partnerships with UN agencies and other development actors to build the capacity of local institutions. Another key area of UNHCR activity will be the maintenance, rehabilitation or construction of essential-services infrastructure in refugee-hosting areas.

UNHCR's main protection activities will include helping the Government to improve access to registration and documentation, for instance through the issuance of identity cards, Convention Travel Documents and birth certificates. UNHCR will scale up support to its government counterparts to ensure timely adjudication of asylum and appeal claims, ahead of the invocation of the cessation clauses for Rwandan refugees, whose applications may overwhelm current capacity.

Among urban populations, UNHCR and its partners will focus on the most vulnerable persons of concern while avoiding the creation of parallel services.

In refugee-hosting districts, the advocacy agenda is geared towards expanding the circle of UN agencies and development partners with the resources and mandates to support the transition from relief-driven services to development-oriented programmes. For the residual South Sudanese population, UNHCR intends to strengthen individual case management to identify durable solutions for each household. For cases at risk of becoming stateless, UNHCR will undertake in-depth reviews to find solutions.

○ Constraints

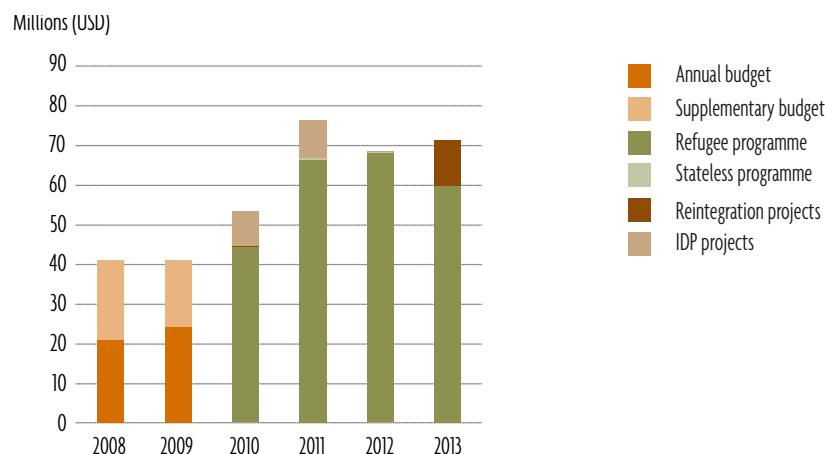
There has been a tepid response to Uganda's appeals for material support to rehabilitate the natural environment and physical infrastructure that have been eroded by years of hosting refugees. The risk is that, as a consequence, the Government may impose more restrictive refugee policies. Land disputes and encroachment also create constraints. There are no local integration prospects for persons of concern who are unable to repatriate and are ineligible for resettlement.

Organization and implementation

○ Coordination

The Government of Uganda provides refugees with land for housing and farming and oversees physical and legal security in the settlements with the technical, financial and material support of UNHCR. WFP provides food assistance to the refugees, while national and international NGOs run multi-sector projects under the leadership and coordination of UNHCR. Cooperation and coordination with other UN agencies is primarily in the context of the UNDAF, MDGs and Common Services (security, health and administration) as well as through pooled funds such as the Central Emergency Relief Fund, IGAD and UN Joint programming. As part of these arrangements, UNHCR provides services to and advocates for the inclusion of refugees in the various development programmes.

UNHCR's budget in Uganda 2008 – 2013



Financial information

UNHCR's budget in Uganda rose steadily from 2006 to 2008 in tandem with growing needs in both refugee and IDP operations. However, in 2009, the budget was cut following a drop in the number of persons of concern as a result of voluntary repatriation to Sudan and IDP returns in northern Uganda. From 2010 to 2011, the steady influx of refugees from the DRC led to an increase in the budget, from USD 54.5 million to USD 80 million. In 2012, with an ongoing influx from the DRC, requirements are currently at USD 68.6 million.

It is expected that the 2013 budget for Uganda will be further revised through the establishment of a supplementary budget to address additional needs related to the crisis in eastern DRC which could not be assessed at the time the present budget was approved.

Consequences of a funding shortfall

- A planned water pipeline network to replace costly water trucking services in Nakivale refugee settlement (population of 62,000) would not be constructed.
- Eight police posts with 20 accommodation rooms; 36 classrooms with 65 accommodation rooms for

teachers; and seven health facilities would not be constructed.

- 20 new teachers and 50 health workers would not be recruited.
- The pursuit of local integration as a viable durable solution for 35 per cent of the residual refugee populations would be jeopardized.
- 100 per cent of new refugee arrivals would not have machine-readable Convention Travel Documents issued by the Ugandan Government.
- Higher mortality levels of 33/1,000/month against UNHCR minimum standard rate of 3 deaths/1,000/month.
- Increased malnutrition rates, from the current 4 per cent of under-five acute malnutrition, above UNHCR's minimum standard (below 5 per cent).
- 20 per cent of identified gender-based violence survivors would not have access to legal, medical, psycho-social and material support. This would perpetuate low reporting of gender-based violence incidents.
- 25 per cent of households would not have access to basic domestic items.
- An estimated 10 per cent of vulnerable refugees would not have access to basic assistance such as shelter, health, water, nutrition, education and sanitation.

2013 UNHCR's budget in Uganda (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Favourable protection environment					
Administrative institutions and practice	0	137,928	0	0	137,928
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,050,568	0	0	0	1,050,568
Access to territory and non-refoulement	73,714	0	0	0	73,714
Public attitude towards persons of concern	71,714	0	0	0	71,714
Subtotal	1,195,995	137,928	0	0	1,333,923
Fair protection processes and documentation					
Reception conditions improved	452,565	0	0	0	452,565
Registration and profiling	1,470,050	0	0	0	1,470,050
Refugee status determination	933,591	0	0	0	933,591
Individual documentation	346,714	0	0	0	346,714
Civil registration and civil status documentation	1,125,119	0	0	0	1,125,119
Family reunification	362,627	0	0	0	362,627
Subtotal	4,690,664	0	0	0	4,690,664

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies

Office of the Prime Minister
District governments of Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo, Moyo and Yumbe

NGOs

Africa Humanitarian Action
African Initiative for Relief and Development
Action Africa Help International
Danish Refugee Council
Inter-Aid Uganda
Medical Teams International
Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development
Uganda Red Cross
Windle Trust Uganda

Operational partners

NGOs

American Refugee Committee
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Finnish Refugee Council
Norwegian Refugee Council
Real Medicine Foundation

Others

African Centre for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims
FAO
Human Rights Network Uganda
International Committee of the Red Cross
IOM
Jesuit Refugee Services
OHCHR
Public Defender Association of Uganda
Refugee Law Project
UNAIDS
UNDP
UNFPA
UNICEF
UNV
WFP
WHO

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	REINTEGRATION PROJECTS PILLAR 3	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
Security from violence and exploitation					
Protection from crime	863,147	0	0	0	863,147
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,440,797	0	0	0	1,440,797
Freedom of movement and reduction of detention risks	83,736	0	0	0	83,736
Protection of children	982,037	0	0	0	982,037
Subtotal	3,369,718	0	0	0	3,369,718
Basic needs and essential services					
Health	5,351,775	0	0	0	5,351,775
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,626,518	0	0	0	1,626,518
Nutrition	1,481,575	0	0	0	1,481,575
Food security	96,714	0	0	0	96,714
Water	2,050,950	0	0	0	2,050,950
Sanitation and hygiene	1,588,522	0	0	0	1,588,522
Shelter and infrastructure	5,404,293	0	0	0	5,404,293
Access to energy	1,000,833	0	0	0	1,000,833
Basic domestic items	2,760,673	0	0	0	2,760,673
Services for people with specific needs	1,156,654	0	0	0	1,156,654
Education	6,938,175	0	0	0	6,938,175
Subtotal	29,456,683	0	0	0	29,456,683
Community empowerment and self-reliance					
Community mobilization	1,198,213	0	0	0	1,198,213
Co-existence with local communities	63,808	0	0	0	63,808
Natural resources and shared environment	1,154,211	0	0	0	1,154,211
Self-reliance and livelihoods	6,274,041	0	0	0	6,274,041
Subtotal	8,690,273	0	0	0	8,690,273
Durable solutions					
Voluntary return	1,352,686	0	0	0	1,352,686
Integration	1,334,018	0	11,542,541	0	12,876,559
Resettlement	1,201,866	0	0	0	1,201,866
Subtotal	3,888,570	0	11,542,541	0	15,431,111
Leadership, coordination and partnerships					
Coordination and partnerships	221,854	0	0	0	221,854
Emergency management	532,316	0	0	0	532,316
Donor relations and resource mobilization	170,141	0	0	0	170,141
Subtotal	924,311	0	0	0	924,311
Logistics and operations support					
Logistics and supply	2,961,550	0	0	0	2,961,550
Operations management, coordination and support	4,674,395	0	0	0	4,674,395
Subtotal	7,635,945	0	0	0	7,635,945
Total	59,852,159	137,928	11,542,541	0	71,532,628
2012 Revised budget (as of 30 June 2012)	68,397,647	132,428	0	100,000	68,630,075