

# UGANDA

## | Working environment |

### o The context

Following the return to relative security in northern Uganda, more than 95 per cent of the approximately 1.8 million people who had been internally displaced in the country have returned home. This has allowed UNHCR to make plans to close its programme for internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the end of 2011, when it will hand over its protection responsibilities to the Uganda Human Rights Commission.

However, developments in the region could have an impact on Uganda's refugee situation and UNHCR's engagement. A newly independent South Sudan is establishing State structures; volatility continues in eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); security and food crises in Somalia are still unfolding; and elections could change the political situation in neighbouring countries.

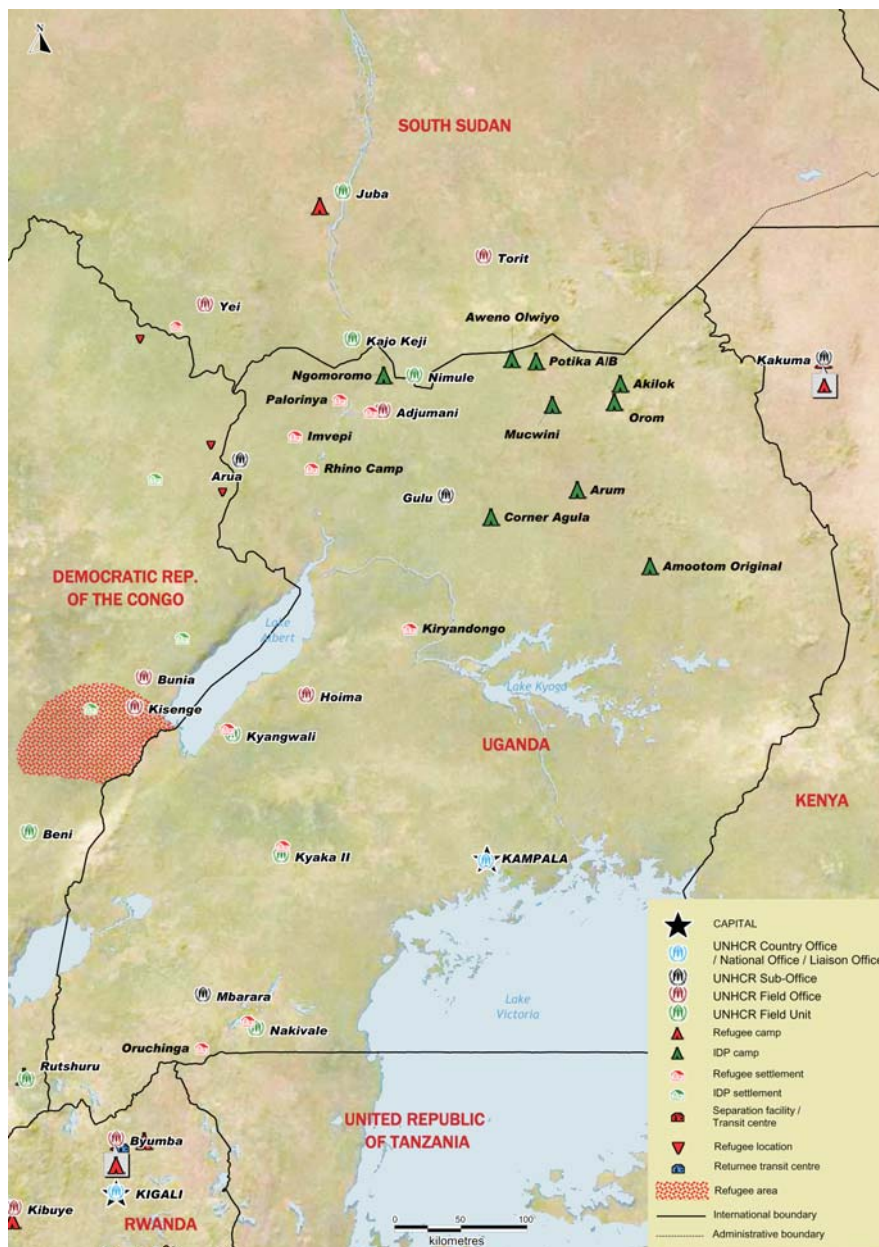
Uganda currently hosts more than 150,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from Burundi, the DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan. Of these, some 40,000 are urban refugees living mostly in Kampala. The majority of refugees, however, are spread across eight settlements in the north and south-west of the country.

### o The needs

A priority need is for the careful and coordinated management of protection issues arising from the declaration of cessation of status in 2012 for certain categories of Rwandan refugees. Other key areas include: accelerating registration and documentation to clear a backlog of 20,000 asylum-seekers; building Government capacity in status determination; and addressing all issues related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). Giving attention to health and nutrition is also of critical importance, as 51.2 per cent of children under five years of age and 26 per cent of women of reproductive age are anaemic. Recruitment and retention of health workers is a challenge.

Currently, people of concern in the south-west receive only 14 litres of water per person per day. Of almost 55,600 refugee children of school-age (six to 17 years), 45 per cent are not in school. Drop-out rates remain high, at 32 per cent for girls and 17 per cent for boys. Lack of funding and few opportunities for higher education discourage many from completing primary education, as do a dearth of teaching materials and high pupil-to-teacher ratios.

Post-repatriation rehabilitation and livelihood programmes in host communities need to be scaled up. With less than 1 per cent of the Rwandans having expressed a willingness to repatriate, the rest will continue to require protection and assistance in Uganda. The situation is the same for Congolese refugees. It is expected that around 4,000 South Sudanese will



repatriate in 2012 should conditions be conducive and livelihood prospects improve in their new country.

Local-integration prospects for the older population of Congolese and Rwandans will be discussed with the Government of Uganda. There will be a need for investment in staffing and facilities to boost resettlement processing to meet needs and targets.

## | Strategy and activities |

The main focus of the operation is on assuring effective access to housing, health, water, sanitation, primary and post-primary education, as well as livelihood opportunities for urban- and rural-based refugees. Unaccompanied and separated children and women at risk will be identified and provided with protection. A related priority is to ensure systematic follow-up with the police and the courts on cases of SGBV. UNHCR will maintain a good working relation with the police and immigration officials and provide regular training in refugee law. Improvements to agricultural practices, vocational skills training and microcredit services will be central to the promotion of self-reliance. Community participation will make programming more effective in areas such as health and nutrition, SGBV, education and livelihoods.

## Planning figures for Uganda

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2012		DEC 2012 - JAN 2013		DEC 2013	
		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	74,500	74,500	69,000	69,000	91,250	91,250
	Somalia	15,500	15,500	5,000	5,000	4,440	4,440
	Sudan	16,170	16,170	11,660	11,660	8,090	8,090
	Various	58,560	58,560	73,310	73,310	88,390	88,390
Asylum-seekers	DRC	9,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	14,000
	Eritrea	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Somalia	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	Various	10,500	10,500	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Returnees (refugees)	Uganda	20	20	20	20	20	20
Returnee (IDPs)	Uganda	125,600	125,600	-	-	-	-
Stateless	Stateless	100	100	110	110	110	110
Others of Concern	Uganda	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>370,450</b>	<b>370,450</b>	<b>244,100</b>	<b>244,100</b>	<b>279,300</b>	<b>279,300</b>

To respond to refugees and asylum-seekers' information needs on voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement prospects, UNHCR will aim to seek and communicate up-to-date facts and answers. To support the achievement of durable solutions, UNHCR will facilitate voluntary repatriation for those willing to return home, and resettlement for those meeting the established criteria.

### ○ Constraints

Under Uganda's Constitution, only those who have held residence permits for a long period may be naturalized. UNHCR will advocate for this option, which would serve as a first step towards naturalization, to be available for an old (1950s) group of

Congolese and Rwandans, as well as for the residual population of Sudanese refugees who are unwilling or unable to repatriate.

## | Organization and implementation |

### ○ Coordination

The Government of Uganda, through the Office of the Prime Minister, provides land for housing and agriculture, and oversees physical security and law and order in the settlements, with the technical, financial and material support of UNHCR. National and international NGOs continue to manage multi-sectoral interventions under the leadership and coordination of UNHCR.

## Main objectives and targets for 2012

### Fair protection processes and documentation

- The quality of registration and profiling is improved or maintained.
  - ☞ All people of concern are registered on an individual basis.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- The risk of sexual and gender-based violence and the quality of the response to it is improved.
  - ☞ Some 80 per cent of known survivors of sexual violence receive support.

### Basic needs and essential services

- The health status of the population improves or remains stable.
  - ☞ The under-five mortality rate is 1/1,000/month.
- The supply of potable water is increased or maintained.
  - ☞ An average of 18 litres of potable water per person per day is supplied.

- The population of concern has optimal access to education.
  - ☞ At least six out of every 10 children aged 6-12 are enrolled in primary education.
  - ☞ 12 per cent of young people aged 12-17 are enrolled in secondary education.
  - ☞ 16 per cent of youths aged 15-24 are enrolled in certified training courses.

### Durable solutions

- The potential for voluntary return is realized.
  - ☞ Some 90 per cent of persons of concern who intend to return voluntarily to their areas of origin are assisted.
  - ☞ All individuals allotted resettlement places depart for third countries.

## UNHCR's presence in 2012

□ Number of offices	11
□ Total staff	165
International	19
National	118
JPOs	4
UNVs	24



Young refugees in Nakivale, Uganda.

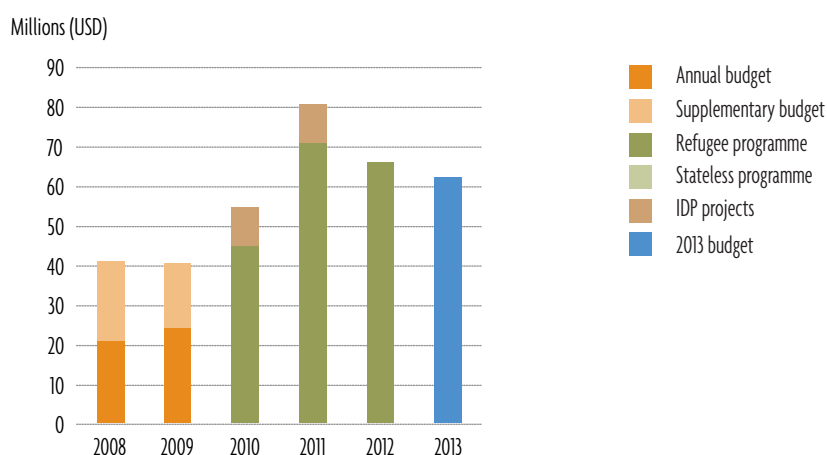
WFP provides food for new arrivals and those refugees who are unable to produce sufficient food themselves. Cooperation with other UN agencies is primarily in the areas of Common Services (security, health and administration), the UNDAF and the Millennium Development Goals. UNHCR is also part of several joint UN programmes and groups in Uganda.

### Financial information

UNHCR's budget for Uganda rose steadily from 2006 to 2008 as needs grew in both

refugee and IDP operations. As of 2009, the budget dropped, primarily because of a reduction in the size of the population of concern following voluntary repatriation to Sudan, and IDP returns to northern Uganda. From 2010 to 2011, the steady influx of refugees from the DRC and rise in needs led to a budget increase from USD 54.5 million (2010), to USD 81 million (2011). For 2012, given UNHCR will phase out of the IDP operation at the end of December 2011, and assuming the operational needs remain stable, projected requirements amount to USD 66 million.

### UNHCR's budget in Uganda 2008 – 2013



### 2012 UNHCR Budget in Uganda (USD)

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>				
National administrative framework	27,419	132,428	0	159,847
Access to legal assistance	346,797	0	0	346,797
Public attitude towards people of concern	29,219	0	0	29,219
Subtotal	403,435	132,428	0	535,863



BUDGET BREAKDOWN	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1	STATELESS PROGRAMME PILLAR 2	IDP PROJECTS PILLAR 4	TOTAL
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>				
Reception conditions	37,718	0	0	37,718
Registration and profiling	2,494,103	0	0	2,494,103
Refugee status determination	1,076,645	0	0	1,076,645
Individual documentation	78,590	0	0	78,590
Civil registration and civil status documentation	197,545	0	0	197,545
Family re-unification	247,515	0	0	247,515
Subtotal	<b>4,132,116</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,132,116</b>
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>				
Protection from crime	821,370	0	0	821,370
Prevention of and response to SGBV	1,301,856	0	0	1,301,856
Non-arbitrary detention	41,121	0	0	41,121
Protection of children	738,018	0	0	738,018
Subtotal	<b>2,902,365</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,902,365</b>
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>				
Health	6,355,128	0	0	6,355,128
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,571,632	0	0	2,571,632
Nutrition	777,050	0	0	777,050
Food security	44,619	0	0	44,619
Water	4,062,679	0	0	4,062,679
Sanitation and hygiene	2,867,842	0	0	2,867,842
Shelter and infrastructure	3,552,100	0	0	3,552,100
Access to energy	485,410	0	0	485,410
Basic domestic and hygiene items	3,359,888	0	0	3,359,888
Services for people with specific needs	594,177	0	0	594,177
Education	5,109,299	0	0	5,109,299
Subtotal	<b>29,779,824</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,779,824</b>
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>				
Community mobilization	719,139	0	0	719,139
Co-existence with local communities	2,585,550	0	0	2,585,550
Natural resources and shared environment	804,151	0	0	804,151
Self-reliance and livelihoods	8,719,165	0	0	8,719,165
Subtotal	<b>12,828,005</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,828,005</b>
<b>Durable solutions</b>				
Voluntary return	2,521,920	0	0	2,521,920
Integration	1,508,475	0	0	1,508,475
Resettlement	2,335,871	0	0	2,335,871
Subtotal	<b>6,366,266</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,366,266</b>
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>				
Coordination and partnerships	51,124	0	0	51,124
Camp management and coordination	35,394	0	0	35,394
Subtotal	<b>86,518</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,518</b>
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>				
Logistics and supply	5,508,789	0	0	5,508,789
Operations management, coordination and support	3,828,331	0	100,000	3,928,331
Subtotal	<b>9,337,120</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>9,437,120</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>65,835,649</b>	<b>132,428</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>66,068,077</b>
<b>2011 Revised budget</b>	<b>71,426,228</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,542,675</b>	<b>80,968,903</b>

## PARTNERS

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies

Adjumani District Local Government  
 Arua District Local Government  
 Kampala City Council Health Department and Health Centres  
 Kiryandongo District Local Government  
 Ministry of Education and Sports  
 Ministry of Health  
 Ministry of Internal Affairs  
 Moyo District Local Government  
 National Medical Stores  
 Office of the Prime Minister

#### NGOs

Africa Humanitarian Action  
 African Initiative for Relief and Development  
 Aktion Afrika Hilfe  
 Danish Refugee Council  
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)  
 InterAid Uganda  
 Medical Teams International  
 Nsamizi Training Institute  
 Windle Trust Uganda

#### Others

FAO  
 IOM  
 OHCHR  
 UNAIDS  
 UNDP  
 UNFPA  
 UNICEF  
 UNV  
 WFP  
 WHO

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies

Uganda Human Rights Commission  
 Uganda AIDS Commission

#### NGOs

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

#### Others

African Centre for Torture Victims  
 HURINET  
 International Committee of the Red Cross  
 Jesuit Refugee Services  
 Public Defender Association  
 Refugee Law Project  
 Uganda Red Cross Society