

UGANDA



Overview

Operational highlights

- Guided by an inter-agency refugee contingency and response plan, the Office responded effectively to successive emergency influxes from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and South Sudan. In this context, by the end of 2013, the Government, UNHCR and a consortium of partners had jointly delivered humanitarian assistance to over 63,600 Congolese (DRC) and 19,000 South Sudanese asylum-seekers and refugees. The assistance included: emergency life-saving reception and basic services near the main border entry points; provision of shelter construction material, food and water; primary health care and hygiene services; activities focused on preventing and responding to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); and child protection for unaccompanied and separated minors.
- To settle and stabilize new arrivals, the Government, UNHCR and partners invested in a basic infrastructure platform integrating site planning, access road works, shelter, water and sanitation, hygiene, health and education.

- In Rwamwanja refugee settlement, an innovative approach – directly engaging and collaborating with refugee community members to be an integral part of public health outreach solutions – helped improve health outcomes. The Village Health Teams (VHTs) were made up of 172 refugees who had been mobilized and trained to disseminate key public health messages door-to-door, and to act as resources linking and directing community members to the appropriate public health service provider(s) in the settlement.
- There was a rise in reporting of SGBV cases in 2013, thanks to joint efforts by UNHCR, partners and communities, particularly

the youth, to increase community participation. These efforts focused on community mobilization and engagement, notably grassroots awareness-raising and education programmes anchored in community-driven prevention and response mechanisms (from referral mechanisms to legal assistance); this led to growing changes in community attitudes and behaviours, as well as more timely interventions.

- Outreach efforts and investments in education by UNHCR and partners to mobilize and sensitize communities led to an increase in enrolment for primary school and in the recruitment and training of local community teachers.

Kyangwali refugee settlement, for instance, reported a 30 per cent increase in its enrolment rate, from 59 per cent at the beginning of 2013 to 89 per cent at year-end. Inclusion of cultural and sports activities in the curriculum contributed to higher enrolment and retention rates, particularly among girls.

UNHCR's presence 2013	
Number of offices	13
Total personnel	180
International staff	17
National staff	132
JPOs	5
UN Volunteers	26

- UNHCR assisted the Government with reception, biometric registration and civil documentation, including birth, death, marriage and divorce certificates, as well as with the issuing of identification cards to all refugees over 16 years

of age; an initiative which started in 2013 and is expected to be completed by the end of 2014.

- Approximately 363 Rwandan refugees were supported for voluntary repatriation.

People of concern

The main groups of people of concern to UNHCR in Uganda in 2013 were: Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers fleeing violence and armed conflict in eastern DRC; Somali asylum-seekers and refugees

fleeing generalized insecurity and instability; and South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers, including those who fled Sudan prior to the creation of South Sudan, as well as more recent arrivals fleeing violence and conflict.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	155,700	155,700	50	80
	South Sudan	22,500	22,500	52	61
	Rwanda	13,400	13,400	50	87
	Somalia	13,100	13,100	47	71
	Burundi	10,600	10,600	51	93
	Eritrea	2,000	2,000	44	53
	Kenya	1,200	1,200	49	52
	Sudan	1,100	1,100	41	59
	Ethiopia	900	900	38	37
	Various	60	60	36	27
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	8,200	8,200	51	65
	Somalia	5,400	5,400	38	42
	Eritrea	4,300	4,300	50	37
	South Sudan	2,800	2,800	53	65
	Rwanda	1,200	1,200	47	71
	Burundi	800	800	50	77
	Ethiopia	600	600	35	51
	Sudan	600	600	46	54
	Kenya	340	340	46	47
	Pakistan	100	100	37	41
Various	30	30	37	37	
Others of concern	Ugandans of concern to UNHCR	50,000	50,000	-	-
Total		294,930	294,930	-	-

| Results in 2013 |

Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Nutritional well-being improved			
Result/impact: The prevalence of anaemia among children (6-59 months) remained at 38-50 per cent, far above the standard of 20 per cent, as not all children in need benefitted from iron supplements, and the actual number of families receiving nutrition training was lower than planned.			
Gap: More resources were needed for family training on nutrition and food preparation, as well as for the identification of actual and potential cases of anaemia.			
Prevalence of anaemia in children (6-59 months)	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	40%	38%
# of nutrition training conducted in collaboration with MoH or other external partner	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	12	1
Health status of the population improved			
Result/impact: Refugees from South Sudan had access to primary health care packages through a network of health facilities in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo refugee settlements. Long-lasting insecticide-treated nets were distributed to children under five years and pregnant women/lactating mothers. UNHCR and partners maintained the under-five mortality rate below 1.0/1000/month across the entire refugee population.			
Gap: Inadequate resources led to regular drug shortages and overall shortfalls in essential drug requirements. The under-five mortality rate increased slightly due to the emergency influx and the cut in food rations for existing refugees in order to accommodate the needs of the new arrivals.			
Under-five mortality (per 1,000 population/month)	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan	0	0.3
Access of PoC to national/government primary health care facilities ensured	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	100%	90%
Shelter and infrastructure established			
Result/impact: New refugees arriving with the influx from the DRC and South Sudan were given residential and farm plots by the Government, and supported with shelter and sanitation construction material and farming implements.			
Gap: Funding constraints prevented the hiring of technical staff to train new arrivals in adequate shelter and latrine construction methods, and also prevented adequate provision of household shelter kits, particularly construction poles and nails.			
% of households living in adequate dwellings	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan	100%	45%
# of PoC receiving land allocations for shelter	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	5,000	4,448
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
Result/impact: The average quantity of water available to South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers per person per day reached 22.6 litres. The average quantity of water available per person per day for Congolese, Rwandan, Somali, and Burundian refugees reached 30.4 litres. Congolese refugees actively participated in water management through committees in which female members were included.			
Gap: Due to a lack of financial and technical resources, UNHCR was unable to invest in cost-efficient, alternative water management methods and technologies in rainwater collection and storage, cost-efficient drilling technology, and water recycling.			
Average # of litres of potable water per person per day	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan	20	22.6
# of meetings of water management committees	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	127	176

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
Population has optimal access to education			
<p>Result/impact: The percentage of Congolese, Rwandan, Somali, and Burundian refugee children aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education reached 76 per cent. The recruitment of refugee teachers improved refugees' attitudes towards education and led to higher enrolment and retention rates. This could be attributed to teachers encouraging fellow refugees to send their children to school, particularly girls. Educational services for 74 children with disabilities were provided through schools specialized to manage their learning needs. For urban refugee children, primary enrolment reached 93 per cent.</p> <p>Gap: Additional resources would increase access to education through construction of more teacher housing and equipped classrooms and school latrines; teacher training, and procurement of more teaching and learning materials.</p>			
% of person of concern aged 6-13 yrs enrolled in primary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan	100%	67.8%
# of educational facilities constructed and accessible for children with disabilities	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	10	3

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Adjumani District, Arua District Local Government, Kiryandongo District Local Government, Office of the Prime Minister, Office of the Prime Minister in Arua, Office of the Prime Minister in Moyo

NGOs:

Africa Humanitarian Action, African Initiative for Relief and Development, Aktion Afrika Hilfe, American Refugee Committee, Danish Refugee Council, Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid, Inter-aid Uganda, Lutheran World Federation, Medical Teams International, Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development, Pentecostal Churches of Uganda, Uganda Red Cross, Windle Trust in Uganda

Others:

IOM

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Isingiro District

NGOs:

Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, Action Against Hunger, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, African Medical and Research Foundation, Care International, *Cooperazione e sviluppo*, Concern, Christian Relief Services, Forum for Education NGOs in Uganda, Finnish Refugee Council, Goal, Handicap International, HelpAge International Uganda, Humedica, International Aid Service, International Refugee Right Initiative, International Rescue Committee, Humanitarian Aid of the Order of Malta in Africa - Asia and the Americas, Marie Stopes, *Médecins sans Frontières* – France, Oxfam, Oxfam - Netherlands, Plan International, Peace Winds Japan, Relief International, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation, Trocaire Uganda, Voluntary Service Overseas, War Child Canada, War Child Holland, War Child UK, *Welthungerhilfe*, World Harvest Mission, World Vision International, ZOA

Others:

FAO, ICRC, IOM, MONUSCO, RCO, UNDP, UNDSS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WFP, WHO

Assessment of results

In 2013, UNHCR focused on tapping into local capacities and resources to achieve solutions and deliver results. This approach has encouraged refugees in both urban and rural communities to actively participate in activities addressing their own needs and enabling them to become an integral part of the solution.

In Rwamwanja, for example, communities were mobilized and organized to advance basic public health, education and community-based protection solutions. In some settlements such as Kyangwali – which has seen its population grow with the eastern DRC influx – natural constraints such as hydrogeological factors called for investment in alternative methods of accessing clean water. Unfortunately funds were not available.

In nutrition, activities focused on anaemia reduction were adversely affected by a shortage of testing kits for children from 6 to 59 months. Compounding the shortage of tools were poverty and limited awareness of good hygiene and nutritional habits among the community. Targeted promotional campaigns, focusing on teachers, school-children, parents/guardians, community leaders and opinion-makers, coupled with grassroots events and media broadcasts, could yield better long-term outcomes in reducing morbidity and malnutrition rates.

As a result of the need to focus on emergency responses, the operation could not achieve all health and livelihood measures planned for the regular programme. As resources were diverted, there was a shortfall in medical supplies and medication, already in limited supply prior to the emergency. Additionally, initial responses to multiple humanitarian crises required the deployment of colleagues present on the ground, thus frequently disrupting regular programmes, including in livelihood activities.

Working with others

UNHCR supported, collaborated and cooperated with the Office of the Prime Minister's Department of Refugee Affairs, the lead government agency overseeing refugee matters.

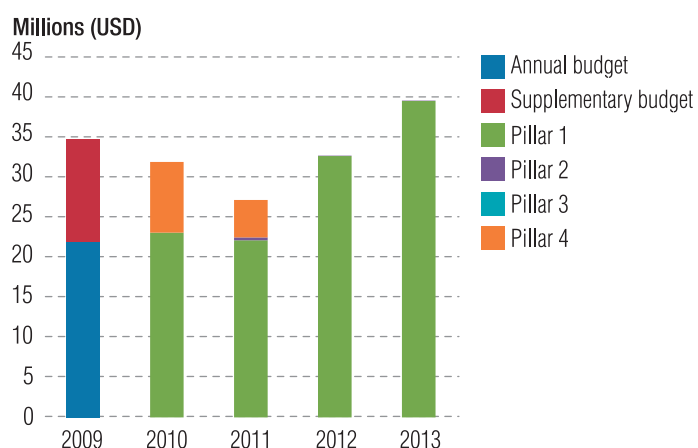
UNHCR and partners supported the Government in mobilizing resources to ensure basic protection and service delivery in receiving border districts, refugee settlements, refugee-hosting districts and the capital for the urban refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR also maintained strategic partnerships with a consortium of over 60 partners from local government, donor, representatives, UN, regional bodies, local and international non-government agencies and services. Inter-agency coordination and information-sharing meetings take place at the country level as well as at the district level, where there is an increased focus on coordinating protection, basic services and other solutions for existing as well as new and emerging situations, including inter-agency contingency planning and emergency preparedness.

Financial information

Expenditure in Uganda | 2009 to 2013

Over the last 5 years, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Uganda have risen to a revised 2013 budget of USD 114.3 million. The increase has been driven primarily by the responses to successive emergency influxes from the eastern DRC that began in the first quarter of 2012. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 39.3 million in 2013.



Budget, income and expenditure in Uganda | USD

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
FINAL BUDGET	102,666,073	137,928	11,542,541	0	114,346,543
Income from contributions ¹	44,450,448	0	0	0	44,450,448
Other funds available / transfers	1,409,132	30,502	0	3,548,281	4,987,916
Total funds available	45,859,581	30,502	0	3,548,281	49,438,364

EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

Favourable Protection Environment

Administrative institutions and practice	0	30,502	0	0	30,502
Access to legal assistance and remedies	333,967	0	0	0	333,967
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	28,013	0	0	0	28,013
Public attitude towards people of concern	28,013	0	0	0	28,013
Subtotal	389,993	30,502	0	0	420,496

Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	341,529	0	0	0	341,529
Registration and profiling	1,038,948	0	0	0	1,038,948
Status determination procedures	606,798	0	0	0	606,798
Individual documentation	55,016	0	0	0	55,016
Civil registration and status documentation	205,050	0	0	0	205,050
Family reunification	164,368	0	0	0	164,368
Subtotal	2,411,709	0	0	0	2,411,709

Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	782,339	0	0	0	782,339
Protection from effects of armed conflict	88,807	0	0	0	88,807
Prevention and response to SGBV	974,869	0	0	0	974,869
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	99,198	0	0	0	99,198
Protection of children	898,888	0	0	0	898,888
Subtotal	2,844,099	0	0	0	2,844,099

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>					
Health	4,988,514	0	0	0	4,988,514
Reproductive health and HIV services	984,650	0	0	0	984,650
Nutrition	509,348	0	0	0	509,348
Food security	121,266	0	0	0	121,266
Water	893,259	0	0	0	893,259
Sanitation and hygiene	1,927,967	0	0	0	1,927,967
Shelter and infrastructure	2,866,149	0	0	0	2,866,149
Access to energy	147,849	0	0	0	147,849
Basic and domestic items	1,688,550	0	0	0	1,688,550
Services for people with specific needs	517,025	0	0	0	517,025
Education	2,882,001	0	0	0	2,882,001
Subtotal	17,526,578	0	0	0	17,526,578
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>					
Community mobilization	1,103,857	0	0	0	1,103,857
Coexistence with local communities	37,709	0	0	0	37,709
Natural resources and shared environment	509,245	0	0	0	509,245
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	1,098,627	0	0	0	1,098,627
Subtotal	2,749,438	0	0	0	2,749,438
<i>Durable Solutions</i>					
Voluntary return	478,759	0	0	0	478,759
Integration	199,045	0	0	0	199,045
Resettlement	747,437	0	0	0	747,437
Subtotal	1,425,241	0	0	0	1,425,241
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>					
Coordination and partnerships	112,053	0	0	0	112,053
Emergency management	83,029	0	0	0	83,029
Donor relations and resource mobilization	84,040	0	0	0	84,040
Subtotal	279,122	0	0	0	279,122
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>					
Logistics and supply	4,564,845	0	0	0	4,564,845
Operations management, coordination and support	3,667,086	0	0	0	3,667,086
Subtotal	8,231,931	0	0	0	8,231,931
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>					
Policy development	280	0	0	0	280
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	-1,465	0	0	0	-1,465
Subtotal	-1,185	0	0	0	-1,185
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	3,448,032	0	0	0	3,448,032
Total	39,304,959	30,502	0	0	39,335,461

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.