



# UGANDA



## UNHCR's presence in 2012

<b>Number of offices</b>	12
<b>Total staff</b>	202
International staff	16
National staff	150
JPO staff	2
UNVs	23
Others	11

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

Local governments of Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo, Moyo and Yumbe districts; Nsamizi Technical Institute for Social Development; Office of the Prime Minister - Adjumani, Arua and Kampala

#### NGOs:

Action Africa Help-International, Africa Humanitarian Action, African Initiative for Relief and Development, Danish Refugee Council, InterAid Uganda, Medical Teams International, Uganda Red Cross Society, Windle Trust Uganda

#### Others:

*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*

### Operational partners

#### Government agencies:

Koboko District Local Government

#### NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, American Refugee Council, Finnish Refugee Council, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief, Humedica International, Lutheran World Federation, *Médecins Sans Frontières*, Oxfam International, Pentecostal Church of Uganda, Real Medicine Foundation, Refugee Law Project, Refugees United, Right to Play, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, Water Missions Uganda, Women Refugee Commission, World Vision International

#### Others:

FAO, ICRC, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

## | Overview |

### Operational highlights

- The Rwamwanja Settlement and two transit centres (Nyakabande and Matanda) were established in the south-west of the country to receive arriving Congolese refugees. In the West Nile region, settlement consolidation was successful, with refugees now living in two settlements. In response to the new arrivals from South Sudan, who began arriving in February 2012, one transit centre and two reception centres were established and additional land for related infrastructure was identified.
- All Congolese refugees, South Sudanese and Sudanese asylum-seekers arriving in the new influx were registered and given basic relief items and shelter kits. Furthermore, critical life-saving services such as protection, community services, health, WASH, education and livelihood were provided.
- More than 700 border and immigration officials, district leaders and local journalists were given training in international and domestic refugee law.
- Child protection and education strategies were launched following an in-depth consultation process involving humanitarian and development partners and refugees. A sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) strategy is awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Gender.
- More than 2,000 South Sudanese and Rwandan refugees repatriated voluntarily.

## People of concern

The main groups of people of concern to UNHCR in Uganda in 2012 were: Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers who fled the conflicts in North Kivu and *Province Orientale* of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and make up the majority of people of concern to UNHCR in Uganda; Somali refugees arriving over the last two decades, with a substantial increase in new arrivals since 2006; Rwandan refugees and asylum-seekers, a mix of those who have been in the country for several decades and those who have arrived since 2000; and South Sudanese refugees, including those who fled Sudan prior to the creation of South Sudan due to ethnic conflict between the North and South, as well as recent arrivals from South Sudan who are fleeing ethnic violence in Jonglei State.

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	127,000	127,000	50	75
	Somalia	19,000	19,000	44	60
	Rwanda	14,700	14,700	50	66
	South Sudan	11,100	11,100	51	73
	Burundi	10,700	10,700	50	65
	Sudan	7,900	7,900	51	59
	Eritrea	4,600	4,600	44	54
	Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	37	68
	Kenya	1,100	1,100	49	55
	Various	120	120	39	72
Asylum-seekers	Somalia	8,100	8,100	44	69
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	7,300	7,300	45	79
	Eritrea	4,300	4,300	44	
	Rwanda	3,200	3,200	45	63
	Burundi	1,800	1,800	44	68
	Sudan	1,500	1,500	24	96
	Ethiopia	1,300	1,300	38	62
	Kenya	280	280	42	50
	Various	100	100	21	70
Returns (refugees)	Various	20	20	39	67
<b>Total</b>		<b>225,620</b>	<b>225,620</b>		

## | Report on 2012 results |

### Achievements and impact

#### Fair protection processes and documentation

- All refugees and asylum-seekers were registered and received documentation with minimum delay. The Government agreed to issue individual identity cards to all refugees above 16 years of age.
- All Congolese refugees arriving due to the deterioration of the situation in the eastern areas of the DRC were registered upon arrival and recognized on a *prima facie* basis by the Government.
- All the approximately 3,200 new arrivals from South Sudan in 2012 were registered as asylum-seekers, and some 2,700 were recognized as refugees by the Refugee Eligibility Committee.
- Protection training courses focusing on the definition of a refugee, laws governing refugee protection, and the rights and obligations of refugees in a country of asylum were conducted throughout the year. The training targeted government, district, border and immigration

officials as well as journalists, more than 700 participants in total.

#### Security from violence and exploitation

- Physical protection at both the transit centres and settlements was provided by the Government.
- UNHCR and its partners identified unaccompanied minors, separated children and survivors of SGBV, and referred them for medical, psychological and livelihoods assistance.

#### Basic needs and essential services

- The water situation in the Rwamwanja Settlement was improved from approximately seven litres per person per day for some 9,700 refugees in June 2012 to approximately 16 litres per person per day for more than 34,000 refugees by the end of the year.
- More than 17,000 kits of basic core relief items were distributed in the transit centres, while over 10,000 settlement kits were provided.

- The deployment of more medical staff and provision of additional supplies enhanced health and nutrition services in three health centres affected by the Congolese emergency.
- In Rwamwanja Settlement, the Global Acute Malnutrition rate dropped from just over 6 per cent in August 2012 to under 5 per cent, below the emergency threshold, by December 2012.
- Two schools in Rwamwanja Settlement were rehabilitated, extended and provided with additional teachers, while eight early childhood development and child-friendly spaces were established.
- The passing rate of the primary school final exam increased from approximately 80 per cent to nearly 86 per cent.
- A vocational training centre was established in Nakivale Settlement and provided courses for refugees and the local community.
- The number of mothers at the settlements who delivered at the health facility, rather than at home, increased from approximately 85 per cent to more than 90 per cent.
- The proportion of rape survivors that received post-exposure prophylaxis within 72 hours increased from approximately 70 per cent to over 90 per cent.
- The prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV improved from approximately 88 per cent to nearly 91 per cent.

### Durable solutions

- UNHCR successfully repatriated more than 1,600 South Sudanese refugees and over 370 Rwandan refugees. Some 1,700 refugees, the majority of them Congolese women at risk, were submitted for resettlement, while more than 1,400 departed for third countries in 2012.
- During the ministerial conference in December 2011, the Minister for Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Refugees made a commitment on behalf of the Government to identify an alternative status for refugees who would like to integrate locally.

### Assessment of results

In 2012, UNHCR's priority in Uganda was to provide protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers while working to strengthen the Government's capacity to provide international protection and quality public services. The organization focused on sustaining accomplishments, rather than aiming for substantial improvements in the standard of living. Activities such as community sensitization on basic hygiene and the reestablishment of water committees to improve refugees' sense of ownership of service facilities contributed to a general improvement in the health of the population.

Despite the large influx from the DRC, UNHCR was generally successful in providing comprehensive protection and assistance

### Working with others

UNHCR worked with 18 implementing partners in eight settlements, three transit centres and one urban area. Prior to the Congolese emergency there were 12 operational partners who were providing assistance in both the settlements and urban areas, mainly focusing on food security, SGBV, health, adult literacy, social activities and advocacy.

In May 2012, when close to 13,000 Congolese refugees crossed into Uganda, the number of partners doubled and other UN agencies and operational partners provided their expertise for the emergency response.

UNHCR's refugee operation benefits from the Ugandan Government's generous policy towards refugees. All health centres and schools in camps and settlements are or are in the process of being registered with the Government, which incorporates them in the budget plans of each district and provides them with the same level of access to medical supplies and nutritional programmes as health centres outside the settlements.

in response. Strong coordination with the Government at the onset of the emergency ensured there was a harmonized approach to assistance and helped avoid duplication of efforts. Due to the complexity of the response and multiple gaps in services, all agencies involved contributed in their area of expertise.

### Constraints

Over the years, natural population growth in Uganda has made land a scarce commodity. All programming is required to ensure that the impact of refugees on the environment is kept to a minimum and refugees and host communities coexist peacefully. The Congolese influx from North Kivu into Uganda began in July 2011 and increased substantially during 2012. Hopes of possible returns to *Province Orientale* were put on hold due to the unpredictable situation. UNHCR and the Government established a contingency plan which was revised four times in 2012 to adjust to the rapidly changing situation.

The situation in Jonglei State in South Sudan began to deteriorate rapidly in February 2012, driving many refugees from the area into Uganda. This put a strain on the district local governments, which needed help from UNHCR and the central Government to respond to the emergency.

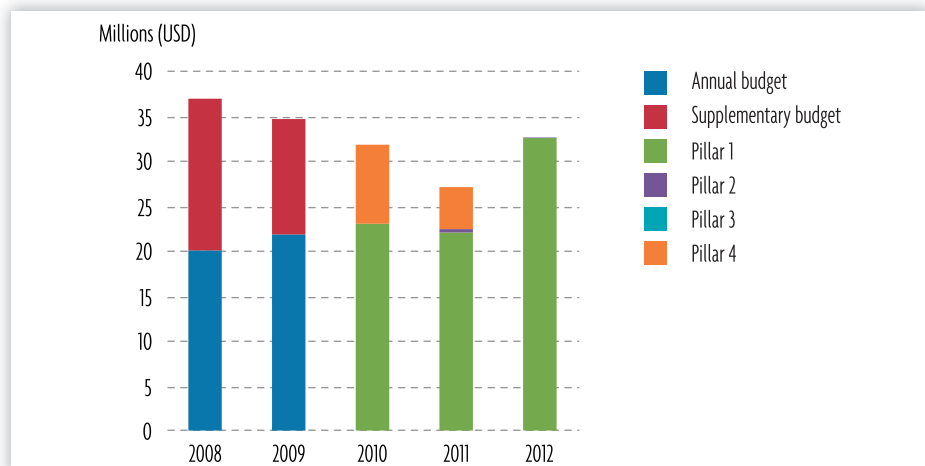
### Unmet needs

- A backlog of more than 28,000 cases awaiting RSD was not cleared.
- Legal representation for refugees in the settlements could not be provided, and a strengthening of the police presence, especially with female police officers, could not be brought about.
- Protection homes with professional counsellors for survivors of SGBV in refugee settlements could not be established.
- Some 85 per cent of refugees aged 14-17 were unable to gain access to secondary education, while some 80 per cent of youths aged 15-24 who wished to enrol in training programmes could not.
- Some 75 per cent of the resources needed for the Post Repatriation Rehabilitation and Livelihood Programme of 2009-2012 for the West Nile could not be mobilized. The programme provides settlement clean-up, environmental rehabilitation and the repair of health centres, water points and schools in addition to providing livelihoods to residual refugee caseloads and the local hosting community.
- Accommodation for service providers was insufficient in the majority of the health centres and schools, with more than 50 per cent of staff sharing rooms.

## Financial information

UNHCR's operation in Uganda saw an increase in financial requirements from USD 76.5 million in 2011 to USD 85.6 million in 2012. The level of funding available allowed the operation to expend some USD 32.5 million, leaving many needs unmet. The emergency response to the influx of Congolese refugees from eastern DRC led to a reprioritization of activities, increasing the initial programme budget requirements of USD 66.1 million by some USD 19 million. A supplementary appeal was launched at the end of September 2012; however, time and resource constraints made it impossible for UNHCR to conduct some critical activities. Needs were also reprioritized to address the influx from South Sudan, which increased the refugee population and corresponding needs in West Nile District by over 25 per cent.

### Expenditures for Uganda | 2008 to 2012



### Budget, income and expenditure in Uganda | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>85,320,097</b>	<b>132,428</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>85,552,525</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	12,153,289	0	0	<b>12,153,289</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	20,323,403	62,791	3,548,281	<b>23,934,475</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>32,476,692</b>	<b>62,791</b>	<b>3,548,281</b>	<b>36,087,764</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>				
<i>Favourable Protection Environment</i>				
Administrative institutions and practice	0	62,791	0	<b>62,791</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	165,759	0	0	<b>165,759</b>
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	24,539	0	0	<b>24,539</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>190,298</b>	<b>62,791</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>253,089</b>
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>				
Reception conditions	124,237	0	0	<b>124,237</b>
Registration and profiling	797,065	0	0	<b>797,065</b>
Status determination procedures	735,505	0	0	<b>735,505</b>
Individual documentation	31,527	0	0	<b>31,527</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	148,563	0	0	<b>148,563</b>
Family reunification	138,031	0	0	<b>138,031</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,974,928</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,974,928</b>
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>				
Protection from crime	391,142	0	0	<b>391,142</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	960,643	0	0	<b>960,643</b>
Protection of children	523,046	0	0	<b>523,046</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,874,831</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,874,831</b>



	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>				
Health	2,853,990	0	0	<b>2,853,990</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	836,045	0	0	<b>836,045</b>
Nutrition	700,566	0	0	<b>700,566</b>
Food security	44,040	0	0	<b>44,040</b>
Water	586,160	0	0	<b>586,160</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	1,638,189	0	0	<b>1,638,189</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	1,310,721	0	0	<b>1,310,721</b>
Access to energy	46,011	0	0	<b>46,011</b>
Basic and domestic items	1,356,631	0	0	<b>1,356,631</b>
Services for people with specific needs	513,559	0	0	<b>513,559</b>
Education	1,690,195	0	0	<b>1,690,195</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,576,108</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,576,108</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>				
Community mobilization	511,044	0	0	<b>511,044</b>
Coexistence with local communities	193,247	0	0	<b>193,247</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	447,191	0	0	<b>447,191</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	854,449	0	0	<b>854,449</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,005,931</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,005,931</b>
<i>Durable Solutions</i>				
Voluntary return	495,272	0	0	<b>495,272</b>
Resettlement	214,159	0	0	<b>214,159</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>709,431</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>709,431</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>				
Coordination and partnerships	121,194	0	0	<b>121,194</b>
Camp management and coordination	44,040	0	0	<b>44,040</b>
Emergency management	60,648	0	0	<b>60,648</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>225,882</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225,882</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>				
Logistics and supply	3,017,061	0	0	<b>3,017,061</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	3,965,979	0	0	<b>3,965,979</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,983,040</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,983,040</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>				
Global strategic direction and management	352	0	0	<b>352</b>
Protection advice and support	12,700	0	0	<b>12,700</b>
Global supply management	60	0	0	<b>60</b>
Capacities, skills and knowledge development	615	0	0	<b>615</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13,726</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,726</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	6,900,991	0	0	<b>6,900,991</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,455,166</b>	<b>62,791</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,517,957</b>

<sup>1</sup>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.