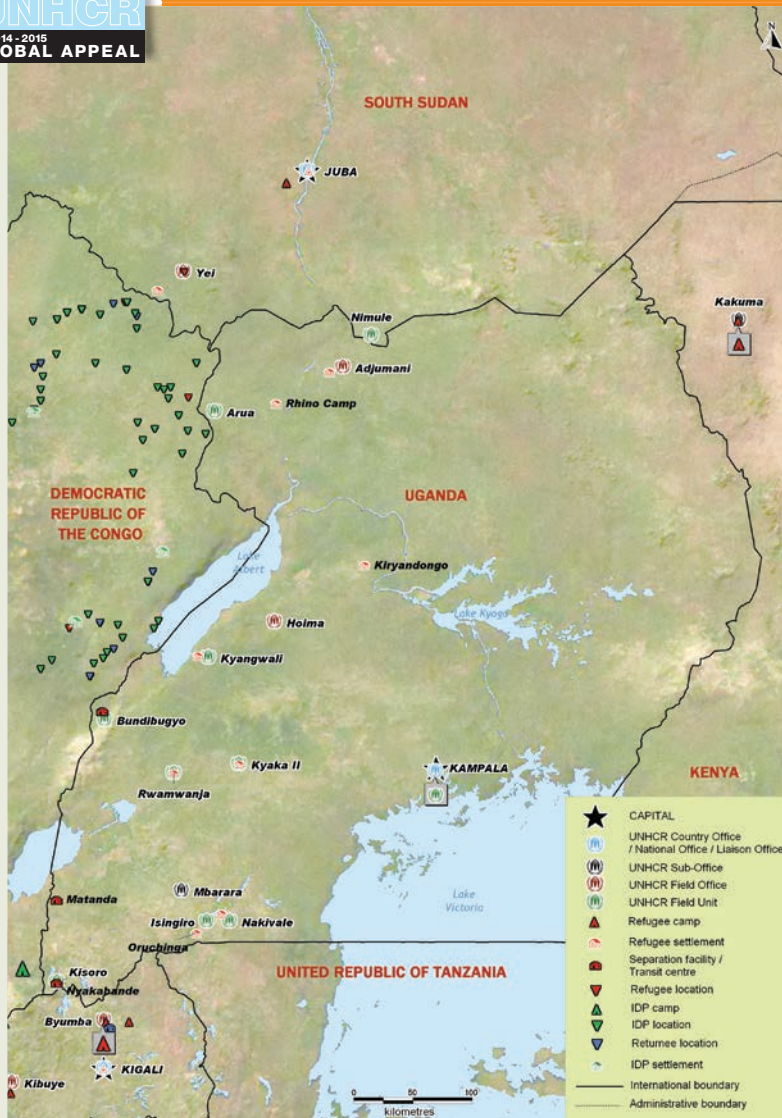




UGANDA

UNHCR
2014 - 2015
GLOBAL APPEAL



UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

Number of offices	12
Total personnel	202
International staff	18
National staff	145
JPOs	5
UN Volunteers	29
Others	5

Overview

Working environment

- The deteriorating security situation since 2012 in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), especially in North Kivu and Province Orientale, has been the cause of Congolese refugees fleeing to Uganda. In July 2013, the situation worsened with attacks on Kamungu town, in the northern part of North Kivu province, resulting in an influx of over 66,000 Congolese into Bundibugyo District in Uganda. In response, an emergency relief operation was mounted and the Bubukwanga transit centre in Bundibugyo District opened, with refugees being transferred thereafter to Kyangwali refugee settlement in Hoima District.
- Uganda passed its Refugee Act in 2006 and Refugee Regulations in 2010, thus incorporating its international obligations into domestic law. A refugee policy, drafted by the Government with technical advice from UNHCR, to guide the implementation of the act and regulations is expected to be formulated as the next step in this process.
- Overall, Uganda continues to have a generous asylum policy, welcoming refugees from neighbouring states. The Government receives, registers and issues civil documents to refugees and decides on asylum applications and appeals with the support of UNHCR.
- Asylum-seekers arriving in the border regions have access to existing public services and facilities such as water, sanitation, health centres and schools, as well as natural resources such as firewood, which are shared with the local community. In addition, the Government deploys civil servants, health workers and teachers to refugee settlements, and the national medical stores contribute medical supplies and associated staff to UNHCR's refugee operations.
- The Government of Uganda allocates land for refugee settlements to use for housing and farming, for those refugees willing to grow their own food and sell their surplus produce. Compared to camps, which are not found in Uganda, settlements such as the ones in Uganda provide greater livelihood opportunities for refugee families to achieve socio-economic security, reducing their dependency on food and other assistance. The Government's refugee policy permits freedom of movement as long as refugees living outside settlements can support themselves. To this end, and to better respond to the specific challenges the urban refugee population faces, UNHCR and its partners will continue to implement coordinated protection and livelihood solutions strategies adapted to the urban context.
- For the largest settlements, owing to their size, significant infrastructure and budgetary challenges affect UNHCR's delivery of protection and life-sustaining assistance activities. Continued investments in access roads, security, protection, water, sanitation, health, nutrition and education are essential yet costly. Moreover, at the national level, the issue of land scarcity for hosting refugees in a country with a growing population and economy continues to be monitored, in order to avoid resource-based disputes, conflict and the potential displacement of nationals and refugees.
- Opportunities for refugees to transition to legal residency status in Uganda are restricted. However, there have been recent indications of Government efforts to explore an alternative residency status as a potential solution to long-term displacement.

People of concern

The three largest populations of concern planned for under the Uganda operation in 2014 are: asylum-seekers and refugees originating from the DRC, Somalia and South Sudan, the vast majority of whom have arrived over the past five years.

The Congolese, representing two-thirds of the total refugee and asylum-seeker population in Uganda, have predominantly fled conflict and violence-prone areas in North Kivu province. Refugees and asylum-seekers from Somalia originate mainly from the insecure central and southern regions. Since 1989, Uganda has continuously hosted asylum-seekers and refugees who fled the prolonged conflict between the Sudanese Government and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA). Recent arrivals originate mostly from areas in South Sudan affected by local clashes and inter-tribal violence.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		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	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	172,650	172,650	218,990	218,990	260,160	260,160
	Somalia	23,570	23,570	27,120	27,120	29,770	29,770
	South Sudan	16,980	16,980	17,090	17,090	21,730	21,730
	Various	44,360	44,360	50,580	50,580	54,520	54,520
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	8,420	8,420	8,710	8,710	9,000	9,000
	Eritrea	4,460	4,460	4,610	4,610	4,770	4,770
	Somalia	7,590	7,590	7,840	7,840	8,110	8,110
	Various	8,560	8,560	8,850	8,850	9,150	9,150
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)	Uganda	20	20	20	20	20	20
Stateless people	Stateless	100	100	100	100	100	100
Others of concern	Uganda	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Total		346,710	346,710	403,910	403,910	457,330	457,330

| Response |

Needs and strategies

Programme responses in 2014 will focus on: maintaining emergency preparedness and capacity in the country; enabling access to legal and physical protection; ensuring effective delivery of basic services in primary health care, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter, infrastructure, access roads and domestic supplies for recent arrivals and the existing population; and supporting the enhancement of prospects for and achievement of durable solutions.

Planned response strategies in protection, basic services, and capacity-building of local authorities are based on the results of participatory needs assessments, resource projections, and an inter-agency and governmental consultative process. Strategies build on achievements made in 2013.

In 2014, UNHCR plans to continue capacity-building initiatives with the Government and partners to increase the quality of responses, partnerships and impact. Additionally, UNHCR will focus on working more closely with the Government, development agencies and partners in advocating for strategic support to host community priorities in refugee hosting areas.

Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
Basic needs and essential services			
Health status of the population improved			
In 2014, efforts will focus on: community sensitization to develop positive health-seeking behaviour; guidance on healthier lifestyles; disease prevention and response measures; and access to quality primary health care and referral services. Health activities will, for example, provide preventative care, access to health care, referrals and medical services and thus help to address preventable and treatable diseases and reduce the risk of outbreaks.			
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000 individuals per month)	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	0.2	0.2
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan and Sudan	0.0	0.1
Extent to which people of concern have access to primary health care	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	100%	8%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan and Sudan	100%	30%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	95%	21%
Population has optimal access to education			
In 2014, UNHCR and the Government, together with partners, will further pursue the implementation of Uganda's education strategy (2013-2016) to increase access to quality education and improve learning outcomes. This strategy will help to address illiteracy and increase enrolment rates and retention of students, thus helping to prevent child labour, early marriage and other harmful practices.			
Percentage of primary school-aged children enrolled in primary education	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan, and Burundian refugees	100%	priority area
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan and Sudan	100%	priority area
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	90%	priority area

Supply of potable water increased or maintained

UNHCR and its partners will ensure that all communities and demographic groups have access to a clean and adequate water supply. This will reduce the risk of poor hygienic and sanitation conditions, and thus help to prevent disease outbreak and the loss of life.

Average number of litres of potable water available per person per day	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	20 litres	5 litres
--	---	-----------	----------

Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

In 2014, the Office's activities will focus on improving reproductive health and HIV services by providing training, running awareness and sensitization campaigns, increasing community involvement regarding safe motherhood and reproductive health activities and providing access to preventive and clinical services for HIV and AIDS. Additionally, UNHCR, the Government and partners plan to expand the provision of immediate access to quality and continuous care for people living with HIV and AIDS.

Percentage of rape survivors receiving post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) within 72 hours of an incident	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	100%	0 gap
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan and Sudan	100%	0 gap
Extent to which people of concern have access to HIV services	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	100%	10%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan and Sudan	100%	20%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	90%	8%

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

In 2014, the Office will focus on addressing the road network in the settlements by constructing new, and rehabilitating old, roads. A good road network will improve access to people of concern, the delivery of food assistance, access to health centres and other essential services, and it will contribute to reducing the risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) incidents.

Percentage of households living in adequate dwellings	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	80%	10%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan and Sudan	90%	10%
Number of kilometres (km) of access road constructed	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	200km	140km
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan and Sudan	103km	28km

Population has sufficient basic and domestic items

In 2014, UNHCR will continue to support refugees in settlements by distributing core relief items and providing sanitary materials and soap to all women of reproductive age. This will help reduce hygiene-related diseases and promote better living conditions for refugees.

Percentage of households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	100%	5%
Percentage of women with sanitary supplies	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	100%	0 gap
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan and Sudan	100%	20%

Self-reliance and livelihood activities improved

In 2014, in an effort to empower refugees and help them move towards self-reliance, UNHCR will focus on targeted skills and vocational training opportunities, the provision of improved agro-inputs, and technical support in crop production and animal rearing for farmers who are living in settlements.

Percentage of people of concern (18-59 years) with own business/self-employed for more than 12 months	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	60%	20%
	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	30%	15%
Number of people of concern receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities	Congolese, Somali, Rwandan and Burundian refugees	40,000	20,000
	Refugees and asylum-seekers from South Sudan and Sudan	3,900	2,400

| Implementation |

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

District governments of Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo, Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development, Office of the Prime Minister

NGOs:

Action Africa Help – Uganda, Africa Humanitarian Action, African Initiative for Relief and Development, American Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council, Humanitarian Initiative, InterAid Uganda, Just Relief Aid, Lutheran World Federation, Medical Teams International, Nsamizi Training Institute for Social Development, Pentecostal Church of Uganda, Uganda Red Cross Society, Windle Trust - Uganda

Operational partners

Government agencies:

District Governments of Bundibugyo, Hoima

NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, African Centers for Treatment and Rehabilitation of Torture Victims, Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development, Concern, Finnish Refugee Council, GOAL, Human Rights Network – Uganda, Humedica, Jesuit Refugee Services, Malteser, Marie Stopes, Médecins sans Frontières, Norwegian Refugee Council, Oxfam, Public Defenders Association of Uganda, Real Medicine Foundation, Refugee Law Project, Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children, War Child, Welthungerhilfe, World Harvest Mission, World Vision

Others:

FAO, ICRC, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNV, WFP, WHO

Coordination

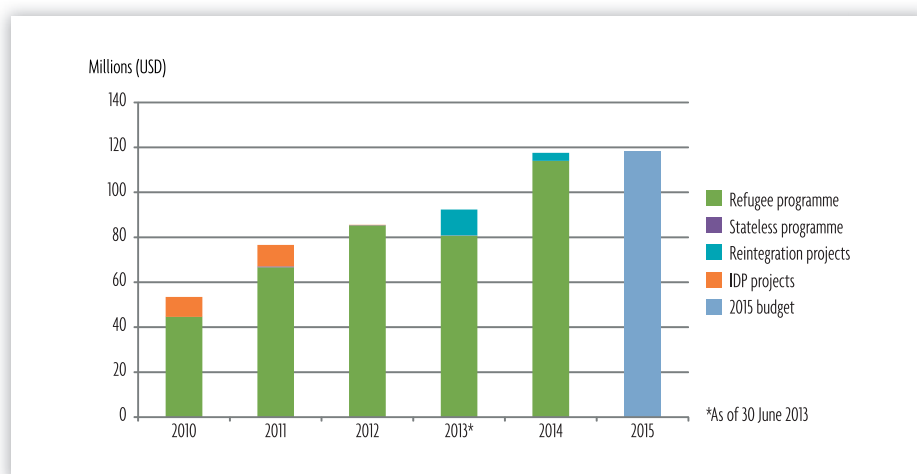
The Office of the Prime Minister's Refugee Department, as the principal government agency overseeing refugee matters, and UNHCR jointly coordinate responses to address the protection and assistance needs of refugee operations, both for emergencies and ongoing programmes. This ensures effective consultations and coordinated responses between government institutions and UNHCR, supported by local and international NGOs and United Nations partner agencies.

Strategic 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 and basic services solutions.

| Financial information |

Over the last four years, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Uganda have risen from USD 53.5 million in 2010 to a revised 2013 budget of USD 92.4 million, and continue to grow. The increase has been driven primarily by the growth in population and needs as a result of the continuous influxes into the country from the eastern DRC that began in the first quarter of 2012. In 2014, the financial requirements for Uganda are set at USD 117.6 million, largely reflecting the continued response to the emergency influx from the eastern DRC.

Budgets for Uganda | 2010–2015



2014 budget for Uganda | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)	80,696,083	137,928	11,542,541	92,376,553
Favourable protection environment				
Law and policy	215,179	0	0	215,179
Administrative institutions and practice	0	65,000	0	65,000
Access to legal assistance and remedies	707,158	0	0	707,158
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	402,381	0	0	402,381
Public attitude towards people of concern	210,928	0	0	210,928
Subtotal	1,535,646	65,000	0	1,600,646

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	Total
Fair protection processes and documentation				
Reception conditions	2,108,473	0	0	2,108,473
Registration and profiling	1,767,713	0	0	1,767,713
Status determination procedures	977,375	0	0	977,375
Individual documentation	92,870	0	0	92,870
Civil registration and status documentation	620,095	0	0	620,095
Family reunification	230,298	0	0	230,298
Subtotal	5,796,825	0	0	5,796,825
Security from violence and exploitation				
Protection from crime	1,155,371	0	0	1,155,371
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,242,881	0	0	1,242,881
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	100,545	0	0	100,545
Protection of children	884,618	0	0	884,618
Subtotal	3,383,415	0	0	3,383,415
Basic needs and essential services				
Health	9,588,612	0	0	9,588,612
Reproductive health and HIV services	42,268,241	0	0	42,268,241
Nutrition	1,151,383	0	0	1,151,383
Food security	787,981	0	0	787,981
Water	4,005,198	0	0	4,005,198
Sanitation and hygiene	2,451,387	0	0	2,451,387
Shelter and infrastructure	5,617,932	0	0	5,617,932
Basic and domestic items	3,765,274	0	0	3,765,274
Services for people with specific needs	598,766	0	0	598,766
Education	5,387,996	0	0	5,387,996
Subtotal	75,622,772	0	0	75,622,772
Community empowerment and self-reliance				
Community mobilization	1,402,045	0	0	1,402,045
Coexistence with local communities	160,790	0	0	160,790
Natural resources and shared environment	1,111,293	0	0	1,111,293
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	4,428,286	0	0	4,428,286
Subtotal	7,102,414	0	0	7,102,414
Durable solutions				
Comprehensive solutions strategy	14,000	0	0	14,000
Voluntary return	1,358,256	0	0	1,358,256
Integration	72,925	0	3,605,705	3,678,630
Resettlement	2,046,848	0	0	2,046,848
Subtotal	3,492,029	0	3,605,705	7,097,734
Leadership, coordination and partnerships				
Coordination and partnerships	940,402	0	0	940,402
Camp management and coordination	170,995	0	0	170,995
Emergency management	578,156	0	0	578,156
Donor relations and resource mobilization	381,198	0	0	381,198
Subtotal	2,070,751	0	0	2,070,751
Logistics and operations support				
Logistics and supply	2,445,256	0	0	2,445,256
Operations management, coordination and support	12,487,735	0	0	12,487,735
Subtotal	14,932,991	0	0	14,932,991
2014 total budget	113,936,841	65,000	3,605,705	117,607,547