

Uganda

2004



MID-YEAR REVIEW

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation;
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, **the CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

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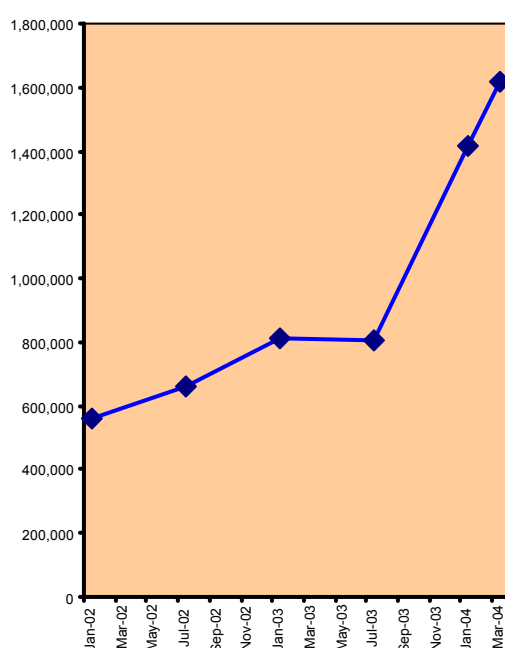
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1. OVERVIEW / EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Over the past eight months a large number of representatives of the United Nations (UN) system and donor countries have visited the northern districts of Uganda and the 'world's biggest forgotten emergency'¹ has been brought to the attention of the international community. As a consequence, there has been an increase in the provision of humanitarian assistance along with increased international attention given to the search for a peaceful settlement to the 18-year conflict.

In October 2003, the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) numbered over 1,200,000, which is a 50% increase compared to March 2003 (over 800,000). As at mid-April 2004, the actual number of World Food Programme (WFP)-registered displaced persons in the eight affected districts² is just over 1.6 million, almost doubling the figures of March 2003 as indicated below.

Evolution of registered IDPs in Apac, Gulu, Kitgum, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Lira, Pader, and Soroti districts - January 2002 to March 2004



IDP Camp locations	Population* (WFP figures)
Gulu District	438,639
Kitgum District	267,078
Pader District	279,526
Lira Municipality	81,857
Lira rural camps	212,139
Soroti District	88,000
Katakwi District	144,945
Kaberamaido District	97,560
Total	1,609,744

* Population registered benefiting from food distribution

At April 2004, the situation is still bleak: Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels seem to have left the Teso region but are still attacking camps and killing people in the Acholi and Lango districts and for the past 2 months in the Adjumani district, moving between southern Sudan and

northern Uganda. Because of the continuous rebel attacks on camps, access of IDPs to their land has become hazardous. There will certainly be a decline in planting and crop production in 2004. Indicative of this trend has been World Food Programme's (WFP) decision to increase rations from 65% to 78% of minimum human dietary requirements for the displaced in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader from May onwards. However, due to the continued relief food provision, famine has been averted. There are still many camps in all the war-affected districts without proper water and sanitation provision and health services. The humanitarian agencies and the Government need to urgently prevent a further deterioration of the health and nutrition conditions of the IDPs. Developing improvements in protection, HIV management and education are also of critical importance.

Refugees in Uganda continued to benefit from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and WFP provision of assistance and were ensured international protection, proposed durable solutions, voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement, if needed, through self-reliance programmes available to Sudanese, Congolese and Rwandan refugees.

¹ UN Emergency Relief Coordinator Jan Egeland – 10 November 2003.

² Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Lira, Apac, Kaberamaido, Soroti and Katakwi.

Over the next six months, the humanitarian agencies and the Government of Uganda need to work on the following priorities:

Safety/Access/Protection

- The Government should increase the level of security to the IDPs in the camps and night commuter shelters.
- With the aid community, the Government should use all means to increase access to the displaced populations in the camps.
- Together, they should continue identifying protection issues with emphasis on children and women, and define a common strategy to address them.

Food assistance and food security

- Continue the provision of food relief at required levels.
- Sustain food security by increasing the access of vulnerable farmers to their land and provide support for agricultural inputs and technical advice for the second planting season 2004, either for IDPs in the camps or for those returning to their area of origin.
- Identify opportunities for implementation of sustainable livelihood projects so that IDPs are less dependent of food relief.

Delivery of humanitarian assistance in camps or in areas of origin

- Increase humanitarian assistance delivery in the camps and improve the quality of life for the IDPs, by focusing on water, sanitation, health/nutrition, shelter, education and HIV response.
- Security permitting, assist in the voluntary return of IDPs to their area of origin.

Coordination and capacity-building

- Increase joint inter-agency/government assessments and monitoring of the environment of IDPs in the camps; regularly update contingency plans.
- Develop the capacity of the District Disaster Management Committees to lead the delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Increase information-sharing on humanitarian activities and plans.
- Help develop capacity of the Department of Disaster Management and Preparedness of the Office of the Prime Minister.

Refugees.

- Continue assisting refugees in Uganda and their voluntary repatriation, if needed.
- Build on the Self Reliance Strategy (SRS) to improve the life of people living in west and east Nile, security permitting.

Advocacy for Conflict resolution/reconciliation:

- Continue the Demobilisation, Documentation, Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reinsertion (DDRRR) activities for reporters³ (mainly children or youth).
- Advocate for peace in the North by encouraging all regional, national and international initiatives to find a peaceful solution, through international and national mediators if necessary.

The 2004 Consolidated Appeal, now reviewed, has a revised total requirement of US\$ 112,380,013, which includes food needs through December 2004 and provision of sufficient agricultural inputs to assist in resettlement, thereby strengthening the food security of the IDPs. The CAP also requires increased investment in the provision of assistance in water, sanitation, health and education, to the IDPs as well as continuing support to multi-sector assistance to refugees. A total of US\$ 22,151,750 has been contributed or pledged to date, **leaving unmet requirements of US\$ 90,228,263.**

³ A "Reporter" is a person who benefits from the "Amnesty Act" and returns home. Such cases are processed through the "Uganda Amnesty Commission" which grants amnesty and resettlement package.

2. CHANGES IN THE HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT AND CONSEQUENCES

As the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) indicated in his brief to the UN Security Council on 14 April 2004, the humanitarian environment in northern Uganda has worsened since November 2003. The LRA insurgency continues to target civilian populations in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Apac, and Lira. However, during the first quarter of 2004, the Teso region experienced a reduced activity of the LRA.

In early March 2004, the Governments of Uganda and Sudan signed a military protocol agreement providing for better border security and allowing Ugandan troops to pursue the LRA in southern Sudan⁴, thus extending the protocol for Operation Iron Fist II up to May 31. The renewed alliance between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the Equatorial Defence Force (EDF) has joined forces with the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) to try to expel the LRA from southern Sudan.

If Operation Iron Fist II (OIF II) is successful and the LRA threat is eliminated from both Sudan and northern Uganda, the IDPs might start considering a return to their areas of origin when peace is gradually restored throughout the conflict area. This would in turn lead to increased security, improved access to vulnerable populations and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance and basic services. This scenario would have the best favorable outcomes for the humanitarian partners.

On the other hand, if OIF II is unsuccessful, as was the case in March 2003, this would result in increased LRA insurgency in northern Uganda, continued widespread atrocities and continued displacement of populations to trading centres, overburdening already inadequate basic facilities. There would be limited access to vulnerable populations, and an increase in the number of night commuters looking for safe havens in towns. In order to prepare for either of these possibilities, the humanitarian community is working at contingency planning in conflict affected districts to address the most likely scenario in the next six months.

In order to assist the UPDF in protecting IDPs in camps, militia have been recruited and trained as in the Lira district (Amuka Boys) and in Teso (Arrow Boys), bringing concern in regards to the number of arms readily available. The experience of cattle rustling and the disarmament process in Karamoja are not bringing hopes of an end to cross-border small arms proliferation along Karamoja's international borders with Sudan and Kenya.

The increased level of LRA activities continues to severely constrain the provision of humanitarian assistance to IDPs in camps. WFP and its partners continue to provide food relief with the assistance of military escorts. As in the previous months, international or national non-governmental organisations deliver assistance with or without military escorts. Due to the continuous incapacity of most of the IDPs to adequately access their fields for harvesting and planting, food relief is to be maintained until the end of 2004 at least. Access by the Government and humanitarian agencies is still very limited. Consequently, the standard of basic services in the camps is decreasing due to the overburdening of existing facilities that are far from meeting the project on a Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster (SPHERE) standards in health, water and sanitation and education.

The impact of inadequate service delivery is mainly indicated in the high rates of infant malnutrition. Living conditions in many of the urban camps are barely tenable. The terrible effects of bad camp planning were once again highlighted, when fires broke out in February and March in Pabbo and 10 other camps in Gulu district, leaving more than 60,000 people without shelter. The collapse of most of the public health centres due to the displacement of health staff means that services are inadequate with increasing concerns on HIV sero-prevalence rates that might be twice as high as the national rate (exact information is lacking). The rich Acholi and Langi cultural traditions have been severely damaged after so many years of conflict and there are serious protection concerns in regards to the sexual exploitation of girls and street children. Education is barely reaching some 10 to 20% of the children in some camps. One of the barometers of the level of security in the camps is the varying number of night commuters that at mid-April 2004, in 3 towns, had risen to a total of 45,000 children per night.

The National Policy on IDPs after being discussed with the Ministry of Finance has been adopted by the Cabinet early May. Its timely and successful implementation will require both Government budget

⁴ www.sudanembassy.org, www.sudantribune.com

contributions and donor support. The Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) with the support of the UN Country Team (UNCT) has started working on it. Exasperated by the LRA atrocities, the Parliament passed a motion at the end of February to declare the northern and eastern districts of the country humanitarian disaster areas⁵. The Donor Group for the North, Amnesty and Recovery from Conflict (DG NARC) endorsed the resolution. According to the Constitution of Uganda, only the President is allowed to declare a disaster. No declaration has been made.

The President of Uganda has called upon the International Criminal Court to investigate the LRA's activities. The decision was interpreted very differently by civil society groups in Uganda and outside. The Acholi Religious Leaders' Peace Initiative (ARLPI) meanwhile called again for an end to the conflict through dialogue between the Uganda Government and the LRA. They did not support the Government move to amend the Amnesty Law to exclude the top LRA command, arguing that amending the law would lead to escalation of the violence, as the rebels would commit more atrocities and would quash any possibility of peace talks. The Amnesty Law has been extended for only 1 more month, under the same conditions, i.e. still including the LRA leadership for amnesty, up to 17 May 2004, despite expectations that it would be extended by 3 months. The UN system and donors called for further extension.

The President recently expressed readiness for peace talks with the LRA; although we are yet to see a confirmed positive reaction of the LRA, this brought hope that both parties to the conflict might come to a negotiation table for a long waited discussions, through most probably with the assistance of neutral or external mediators and observers.

⁵ The New Vision, February 26, 2004

3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1. SUMMARY

The long-term goals (enhance peace and stability, decrease dependence on humanitarian assistance and sustain social and economic development), as expressed in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) 2004 by the aid community in Uganda, have not changed. The only remedy to the conflict is the pursuit of peace and stability that can stop further displacement of populations and improve social and economic development for all Ugandans. Most of the IDPs would return to their area of origin and their dependency on humanitarian aid would slowly decrease.

However, with more than 1.6 million people displaced, the Government of Uganda and the humanitarian community need a more aggressive and robust strategy to tackle the emergency in the northern districts. The LRA activities prevent IDPs from cultivating and accessing their land thus contributing to deterioration in food security. The first planting season (i.e. March and April of 2004) has been lost for many displaced families and agricultural inputs are scarce. There is a need for intensified efforts in assisting farmers to access their land more regularly, as well as increasing the provision of seeds and tools.

Without the Government and humanitarian agencies regularly accessing the camps, water provision and sanitation facilities are inadequate. Health and education services are often absent. The lack of sufficient potable water and the inadequate health services in most camps affect the general health status of the already vulnerable camp population. The emphasis for the next six months is to improve the access by aid workers to camps and increase the access of farmers to land. More investment will be required in the provision of water, sanitation, health and education services, as well as protection. Improvements in security, increased access to camps and more financial and human resources are therefore the key factors.

However, it is important to acknowledge that increased efforts have to be deployed, and supported, in bringing peace to the north of the country by encouraging all regional, national and international interventions to assist in a negotiated solution.

3.1a. Impact of funding levels on CHAP implementation

As of 26 May 2004, 19.7% of the (revised) CAP requirements had been funded. While considering the increase in the number of IDPs and their food needs and the loss of the first 2004 agricultural season, the food sector now requires a balance of US\$ 63 million⁶ through December 2004. Generous contributions in late 2003 and a small response to the 2004 CAP sustained the food aid pipeline in the first quarter of 2004. If there is no sustained funding response to the food needs in the coming weeks, a dramatic breakdown in the food pipeline will inevitably have severe consequences on the IDP population. Emergency agriculture provision has received 26% but is still far from making a clear impact on food security. All projects submitted into the CAP by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN Development Programme (UNDP), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), OCHA, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and WFP have been revised to take into account the current increased needs and the initial funding response in their sector of operations. Here again, the response is too low to make a difference. Details of revised CAP projects are summarised in the table (point 4).

3.2. SCENARIOS

Over the first two weeks of April, the aid community and district officials supported by OCHA held contingency planning meetings in Gulu, Kitgum, Lira and Soroti. Overall, the most likely scenario pessimistically envisaged by the participants is the continuation and even deterioration of the current situation.

⁶ The pipeline projection between May and December 2004 for overall food requirements is at US\$ 104 million. The US\$ 63 million requirements indicated above is the projected shortfall or unresourced needs. Resources carried over from 2003 and contributions or pledges received since January 2004 cover approximately US\$ 30 million.

The best case scenario is that Operation Iron Fist II succeeds in dislodging and severely disrupting the LRA. The signing of a peace agreement in southern Sudan would pressure the LRA to accept a ceasefire. Leading LRA commanders would surrender under the Amnesty Act. Improved security would result in unimpeded access to vulnerable populations and in spontaneous returns of IDPs to their farms. A peace agreement in southern Sudan would likely trigger a gradual return of Sudanese refugees. Though it is morally acceptable to see a military success as best case scenario, it will have positive outcomes for the humanitarian partners.

The worst case scenario would see Operation Iron Fist II and the Sudanese peace process fail, leading to a security breakdown in north and eastern Uganda, as well as in southern Sudan. More refugees pour into Uganda. In the north-east, access becomes nearly impossible to the camps and the safety of the affected populations and humanitarian workers is undermined and threatened. Karamoja suffers another major drought resulting in increased food insecurity and widespread cattle rustling.

The most likely scenario is that the current situation continues: Operation Iron Fist II has still to show improvements in security and the Sudanese peace process continues to be a protracted affair. The LRA takes advantage of the rainy season leading to increased insecurity and worsening displacement. There is restricted access for aid workers and national health staff. IDPs are targeted by the LRA when they go to their fields. Response plans are expected to continue at current levels, with support to a gradual return and resettlement of IDPs in their home areas in Teso sub-region once security is assured. Karamoja continues to suffer from regular cattle rustling actions. The humanitarian caseload could increase by a hundred thousand people.

3.3. STRATEGIC GOALS.

Improved access to IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups;

The humanitarian organisations have persisted in reaching the IDP camps by joining food convoys with military escorts or by doing field visits without military escorts. The organisations are also calling on camp leaders or IDPs to attend training in the municipalities, and are contracting local partners or community-based organisations to assist in implementing their programmes. Recently, a number of humanitarian agencies discussed the issue of increased access, and consideration and analysis of using air transport and armoured vehicles are under way. More importantly, more has to be done in trying to get into contact with members of the LRA to discuss peace, safe passage and safe access. The UN appointed a humanitarian access advisor based in Gulu to assist in these matters in the North. UNICEF, WFP, OCHA and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have substantially increased their presence in the affected districts.

Improved protection for all vulnerable groups, with emphasis on children and women:

UNICEF has increased its coverage on child protection with new protection staff in various locations and international NGOs have also increased the number of their emergency staff in the north. There is a need to strengthen the concerted approach between all humanitarian actors in defining an advocacy strategy to address the protection issues facing the most vulnerable, i.e. boys, girls and women, and former abductees.

After the incident that took place in north-eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in April 2001, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is gradually resuming their suspended programs outside Kampala. During the period of suspension, the ICRC has provided substantial support to the Ugandan Red Cross that has increased its activities in the field, responding to the growing needs in the north and restoring family links for refugees and IDPs. In 2004, the ICRC, whilst maintaining a high level of cooperation with the National Society, will respond to the enormous needs in gradually resuming field operations, focusing on protecting and assisting victims of the fighting. In view of its two-year absence from the field, the ICRC has initiated a constructive dialogue with the authorities to ensure that its mandate and standard working procedures are understood and supported.

Improved provision of comprehensive life saving humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups.

Without denying the life saving character of food assistance, it is extremely important to focus on enabling IDPs to regularly access their fields and to provide them with the necessary agricultural inputs. Other life saving interventions such as the provision of sufficient water, sanitation improvements, and the re-opening or strengthening of health centres in camps are equally important.

Food without safe water is not sufficient. It has to be recognised that all the above activities cannot take place, if there is no improved security, no increased access to camps and to fields. Moreover, if more financial resources are not pledged, there will be no increase in emergency resources in the field to support and implement those activities.

3.4. RESPONSE PLANS BY SECTOR

3.4.1 Agriculture

Progress in the agriculture support of the displaced populations remained limited due to little resources and constrained access to land due to insecurity. Food security for IDPs in the North and Teso sub-region remains precarious due to the unpredictable LRA attacks. IDPs have limited or no access to agricultural inputs; tools have been looted and seeds have not been saved from previous seasons. A large portion of IDPs could not plant the first planting season starting in March 2004 due to LRA attacks, posing a big challenge for the rest of the year on food availability. Making all conditions possible to allow a relatively positive second planting season starting in July/August 2004 is crucial and strategic for food security. More funding and the provision of minimum security conditions for farmers to cultivate would help considerably. IDPs need assistance with tools and seeds including fast growing staple and vegetable seeds. This exercise will require the intensive involvement and coordination of all stakeholders in this sector - humanitarian actors and donors, central and local government and the UPDF. Supporting this second planting season should lead to less reliance on food aid. In Karamoja, last season's harvest was satisfactory due to good rains. However, the situation remains fragile and will require consolidated assistance in agricultural rehabilitation activities.

The overall objective in this sector remains sustained food security with increased access of vulnerable farmers to agricultural inputs and technical advice for the second planting season. Other support will be needed in increased knowledge and skills through training to sustainable agriculture, support to income-generating and rehabilitation activities to improve food security, and enhanced coordination. The strategy is to support emergency and rehabilitation agricultural activities to enhance self-reliance of vulnerable farmers to food, while preparing for the development stage once conditions have improved. This strategy will require more funding for the relief agricultural sector in addition to strong advocacy and research on access to land by IDPs, investigating all possibilities for IDPs to access land for cultivation (land rental, land allocation by Government, military escorts to original land), advocacy for safety of IDP farmers while cultivating through enhanced military escorts and protection to allow a successful second planting season starting in July/August 2004. This will be the main strategic objective for food security for the rest of the year; otherwise reliance on food aid will be perpetuated until at least mid-year 2005. Cross-cutting issues in this sector are gender, disability, environment, and HIV/AIDS.

The response plans for this sector remain the same, targeting the second season of 2004.

3.4.2 Coordination, Facilitation and Support

Over the past 5 months, UN agencies, such as UNICEF, WFP, OCHA (and soon the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)) have deployed new staff in the conflict-affected districts, opening offices or strengthening others. The main objective is to be as close as possible to the beneficiaries to better analyse the gaps in assistance delivery and work more closely with the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) staff. Assistance to the DDMCs will include facilitating the coordination of delivery of humanitarian assistance to the IDP camps, in consultation with the aid community through district sector working groups, leading or participating in joint needs assessments such as have taken place in Teso region (end February) and in Lira district (March).

The increased presence of OCHA (4 field offices), and other agencies in the field improves the support to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and the Ugandan Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) (created in February). In closely cooperating with all aid stakeholders in the affected districts, OCHA, in support to the UN Humanitarian Coordinator and the IASC, is in a better position to analyse the changes and trends in the humanitarian environment and bring humanitarian issues to the attention of the government and the national and international aid community. OCHA's main objective is to alleviate the suffering of vulnerable populations through facilitation, advocacy and information gathering and sharing. Depending on funding, an Information Management Unit (IMU – a service that

is to be common to all OCHA offices worldwide) should start operating by July to assist in gathering information that will be available to all. In December 2003, IOM surveyed IDP camps and night commuters in Gulu district and town. Considering the diversity of the IDP population in the various regions, IOM plans to support WFP, UNICEF and OCHA work in monitoring the IDP population figures and movements in Acholi region first, extending the work to Lira and to Teso region.

Ways and means to improve the capacity of the district disaster management committees have to be looked into. It is hoped that with the support of UN agencies this should lead to better need assessment and activity planning.

The UN Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by the aid agencies and donors, continued to discuss with the Government of Uganda on the need for free and unimpeded access to IDP camps, for strengthening the safety and protection of IDPs in camps, for a greater commitment of government resources for the provision of humanitarian aid to the conflict affected districts and for finding a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

3.4.3 Economic Recovery and Infrastructure

Improvement of household incomes of the people of Northern Uganda remains a challenge with most of them having no access to productive resources, lack of business and entrepreneurship skills and having the availability of extension services in the region. High environmental degradation has occurred in IDP camps due to high level of concentration of people and poor farming methods that have been employed on the little land around the camps for agriculture. UNDP remains committed to addressing these issues in the next two years. UNDP has start up funds for the project but will need more to complete the work. The two district development centres in the north have been requested to develop programmes in close cooperation with the district to foster skill development in areas that cannot help generate revenue.

Progress made

The project, which is at the design stage, has not been implemented but its theme has been expanded from income generation to include food security and environmental conservation. The project will go beyond IDPs in camps to cover other vulnerable communities in the sub regions of West Nile, Teso and Karamoja. It aims at providing specific skills in business and entrepreneurship to beneficiaries that are potentially productive, to efficiently engage in income generation activities. It also aims at improving household food security through enhancement of extension services, training of beneficiaries in sustainable agriculture, provision of farm inputs like improved seeds of high yielding and quick maturing crop varieties. Farmers will be trained in new technologies, marketing of their produce and business management.

Implementation modalities of the project have also been expanded from DPCs to include Enterprise Uganda and two NGOs (Hunger Alert and Africa 2000 Network) that are already operating in these areas. Aid Liaison Department of Ministry of Finance Planning and economic Development will execute the project. UNDP/GEF/Small Grants Programme (SGP) will provide co-financing worth US\$ 280,000 for environmental conservation and income-generating activities in the region.

The response plan project duration period has, therefore, changed from a one-year period of January – December 2004 to a two-year period of May 2004 – May 2006. The rest of the response plan for this sector remains the same.

3.4.4 Demobilisation, rehabilitation and reintegration of reporters and ex-rebels

There are no signs of a decrease in the 17 May 2004)⁷ and it is important that the international community continues the dialogue with the Government to have the Amnesty Law extending for a longer period especially at a time that several groups of rebels have surrendered over the past 3 weeks. The UN system is working with the Government to extend the Amnesty Act further.

Progress made: - UNICEF 1) provided resettlement kits, tents, income generation training and emergency health care to reception centres in Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Pader and Soroti for a capacity of 3,500 children returning from abduction. 2) Facilitated transportation of 500 formerly abducted children

⁷ As of 13th of May 2004.

to home districts in the last 6 months in collaboration with Kicwa, World Vision, Gusco, CPA and other reception centres. 3) trained 30 UPDF staff in human rights and protection issues. UNICEF provided temporary shelters, water and sanitation installations and blankets to 5 night commuters' sites in Gulu and Kitgum, benefiting more than 30,000 children.

3.4.5 Education

The displacement of the population and schools has excluded large numbers of children from learning. Out of 620,000 school age children (6-12 year olds)⁸, an estimated 143,702 or 23% are not in school. More than 50% of the 1,200 primary schools in 5 districts are displaced. Displacement and destruction of school facilities has led to overcrowding and poor health and sanitation. The classroom to pupil ratio ranges from 1:150 to well over 1:200. About 80% of Pader children study under trees⁹. The quality of education continues to be adversely affected and children cannot achieve optimum education. The teacher - pupil's ratio is on average 1:200¹⁰ and as high as 1:300 in Pader district¹¹, compared to the national average of 1:55. The pupil to textbook ratio is on average 1:15 in the 5 affected districts, compared to the national target of 1:3¹². In the context of education, but also in other vital sectors as health and water/sanitation, the HC and the UN system in Uganda has advocated and continue to advocate for more flexibility in the utilisation of the Poverty Action Fund, i.e. that funds that were to be used for development projects are not returned to the Treasury but are used for emergency activities in the concerned district.

A policy for disadvantaged children including those in conflict is in place. 1) Plans for flexible funding arrangements for school facilities grants and capitation grants are being developed to support children in displaced schools; 2) Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) was introduced in IDP camps early this year and ten sites established in Lira and 161 IECD care givers were trained in Kitgum; 3) Supported increase access to basic education for children through identification of suitable spaces and construction of temporary learning centres for children in Gulu, Lira, Pader and Teso Region; 4) Teachers and pupils kits were distributed to at least 60 IDP schools in 5 districts of the North. In order to support the participation of children traumatised by the conflict, at least 800 teachers in the 8 affected districts were trained to provide psycho-social counseling and therapeutic classroom practices; 5) Improvement of the school environment in IDP camps included at least 150 five-stance latrines constructed and 950 crest (mobile) latrines installed in Lira, Gulu, Kitgum and Pader and at least 20 water tanks were installed. In addition, sanitation pads were supplied to schools to improve attendance of girls in school.

⁸ Uganda Bureau Of Statistics report, 2003

⁹ Norwegian Refugee Council report, 2004

¹⁰ Ministry of Education and Sport, draft strategy paper-2004

¹¹ Norwegian Refugee Council, March report -2004

¹² Norwegian Refugee Council, Reports 2004

3.4.6 Food.

The sector objectives and response plans remain unchanged. WFP originally requested US\$ 92,465,862 in the appeal (since revised down to US\$ 73,900,000 to account for carry-over) to provide relief and recovery assistance to 1,835,361 beneficiaries comprising IDPs, refugees, primary school children, and vulnerable groups including people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, malnourished and abducted children. As of May 2004, WFP distributed 81,518 MTs of food commodities to 2,167,671 beneficiaries as shown below:

Programme Activities 2004	Planned Beneficiaries	Actual Beneficiaries	Percent Actual / Planned
Relief Assistance to IDPs	1,217,322	1,609,807	133
Relief Assistance to Refugees	154,639	148,249	95.86
Primary school feeding assistance	292,000	287,409	98.42
Pre-school feeding (U 5 Karamoja)	-	21,500	
Supplementary and therapeutic feeding	35,000	21,529	61.51
HIV/AIDS/TB/PMTCT	50,000	45,747	91.49
Food-for-asset activities	86,400	13,300	15.39
Extremely Vulnerable individuals (IDPs)	-	10,130	
Total	1,835,361	2,157,671	118

From the above table, the number of IDPs increased disproportionately by 133% from a population of 1,217,322 in December 2003 due to increased atrocities committed by the LRA. The net food gap of 1,609,807 IDPs and 148,249 refugees were met, but nutritional security was affected by inadequate social services, including water, health facilities, sanitation and poor child care practices in IDP camps.

The lowest achievement was in food-for-asset activities (food-for-work and food-for-training) due to increased need in relief assistance and scaling down of recovery assistance in IDP camps. 21,529 malnourished children were rehabilitated at various supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres in IDP camps and refugee settlements. School feeding assistance in IDP camps and refugee settlements encouraged 287,409 children to attend school consistently. School meals relieved short-term hunger and enhanced learning. Nutritional support for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS encouraged voluntary testing and counseling and reduced opportunistic infections.

Currently, 65% of the refugees in West Nile are receiving food rations from WFP and 30% no longer receive food assistance. Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) remain on full rations. Refugees in south-western Uganda receive reduced food rations meeting their net food gap.

3.4.7 Health and Nutrition.

Before the increased insurgency in June 2002, only 50% of the population in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader had access to basic health services. Since then, more health units have closed down and those that are operational are under-staffed as health workers migrated to safer areas. In Gulu and Kitgum only 50% of health centres are functioning with about 60% of health workers present¹³. As a consequence, nearly a million IDPs to date are estimated to have no access to basic health services and women have no choice but to deliver in an over-crowded and unhygienic setting of the camps. Global acute malnutrition ranges between 7 to 21 % whereas 10 % signifies a nutritional emergency. Nutrition surveys conducted in Gulu¹⁴, Kitgum and Pader¹⁵ estimated severe malnutrition at 5-10 %. The same nutrition surveys indicated high levels of morbidity due to malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea among children.

Situations of emergency and conflict fuel HIV/AIDS because of their effect on the basic infrastructure for service delivery, as well as social systems and programmes that facilitate care, support and prevention. HIV prevalence data are reported higher in the north compared to national averages. The Lacor Hospital sentinel site reported 12% HIV prevalence among pregnant women compared to the 5% median for the other 20 sites, with prevalence rising from 10 % among young women (20-24 years) to 21% among women age 30 – 34 years¹⁶.

¹³ Assessments conducted by WHO from October to November 2003.

¹⁴ Gulu District Director Health Service, August 2003

¹⁵ International Medical Corp, September 2003

¹⁶ Ministry of Health/ACP, HIV Surveillance Report, 2002

Progress made: - 1) About 1,200 Community Based Resource Persons have been trained in 4 affected districts. 850 HBC drug kits, 850 First Aid Kits and 850 Mama Kits were distributed to 6 affected districts and an additional 870 kits are ordered; 2) De-worming of all children (1 to 5 yr) in camps was conducted. During Child Days, vitamin A supplementation for children 6-59 months, routine and catch-up immunisation against measles for children under 1 and against tetanus (TT) for all pregnant mothers, promotion of selected family care practices will be implemented. During a mass measles campaign in October 2003, supported by WHO and UNICEF, vitamin A to children under 5 years and de-worming to children under 14 years were provided; 3) UNICEF continues to support 11 therapeutic feeding centres (TFCs) with therapeutic milk and high protein-energy biscuits. Additional TFCs were set up with UNICEF and WFP support in Kitgum and Pader by the International Medical Corps (IMC) and in Lira by Médecins Sans Frontières/Holland (MSF-H) to face the rise in severe malnutrition rates. UNICEF and WFP have recruited additional nutritional staff in the country office to support nutrition interventions; 4) Anthropometric equipment has been procured for nutrition surveys; 5) IMC outside the CAP, was funded by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance-United States Agency for International Development (OFDA- USAID) to implement in Pader and Kitgum districts health and nutrition programmes, immunisation of 27,039 children, retraining of 114 traditional birth attendants supplied with safe delivery kits, immunisation of women against tetanus; training of Ministry of Health (MoH) staff in nutrition programmes management (Supplementary and Therapeutic Feeding Programmes); 6) WHO also supported the provision of supplies and drugs for the Barlonyo massacre victims in Lira; provided guidelines and training of volunteers for the Home Based Care of malaria; provided technical support for developing Community Based Resource Persons.

To ensure adequate treatment for the war-wounded, the ICRC will continue to provide referral hospitals in the north and east with basic drugs and medical supplies. As Uganda lacks trained medical staff, the ICRC will organise training for surgeons and is sponsoring a Ugandan technician on an advanced prosthetics/orthotics course abroad.

3.4.8 Multi-Sector Refugee Assistance

Despite the operational constraints faced, the multi-sector assistance programme showed a significant progress in meeting the objectives. UNHCR's protection role to the refugees continued as an integral part of its mandate. The multi-sector assistance in the health, education, water and sanitation, community services, agriculture, environment, and provision of infrastructure continued. Greater efforts have been put in strengthening the Self-Reliance Strategy (SRS) in the districts of Adjumani, Moyo and Arua to see the progressive integration of refugee services delivery into the existing district structures. The report of the mid-term review of the SRS conducted by independent external consultants on behalf of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR and WFP in March 2004 is expected to be shortly available.

Security incidents increased in the Adjumani district and surrounding regions since February 2004. More than 25 rebel attacks have been reported in the area. As a result of the insecurity some 30,000 refugees have fled from 15 of the 31 settlements in the Adjumani district. The insecurity has forced abandonment of established infrastructure and food self-sufficiency. After consultations on this emergency situation a decision was taken that UNHCR will provide emergency assistance for 2 to 4 months for the displaced persons. Assistance will include registration, needs assessment, provision of plastic sheeting, blankets, other non-food items, extension of water systems.

Following the Tripartite Agreement signed between the Governments of Uganda, Rwanda and UNHCR in July 2003, two convoys have been organised for 1,873 Rwandans to date who volunteered to repatriate back to their places of origin in Rwanda from the settlements of Nakivale, Orchinga and Kyka II in south west Uganda. The process continues. Subsequent to the positive outcomes of the Machakos peace talks between the Government of the Sudan and the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA), positive indications are seen for prospective voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees. Contingency plans for possible repatriation of about 35,000 Sudanese in 2004 are in place. 178,264 Sudanese refugees are registered representing 85% of the total number of refugees in Uganda, the vast majority of them settled in the northwest. There is an additional unregistered caseload of 30,000 to 40,000 refugees.

The International Medical Corps received funding to implement a sexual exploitation and gender based violence (SGBV) programme; a needs assessment was conducted in refugee camps in Hoima

and Mbarara districts; refugee and host community in the same locations were sensitised on SGBV and service providers were trained in offering care to SGBV survivors. WFP and UNHCR undertook a study on the role of nutrition in addressing HIV/AIDs in refugee settlements.

3.4.9 Human Rights and Protection

After the Barlonyo massacre in February, the international attention turned to the security situation in Lira. Insecurity is provoked by the presence of LRA rebels but also by the lack of appropriate security provided by the army to the camps. The consequence was an increased population displacement. The killing of more than 200 IDPs at Barlonyo resulted in rising inter-ethnic tension in the Lango and Acholi regions. Severely limited access to the camps prevents the provision of effective support to social services, including support to community volunteer counselors. This hampers effective reintegration of formerly abducted children.

UNICEF, strengthening its presence in the field, recruited child protection staff for the eastern region. A child protection officer is currently under recruitment together with UN volunteers. Supported by the newly opened field offices, regular data collection in all camps in Gulu and Kitgum has been initiated. Up to date, 25 camps have been surveyed. Training of 30 UPDF mid-level ranking and local administration officials in international humanitarian and domestic laws stopping the recruitment of children into the armed forces has taken place. Continuing advocacy with the UPDF is carried out. 35 demobilised child soldiers are currently undergoing vocational training in Yumbe and two children who were demobilised from the Amuka militia in February were provided with vocational training through a Community Based Organization (CBO) partner. UNICEF and partners including the Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI) and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) also provided non-food items (NFIs) to more than 20,000 households in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira. A supply stock has been established at UNICEF store to facilitate a rapid response as and when necessary.

Protection working groups with NGO and UN staff are meeting in Kampala and in Gulu, trying to design strategies to address the protection issues that continue to be identified in the affected districts. However, without the participation of government and army representatives, progress will not be made. Many hopes lie with the adoption and implementation of the National Policy on IDPs, approved by the Office of the Prime Minister mid May. This document is important as it is based on the Guiding Principles for IDPs, supporting the protection of IDPs during displacement, re-settlement and return.

The UN IDP Unit in Geneva held workshops in Gulu and Kitgum on the Guiding Principles on IDPs in November targeting the aid community, the UPDF and district officials, whilst NRC held similar workshops targeting in Gulu and Kitgum camp leaders, women groups and para-legals.

The ICRC will resume its role as a reference for International Humanitarian Law (IHL) for the government, parties to the conflict and organisations working in the country. It will re-establish programmes to promote IHL and the Fundamental Principles, targeting the authorities, armed forces and police, and seek to expand its contacts with the media and academic circles, which can act as relays for IHL. With the re-launch of IHL programmes, the ICRC will also monitor the conflict-affected regions and collect information on alleged IHL violations and, where necessary, make confidential representations to the parties concerned.

3.4.10 Security and Staff Safety

In the first three months of 2004 the UPDF has made some strategic and tactical changes to the conflict. The Government of Sudan has agreed to extend permission for the UPDF to operate in Southern Sudan and altered the mandate to allow the UPDF to fly into the territory up to the end of May 2004. The UPDF claims to have displaced Joseph Kony from his semi-permanent base in the Imatong Hills, whilst the SPLA and their new allies, the EDF, are also clashing with the LRA. The safe haven aspect of the South Sudan is now much more compromised for the LRA. As a consequence, the LRA are even more fluid and have been clashing with the UPDF around the border areas between Sudan and Uganda. The UPDF are unable to completely seal the border and large pockets of the LRA are crossing over into Uganda. The LRA are finding it uncomfortable at present within northern Uganda with water and food shortages being the major concern. The LRA activities have been reduced in the Teso region. Security in the IDP camps has not been made safe and will never be

completely safe until the conflict ends. Actual deployment of UPDF troops and local militias do not guarantee immunity from attacks.

The United Nations agencies in Uganda are expanding their operations in four locations either by increasing staff numbers or by opening new offices (i.e. Gulu, Kitgum, Lira and Soroti). As the situation remains volatile, day-to-day close monitoring by a dedicated security professional will assist in programme delivery and quick adaptation to evolving circumstances. The increasing staff numbers and activities require additional security management, resulting in the proposal for the deployment of a Deputy Field Security Coordination Officer (DFSCO) to northern Uganda. The DFSCO will be mobilised and deployed as soon as possible upon receipt of donor contributions.

Armored vehicles: There has been no funding for this project despite the continuing problem of access. UNICEF has bought two armoured Toyota Land Cruisers at the cost of US\$ 280,000. There still remains the need for four more, and it should be a priority for funding. Without secure access, the humanitarian issues on health, water, sanitation and education in the IDP camps cannot be addressed properly.

3.4.11 Water and sanitation

Over crowding, limited water supply and poor sanitation have contributed to disease outbreaks leading to increased morbidity and mortality. Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) related morbidity is mainly due to faecal-oral diseases. None of the IDP camps meets the WHO recommended standard of 10 -15 litres of safe water per person per day in emergency situations to meet their basic needs. IDPs often resort to surface water, which is usually highly contaminated. The situation has been exacerbated following increase in IDP numbers in both old and newly created camps. Conservative estimates in Gulu district put usage at 6 litres per person per day. Gulu is amore accessible district and therefore is receiving more interventions than the other districts. Coverage in Pader, Kitgum, Lira, Apac, Soroti, Katakwi and Kaberamaido is much worse.

The technology choice for water supply has been through the rehabilitation or repair of existing boreholes, drilling of new deep and shallow boreholes, protection of springs and recently reticulated and powered borehole-based systems are being implemented. The latter is being adopted as the technology of choice in light of the huge demands for safe water. The sanitation situation is much worse in the camps and schools especially the safe containment and disposal of excreta, refuse disposal, maintenance of a sanitary and hygienic camp environment, personal hygiene and waste water disposal.

Deforestation, lowering water tables and the rapid filling up of deep pits caused by large populations concentrated in IDP camps, has adverse long-term effects on the environment and therefore needs to be specifically addressed with the utilisation of environmentally friendly technologies such as EchoSan Crest Latrines and energy-saving stoves.

Progress made: - 1) UNICEF and its partners drilled 20 boreholes in IDP camps and schools in Kitgum, Pader and Lira. 2) Installation of motorised pumps in 4 camps in Gulu has started with support of UNICEF in collaboration with the African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF). The population to be reached is 150,000. 3) UNICEF has installed 1,000 crest latrines in IDP camps and temporary schools in collaboration with partners NGOs and district authorities. 4) UNICEF provided 20 water tanks to temporary schools and night commuter centers.

4. NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS

From the table below, it is important to note that 8 agencies (IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN OCHA, UNSECOORD, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR and WHO) have revised their projects or proposed new ones due to the increased needs and the lack of funding.

Project Code	Appealing agency	Project title	Original requirements (US\$)	Revised Requirements (US\$)	Contributions to date	Unmet Balance	Reason for revision
Food							
UGA-04/F01	WFP	Targeted food assistance for relief & recovery -refugees, displaced persons & vulnerable groups	92,465,862	73,900,000 ¹⁷	10,729,756	63,170,244	Carry-over from 2003; increase in the number of IDPs
Education, Health and Nutrition, Adolescent' rights to self-protection, Watsan)							
UGA-04/H02	UNICEF	Health & Nutrition	2,646,000	1,670,000	0	1,670,000	
UGA-04/H03	UNICEF	Adolescents' right to self-protection	600,000	1,093,650	0	1,093,650	
UGA-04/ WS01	UNICEF	Various	1,560,000	2,010,000	400,000	1,610,000	May have received some funding, but UNICEF has not confirmed.
UGA-04/H05	UNFPA	HIV/AIDS prevention services in IDP camps	365,000	236,900	90,000	146,900	
UGA-04/H06	WHO	Response to the Health Crisis Affecting IDPS in Northern Uganda	0	914,804	0	914,804	New project for the northern districts
SECTOR (Multi-sector, Protection/HRs/Rule of Law)							
UGA-04/CSS03	IOM		0	582,128	0	582,128	Additional Project on Registration & Monitoring IDPs pop.
UGA-04/MS02	UNHCR	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees	15,053,601	15,485,601	7,249,155	8,236,446	Emergency response required to meet the needs of refugees in northern Uganda and who are displaced as a result of insecurity
SECTOR (Economic recovery and infrastructure)							
UGA-04/ER/I01	UNDP	Improving Household Food Security in Northern Uganda	400,000	830,000		830,000	Need for support to livelihood in camps. (May have received some funding, but UNDP field office has not confirmed.)
SECTOR (Safety and security of staff and operations)							
UGA-04/S02	UNSECOORD	Support to UNSECOORD Field Security Coordination Structure, Northern Uganda	0	310,000	0	310,000	Recruitment of a DFSCO.
SECTOR (Coordination and Support Services)							
UGA-04/CSS01	OCHA	Facilitation, strengthening coordination humanitarian assistance & Information Management	2,058,380	2,594,718	1,124,932	1,469,786	More field offices opened than planned in Oct 03

¹⁷ See point 3.1.a (footnote 6 on page 6) on original requirements.

5. CONCLUSION

Despite Uganda being seen as a success story in many ways, it is still very clear that the aid community is keeping people alive in camps through life saving activities and that more needs to be done only to keep people alive, that the humanitarian situation keeps deteriorating in all Acholi and Langi districts, despite improvement in the Teso region.

The low level of funding at this time of the year is once again a serious concern to all agencies. The international attention brought to the situation of north and east Uganda is not matched by the level of funding of the CAP. An increased dialogue with donors has to be pursued to improve the funding situation. At this time of the year, it is obvious that there is an urgent need to considerably increase the funding to assist in the emergency situation in the north. Projects have not been started or have been considerably slowed down due to no or insufficient funding. The food situation, and consequently the nutrition situation, is very alarming and need immediate attention from the donor community.

Despite the continuous bad situation of the security in the north, the aid community is committed to do more for the affected populations, if it is given the possibility to access as often as necessary, and in safety, the IDP camps. Funding is not the only need: the aid community needs to access on a regular basis the camps to deliver assistance, government workers need to be able to access the health centres and the schools in the camps and assist their people. There is a need to review the road map for a lasting and sustainable solution to the conflict. It cannot be allowed to continue claiming so many lives and see so many people affected by poverty and despair in eight districts, with more than 1.6 million people living in a dire situation, whilst they should, together with their surrounding communities, benefit from sustainable development projects.

5.1 KEY PRIORITIES UNTIL END OF 2004 FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND THE AID COMMUNITY:

Safety/Access/Protection:

- The Government should increase the level of safety to IDPs in camps and
- With the aid community, It should use all means to increase the access to population in camps;
- Together, they should continue identifying protection issues with emphasis on children and women and define a common strategy to address them;

Food assistance and food security:

- Continue the provision of food relief as required;
- Sustain food security with increased access of vulnerable farmers to land and to agricultural inputs and technical advice for the second planting season 2004, either for farmer IDPs around camps or returning to their area of origin;
- Identify opportunities for implementation of sustainable livelihood projects;

Delivery of humanitarian assistance in camps or in areas of origin:

- Increase coordinated humanitarian assistance delivery and activities in camps to stop the continuous deterioration of the IDP situation by focusing on water, sanitation, health, shelter and education; increase HIV/AIDS awareness among IDPs in camps;
- Security permitting, assist in the voluntary return of IDPs to their area of origin;

Coordination/capacity building:

- Increase joint inter agency/government assessments and monitoring of the situation of IDPs in camps; regularly update contingency plans and follow up to face deterioration or improvement of the humanitarian situation;
- Develop the capacity of the District Disaster Management Committees to lead the delivery of humanitarian assistance;
- Increase information sharing on humanitarian activities and plans.
- Help develop capacity of the Department of Disaster Management and Preparedness of the Office of the Prime Minister

Refugees:

- Continue assisting refugees in Uganda and their voluntary repatriation, if needed.
- Build on the SRS to improve the life of people living in west and east Nile, security permitting.
- Provide emergency assistance to some estimated 30,000 refugees displaced from their settlements.

Advocacy for Conflict resolution/reconciliation:

- Continue the DDRRR (Demobilisation, Documentation, Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reinsertion) activities for reporters (mainly children or youth);
- Advocate for peace in the north by encouraging all regional, national and international initiatives to find a peaceful solution through international and national mediators if necessary.

5.2 OUTLOOK FOR 2005:

The above priorities will most probably stand as they are at mid-2004. It is hoped that the advocacy for a peaceful resolution to the conflict will be effective and followed by effects. Parallel to the continuation of the above strategies, the aid community, and the Government, will have to work jointly for:

- Continued identification of IDPs in camps to improve the assistance delivery and ensure that protection issues are properly addressed through cooperation between the government and the aid community.
- Identification and registration of IDPs returning voluntarily to their home, as protection and programming tool. Establish the IDP return database; carry out assessment of the return areas; assist IDPs to return their areas of origin, provide resettlement packages if needed; follow up post return monitoring of those IDPs who have been resettled.
- Pursue the implementation of the Uganda Refugee Bill. Plan a comprehensive assessment of the protection and assistance needs of urban refugees to design a more effective programme.
- Address humanitarian needs of the population victims of Karimojong cattle rustling.

NEW PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS

Appealing Agency:	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION
Project Title:	Registration and monitoring with topical information provision of IDPs population
Project Code:	UGA-04/CSS03
Sector:	Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons.
Themes:	Registration, updating, analysing and dissemination of IDPs population figures and topical fact sheets in Northern and Eastern Uganda.
Objective:	Effective information monitoring, up dating and dissemination system in regards to IDPs population in Northern Uganda and Teso.
Targeted Beneficiaries:	IDP population in Northern and Eastern Uganda.
Implementing Partners:	OCHA, WFP, other UN agencies, National and District Authorities, National and International NGOs
Project Duration:	June 2004 – December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 965,916 June 2004-May 2005
Funds Requested:	US\$ 582,128

SUMMARY

The current gaps in information pertaining to IDPs negatively affects the capacity of national authorities and the humanitarian community to target assistance activities based on effective and site-specific IDP knowledge combined with an analysis of displacement trends and related needs. In planned collaboration with WFP and national authorities, and in support of the forthcoming OCHA Information Management Unit (IMU), IOM will focus its efforts to provide a systematic data collection mechanism to inform humanitarian and district as well as government planning in regards to IDPs.

Building upon past technical support provided in 2003 to the Government of Uganda (GoU) in the field of IDP socio-demographic surveys, the setting up of a return and reintegration task force tasked with defining and implementing procedures for IDP returns, as well as continuing its active role in the Protection Working Group which focuses on drawing up a joint strategy for Protection, Advocacy, Preparedness and Prevention, IOM will specifically achieve the following results:

- IDP population in Acholiland registered and fluctuation in number monitored. This includes improved coordination of assistance in the event of returns through a functional return-registration database.
- Socio-demographic survey of IDP population in Acholiland and Teso implemented and analysed. This includes individual and community needs in area of origin to inform programming for successful return.
- Humanitarian programming improved through the provision to the IMU, government, district authorities and humanitarian actors of updated and topical information on IDPs.
- National capacity to manage and prepare disaster response enhanced through provision of training in data collection and data management methodology, operational set up and provision of related equipment, including a functional database on IDPs at field level.

Total project duration is one year but will be implemented in two phases: phase one to cover the remaining CAP 2004 period costing US\$ 582,128, and phase two to be included in CAP 2005 costing US\$ 382,491.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget items	US\$
Operational Costs	425,552
Staff and Office Costs	156,576
Total	582,128

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Response to the Health Crisis Affecting IDPS in Northern Uganda
Project Code	UGA-04/H06
Sector	Health
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce excess mortality and morbidity due communicable diseases caused by the displacement • Support provision of Reproductive Health Services and Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS • To monitor disease burden including malnutrition and provide early warning for epidemics • To ensure that humanitarian health assistance is in line with international standards • To improve health education and promotion in the IDP camps • To reinforce psychosocial services to the camps
Targeted beneficiaries	1.6 million internally displaced persons in North and North Eastern Uganda
Implementing Partners	Relevant Departments in the MoH, District Health Teams, Non-Governmental Organisations and Community-Based Organizations.
Project Duration	June- Dec 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 914,804
Funds Available	-
Funds Requested	US\$ 914,804

SUMMARY

The increased insurgency that has led to increased displacement continues to deny the affected population accessing basic health care with a corresponding increase in the disease burden of the affected populations. Lack of access to the camps due to insecurity coupled with closure or destruction of peripheral health units and migration of health workers have left the affected population in a health crisis. There is a 50-60% gap in the staffing norms and the staff is not trained in emergency health care provision. Latrine coverage in some situations goes as low as 1%. Immunisation coverage in some camps is as low as 4.1% (DPT 3). Reproductive health services and HIV Prevention and control are inadequately addressed. Disease surveillance is not adequately done, death are not recorded and investigations not done when epidemic diseases are suspected. Health education activities are minima with no educational materials and tailored mass media programs to address the health of IDPs. Coordination of health actors is weak.

Given the above gaps identified in the health care delivery process for IDPs above, cognisant of the Right to health of IDPs, aware that these gaps need to be bridged as soon as possible to stop the health of IDPs from deteriorating further, WHO proposes this project for improving the health of IDPS in Northern Uganda.

Strategy for Implementation

WHO will oversee the entire project. The Directors of Health Services of Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Pader, Kaberamaido as well as NGOs that have substantial experience in providing health in emergencies in the region will implement specific technical components. WHO will provide technical support to these partners and ensure a coordinated response while supervising their operations to ensure the quality of services provided.

The project will be lead by an expatriate specialist in emergency and humanitarian action based in Gulu. Who will be under the direct supervision of the WHO Representative in Uganda.

Activities

- Train national and NGO health workers in health emergency preparedness and response inclusive of Reproductive health and HIV activities
- Purchase and distribute WHO supplementary emergency kits
- Purchase and distribute Epidemic investigation kits
- Purchase and distribute mama kits and delivery kits
- Purchase and distribute drugs for prevention and control of HIV transmission pep kits

- Support voluntary counseling activities
- Support the development and implementation health education program in IDP camps
- Support the integration of psychosocial care into health care activities.

Expected Output

- Reduced excess mortality and morbidity among IDPs
- Improved reproductive health services for IDPs
- Improved disease surveillance and early warning systems for epidemics.
- Quality health care provisions for IDPs
- A tailored health education program for the IDPs

Indicators

- Excess Morbidity and mortality rates for IDPs reduced by 70%
- Maternal mortality among the IDPs reduced by 50%
- A functional disease surveillance system in place
- A tailored health education system to address the pertinent issues for the displaced population in place.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Item	US\$
Total direct support costs	400,000
Total direct operation costs (national and international staff)	150,000
Indirect support costs (MOSS compliant car and logistics operations)	231,000
Hac project coordination, monitoring and reporting	82,211
Program support costs	51,593
Total	914,804

Appealing Agency	United Nations Security Coordination (UNSECOORD)
Project Title	Recruit a Deputy Field Security Coordination Officer (DFSCO)
Project Code	UGA-04/S02
Sector	Safety and security of staff and operations
Theme	Additional support in the field for security matters.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to ensure safest possible working environment for UN and NGOs staff
Target Beneficiaries	Approximately 100 UN staff and NGO partners serving over 1.5 million IDP beneficiaries in delivering humanitarian assistance programs in northern Uganda.
Project Duration	May – December 2004
Funds Required	US\$ 310,000

SUMMARY

This proposal seeks additional funding requirement for a one-year deployment of an United Nations Security Coordination Office (UNSECOORD) Deputy Field Security Coordination Officer (DFSCO) to Northern Uganda, to augment the existing UN Field Security Coordination Structure in Uganda under the overall direction and supervision of the UN Designated Official for Security in Uganda. The present structure is comprised of the Field Security Coordination Officer for Uganda (FSCO Uganda), as well as an elaborate field security support mechanism for the provision of armed escorts for humanitarian convoys. The deployment of the DFSCO will ensure the safety and security of UN and NGO partner's staff working in northern Uganda, to address the humanitarian requirements of some 1.5 million IDPs.

Programme Rationale

The conflict in Northern Uganda has now been running for 18 years and there is at present, little optimism for a resolution. There are in the region of 1.5 million displaced persons living in camps in fear of their lives as result of ongoing insecurity. The intensity of the violence is still increasing. On 21 February 2004, between 84 and 204 persons were killed in an LRA attack on a camp called Barlonyo. This was followed by a day of civil disturbance in Lira where ethnic/tribal violence resulted in between 5-15 persons killed. That night revenge or copycat burning of a shop took place in Gulu.

The United Nations agencies in Uganda have begun to expand their operations in four locations either by increasing staff numbers or by opening new offices. The expanded four base locations are Gulu, Kitgum, Lira and Soroti. This expansion will greatly assist in getting access to all the areas in need of assistance. As the situation remains volatile, day-to-day close monitoring by a dedicated security professional will assist in program delivery and quick adaptation to evolving circumstances. The increasing staff numbers and activities require additional security management, resulting in this proposal for deployment of an FSCO to northern Uganda.

Coordination

All UN Agencies work together under the leadership of the Designated Official for Security, advised by the UNSECOORD FSCO and the WFP and UNHCR Field Security Advisors, to promote a safer environment for UN staff. Increased access to vulnerable people must be accompanied by increased security and a safe environment facilitated primarily by the Government, but supported by the agencies, organisations and the donors.

Programme goal

The goal of the project is consistent with the UNSECOORD Mission Statement: - "To ensure an effective and fully deployed security management system through the development of security strategy, plans and policy and to coordinate their implementation by all actors within the United Nations security management system, so as to enable the effective and efficient conduct of United Nations activities while ensuring the security, safety and well being of staff as a high priority."

Critical Assumptions

The proposed security measures will counter the impact of insecurity on humanitarian operations in Northern Uganda and thus facilitate safer access to the beneficiaries of UN and NGO programmes

Objective

Ensure the safety and security of UN and NGO partner's staff working in northern Uganda – primarily operating from the four base locations of Gulu, Kitgum, Lira and Soroti. Specifically, the project seeks to:

- Ensure that all staff is briefed on security measures.
- Ensure that staff are provided with and proficient in the use of, of safety equipment required in the field.
- Promote a dynamic and appropriate communications network.
- Provide close supervision for the security of all operations, road and air included.
- Ensure appropriate professional liaison with local authorities responsible for security.

The latter point is of particular importance as in northern Uganda, the balance between managed risk and suspending operations has been achieved through constant threat assessment of each deployment to an insecure area and for all official travel within the districts. This process involves consulting at the local level with the Resident District Commissioner (RDC), the UPDF and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and close contact between those in the field and the UN security team in Kampala.

Indicators

- Number of staff involved in armed or violent incidents.
- Number of staff trained in security awareness.
- Efficient communication systems established.
- Number of area security coordinators in place.
- Number of convoys safely delivering assistance to the affected population

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel cost	287,800
Hazard allowance for DFSCO and National Support Staff	8,850
Administrative cost	13,350
Total	310,000

ANNEX I.
TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR

Consolidated Appeal for
Uganda 2004

Summary of Requirements and Contributions
 By Appealing Organisation
 as of 26 May 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
FAO	4,923,054	4,923,054	1,299,305	-	-	1,299,305	3,623,749	26.4%
IOM	1,885,000	2,467,128	-	-	-	-	2,467,128	- %
OCHA	2,058,380	2,594,718	850,207	274,725	-	1,124,932	1,469,786	43.4%
UNDP	400,000	830,000	-	-	-	-	830,000	- %
UNDP/UNSECOORD	646,000	956,000	-	-	-	-	956,000	- %
UNFPA	476,000	347,900	90,000	-	-	90,000	257,900	25.9%
UNHCR	15,053,601	15,485,601	7,126,912	-	122,243	7,249,155	8,236,446	46.8%
UNICEF	7,650,000	7,617,650	-	1,658,602	-	1,658,602	5,959,048	21.8%
WFP	92,465,862	73,900,000	10,729,756	-	-	10,729,756	63,170,244	14.5%
WHO	2,343,158	3,257,962	-	-	-	-	3,257,962	- %
Grand Total	127,901,055	112,380,013	20,096,180	1,933,327	122,243	22,151,750	90,228,263	19.7%

Consolidated Appeal for
Uganda 2004

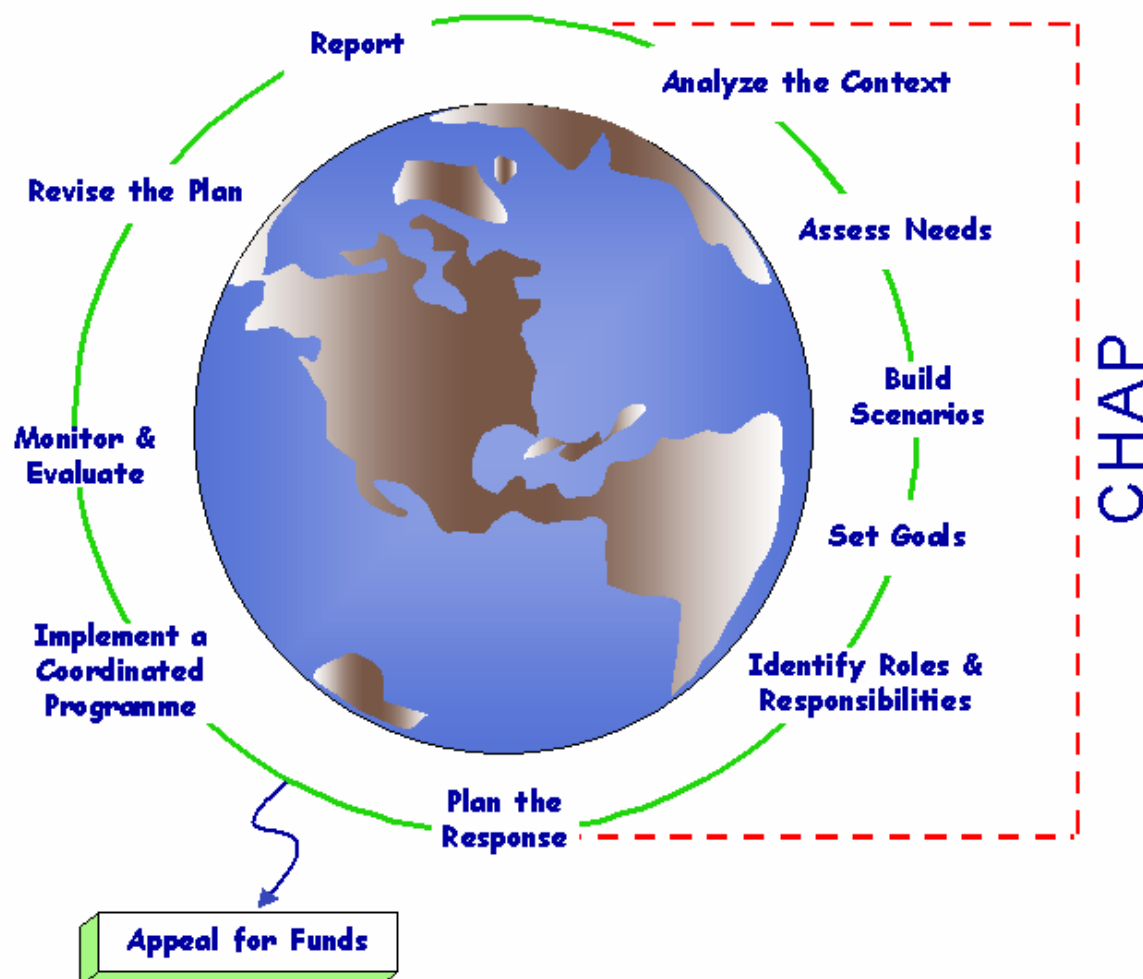
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
 By Sector
 as of 26 May 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Activity	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements	% Covered
AGRICULTURE	4,923,054	4,923,054	1,299,305	3,623,749	26.4 %
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	2,583,380	3,701,846	1,124,932	2,576,914	30.4 %
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	400,000	830,000	-	830,000	0.0 %
EDUCATION	1,500,000	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	0.0 %
FOOD	92,465,862	73,900,000	10,729,756	63,170,244	14.5 %
HEALTH	6,065,158	6,369,512	90,000	6,279,512	1.4 %
MULTI-SECTOR	15,798,601	16,230,601	7,249,155	8,981,446	44.7 %
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,959,000	1,959,000	-	1,959,000	0.0 %
SECURITY	646,000	956,000	-	956,000	0.0 %
UNATTRIBUTED	-	-	1,658,602	-1,658,602	0.0 %
WATER AND SANITATION	1,560,000	2,010,000	-	2,010,000	0.0 %
Grand Total:	127,901,055	112,380,013	22,151,750	90,228,263	19.7%

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



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