

# Uganda

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



UNITED NATIONS



# Uganda

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



UNITED NATIONS

## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

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 (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- 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 the 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](http://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.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2005:

AAH	CPA-LIRA	HIA	Non-Violence Int'l	TEWPA
ABS	CPAR	Horn Relief	NPA	UNAIDS
ACF/ACH	CPCD	HWA	NRC	UNDP
ACTED	CRC	IFRC	OCHA	UNESCO
ADRA	CREAF	ILO	OCPH	UNFPA
Africare	CRS	IMC	OHCHR	UN-HABITAT
Alisei	DDG	INTERMON	Open Continent	UNHCR
AMREF	DENAL	INTERSOS	Orphan's Aid	UNICEF
ARC	DRC	IOM	OXFAM-GB	UNIFEM
Atlas Logistique	EMSF	IRC	PAPP	UNMAS
AVSI	ERM	IRIN	PIN	UNODC
CAM	FAO	Islamic Relief	PRC	UNRWA
CARE Int'l	Fondn. Suisse Déminage	JVSF	RUFOU	UNSECOORD
CARITAS	GAA	KOC	SBF	VESTA
CEASOP	GPI	LIBA	SCF / SC-UK	VETAID
CESVI	HA	LSTG	SCU	WACRO
CIRID	HABEN	MAG	SERLO	WANEP/APDH
COLFADHEMA	Handicap Int'l	Mani Tese	SFP	WFP
COMED	HDIG	MAT	Solidarités	WHO
COOPI	HDO	MDA	TASO	WV Int'l
CORDAID	HFe.V	NE	TEARFUND	

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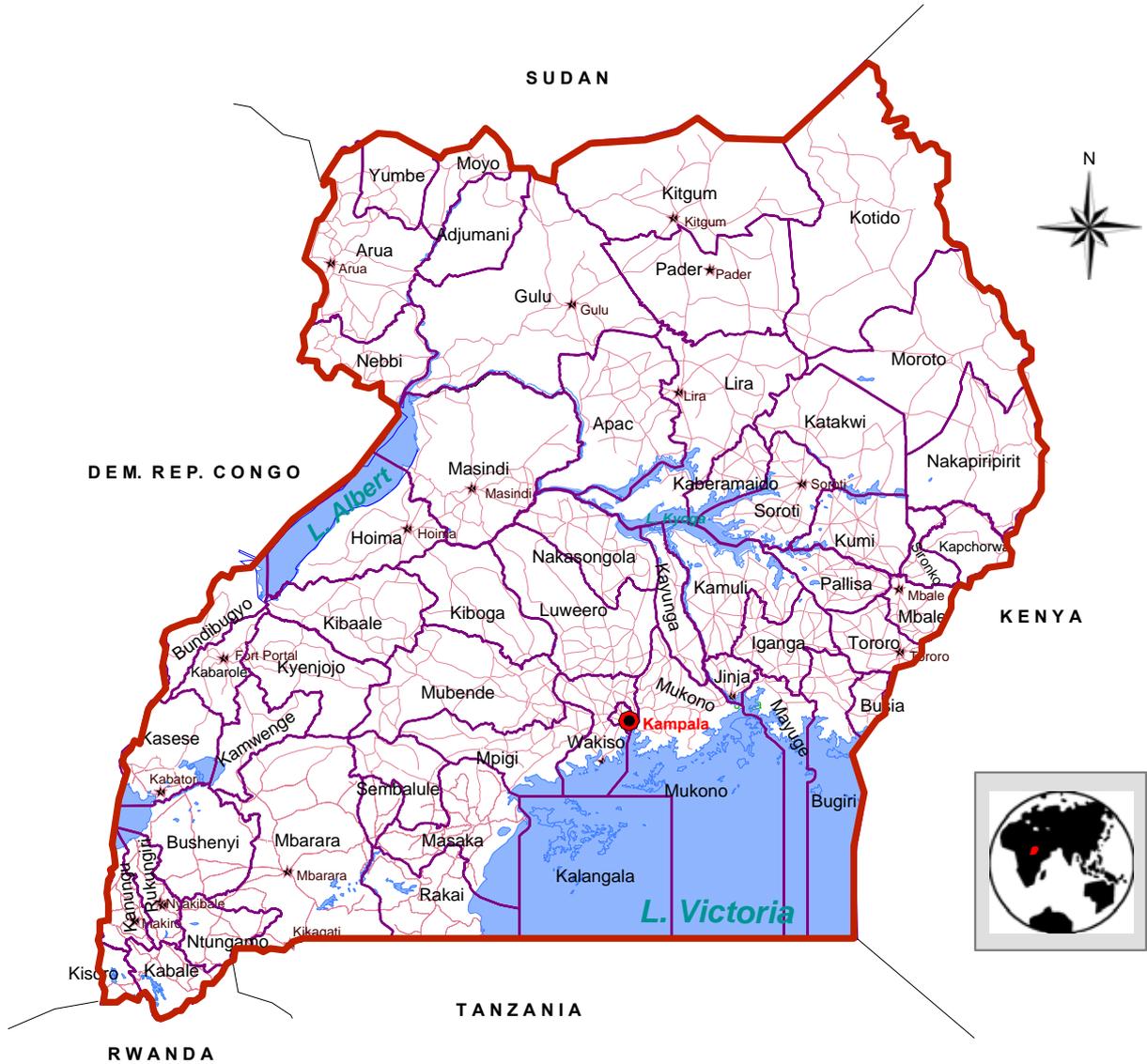
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OCHA - UGANDA

# Uganda Map



## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The humanitarian challenges involving Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) continue to be of great concern in Uganda. There are currently some 1,670,000 IDPs living in rural camps in northern and eastern parts of the country. Out of these, 1,117,000 are found in the three Acholi districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader, representing 90-95% of the sub-region's population. In the Lango sub-region, there are a total of 474,000 IDPs in Lira and Apac districts; and despite the restored peace in the Teso sub-region, there are 80-100,000 IDPs in Katakwi district, most of whom escaped Karimojong cattle raids. However, these IDPs do commute between the camps and their villages of origin, unlike their compatriots in Acholiland. Furthermore, there are an estimated 200-300,000 IDPs living in urban areas such as Gulu, Kitgum, Lira and Kampala and in the neighbouring districts of Adjumani, Masindi and Hoima. Therefore, the global figure of IDPs in northern Uganda is estimated at between 1.9 and 2 million, with 1.4 million (in rural Acholi and Lango camps) benefiting from regular World Food Programme (WFP) food assistance. IDPs in the camps are continuously subjected to violent activities of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA). After 19 years, there are still reports of continuing human rights violations, killings, raids, mutilations, abduction, sexual abuses and general violence.

In the Karamoja sub-region, food security remains fragile due to poor weather conditions to the extent that WFP increased the number of beneficiaries of food aid delivery from 117,000 in November 2004 to 574,000 at mid-year 2005. Food programmes for refugees and other social support groups (school feeding, people living with Human Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV)/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) & Tuberculosis (TB), therapeutic feeding centres, etc) have also been stepped up. As a consequence of the lack of progress in the peace process and the continued insecurity in the countryside, there is no early prospect for IDPs to become food sufficient. WFP and other humanitarian partners will, therefore, need to continue their assistance.

Peace in the Teso districts and the southern part of Lango in the past year led IDPs to return home or spend more time in their villages than in camps; more than 200,000 IDPs in Teso received return and resettlement packages and are planting close to their villages of origin, near IDP camps. Going forward, it will be necessary like in other affected areas to expand opportunities for livelihood support, coupled with rehabilitation of basic social services (health, education, water and sanitation) and infrastructure.

In November 2004, there was considerable optimism that a peaceful resolution of the conflict was in sight. After a limited ceasefire in mid-November by the Government, renewed several times, a Lords Resistance Army (LRA) delegation and the Government peace team finally met on 29 December. Security subsequently improved, enabling an improved delivery of humanitarian assistance. However, the defection of the LRA negotiator in February 2005 and his replacement by the LRA second in command, Vincent Otti, stalled the negotiation process. In March, the LRA resumed their violent activities in Acholi and Adjumani districts and in southern Sudan from where, as a result, waves of refugees fled into Uganda. The number of "night commuters" trekking every night to the centre of Gulu, Kitgum and Kalongo, remained more or less at the same level, between 30,000 and 40,000.

With 46% of the CAP 2005 so far funded, the aid community, at midyear, is in a better position than last year to address the situation; in addition US\$ 22,008,991 have been funded outside the CAP. Sectors like water/sanitation, education, health and protection, HIV/AIDS, support to livelihood and mine action are equally important in areas of displacement and/or return. The Government needs to be encouraged to commit increased resources towards needs of the IDPs in accordance with the National IDP Policy and spare no efforts in the search for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The priorities for next six months and beyond will remain:

- safety/Access/protection;
- food security and delivery of humanitarian assistance to all vulnerable populations;
- coordination/capacity building of national counterparts/information management;
- advocacy for conflict resolution/reconciliation;
- repatriation of refugees and return of IDPs, including support for Disarmament, Demobilisation, Return and Reintegration (DDRR).

The reviewed 2005 Consolidated Appeal has a revised total requirement of **US\$ 188,195,144**. A total of **US\$ 86,751,765** has been contributed or pledged to date, leaving **unmet requirements of US\$ 101,443,379**.

## 2 CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

At the time of the launch of the CAP 2005 in November 2004, there were promising signs that the conflict in northern Uganda was close to resolution. The Uganda Army's Operation Iron Fist Phase Two (OIF-II) in southern Sudan and northern Uganda seemed to have considerably weakened the LRA in the second half of 2004. This, coupled with reduced Government of Sudan (GoS) support to the LRA, prompted the surrender, to the Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF), of many middle-ranking LRA commanders and their soldiers, while a large number was captured. Meanwhile, parallel efforts by the former Minister of State for northern Uganda, Ms. Betty Bigombe, to facilitate negotiation talks between the Government of Uganda (GoU) and the LRA also appeared to be promising. The President declared a limited ceasefire (renewed several times) in a small area of northern Uganda to establish contact between the Government peace team and the LRA, resulting in the latter meeting a government peace team on 29 December 2004 for the second time in the history of the LRA insurgency<sup>1</sup>.

Consequently, from late 2004 to mid-February 2005, the Acholi sub-region witnessed a substantial reduction in security incidents, allowing for increased access to IDP camps by humanitarian agencies. However, the defection of LRA chief negotiator, Brigadier Kolo, to the Government side in February 2005, placed the peace process into uncertainty. Joseph Kony replaced Sam Kolo with his deputy, Major-General Vincent Otti. Since then the peace process has stagnated, despite Ms. Bigombe's continued efforts.

Another issue that complicates the search for peace in northern Uganda is the continuation of the investigation of senior LRA commanders, by the International Criminal Court (ICC) for crimes against humanity committed during the insurgency. While civil society organisations, religious, traditional, and some political leaders from northern Uganda believe that the investigations and the potential issuance of arrest warrants against top LRA commanders do not serve the cause of peace in northern Uganda. Pro-government politicians favour combining the peace and ICC processes to put pressure on the LRA.

Following the disruption of the peace talks and the surrender of Brig. Kolo, there has been a marked decline in security in the Acholi sub-region and northern parts of Lira and Apac districts in the Lango sub-region. The LRA has dared infiltrating suburbs of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader towns, often involving murders, abduction of civilians and targeted attacks on UPDF detachments. There have been serious ambushes on the roads and a number of incidents where civilians, especially women, have been maimed or murdered by the LRA whilst working in their fields. Night commuter numbers in 20 sites in Gulu have increased from 11,000 in February to 18,000 in mid-April (a total of 41,000 in Gulu, Kitgum and Kalongo towns), due to increased LRA activities around the town. The UPDF has responded by restricting the daily movements of IDPs from the camps to the fields to between 0900hrs and 1700hrs, because of an increased fear of LRA attacks. There have also been allegations of some UPDF soldiers harassing/killing/arresting civilians found outside the IDP camps.

In the Teso sub-region and southern Lira district, relative peace has prevailed following a combined effort by UPDF and local militias forced the LRA out of the two areas in early/mid 2004. In the Teso sub-region, an estimated 350,000 IDPs have been able to return to their areas of origin, with the exception of 80,000 in Wusuk county, Katakwi district, who fear both Karamojong and LRA raids. Similarly, in Lira, an estimated 60,000 IDPs from Lira municipality (75% of the original number) have returned to rural camps closer to their villages of origin, cautiously accessing their fields.

According to the March 2005 issue of the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) NET newsletter, drought and poor pasture conditions have forced many people in rural areas of Karamoja to migrate to towns in search of income opportunities, whilst households owning livestock (about 40% of all households) continue to sell their animals cheaply to obtain income to buy grain. As a result, WFP's projected number of people in need of food assistance in Karamoja has risen from 117,000 in February 2005 to 574,000 in April 2005. The Government re-started its Karamoja disarmament programme in November 2004 to curb the cattle rustling activities of the Karamojong warriors.

The launch by the Government of the National IDP Policy in March 2005 was a welcome development, as this will promote a system-wide response by the Government and its humanitarian

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<sup>1</sup> The first time was 1994/95 when Betty Bigombe was the Minister of State for Northern Uganda.

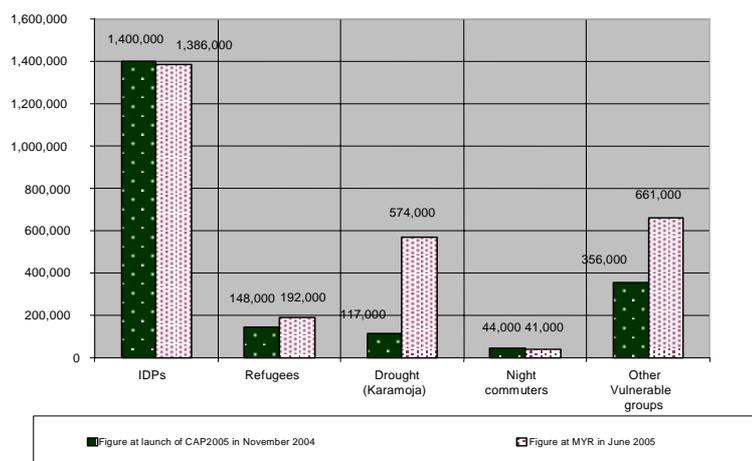
partners to the protection needs of IDPs. The United Nations (UN) has finalised its protection strategy, which will add to the efforts of the Government and the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Equally important is the recruitment and deployment by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) of a Senior Technical Advisor to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and of seven District Disaster Preparedness Coordinators (DDPCs) to the conflict-affected districts to help with the implementation of the policy and support return and re-integration programmes.

Relations between Uganda and its neighbours (Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo [DRC] and Sudan) have remained stable, although there have been allegations in the local press of opposition groups fermenting trouble in eastern DRC. These are, however, not expected to pose a serious threat to the country's security. Meanwhile, the signing of the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005 is a welcome development for northern Uganda, at least in the longer term, as its successful implementation could eliminate the Sudan factor from the conflict. However, this is not expected to translate to a significant voluntary repatriation of refugees in the next six months, in view of the need for the development of basic infrastructure in the return areas.

The humanitarian consequences of the current environment include:

- an impasse in the peace process and deterioration in security since March 2005 has led to reduced access, especially in the Acholi sub-region and the northern parts of Lango;
- the deterioration in security has further worsened human rights in the conflict areas, with regards to children and women (abductions, raping, maiming and killings) as they try to access their gardens or look for firewood. The absence of police in the IDP camps does not ease the maintenance of law and order or camp management;
- the “night commuter” phenomenon continues to be a serious protection issue, as the children are exposed to abuse and to the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS;
- congestion in the camps, with poor water and sanitation, cause fires and cholera outbreaks – especially in Gulu district;
- while the number of IDPs eligible for WFP food assistance has dropped slightly, the overall number of food beneficiaries has gone up, due to an increase in the number of vulnerable refugees (due to LRA activities in Adjumani district and southern Sudan) and to cyclical drought in Karamoja. This increase in the vulnerable population translates into greater demands, especially in food assistance (please refer to the bar chart below);
- basic social services in IDP camps are completely inadequate especially in education, health, water and sanitation;
- the responses to HIV/AIDS in the conflict-affected areas are extremely weak, especially in the areas of education, prevention, management and coordination.

**Beneficiaries of WFP Food Assistance in 2005\***



\* Sources: WFP for IDPs, drought affected and refugees; United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and NGOs for night commuters

Based on the above, the priority needs remain unchanged, namely: food assistance, water and sanitation, education, health, shelter materials and non-food items (NFI).

### 3 REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN (CHAP)

#### 3.1 SUMMARY

The CHAP strategy for the CAP 2005 emphasised:

- improved access to IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups;
- improved protection for all vulnerable groups with emphasis on women and children;
- improved provision of comprehensive and timely humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups;
- improved livelihoods and coping mechanisms of IDPs and refugees.

These priorities are valid six months into the CAP 2005 because the humanitarian needs remain unaltered, while the total number of vulnerable people has increased by over 600,000. The following excerpts from the Joint Inter-Agency Assessments conducted in Pader and Lira districts in December and March, illustrate the situation; "Water intake per person per day is less than four litres; more than 1,636 persons share a water point and the mothers spend an average two hours at a water point. 250 persons share latrine in camps. The teacher pupil ratio is 1:700 and it is worse in satellite camps, as children have no access to education. Health centres lack trained manpower and drugs, while a referral system is virtually non-existent in a district that has only one hospital".<sup>2</sup>

Nevertheless, a nutritional survey conducted by GOAL (Irish NGO) in three sub-counties in Pader district in March 2005 indicated improvement in mortality rates (Crude Mortality Rate [CMR]: 0.7/10,000/day and Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR): 1.3/10,000/day) compared to Médecins sans Frontières/Holland (MSF-H) November 2004 figures (CMR: 2.8/10,000/day and U5MR: 5.4/10,000/day<sup>3</sup>). The environment here, as elsewhere in the Acholi districts, has been compounded by insecurity, which continues to severely constrain the IDPs' coping strategies, leaving them with no other option but to depend on food aid. IDPs are unable to contribute to the welfare of their families with regards to health, education, water and sanitation services.

In contrast to the Acholi sub-region, Lira district has a better environment. With increased security, the IDPs have had more freedom of movement to access gardens and expand coping mechanisms. This has led to better nutrition as can be seen by the falling numbers of children in the Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs) and Supplementary Feeding Centres (SFC). From over 300 children in May 2004, the TFC now has only 120 children. The mortality rates of over 2.2 /10,000/day<sup>1</sup> reported in November 2004 have now fallen below 0.5/10,000/day<sup>2</sup> in February 2005.

Access to health services in the rural camps in Lira has improved since last year although not all rural health units are open and those open do not offer full services. The assessments found irregular drug supplies, a low staff presence and limited opening hours. The level of immunisation is reported to be low and antenatal care is not available in every camp. HIV/AIDS services were available only in Ogur camp plus condom distribution and HIV education by MSF-H in a few camps. However, given the congestion and over-crowding in the IDP camps, it is important that agencies in the health sector put together contingency plans to avert possible outbreaks of diseases in the future."<sup>4</sup>

These constraints notwithstanding, the aid community has sought to address the key priority needs:

- 1) WFP provided food assistance to more than two million vulnerable people (1.4 million IDPs, 148,000 refugees, school age children and People Living With HIV/AIDS [PLWHA]). In Teso and southern Lira district, many IDPs have received return food packages and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and NGO seeds and tools, and have either returned or are in the process of returning to their villages of origin;
- 2) After an inter-agency assessment of formerly unrecognised camps was conducted in Gulu in November 2004, WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), MSF, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and other humanitarian agencies scaled up their programmes in the sectors of food, health, water and sanitation, and non-food items;

<sup>2</sup> Report on Pader District Joint Inter-Agency Assessment Mission (06-18) December 2004.

<sup>3</sup> Findings of a Nutrition Survey: Parabongo, Wol & Paimol Sub-Counties, Agago County, Pader District, Northern Uganda – March 2005.

<sup>4</sup> Inter-Agency Humanitarian Assessment of Rural IDP Camps in Lira – (21-24) March 2005.

- 4) Fire broke out in nearly 25% of IDP camps in Gulu district during the first months of 2005. Cholera broke out in Pabbo, Atiak, Amuru and Parabongo camps. These incidents were the direct consequences of the acute characteristics of virtually all IDP camps. A good collaboration between humanitarian organisations and the Gulu District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) helped contain the outbreak.
- 5) In Kitgum and Pader districts, significant efforts were made to meet the outstanding needs of IDPs. Outside food aid impressive efforts are in the NFIs sector where, according to the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Kitgum, over 60% of IDPs received kits. Protection for night commuters has improved with the provision of shelters and basic necessities. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNICEF and NGOs concerted their efforts.
- 6) In the Karamoja sub-region, regularly affected by drought, WFP is now to provide relief food assistance to 574,000 people (so far it was 177,000) in anticipation of the gap period (April–July) and poor rain conditions<sup>5</sup>.

### **3.1a Impact of funding levels on CHAP implementation**

As of 10 June, donors' response to the UN agencies appealing in the CAP 2005 has been good: FAO, 54%; WFP, 49%; UNICEF, 56%; OCHA, 58%; and, World Health Organization (WHO), 15%. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was 29% funded through country-level earmarked contributions, but thanks to the availability of broadly earmarked and unrestricted contributions, it could meet 45% of its revised requirements by mid-year. Among the 19 NGOs that submitted projects, NRC (100%), Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI) (100%) and Cooperazione Internazionale/Italy (COOPI) (95%) were funded. Many of the other NGOs are working as implementing partners with resources received by UN agencies. Of the original amount appealed for in CAP 2005, 55% has been committed (a large improvement over last year's 19.7%). Funding outside the CAP has also contributed resources amounting to US\$ 22,008,991<sup>6</sup>. Most UN agencies revised their appeal for 2005 to reflect increased requirements and an important effort is requested again from donors to cover gaps in education, economic recovery and infrastructure, HIV/AIDS, mine action, protection/human rights/rule of law, safety and security of staff and operations and water and sanitation.

## **3.2 SCENARIOS**

### **3.2.1 Best-case scenario**

The peace agreement in Sudan and the Uganda peace process are implemented. Southern Sudan is more accessible to Ugandans and Kenyans; northern Uganda becomes a transport hub for the region (air, roads and rail). 30% of Sudanese refugees in Uganda return home within six months. Relations with neighbouring countries substantially improve leading to the expulsion of Ugandan opposition groups from eastern DRC and Rwanda. Peace in northern Uganda leads to disarmament, demobilisation, return and re-integration of ex-LRA combatants; a spontaneous and massive return of IDPs follows. The government succeeds in disarming Karamojong warriors. Drought recedes.

### **3.2.2 Worst case scenario**

The peace agreement in southern Sudan drags on; the Betty Bigombe mediation is stalled and leads to the deterioration of diplomatic relations between the Governments of Uganda and Sudan. Both governments accuse each other of resuming support to the other's opposition groups leading to escalation of hostilities both inside southern Sudan and northern Uganda. In the DRC, the People's Redemption Army (PRA) and other Ugandan opposition groups intensify their activities along the border areas, sending refugees and IDPs fleeing to western Uganda. Tensions with Rwanda rise. A re-vamped LRA re-expands its activities to other areas than Acholi and Lango districts halting the relative return and resettlement of IDPs. The Karamoja disarmament programme fails; the drought does not recede with as consequence widespread banditry and cattle rustling. The refugee and IDP (including drought-affected) caseloads increase to 400,000 and 2.5 million respectively, placing severe constraints on agencies resources. Delivery of vital humanitarian assistance is severely restricted due to widespread insecurity. The GoU and the LRA come under renewed international pressure to sign a humanitarian ceasefire to enable delivery of vital food and emergency assistance.

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<sup>5</sup> FEWS NET: Uganda Food Security Update – April 2005.

<sup>6</sup> Table 1: Consolidated Appeal for Uganda 2005. Revised Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and pledges per Appealing Organisation as of 10-June-2005.

### **3.2.3 Most likely scenario**

The implementation of the peace agreement in Sudan does not lead to immediate peace dividends for northern Uganda over the next six months; relations with DRC, Rwanda and Sudan remain stable. The stalemate in the peace initiative on northern Uganda is expected to persist, with the LRA eluding discussing or signing the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) proposed by the GoU in December 2004. Commanders and foot soldiers continue to surrender to the Government in numbers that do not significantly reduce the LRA's current atrocities. In Karamoja, fragile food security prevails due to localised drought, cattle rustling and banditry; the GoU's disarmament programme is yet to offer alternative and sustainable livelihood options. Caseloads of vulnerable populations (IDPs, refugees and drought affected people) do not decrease; IDPs in Teso and southern Lango continuing to return home.

### **3.3 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

The strategic priorities for humanitarian action remain unchanged, namely:

#### **1. Improved access to IDPs, refugees and other vulnerable groups to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance**

In spite of the recent rise in attacks, access to IDP camps improved somewhat over the year, enabling humanitarian agencies to visit the camps more often. In the Teso and southern Lango districts, where the LRA presence is at a minimum, humanitarian actors no longer use escorts to visit IDP camps/programmes. In Gulu district, UN agencies now access 18 camps without escorts. In Kitgum and Pader where the environment has not changed much, the use of escorts is still mandatory for the UN, except for three camps close to Kitgum town. The deployment of UNICEF armoured vehicles (in Gulu and in Kitgum districts) greatly contributed to this improvement in access. WFP uses heavy military escorts to deliver food assistance to camps, while organisations whose mandates do not permit the use of military escorts access camps without escorts after examining security information from military personnel and other sources. The presence of a deputy field security officer in the northern districts enables regular periodic assessment of the security conditions in all conflict-affected districts, and helps in the dissemination of timely security updates that is crucial for the safety of humanitarian workers and assists in the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance. In the Karamoja region, security conditions have somewhat deteriorated over the past two months and might require more frequent assessments to clearly define the level of access to vulnerable population.

#### **2. Improved protection of all vulnerable groups, with the emphasis on women and children in accordance with international and human rights laws and humanitarian principles**

With improved access to camps, there has been a larger awareness of the protection issues faced by IDPs. More humanitarian assistance and staff reached the camps and monitoring of programmes improved. Advocacy by the human rights and protection working group in Gulu, supported by the Humanitarian Coordinator at the Kampala level, led to the recognition of 19 formerly unrecognised camps, which were assessed in October/November 2004. The 19 IDP camps have been regularly receiving assistance since then. Significant gaps still remain in all camps in the non-food sectors like water and sanitation, education, health, HIV/AIDS, protection and camp management. The Government launched the National IDP Policy in February 2005, which is expected to improve the protection of IDPs. Mobilisation of the required resources will need the combined effort of the Government and its partners. The protection strategy and its implementation matrix recently developed by the UN agencies, the deployment by UNICEF of three international protection officers, the presence of the ICRC, the improved coordination, and the anticipated deployment of six OHCHR officers in the affected districts, should add to these efforts.

#### **3. Improved provision and delivery of comprehensive and timely humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations, respecting their dignity in a sustainable manner**

Insecurity in the Acholi and northern Lango districts prevents 1.4 million IDPs from meeting their basic requirements; they continue depending on humanitarian assistance, especially food aid. Also requiring sustained humanitarian assistance are: 192,000 refugees; 570,000 drought-affected populations; and 566,000 other vulnerable people in the Teso, Karamoja, West Nile and Rwenzori regions. The distribution of resources across sectors continues to be only partially addressed, and gaps remain in health, education and water and sanitation. Realistically, significant progress in these areas will be hard to achieve in Acholi and northern Lango sub-regions without a ceasefire to facilitate unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance.

#### 4. Improved livelihoods and coping mechanisms of IDPs and refugees through the promotion of self-reliance in the camps

In Teso and southern Lango, most IDPs have been provided with return packages to enable them to re-establish their livelihoods in villages or rural IDP camps. These opportunities are expected to expand further in the next six months through the inclusion of WFP's food for assets and school feeding, and UNDP's livelihood promotion, training and income generation programmes. Meanwhile UNHCR's multi-sector assistance is expected to continue alongside the Self-Reliance Strategy (SRS). The SRS is aimed at the integration of refugee services delivery into the existing district structures in the districts of Adjumani, Moyo and Arua, given that many Sudanese refugees are not likely to return home soon due to the absence of basic services in many parts of southern Sudan.

### 3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

#### 3.4.1 Agriculture

The progress in agricultural support to displaced populations in most parts of Acholi and Lango sub-regions remained limited due to few resources and constrained access to land. Karamojong rustlers still pose security threats in parts of Pader, Lira and Kitgum districts. Despite the insecurity, IDPs have increasingly engaged in cultivation, but with unequal levels of access to land. There is some optimism that access will continue to improve through enhanced advocacy, protection, and roadside cultivation.

In Teso sub-region, the IDPs have continued to gradually return home to access land for agricultural production. Returnees, especially in Katakwi and Kaberamaido districts have very limited assets to exchange for food. Cattle rustling along the boundary between Teso and Karamoja, and tsetse fly infestation in Kaberamaido have continuously reduced livestock population. Some of the crops planted at the beginning of the first season in 2005 have suffered from erratic rains<sup>7</sup>. Further assessments are underway to evaluate the potential need for additional support with agricultural inputs.

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. Most of the actions implemented so far targeted primary production potentials, which are in some cases constrained by access to land and/or by lack of inputs. However, if security and access to land improve, inputs in this sector must increase proportionally. The efforts to limit the impact of tsetse flies are under consideration as a new priority, especially for Kaberamaido.

**Progress made:** Significant progress has been made in achieving two main sector objectives: (i) Increased number of beneficiaries and actions (299,000 households targeted with basic agricultural inputs during the first cropping season 2005) through improved access to IDP camps for humanitarian assistance<sup>8</sup>; and (ii) Improved coordination (headed by FAO) and participation at the national and district levels, as well as the involvement of the GoU counterparts, which has resulted in better planning and more timely actions from all partners.

**The needs for this sector include:** expanding provision of agricultural kits comprising early maturing/improved staple and cash crops; capacity building for heads of households; systematic monitoring and evaluation to better measure and, therefore, improve the overall impact of agriculture inputs distributions; supporting chronic drought-affected areas; strengthening household income; and empowering women, through agricultural training and support. Due to lack of funding and pessimistic weather forecasts, at least 80,000 households will still need to be supplied with agricultural inputs (in addition to the 112,000 households planned by FAO) for the second cropping season.

#### 3.4.2 Coordination and support services

Over the second half of 2004, the main focus of the UN System was on consolidating its presence in the conflict-affected districts, supporting/facilitating the DDMCs in the coordination of responses to the crisis, rejuvenating the existing and starting new sector working groups to enhance information gathering and sharing, and leading and facilitating joint inter-agency assessments and missions.

<sup>7</sup> Uganda Food Security Updates by FEWSNET and WFP, April 2005.

<sup>8</sup> FAO Emergency Coordination Unit (ECU) Agriculture Database for 2004/2005.

**Progress made:** Improved coordination between humanitarian agencies and DDMCs, including:

- an inter-agency assessment of 19 formerly non-recognised IDP camps in Gulu, in November 2004, after those camps were recognised by the Government;
- between November 2004 and January 2005, joint inter-agency assessments with DDMCs were conducted in the Teso and Pader districts;
- a coordinated response was provided to the cholera outbreak in three IDP camps (Pabbo, Atiak, and Jengari) in Gulu district (October 2004/March 2005), with the District Directorate of Health Services (DDHS), the UN and NGOs working through a task force. Responses to fire outbreaks in early 2005 led to the delivery of assistance within the next few days of the event;
- the deployment, in March 2005, of District Disaster Preparedness Coordinators (DDPCs) by the OPM with the support of UNDP to assist in the capacity building of DDMCs.

**Security and access**

- Sharing of security information between the Public Relations Officers of the UPDF and the humanitarian agencies has improved tremendously over the past year. A UN Deputy Field Security Coordinator (DFSCO) has been deployed to Gulu and assists the aid community with professional assessment and analysis of the security environment.
- UNICEF's provision of two armoured vehicles has contributed to improving access in Gulu, Kitgum, and Pader districts for the aid community.

**Priorities for the next six months**

- Sector lead agencies need to work on strengthening sector coordination (analysis and strategy design); joint planning/assessments; joint monitoring, evaluation of programmes (including data collection and compilation) and strengthening the capacities of local counterpart departments.
- DDMCs and other humanitarian partners should consider decentralising coordination to specific locations/sub-councils to address specific concerns/needs of localities/IDP camps.
- Identification and coordinated implementation of field-based HIV/AIDS activities within the district structures (DDMC, District AIDS Committees, District AIDS Teams, etc).
- Setting up offices in Pader district by UN and NGOs. OCHA is planning to set up a base in Katakwi for monitoring the situation in that district.
- A profiling exercise of IDPs in the Acholi districts is planned for mid June 2005. Profiling of IDP return areas, return and re-integration programmes are planned in Teso and Lango districts.
- Agencies and NGOs working on protection and human rights, expanding and improving their expertise, will strengthen documentation, assessment, analysis and address protection and human rights issues.

**3.4.3 Economic recovery and infrastructure**

The improvement of household incomes of the people of northern Uganda remains a major challenge. In particular, IDP camp populations have virtually no access to productive resources and lack business skills, which make it difficult to combat the high degree of inertia. High environmental degradation has occurred in and around the IDP camps due to excessive congestion. The priority needs identified under this sector remains as stated in the CAP 2005: livelihood promotion, training and income generation, and capacity building.

**Progress made:** The Cabinet's approval of the National IDP policy has led to a more focused approach to planning for economic recovery in northern Uganda. UNDP assigned a Senior Technical Advisor to the OPM to assist in implementing the IDP policy to the conflict affected areas. To help build capacity in the districts, UNDP recruited seven DDPCs who assist the DDMCs in implementing the IDP policy. They are based in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Soroti, and Lira.

As the planning for return progresses, several projects have been funded in Bobi and Co-ope camps in Gulu district that address income generation, food security, and environmental conservation using the cultivation of upland rice as a major strategy in achieving these objectives. Some camp residents have received business training to enable them to engage in income generation activities.

**Strategy for the next six months**

- UNDP will continue to provide development inputs in the camps, creating the basis for their adoption and spread in the rural areas to which the bulk of the camp residents are likely to return.

- A parallel strategy of creating employment and income earning opportunities within the camps will continue. UNDP started development initiatives such as training and livelihood support programmes, which would assist during the emergency, and at the same time, contribute to the success of return, reintegration and recovery activities.
- The problem of land degradation due to unsustainable patterns of use must be tackled. It is important that non-land-based livelihoods are promoted alongside agricultural and other land-based activities.

#### 3.4.4 Education

On average, only 2% of children aged between three and five have access to Early Learning Centres (ECD), as services are being constrained by the low capacity of communities to initiate and sustain ECD sites. Of the primary school age children, it is estimated that at least 25% are out of school. Of the 1,229 primary schools in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Lira and Apac, 60% are still displaced. Weak leadership, accountability, and monitoring of the education sector, combined with understaffing and high teacher absenteeism<sup>9</sup> contribute to the poor quality of education. Other factors include overcrowded classrooms, and lack of basic teaching /learning materials and basic facilities such as water and sanitation. While gender disparities are significant at enrolment, girls almost disappear from the education system on the upper primary level. For example, in Gulu, 90% of the girls who drop out of school do so between Primary 5 and Primary 7. Furthermore, female teachers are conspicuously absent from most learning centres.

The March 2005 Lira assessment<sup>10</sup> revealed that pupils' attendance rates are very low. The absence of teachers in the learning centres/schools is the main challenge in the sector. The instruction issued that all teachers from relatively safe areas should return to their schools/learning centres has not taken effect. The assessment, for example, established that only nine of 63 schools were operating individually, and of the 462 teachers expected to be in the 63 schools, only 134 were reporting in a somewhat consistent manner. In addition, only 17 of the 134 teachers were actually found on site (not necessarily teaching) and only nine of the 63 head teachers were present in the schools. Facilitated teaching and learning is often poor, and existing resources - although severely inadequate - are under-utilised. Furthermore, there is no proper structure of management and administration of the learning centres/schools.

**Progress made:** There have been efforts to address some of the problems through the construction of temporary classrooms in selected learning centres, improvement of school water and sanitation facilities, training of displaced teachers in the Child Friendly School concept and integrated psycho-social support, and the distribution of scholastic materials and teaching aids. In addition, by the end of 2004, 37 ECD were established in the IDP camps with a total enrolment of 11,800 children. During the same period, 109 district and sub-county officials were trained as ECD facilitators and 306 individuals from the camps were trained as caregivers. There have also been efforts to train teachers in team teaching and psycho-social support for war-affected children supported by UNICEF and capacity building for School Management Committees (SMCs), Centre for Caregiver Training (CCTs) and Parent Teacher's Associations (PTAs) supported by The Uganda Programme for Human and Holistic Development (UPHOLD).

The **priority needs** remain the same as by the launch of the 2005 CAP. In recent months, however, the need to prioritise management and monitoring capacity has also emerged, as well as the need to introduce Break Through to Literacy (BTL) teaching-learning methodology in four local languages, in a bid to improve learning achievement of children in the conflict affected districts.

#### 3.4.5 Family shelter and non food items

The renewed violence from March onwards has kept the number of internally displaced at around 1.4 million persons. Some returns have occurred in Teso, but remaining IDPs (between 80 and 100,000 in camps) continue to be largely under-served in terms of basic services. In Kitgum, Pader and especially Lira, there has been some movement out of the municipal camps to sub-county camps, where security is assured by UPDF detachments. The movements are largely unplanned with respect to ensuring appropriate services and camp layout. While these migrations may result in better access to land for some IDPs, risks such as fires, epidemics and violence against IDPs outside of camps have

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<sup>9</sup> Data from Lira indicate that less than 30% of registered teachers consistently report to duty each school day.

<sup>10</sup> Inter-Agency Humanitarian Assessment of Rural IDP Camps in Lira District, 21–24 March 2005, involving GoU, OPM, UN agencies and NGOs.

not been resolved. Gulu district is trying to plan the decongestion of camps, but fear, suspicion, and reluctance delay the process considerably. Efforts to get authorities to better plan for movements to satellite camps have been made, but must be intensified. The availability of fuel and construction materials remains problematic and leads IDPs to take risks in ever-widening circles outside camp locations. The March 2005 Lira Inter-agency assessment found that while a substantial proportion of camp households had sufficient NFIs for their basic needs, the extremely vulnerable families – probably 20% of the IDP population (approximately 14,000 households) – did not have enough NFIs to fulfil their basic needs.

During the recent dry season, more than 9,500 households (48,000 persons) in 15 camps in Gulu and four in Lira were affected by fire and cholera outbreaks. Responses to these types of emergencies have been efficient and well coordinated. However, camp planning/management initiatives have not been successful in reducing the occurrence of such emergencies. The creation of firebreaks, either through relocation of huts or provision of corrugated iron roofing along defined lines, remains problematic and no agency has adequately tested this approach. Nevertheless, improvements have been made in the total basic coverage of NFI needs. Harmonisation of NFI packages is improving, although closer standardisation is still sought.

**Progress made:** During the reporting period, NFIs were distributed to households affected by various campfires and in response to the decongestion of Pabbo camp. The various night commuter centres (for some 40,000 children), eight reception centres (for more than 2,500 formerly abducted children) and TFCs (for 4,000 babies) have received adequate basic shelter, sanitary services and appropriate NFI supplies, and their capacity meets current demands. In Kitgum, ICRC has emerged as the coordinator and distributor of most NFIs in the district.

**The priority needs** remain the same. However, further focus should be directed towards: improved advocacy for better camp management; vector control measures; construction kits and nails for shelters; programming for reducing night commuter movements while maintaining minimum basic facilities; improved scholastic support; a more focused overall NFI policy including NFI for work and greater harmonisation between all partners.

### 3.4.6 Food

Access-related food insecurity is still widespread in areas affected by conflict and drought. This has been compounded by delay in the northern Uganda peace process, limited access to arable land by IDPs, displacement of refugees by LRA activities and the continued influx of refugees from eastern DRC and southern Sudan. An estimated 1.4 million IDPs, 192,000 refugees and 574,000 drought-affected people currently depend on WFP food assistance for their survival. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) among children under five, although improving in IDP camps, still varies from 2.5% in Lira district to 12.2% in Kitgum. Crude mortality rates vary from 1.4 deaths/10,000 people per day in Apac district to less than 1/10,000 people per day in Pader.

The sector's objectives and response plans remain unchanged, with an enhanced safety net component in the new Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10121.0/1) that started on 1 April 2005 to cater for the most vulnerable. WFP originally requested US\$ 86,065,572 in the appeal to provide relief and recovery assistance to 2.9 million beneficiaries. From January to April 2005, WFP distributed a total of 71,000 MTs to 2,251,641 beneficiaries as shown below:

Activity	Planned Beneficiaries for 2005	Actual Beneficiaries (January - April 2005)	Percent Actual / Planned
GFD	2,150,000	1,721,429	80
SFC/MCH	121,457	13,678	11
TFC	22,500	3,511	16
Food-for-Assets	139,765	88,455	63
HIV/AIDS	80,450	47,629	59
School Feeding	410,287	376,939	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,924,459</b>	<b>2,251,641</b>	<b>77</b>

Note: GFD: General Food Distribution; SFC: Supplementary Feeding Centres; TFC: Therapeutic Feeding Centres.

The high percentage of General Food Distribution (GFD) beneficiaries compared to the planned figure is due to an increase in the refugee caseload and relief assistance to drought affected populations in Karamoja. Up to 376,939 school children in IDP camps and refugee settlements were encouraged to attend school. The high beneficiary coverage for Food-for-Assets (FFA) and HIV/AIDS activities was due to an expansion of programme activities. The low percentage of actual SFC/Mother and Child Health (MCH) beneficiaries compared to the planned figure is due to the fact that WFP's MCH programmes have not yet been implemented in northern Uganda. However, other involvements for mother and child are continuing. In addition, nutritional status amongst children under-five in IDP camps is improving, although adequate access to water, sanitation and health services remains a major concern.

### 3.4.7 Health

In October 2004, there was an outbreak of cholera in the IDP camps in Gulu and in Kitgum with a total of 277 cases (10 deaths), which was successfully controlled. In April-May another cholera outbreak in Pabbo, Jengari, Parabongo, Lacor and Amuru camps was reported, with a total of over 200 cases in the first two months. According to nutritional surveys carried out in 83 camps in Gulu, Lira, Pader and Apac on 11,500 children under five, Global and Severe Malnutrition rates stood between 2% to 6% and 0.5% to 3%, respectively. There has been a general improvement in the performance of the TFCs with cure rates of 76% to 84% (75% is acceptable level) and death rates of nine to 11% (less than 10% is the acceptable). In 2003 the death rates were as high as 15%. In May the findings of the Sero-Behavioural Survey revealed that HIV prevalence rates in the north vary from 4.4% to 10% for women and from 4.2% to 8% for men, with the worst affected group being women between 20% and 49% (7.3% to 12% prevalence).

**Progress made:** The implementation of Home-Based Care (HBC) for the under-five children in the camps continues and more children are treated. The timely provision of first-line treatment drugs is reported to have greatly reduced the risks of children dying of malaria, diarrhoea, and pneumonia. During the reporting period cases of malaria reported in Gulu fell by 26%, and the number of mothers attending Ante-Natal Clinics increased by 45%. To date, 2,300 Community Resource Persons (CORPs) for HBC have been trained and supplied with drug kits, targeting a total of over 300,000 children under five. The CORPs are also assisting with other health related issues in the camps (cholera outbreak, mobilisation, hygiene campaigns etc). No measles or other epidemics or cases of Guinea Worm have been reported in the camps. Child Days were implemented for the second time in November 2004, while Sub-National Immunisation Days (NIDs) against polio were implemented in 15 districts in February and May.

**Key priorities** for 2005 still stand and a few more have been added: (1) renovation and equipping of vital areas of selected health facilities for better service delivery; (2) on-the-job performance enhancement of health workers and CORPs with emphasis on Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), directly observed short-course (DOTS) treatment for TB, adolescent friendly health services, emergency obstetric care and Health Management Information Systems (HMIS)/community-based Early Warning Networks; (3) extension of health outreach (IMCI, immunisation, Ante-natal care [ANC], health education) to hard-to-reach camps; (4) development of cholera and other epidemic prone diseases preparedness and response plans at district level; and (5) extension of emergency response to the mobile populations in Karamoja districts and displaced populations in Hoima district.

### 3.4.8 HIV/AIDS

Preliminary findings from the 2004-2005 Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey (UHSBS) show that the war-affected districts in the north-central region have a prevalence rate of 9%, compared to the neighbouring regions with 4.2%, 2.5%, and 7% at national level. Conflict areas have difficulty implementing the district HIV/AIDS coordination structures, and the District Development plans insufficiently reflect HIV/AIDS emergency issues because of limited capacity and the lack of prioritisation of HIV/AIDS activities. Service delivery, including Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT), treatment, condoms, and reproductive health, is concentrated in towns and specific accessible camps, limiting access to appropriate and comprehensive services for IDPs in rural camps. Weak coordination between service providers further contributes to limited access of HIV/AIDS services by IDPs.

The national condom shortage was aggravated in the conflict districts by a weak distribution system. Additional needs such as nutrition and water and sanitation, which are especially important for the well being of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA), are insufficiently met. Dangerous coping methods and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence increase vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. Some of the more dangerous coping methods IDPs resort to include parents giving away their daughters for food and wives involved in survival sex. Community orientation and participation is low. Likewise, there is no meaningful involvement of PLHAs, who are addressed only as recipients of services.

**Progress made:** The HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey and the national mapping exercise of HIV/AIDS services provide a better understanding of the HIV/AIDS problems in the north. The International Organization for Migration (IOM)/ United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) baseline assessment provides the evidence base for focused advocacy to scale up HIV/AIDS initiatives in the conflict areas. The UN Technical Working Group on HIV/AIDS visited Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira to assess HIV/AIDS activities and coordination to improve coherence in the UN emergency response to HIV/AIDS. UNICEF held a 3-day Inter-agency Consultation on Children and AIDS in Conflict Districts (Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Pader) for the purpose of designing an operational plan for actions. A second Meeting will be held in January 2006 to assess progress made. Recommendations from the consultation(s) will feed into the framework for the United Nations response to HIV/AIDS in the camps.

In the CAP 2005, revised funding requests for HIV/AIDS amounted to about US\$ 7.7 million, of which only US\$ 764,500 (UNICEF) has been funded. Three zonal offices have been established (Gulu, Kitgum and Lira) and three HIV/AIDS Project Officers (Prevention, Testing and Treatment, and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) are currently under recruitment for the North. WHO supports the Ministry of Health (MoH) in building capacity of health service providers both in Government and private, but not for profit health facilities. The agency supported training in HIV/AIDS care including Anti-retrovirus (ARVs) for Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Lira and Apac districts.

#### **Strategies**

- Support local government planning systems to strengthen and mainstream HIV/AIDS activities in district development plans within the framework of the 'Three Ones'.
- Support local government in Prevention, Testing and Treatment, Care and Support of children, adolescents (including OVC), men and women living in IDP camps.
- Establish coordination structures at lower local government levels and IDP camp level to promote community participation and build an increase of awareness, knowledge on HIV within the IDP camp management committees.
- Engage senior leadership at national level on the issues in the north, particularly the inadequacy of basic service delivery to all such as health and education.

#### **3.4.9 Mine action**

Uganda has mine/Unexploded Ordnances (UXO) contamination problems resulting from successive conflicts over the past three decades, including the conflict-affected areas in northern Uganda. The full extent of landmine/UXO contamination in the north will be known once access to those areas has improved. Landmine and UXO contamination primarily affects the border regions with DRC and Sudan, but there is also UXO contamination in the interior of the country. The available data indicate that the total number of landmine/UXO casualties to date in the country is approximately 2,000. Data gathered by AVSI shows that 422 landmine/UXO survivors were treated in its rehabilitation centre in Gulu town and an additional 66 survivors identified in 2004 are still awaiting treatment.

#### **Progress made**

- UNDP fielded a Mine Action Advisor based in the OPM to assist the GoU in policy setting and coordination of mine action in the country.
- The EU has pledged one million euros for mine action activities in Uganda, targeting mine risk education (MRE), Victim Assistance (VA), reintegration of landmine survivors, and targeted needs assessments in western and northern Uganda.
- In May 2005 the GoU, with support of UNDP, approached the UK-funded International Mine Action Training Centre in Nairobi and the U.S. Department of State, Department of Weapons Removal and Abatement, for funding to train and equip multi-skilled survey/manual-battle area clearance teams, and to support the mine detection dog component.

**Key priorities:** the main priorities are still valid but are re-formulated as follows:

- Reduction and clearance of landmine and UXO contaminated land in Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, and Pader districts by December 2007 in accordance with regional and national rehabilitation and development plans and the return or re-settlement of IDPs;
- Reduction and clearance of mine and UXO affected land in Soroti, Kaberamaido, and Katakwi in accordance with regional and national rehabilitation and development plans;
- 20% reduction in landmine and UXO incidents by 2005;
- Provision of effective mine risk education to IDPs and refugees prior to their return, resettlement or repatriation, and to affected communities to reduce casualties and provide reports on victims to assist efforts to achieve greater cross/border integration;
- Provision of support to landmine survivors by assisting and reporting to the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development in an effort to reintegrate landmine survivors into society;
- Provision of support to landmine survivors by assisting and reporting to the MoH to identify landmine/UXO victims, and to develop the national capacities for VA.

#### **3.4.10 Multi-sector**

At the end of March 2005, Uganda was hosting 234,491 refugees; 49% female and 51% male – mainly Sudanese, Congolese, Rwandans and other ethnic groups in smaller numbers. UNHCR's programme objectives for 2005: (1) to provide international protection and assistance to all refugees, with special attention paid to the newly arrived refugees from DRC and Sudan; (2) to pursue durable solutions for Sudanese and Rwandan refugees in terms of voluntary repatriation and local integration as well as resettlement, and (3) to assist the refugees to attain increased self-reliance and continue working towards the integration of refugee services into the national service structure. Assistance is provided in the designated refugee settlements on a multi-sectoral basis, which comprise food (donated by WFP), health, water and sanitation, education, community services, shelter and infrastructure. It is hoped that if further resources are made available, crop production and livestock sectors will be reintroduced.

The LRA conflict continues to affect the refugee hosting areas in the northern districts and, as a result, refugees living alongside the local populations are displaced, their crops are difficult to access and overall implementation of planned activities is disrupted. Following the signing of the Machakos Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the SPLA on 9 January 2005, plans for the voluntary repatriation of Sudanese refugees are being prepared. The refugees have expressed their desire to return after basic infrastructure is put in place. The planned figure for 2005 is 6,000 individuals. Simultaneously, LRA activities in the Sudan are leading to the arrival of new Sudanese refugees. In 2004 there were 10,000 new arrivals and over 4,000 between January and April 2005.

The unstable situation in the DRC, particularly in the eastern region bordering Uganda, has caused Congolese refugees to enter Uganda. Over 6,000 newly arrived refugees have been relocated from the border to Kyaka II settlement in 2005. In 2004, 2,500 newly arrived refugees have relocated to the same settlement. A contingency plan has been prepared to deal with a possible massive influx of Congolese refugees. Rwandan refugees were expected to repatriate. However, only 600 have so far returned to Rwanda. They indicated lack of land, fear of the Gacaca process, arbitrary arrest, and lack of infrastructure as obstacles to their return. In the last weeks of April 2005, over 1,000 Rwandans arrived in Uganda claiming to flee from the Gacaca courts.

The initial financial allocation for 2005 is proving inadequate to meet the existing and emerging requirements of the refugees. An emergency project has been approved for the Congolese and additional funds have also been made available for the Sudanese repatriation operation. It is hoped that funding will be increased after an operational review of the refugee programme in June. Emphasis will continue on ensuring the international protection of refugees, the pursuit of durable solutions and the provision of emergency assistance to newly arrived refugees. This includes support to the SRS-Development Assistance to Refugees (DAR) programme and strengthening the working relationship with the Government of Uganda, United Nations partners, NGOs, and donors.

#### **3.4.11 Protection, human rights, rule of law**

A period of relative calm (November 2004 to February 2005) saw a reduction in LRA attacks and a decline in the number of night commuters from a peak of 50,000 in August 2004 to about 30,000 in February and then again a rise to 41,000 in April. There was also a steady decline in the numbers of abducted children (it is estimated that between 100 and 200 children were abducted, most of whom

have returned). Improved access by humanitarian organisations has led to greater awareness of the extent of protection concerns in camps. Research in Gulu suggests that as many as 25% of night commuting children leave home because of family problems rather than fear of the LRA. High-risk strategies to secure livelihoods and safety remain common, exposing IDPs to risks from both the LRA and the UPDF. Inter-agency assessments indicate that hundreds of boys have been voluntarily recruited into Local Defence Unit (LDU) militia and the UPDF. Another high-risk strategy – transactional sex with soldiers, traders and other persons with income – continues. A recent evaluation of Gulu Support the Children Organisation (GUSCO) Reception Centre revealed that only 30% of the children passing through the centre actually received follow-up and monitoring. It is further estimated that as many as 70% of formerly abducted children are no longer living with their parents.

### **Progress made**

There has been significant progress in improving protection coordination and capacity, including the setting up of monitoring mechanisms to address operational protection issues. UNICEF has deployed two more international child protection officers, one protection officer and one consultant in the field. Capacity for further promotion and protection of human rights is set to expand with the deployment of six OHCHR officers and another UNICEF protection officer. A number of international NGOs have established new child protection programmes. Nevertheless, the protection capacity as a whole still remains a serious concern and there is an urgent need for more NGOs to be involved in protection if current programming is to be significantly expanded.

Progress has also been made towards strengthening mechanisms for the protection of the most vulnerable children as well as improving conditions for night commuters in Kitgum. Family tracing and support to the reunification of formerly abducted children has improved. A programme of basic skills training/livelihoods for adolescents has started in Kitgum and Pader and will be expanded in coming months to Gulu and Lira reaching 20,000 adolescents. Common GoU inter-agency principles for work with formerly abducted and other vulnerable children have been defined. Operational consensus among child protection partners on establishing coordinated, integrated, and camp-based vulnerability identification and response mechanisms was achieved in April. Support to the reintegration of adult returnees from the LRA remains limited and there is growing awareness that the protection of girls with children born in captivity remains very inadequate.

### **3.4.12 Safety and security of staff and operations**

In the first three months of 2005, the United Nations staff has not been the direct target of an attack by the LRA. The United Nations presence is still expanding with more staff and new offices throughout the conflict area. There has been progress on the priorities set down in the CAP 2005, in that the Deputy Field Security Coordination Officer (DFSCO) began work in March 2005, and some headway is being made to gain increased access to the IDPs, especially in Gulu district where 18 of the 51 IDP camps are normally open for United Nations staff to access without the requirement for armed escort. Further, the road from Gulu to Kitgum is open for the United Nations traffic for the first time since September 2002.

#### **Positive indicators**

- Increased availability of access to IDP camps for UN staff with and without escort.
- Operational deployment of two UNICEF armoured vehicles, available to all humanitarian agencies.
- Deployment of a UN security officer to the conflict area.
- Opening of the Gulu-Kitgum road for UN staff.
- Return of former LRA commanders Sam Kolo and Onen Kamdulu and their participation in a traditional cleansing ceremony to forgive them and 80 other former LRA fighters.
- Continued dialogue between LRA leadership and Ms Betty Bigombe.

#### **Negative indicators**

- In mid-February, the LRA attacked an MSF vehicle in Amuru, Gulu district: none was injured but property was stolen.
- The LRA returned to committing body mutilations.
- An increase in the level of LRA attacks on civilians and the UPDF, compared to the last six months of 2004, notably November and December, when incidents were greatly reduced.
- Violence in Karamoja has continued.
- The United Nations is still not 100% Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) compliant, especially in the areas of transport and communications deficiencies.

- The Project (UGA-05/S01) failed to raise any funds. The approximate cost for the second half of 2005 would be US\$ 35,000.

#### **3.4.13 Water and sanitation**

Since November 2004 there has been an increase in the amount of water available for IDPs. The shortfalls are worse where camp populations exceed 10,000 persons, as the water requirements easily outstrip the potential production from the limited number of point sources available. Only in the older smaller camps, which host about a quarter of the IDP population in Gulu and Kitgum, are moderate supplies available (10-15 litres/person/day). Most IDPs use unsafe sources, and the provision of sanitary facilities remains poor. Against the Sphere Standards of one latrine stance for 20 persons and the Ugandan school standard of one for 40 pupils, coverage ranges from 15% in Kitgum, 19% in the night commuter centres in Gulu, to 43% in the registered camps in Gulu (and 64% in schools there). Presently there is a looming humanitarian crisis in the Karamoja region owing to cyclical droughts, and therefore the need for the Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) sector to clearly assess the situation and response required.

**Progress made:** The uptake and scaling up of powered reticulated water supply systems continues to increase as does the implementation of water point sources in the form of drilled/rehabilitated boreholes. With regard to sanitation, latrine construction kits will be distributed in the camps, where camp administrators will organise weekly sanitation days. Issues in the sanitation sector that require urgent attention include the high rate of filling up of the latrines and the scarcity of land to build new latrines. WES actions are critical in stemming the cholera epidemics and the increased/treated water supply in Pabbo Camp was found crucial in preventing the cholera from further spreading.

**Key Priorities** remain, and in addition the water crisis in the drought stricken Karamoja region should be addressed.

**UGANDA**

**4 MONEY AND PROJECTS**

A total of 17 projects in the CAP2005 have been revised (including Mine Action projects while nine new ones have been added to take into account the changes in the situation (e.g. return of IDPs), new/increased needs and activities. Several agencies, which original proposals did not receive financial commitments, retained the projects as they were in the CAP. UNDP's multi-year mine action project has been retained as it represents different activities of a consortium of partners.

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$) Nov 04	Revised Requirements (US\$) June 05	Contributions/ commitments to date	Unmet Balance June 05	Reason for revision
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>							
UGA-05/A08	GAA	Revamping the food security potential of the IDPs in Lira district	239,766	129,350	0	129,350	<b>Reduced duration and activities</b>
UGA-05/A09	GAA	Improved livelihood of IDPs in Lira District through livestock keeping	304,094	161,300	0	161,300	<b>Reduced duration and activities</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>							
UGA-05/CSS05	IOM	IDP profile and needs assessment survey	0	170,125	0	170,125	<b>New project</b>
UGA-05/CSS06	UNAIDS	Supporting 'the Three Ones' in conflict-affected districts	0	40,000	0	40,000	<b>New project</b>
UGA-05/CSS07	UNICEF	Strengthening of telecommunications for the delivery and evaluation of humanitarian assistance at district level; improvement of the delivery of emergency services to beneficiaries	0	528,000	0	528,000	<b>New project</b>
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>							
UGA-05/ER/105	IOM	Demobilisation, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of reporters and formerly abducted children under the Amnesty Act 2000	373,325	789,389	0	789,389	<b>Additional activities</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
UGA-05/E01	UNICEF	Restoring primary education in IDP camps	6,477,272	8,279,375	3,514,651	4,764,724	<b>Additional activities (BTL) and increased target</b>
<b>FAMILY SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS</b>							
UGA-05/S/NF01	UNICEF	Provision of shelter and household items	4,403,409	6,221,589	5,898,959	322,630	<b>Increased coverage target (to 95%)</b>
<b>FOOD</b>							
UGA-03/F01	WFP	Targeted food assistance for relief and recovery of refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable groups in Uganda (PRRO 10121.1)	86,065,572	94,921,000	46,123,249	48,797,751	<b>Increase in number of beneficiaries</b>
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>							
UGA-05/H01	UNICEF	Rights of children in IDP camps to health	2,511,363	2,621,363	2,364,613	256,750	<b>Technical Assistance 3x6 months in the field</b>
UGA-05/H15	UNICEF	Rights of Children in IDPs camps to health	0	500,000	0	500,000	<b>New project</b>
UGA-05/H16	UNICEF	Rights of Children to health	0	1,825,000	0	1,825,000	<b>New project</b>
UGA-05/H08	WHO	Improving health care delivery to IDPs in northern Uganda	1,574,100	2,681,800	470,170	2,198,208	<b>Additional activities</b>
UGA-05/H12	IMC	North Uganda emergency health and nutrition programme	994,597	670,000	0	670,000	<b>Reduced duration</b>
<b>HIV AND AIDS</b>							
UGA-05/H17	IOM	HIV/AIDS prevention and direct assistance to IDPs in northern Uganda	0	910,000	0	910,000	<b>New project</b>
UGA-05/H18	UNFPA	Decentralisation of VCT services in conflict districts in northern Uganda	0	648,000	0	648,000	<b>New project</b>
UGA-05/H19	WHO	Building capacity for comprehensive HIV care including treatment in conflict districts of northern Uganda	0	2,100,000	250,000	1,850,000	<b>New project</b>

**UGANDA**

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements (US\$) Nov 04	Revised Requirements (US\$) June 05	Contributions/ commitments to date	Unmet Balance June 05	Reason for revision
UGA-05/H04	UNICEF	Rights to HIV/AIDS control and prevention	1,244,318	2,488,636	764,500	1,724,136	<b>Additional activities to be implemented</b>
<b>MINE ACTION</b>							
UGA-05/MA01	UNDP	Capacity building for mine action in Uganda	268,558	222,345	222,345	0	<b>Project funded</b>
UGA-05/MA06 (Consortium project replaces projects: UGA-05/MA02-05)	UNDP	Needs assessment, mine risk education VA for Socio-economic reintegration of landmine survivors	849,000 (Total)	1,200,000	0	1,200,000	<b>Revised project</b>
<b>MULTI-SECTORAL</b>							
UGA-05/MS01	UNHCR	Multi-sector assistance to refugees	13,363,206	15,906,385	7,230,654*	8,675,731	<b>New arrivals from DRC, and delay in repatriation of Rwandans refugees</b>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>							
UGA-05/WS01	UNICEF	Rights of IDPs to safe water and a clean and healthy environment	5,352,273	9,352,273	5,242,604	4,109,669	<b>Increased needs</b>
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>							
UGA-05/P/HR/RL13	OHCHR	Assistance to northern Uganda in the field of human rights	0	1,495,900	814,771	681,129	<b>New project</b>
<b>SECURITY AND SAFETY</b>							
UGA-05/S02	UNICEF	Purchase of safe transport means for the Karamoja region	0	125,000	0	125,000	<b>New project</b>

\* Represents allocations made from both country level earmarked contributions as well as broadly earmarked and unrestricted contributions

## 5 CONCLUSION

### Safety/Access/Protection

- Due to the deterioration of the security over the last three months, military escorts will remain essential for the delivery of humanitarian assistance and protection of humanitarian workers. It will be extremely important to continue professional assessments/analysis of security situation. The aid community has to continue engaging the Government in sustained protection of civilians around IDP camps and along the roads. The implementation of the National IDP Policy supported by the protection strategy developed by the United Nations agencies is a priority.

### Food Assistance and Food Security

- Continue the provision of food relief as required; sustain food security with increased access of vulnerable farmers to land, agricultural inputs and technical advice for farmer IDPs around the camps and those returning to their areas of origin; expand opportunities for sustainable livelihood projects, where conditions permit.

### Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance in Camps or in Areas of Origin

- Increase coordinated humanitarian assistance delivery and activities in camps with emphasis on water, sanitation, health, shelter, and education and increased HIV/AIDS awareness; focus on improving the quality of sector working groups for better assess and analyse sectors. Support the voluntary return of IDPs to their areas of origin through the implementation of recovery programmes.

### Coordination/ Capacity Building

- Implement adequate joint inter-agency/government assessments and monitoring of camps and improve the quality of reporting by using OCHA's Information Management Unit products and increased information sharing. With UNDP and other humanitarian agencies, support the OPM/DDMCs/Sector Working Groups to enable them take the lead in the coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance.

### Refugees

- Continue to provide assistance to refugees in Uganda and support their voluntary repatriation to their countries of origin; continue to support the Self Reliance Strategy (SRS) to improve the quality of life of refugees/hosting communities in west and east Nile.

### Advocacy for Conflict Resolution/ Reconciliation

- Continue the Demobilisation, Documentation, Return, Reinsertion and Rehabilitation (DDRRR) activities for reporters (mainly children or youth); continue to advocate and support efforts aimed at the peaceful resolution of the conflict in the North.

## 5.1 OUTLOOK FOR 2006

- Continued provision of assistance to IDPs in camps with increased collaboration between the aid community and the Government in addressing the protection of civilians, especially women and children.
- Profiling of IDPs in camps in preparation of their return, and profiling of the return areas; preparation of district return plans and continued support to IDPs returning to their areas of origin.
- Continue to provide international protection and assistance to all refugees in Uganda and support durable solutions for those returning to their countries of origin (voluntary repatriation, local integration and resettlement).
- Continue to address the needs of those affected by natural disasters and drought-affected populations, especially in the Karamoja sub-region.

## 6 PROJECT SHEETS FOR NEW AND REVISED PROJECTS

### AGRICULTURE

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>GERMAN AGRO ACTION (GAA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Revamping the food security potential of the IDPs in Lira district
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/A08
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture
<b>Themes</b>	Agronomic practices, farmers training
<b>Objective</b>	IDPs apply improved agricultural methods to realise sustainable food sufficiency
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	2,800 IDP households in Lira district
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Agricultural Departments, CBOs, NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	July - December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 129,350
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 129,350</b>

#### SUMMARY

The entry point for this response strategy would be to mobilise the productive potentials of IDPs and members of the local communities. Such mobilisation would serve two purposes, namely:

- Provision of material base for self-organisation and self-help for future self-sustained development;
- Restoration of self-esteem and dignity among the people affected by the enforced concentration of population and thereby reduce the risk of massive socio-cultural disintegration.

In a predominantly agricultural area like northern Uganda, considering serious constraints facing non-agricultural development opportunities (particularly because of the strained security situation), the obvious entry point for guided operations is that of intensive agriculture and horticulture. Since area demands of traditional agriculture cannot be met under prevailing conditions, more modern ways of intensification and diversification of land use have to be applied. That way knowledge and experience on how drastically increase area productivity can be gained, which will be extremely helpful in future reconstruction of the economic base for the whole area. The production models aimed at, will therefore, have to be small-scale (with regard to the individual household), area consolidated (with regard to the individual camp or community) and intensive (with regard to the whole production system). They also have to be sustainable with regard to economy and ecology of the area. By following this development path, food and nutrition security issues will be addressed directly by enhancing food availability (from own production), and by accessing to food (via increased agricultural income).

#### Activities

Mobilisation/camp assessments, identification, registration and distributions of agricultural inputs; training of the IDPs in crop husbandry and post harvest handling, procurement of agricultural inputs, monitoring, and evaluation.

#### Expected Outcome

2,800 IDPs supported with agriculturally high valued crops, mainly: onions, okra, cabbages, improved maize variety) and are supported with: hoes, pangas, and insecticides. The 2,800 IDPs trained on disease and pest control, and post-harvest: handling, marketing strategy, savings and investments. Production capacity of the 2,800 IDPs boosted, dependency cycle broken, self –reliance enhanced.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	3,650
Operating costs	90,000
Administrative costs	35,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,350</b>

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>GERMAN AGRO-ACTION (GAA)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improved livelihood of IDPs in Lira District through livestock keeping
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/A09
<b>Sector</b>	Agriculture/ District Production Department
<b>Themes</b>	Animal Husbandry and Farmers' Training for improved livelihood
<b>Objective</b>	Restocking 2,800 IDP households with livestock for better nutrition intake and improved household income
<b>Target Beneficiaries</b>	IDPs in Lira district
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	District Veterinary and Agriculture Departments, CBOs, NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	July – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 161,300
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 161,300</b>

**SUMMARY**

As the LRA war engulfs northern Uganda the local community asset base has been absolutely destroyed. Domestic animals that have been another important source of income and subsistence supplement besides crop production have equally suffered raids and destructions from the LRA rebels. This has contributed to the escalating poverty level. In these circumstances there are registered caseloads of malnutrition, and diseases and these have been catalysed by the deplorable congested camp situation. Given the complexity of war in the North, there is need for multi-dimensional approaches and strategies. Involvement and participation of the local community right from the commencement of the project will definitely guarantee sustainability with a greater impact. This empowering initiative will build the capacity of target groups to acquire the basic needs and improve their livelihood.

**Activities**

Mobilisation/camp assessment, identification and registration of IDPs, training of the beneficiaries in animal husbandry, training in Self-Help Group formation, marketing strategy, savings and investments, monitoring and evaluation.

**Expected Outcome**

2,800 IDP households in Lira district supported with cross-breed goats and local breed cows; substantial improvements in household income and increased quality nutritional intake; better access to social services; and reduced over-dependence and potential partner in the post war recovery programme.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	15,200
Operating costs	120,500
Administrative costs	25,600
<b>Total</b>	<b>161,300</b>

### COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	IDP profile and needs assessment survey
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/CSS05
<b>Sector</b>	Coordination and Support Service
<b>Themes</b>	IDPs, Profiling Survey, Information management
<b>Objective</b>	Support programming for IDP return and livelihood reconstruction in accordance with the GoU IDP Policy and the UN Guiding Principles and framework
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	IDP population in North Eastern Uganda (Soroti, Kabermaido, Katakwi, Lira, Apac Districts)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	GoU, District Disaster Management Committees, District Authorities, national and international NGOs and research institutions, OCHA, United Nations agencies
<b>Project Duration</b>	3 months
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 170,125
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 170,125</b>

#### SUMMARY

At the request of the UNCT through OCHA, and in accordance with the IOM long-term commitment and experience of working with the IDPs in northern Uganda, IOM will continue its efforts in supporting the IDP community by performing an IDP profiling and pre-return assessment project that will ensure appropriate planning and programming for future voluntary return/ resettlement and reintegration/ integration of the IDPs.

#### Project Purpose

1. To identify the profiles and needs of IDPs through survey, including socio-economic and demographic information pertaining home community and reintegration needs.
2. To support the operational function of the DDMCs in coordination with OCHA.
3. To support coordinated inter-agency return community assessment and planning for the voluntary return, resettlement and reintegration.

#### Expected Outcome

A survey analysis report on the profiles and needs of IDPs in the five targeted districts, also reflecting gender and age specifics; refined assistance strategies and planning, and modalities of inter-agency collaboration to assist IDPs, their voluntary return, resettlement and reintegration under monitoring of the DDMCs; a database with updated information on IDP voluntary return, resettlement and reintegration needs, reflecting especially gender and age specifics, covering: a) IDPs willing to return to their home communities and the reintegration needs; b) IDPs willing to stay in current location and reintegration needs; and, c) IDPs willing to resettle in a new area and their needs; and a community assessment database targeting ten return communities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Project management costs	38,640
Office and other related costs	26,610
Operational costs	104,875
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,125</b>

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>JOINT UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME ON HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Supporting the 'Three Ones' strategy in conflict-affected districts
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/CSS06
<b>Sector</b>	HIV/AIDS
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure HIV/AIDS coordination through the integration Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC) coordination guidelines within existing structures</li> <li>• Support to District coordination structure to formulate or review a comprehensive HIV/AIDS Action Plan bringing together all partners</li> <li>• Support District Local Government through the HIV/AIDS focal person to mainstream HIV/AIDS activities in the District Development Plans of Gulu, Lira, Kitgum and Pader</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	District Local Government, district networks of PHAs, district networks of address supporting organisations (ASOs)
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	OCHA, UAC, Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), UNAIDS
<b>Project Duration</b>	Six months
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 40,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 40,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

During the joint UN Technical Working Group visit to the North in April, the following observations were made: poor coordination and articulation of GoU, NGO, and community efforts; weak/poor information on the situation and response for planning, partnership management and response management and monitoring; lack or weakness of AIDS action plans at district and IDP camp levels; weak partner coordination mechanisms and disempowered Local Government leadership in responding; limited and variable partner buy-in to district plans and coordination mechanisms; inadequate involvement of key stakeholders in response planning and management (i.e. community leaders, women, youth, PLWHA); and lack of agreed Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system or central/agreed databases.

**Activities**

- **Strengthen District HIV/AIDS Action Plans to:** i) ensure comprehensive and adequate service delivery in prevention, treatment and care; ii) reflect the activities and resources of all stakeholders and partners in the districts and not only of governmental actors; iii) ensure that the plan would reflect quarterly targets to keep pressure on results; and iv) provide resources and capacity to support district level planning, M&E, coordination and partnership management are included within the plan.
- **Strengthen district level coordination mechanisms:** support District authorities to convene (at least) monthly meetings of HIV/AIDS partners in all districts to share information, monitor plan implementation and coordinate partner efforts in line with the principles of the Declaration of Commitment and the District Coordination Guidelines of UAC/MoLG.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Monthly meetings (4 districts, 12 meetings, 25 participants)	4,000
District level partnership building	30,000
HIV/AIDS strategic plan development	6,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,000</b>

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening of telecommunications for the delivery and evaluation of humanitarian assistance at district level
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/CSS07
<b>Sector</b>	Coordination and Support Services
<b>Themes</b>	Support to programme implementation through the provision of Via Satellite (VSAT) systems for the four northern zonal offices
<b>Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved telecommunications between the assistance providers and the suppliers and programmatic staff</li> <li>• Improvement of service delivery to and protection of vulnerable people</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	Over 1.4 million IDPs, especially children and women
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	NGOs, District Disaster Management Committees, United Nations agencies, international organisations, and beneficiary communities
<b>Project Duration</b>	July – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 528,000
<b>Revised Requirement</b>	<b>US\$ 528,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

Faced with the operating constraints imposed by the current insecurity in the northern districts of Gulu, Lira, Kitgum, and Pader districts with regard to access to the population in need of humanitarian assistance, UNICEF has opened zonal offices in four out of the five conflict districts. The staffing of each office has grown very quickly to 15 in Gulu, 14 in Kitgum, eight in Lira and four in Pader. Many among the professional staff are rovers, moving from district to district to the programmatic centres.

In 2004, UNICEF delivered nearly US\$ 7.8 million in humanitarian assistance, and starting in 2005 to date, the humanitarian assistance to be effectively delivered before the end of the year amounts to more than US\$ 20 million. This input requires immense amounts of coordination and communications between the Kampala and zonal offices, suppliers, partners and district officials, as well as the beneficiaries. The telecommunications are presently carried out via High Frequency (HF) and Very High Frequency (VHF) radio, but all e-mail and Internet access, as well as financial information, remains channelled through satellite systems. The four UNICEF zonal offices require VSAT installations to improve their communications to an acceptable standard. The VSAT arrangement that UNICEF has already established in the offices would provide a great benefit to the staff working in the Phase 3 areas of the north. Early after the implantation of the VSATs equipment, voice and telecommunications contact will be established.

At present, due to the difficulties of communicating with the zonal offices, UNICEF's communications are limited to cellular phones and radios. E-mail and Internet communications remain elusive due to high equipment and installation costs. The stationing of professional staff in Phase 3 areas without better telecommunications equipment is a handicap not only to their own safety but also to their programmatic efficiency. An improved communications arrangement would permit them to intervene quickly, with more complete information and more precision.

**Activities**

Purchase and installation of the VSAT equipment from their regular supplier, Telenor.

**Expected Output**

- Improved programme coordination and implementation. Improved reaction time to crises.
- Better comprehensive planning with district officials and beneficiaries.
- Improved needs assessments that can be shared with the Kampala programme office.
- Improvement in initiatives in all UNICEF's programming sectors due to better communications.
- Improvement in the health profile of beneficiaries due to better supply coordination between Kampala, district officials, other partners and the caregivers.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Equipment costs including installation costs	400,000
Operating costs	80,000
Programme support costs	48,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>528,000</b>

**ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	The Demobilisation, Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration (DRRR) of reporters and formerly abducted children under the Amnesty Act 2000
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/ER/I05
<b>Sector</b>	Economic Recovery and Infrastructure
<b>Themes</b>	Peace building/promotion, child soldiers, income generation, psychosocial support, skills building
<b>Objective</b>	Contribute to the efforts of the GoU and the international community to consolidate peace and stability in Uganda through the return and reintegration of reporters and children into normal civilian life in Uganda
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	703 reporters and children in Kenya and Sudan
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	GoU, District Authorities, GUSCO, Kitgum Concerned Women's Association (KICWA), Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), World Bank, UNICEF, World Vision
<b>Project Duration</b>	12 months
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 789,389
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 789,389</b>

**SUMMARY**

The second phase of the DRRR of reporters and formerly abducted children under the Amnesty Act 2000 aims at repatriating and reintegrating 703 reporters from Kenya and Sudan to Acholi sub-region, West Nile, Teso and Lango regions. The project targets reporters and formerly abducted children in Kenya and Sudan responding to Amnesty Act, with extensive return and reintegration support.

**Project Purposes**

1. Enhance the technical capacity of the Amnesty Commission to execute its mandate, as defined by the Amnesty Act.
2. Strengthen the capacities of relevant government institutions, local communities, civil society organisations and local NGOs to assist the reintegration process.
3. Repatriate 703 reporters and formerly abducted children from Sudan and Kenya and reinsert them into the communities.
4. Support the peace and reconciliation process in the northern and conflict affected areas in Uganda.

**Expected Outcome**

Developed and implemented strategy in Kenya and Sudan to locate the reporters and formerly abducted children; information on the Amnesty Act disseminated in target areas; return and reintegration of 703 reporters and children; strengthened capacity of the Amnesty commission and other involved actors; peace and confidence strengthened in the affected region.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Project management, office and other related costs	156,032
Operational costs (including monitoring evaluation)	633,357
<b>Total</b>	<b>789,389</b>

**UGANDA**

**EDUCATION**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Restoring primary education in IDP camps
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/E01
<b>Sector</b>	Education
<b>Objective</b>	Promote and fulfil the rights to education and psychosocial recovery of children in situations of armed conflict
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	Approximately 400,000 primary school age (6-12 years) children in northern and eastern Uganda; 273,656 children in the IDP camps (1-5 years); and about 800 teachers in the IDP camp schools
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoE and Sports, District Local Governments, Kyambogo University, National Curriculum Development Centre, Uganda National Examinations Board, communities and NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	July – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 8,279,375
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 8,279,375</b>

**SUMMARY**

The project aims at supporting the implementation of basic education in accordance with national humanitarian principles and the IDP policy.

**Activities**

- a. Support community establishment of at least 300 ECD centres in selected IDP camps of Lira, Kitgum, Pader, and Gulu and train 300 community volunteer childcare providers.
- b. Develop catch-up education programme for children who have missed out school, to facilitate their re-integration into the primary school system; and facilitate the establishment of 18 (1/camp) child-friendly learning spaces for catch-up education in Kitgum District.
- c. Construct and/or equip 40 learning centres in the IDP camps in Lira, Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, and Apac districts. To a limited extent, provide financial support for women teachers' temporary accommodation in the areas where lack of housing prevents teachers from being present at school/learning centres for 200 teachers.
- d. Develop and distribute 3,687 copies of the Teacher's Resource Book on psychosocial life skills education and train 43 Centre Coordinating Tutors on the standardised materials for psychosocial life skills education.
- e. Provide mobilisation, advocacy and leadership skills to 1,500 young girls and boys from the learning centres in the IDP camps.
- f. Provide teachers' and pupils' kits including scholastic materials for 50,000 children.
- g. Introduce BTL methodology by developing teaching-learning materials in four local languages of the conflict-affected districts.
- h. Strengthen education monitoring and management capacity, including management of gender disaggregated data bank, at the district and schools' level.

**Expected Outcome**

Increased access to quality education for the children in war affected areas.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Technical support	1,200,000
Implementing costs	3,360,000
Operating costs	840,000
Scholastic materials/school in the box	300,000
Indirect programme support costs*	777,272
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,477,272</b>
Teachers' accommodation	150,000
BTL materials' development, printing and procurement	1,177,103
Building monitoring and management capacity	300,000
Programme support costs	175,000
Additional request	<b>1,802,103</b>
<b>Revised total</b>	<b>8,279,375</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

**UGANDA**

**FOOD**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Targeted food assistance for relief and recovery of refugees, displaced persons and vulnerable groups in Uganda (Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation [PRRO] 10121.1)
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-03/F01
<b>Sector</b>	Food
<b>Themes</b>	IDPs, Refugees, Gender, Nutrition, Logistics, Preparedness and Contingency Planning, Income Generation, Psycho-social support, HIV/AIDS, Potable Water, Education
<b>Objectives</b>	Maintain minimum nutritional and dietary standards of IDPs, refugees, with special attention to women, malnourished children and Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs); assist households infected and affected by HIV/AIDS to meet their minimum nutritional and dietary standards; support creation of assets to facilitate resettlement and recovery of livelihoods among IDPs and refugees upon return; and improve school attendance and reduce short-term hunger and school dropout rates
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	<b>(Total: 2,812,647) Includes:</b> 1,386,000 IDPs; 574,000 drought-affected persons in Karamoja; 190,000 refugees; 121,457 children and vulnerable mothers participating in Supplementary Feeding and Mother and Child Health activities; 22,500 children and caretakers reached through Therapeutic Feeding; 27,953 IDPs, refugees and drought affected persons; 410,287 primary school children; and, 80,450 HIV/AIDS infected and affected persons
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	GoU, DDMCs, UNHCR and a large number of NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	April 2005 – March 2008
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>US\$ 263,306,886</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 94,921,000 (January - December 2005)</b>

**SUMMARY**

The protracted insurgency of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebels has resulted in a current displacement of 1.4 million people from an earlier caseload of 1,615,744 people in 2004. The humanitarian situation in northern Uganda continues to deteriorate, with diminishing coping abilities and increasing food needs among IDPs. This is compounded by the increase in the refugee caseload from eastern DRC and southern Sudan and drought in Karamoja region. An estimated 190,000 refugees and 574,000 drought-affected persons in Karamoja region require food assistance. Over 99,000 MTs of food commodities are urgently required to prevent a break in the pipeline in June 2005.

**Expected Outcome ( from May through December 2005)**

- 184,000 MTs of food aid mobilised and 2.7 million food-insecure persons provided with life-sustaining food in conflict and drought affected areas in Uganda and in refugee settlements.
- Net food gap of over 1,386,000 IDPs met and nutrition maintained at acceptable levels.
- Net food gap of 574,000 drought affected persons in Karamoja region met.
- Net food gap of 190,000 refugees met and nutrition maintained at acceptable levels.
- 410,287 primary school children consistently attending school, and relieved of short-term hunger to enhance learning in conflicted affected areas.
- Employment opportunities created for 27,953 persons to create/rehabilitate productive assets through FFW and FFT.
- 80,450 HIV/AIDS infected and affected persons provided with nutritional assistance.
- 22,500 malnourished children and their caretakers provided with supplementary and therapeutic feeding assistance through partners.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Direct operational costs	78,337,720
Direct support costs	7,217,010
Other direct operational cost	3,156,463
Indirect support costs	6,209,807
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,921,000</b>

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Rights of children in IDPs camps to health
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-03/H15
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	To improve the functionality by renovating and equipping ten existing health facilities and providing on the job performance enhancement for health workers and CORPs, and providing viable incentive schemes for the health staff working in the insecure and hard-to-reach areas
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	800,000 children, girls and women among 1.3 million internally displaced people in northern Uganda
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Health (Infrastructure and Human Resource Divisions), District Service Commissions and District Health Services in affected districts, AVSI, and Care International
<b>Project Duration</b>	July – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 500,000
<b>Funding Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 500,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

Many of the health facilities in the IDP camps, particularly health centres II and III, are in various states of dilapidation, lack of staff accommodation and privacy, water, toilets, equipment, and proper waste disposal systems. As a result, the staff find it difficult to stay at the facilities. The nature of the environment and the poor quality of services discourage the communities from using the facilities. According to MoH guidelines (Health Services for IDPs), an IDP population of about 10,000 should be served by a Health Centre II, while a Health Centre III or IV should serve no more than 30,000 IDPs.

**Activities**

Focus mainly on consolidation of health centre IIIs, and in a few selected cases, upgrading of health centre II to health centre III through the provision of a delivery room. General repairs of staff houses, creation of a delivery room, private room for VCT and adolescent-friendly services, fencing, solar system for lighting, and waste disposal sites. Water supply and latrines construction to be done in collaboration with the WES sector. Temporary structures to serve as emergency health units may be considered where there is no health facility in or nearby the IDP camp. Equipment and furniture to be provided by other partners.

**Expected Outcome**

Improved functionality of ten existing health facilities by:

- creating a conducive living environment for the health facility staff to stay in;
- supporting on-the-job performance enhancement for health workers and CORPs;
- making available supplies, equipment and a suitable environment for the provision of user-friendly health care services.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Renovating and equipping ten existing health facilities	270,000
On-the-job performance enhancement for CORPs and health workers	100,000
Providing viable incentive schemes for the health staff	50,000
Technical assistance	30,000
Indirect programme support costs*	50,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>500,000</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Rights of children to health
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-03/H16
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 90% of infants among migrant communities in Karamoja and Hoima districts are fully immunised with measles and other appropriate antigens, are dewormed and receive Vitamin A twice a year during child days</li> <li>● 80% of children under five among migrant communities in Karamoja are treated for malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea within 24 hours</li> <li>● 80% of children under three among migrant communities in Karamoja are screened for malnutrition and managed appropriately</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	100,000 children under five among migrant communities in Karamoja and Hoima
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Ministry of Health (Divisions of Child Health, Uganda National EPI, Health Education and Promotion), District Health Services in Karamoja districts, NGOs and CBOs, WHO, WFP, UNHCR
<b>Project Duration</b>	July – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 1,825,000
<b>Funding Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 1,825,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

**Strategic Priority**

To improve the provision and delivery of a comprehensive and a timely humanitarian assistance to migrant Karamoja populations, and refugees in Hoima district.

**Activities**

Carry out measles immunisation, routine static and outreach immunisation of children living among the migrant Karamoja populations and in Hoima district, including during child days; orient 500 CORPs on HBC; procure and distribute home-based care drug kits to 500 community resource persons; monitor and supervise HBC; carry out nutritional screening and referral of malnourished children to feeding centres; provide support to TFCs and to SFCs in collaboration with WFP; support epidemic preparedness and response activities including cholera.

**Expected Outcome**

At least 90% of infants have been fully immunised with measles and other appropriate antigens; have been dewormed, and have received Vitamin A twice a year during child days; 80% of children under five among migrant communities in Karamoja have been treated for malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea within 24 hours; 80% of children under three among migrant communities in Karamoja have been screened for malnutrition and managed appropriately; Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) plans and supplies have been put in place.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Quarterly procurement and distribution of 500 drug kits x 2 quarters	100,000
Training, follow up and supervision and motivation of 500 CORPs in 3 Karamoja districts, disease surveillance and epidemic preparedness	150,000
Print and distribute job aides and IEC materials for all 500 CORPs	50,000
Support to measles immunisation campaign, accelerated routine immunisation activities including procurement of vaccines, syringes and other supplies, support to Child Days in the three Karamoja districts and Hoima District	750,000
Support epidemic preparedness and response activities including cholera	500,000
Technical assistance	100,000
Indirect programme support costs*	175,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,825,000</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Rights of children in IDP camps to health
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/H01
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of infants and pregnant women living in IDP camps are fully immunised with the appropriate antigens</li> <li>• 80% of children under five in IDP camps are treated for malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea within 24 hours</li> <li>• 60% of children under five and pregnant women living in IDP camps receive insecticide-treated nets</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	800,000 children, girls and women IDPs in northern and eastern Uganda
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH (Divisions of Child Health, Uganda National Expanded Programme on Immunisation, Health Education and Promotion), District Health Services in affected districts, CBOs and NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	July – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>US\$ 2,621,363</b>
<b>Funding Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 2,621,363</b>

**SUMMARY**

**Activities**

Carry out static and outreach immunisation in all IDP camps, including during child days; orient 2,500 CORPs on HBC; procure and distribute HBC drug kits to 2,500 community resource persons; monitor and supervise HBC; procure and distribute Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) during child days and through ante-natal clinics.

**Expected Outcome**

At least 90% of infants and 90% of pregnant women living in IDP camps immunised against measles, polio and tetanus respectively; at least 80% of children under five living in IDP camps received treatment for common illness (malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea) within 24 hours; 60% of children below five and pregnant women living in IDP camps received ITNs.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>	<b>Additional</b>
Quarterly procurement and distribution of 2,500 drug kits and ITNs	1,120,000	
Capacity building: Refresher training, follow up and supervision of 2,500 CORPs in eight districts, disease surveillance and epidemic awareness	160,000	
Print and distribute job aides and IEC materials for all 2,500 CORPs	100,000	
Conduct a follow up HBC survey in five conflict- affected districts in 2005	50,000	
Support to accelerated routine immunisation activities including procurement of vaccines, in the eight conflict affected districts	680,000	
Technical assistance (Revision: 3x6 months in ZOs)	100,000	100,000
Indirect programme support costs*	301,363	10,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,511,363</b>	<b>110,000</b>
<b>Combined initial and additional requirements</b>		<b>2,621,363</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Improving health care delivery to IDPs in northern Uganda
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA –05/H08
<b>Sector</b>	Health
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 80% of the health units have guidelines and protocols for proper diagnosis and management system</li> <li>● 100% of the health facilities are reporting through the Health Information Management System</li> <li>● 80% of camps have community-based disease surveillance system</li> <li>● 60% of camps have adequate health promotion / education activities</li> <li>● 60% of camps have community-based integrated child health services (IMCI)</li> <li>● 90% of children and pregnant women in camps are fully immunised with appropriate antigens</li> <li>● 80% of pregnant women in camps have access to ANC and safe delivery services</li> <li>● 60% of children under five and pregnant women in camps receive insecticide-treated nets</li> <li>● 70% of the actors are coordinated to ensure that the health assistance provided is in line with the international standards</li> </ul>
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	1.4 million IDPs in northern Uganda
<b>Implementing partners</b>	MoH, District Director of Health Services, NGOs, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, Malaria consortium, UNAIDS
<b>Project Duration</b>	July - December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 2,681,800
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 2,681,800</b>

**SUMMARY**

**Activities (to be conducted in close coordination with UNICEF and other partners)**

- Assessment of health conditions in IDP camps.
- Support to district health authorities in the coordination of health stakeholders.
- Development and provision of appropriate guidelines for diagnosis and management system.
- Training of health workers in proper information management and mainstreaming reporting.
- Establishment of community based disease surveillance system.
- Training district rapid response team in epidemics preparedness and response, and supplying them with response kits.
- Support for water quality control and sanitation promotion activities in camps.
- Training of health workers and CORPs in IMCI.
- Support for immunisation innovative strategies (Child Days, pulse immunisation, red strategy).
- Refresher training for parish/camp mobilisers and orientation of camp/religious leaders on EPI.
- Training of health workers in focus ANC, life saving skills and EmOC referral.
- Training of Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) in provision of family planning, ANC, clean delivery and cases referral.
- Supply of TBA and Mama kits; supply of ITNs children under five and pregnant women.
- Supply of health promotion materials and support to health promotion activities.

**Expected Outcome**

- Reduced mortality and morbidity among IDPs.
- Improved disease surveillance and information management resulting in early detection of disease epidemics and their eventual prevention and control.
- Improved diagnosis and management of diseases.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Implementation costs	2,000,000
Operational costs (including armoured vehicle)	300,000
Programme coordination, monitoring and reporting	230,000
Project Support costs	151,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,681,800</b>

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS (IMC)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	North Uganda emergency health and nutrition programme
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/H12
<b>Sector</b>	Health and Nutrition
<b>Objective</b>	To reduce the impact of the current crisis on the health of internally displaced people and the host population in Kitgum and Pader districts
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Total:</b> 288,924 Children: 72,227 (under five); Women: 66,445 (15-49yrs); other group: 32,102 host population
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, IMC
<b>Project Duration</b>	July – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>US\$ 994,597</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 670,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

The project aims at following flexible security procedures and increasing access; improving the delivery and quality of health and nutrition services to vulnerable IDP population.

**Activities**

- Provision of mobile clinics to 14 IDP camps in the two districts: these will offer comprehensive health services.
- Training of 100 TBAs in the two districts and provision of safe delivery kits.
- Training of DDHS staff identification of communicable diseases.
- Support to two therapeutic feeding centres in Padibe and Pajule.
- Support to 12 supplementary feeding centres.

**Expected Outcome**

- Improvement in the vaccination coverage in the two districts by 20%.
- Improve the access of the IDPs to basic primary health care services.
- SFCs and TFCs running as per the Sphere standards: >80% recovery at the centres, <15% defaulters from the SFC.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	194,000
Implementing costs	140,000
Operating costs	194,000
Administrative costs	142,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>670,000</b>

**UGANDA**

**HIV AND AIDS**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	HIV/AIDS prevention and direct assistance to IDPs in northern Uganda
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/H17
<b>Sector</b>	HIV/AIDS
<b>Themes</b>	IDPs, HIV/AIDS prevention and direct assistance, capacity building, and coordination
<b>Objective</b>	Reduce the vulnerability among the people of Uganda affected by HIV/AIDS through prevention, adequate assistance, and capacity building of service providers
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	IDP population in northern Uganda
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	DDMCs, District Authorities (DA), OCHA, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, Health facilities, MoH
<b>Project Duration</b>	18 Months
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 910,000 (2005)</b>

**SUMMARY**

Based on the IOM commitment to work with the most vulnerable migrants, including health and human rights, and experience of working with IDPs and HIV/AIDS projects in northern Uganda, IOM will continue its efforts of trying to mitigate the destitute situation for the most vulnerable among IDPs in northern Uganda related to the HIV/AIDS situation, with special focus on vulnerable children, youth, and young adults, through a Prevention and Direct Assistance HIV/AIDS Project.

**Project Purposes**

- Enhance the capacity of the Government of Uganda (national and district levels), NGOs and CBOs to work in STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and to improve the direct assistance, and services related to STI/HIV/AIDS.
- Raise awareness and provide information about Sexually-Transmitted Infection (STI)/HIV/AIDS.
- Provide direct assistance and support to HIV/AIDS affected households from becoming additionally vulnerable to STI/HIV/AIDS, targeting the most vulnerable children, youth and young women and men in IDP communities in northern Uganda.

**Expected Outcome**

Results will include: increased capacity of the GoU, including the district HIV/AIDS focal persons, the CBOs and NGOs to work with STI/HIV/AIDS prevention, direct assistance and coordination; increased STI/HIV/AIDS awareness and responsiveness among IDP communities in northern Uganda; and increased capacity among the most vulnerable and HIV/AIDS affected households to better cope with high presence of STI/HIV/AIDS.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Project management, office and other related costs	257,640
Operational costs	652,360
<b>Total</b>	<b>910,000</b>

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND (UNFPA)</b>
<b>Project Code</b>	Decentralisation of VCT Services conflict districts in northern Uganda
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/H18
<b>Sector</b>	Health / HIV/AIDS
<b>Objective</b>	Improve access to VCT services among the hard-to-reach communities
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	Young persons, men and women
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	DA, MoH, Uganda AIDS Commission and NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	July – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 648,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 648,000</b>

**SUMMARY**

According to the preliminary findings from the 2000/05 Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-behavioural Survey, Uganda's national HIV/AIDS prevalence is currently 7%. However, the rate for the war-affected north-central region is higher at 9.1% compared to the relatively peaceful neighbouring northeastern and north-western regions, which recorded 4.2% and 2.5%, respectively. This high prevalence is associated with the long-standing war that has fuelled rape, and survival sex amidst limited HIV/AIDS services. VCT, Prevention of Mother-to Child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV and Anti-Retroviral Treatments (ART) are only available at district hospitals, which are far away from most IDPs. Most IDPs have no means of transport to the hospitals and even the few that could afford fail to travel due to insecurity on the roads. VCT is a powerful tool for behavioural change with respect to HIV/AIDS prevention. Personalising risk for HIV infection through VCT is critical in determining such changes in behaviour, attitudes and intentions that would be necessary to reduce or eliminate the risk of exposure to HIV. This comes about by the counselling process which allows the client to appreciate that knowing one's HIV infection status guides careful selection of choices for example on reproduction, health seeking practices and access to condoms. VCT also has an important potential to support new involvements like access to Anti Retroviral medications and PMTCT. UNFPA, therefore, proposes to decentralise VCT services from district hospitals to lower levels in four affected districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira.

**Activities**

- Conduct consultative meetings with district officials, health personnel and health management committees.
- Procure HIV testing kits.
- Train health workers in VCT.
- Refurbish facilities and create room for counselling services.
- Raise awareness and provide information on HIV/AIDS.
- Mobilise communities through outreach programmes on improved availability of VCT services.

**Expected Outcome**

- All Health Centres of level IV delivered VCT services.
- All Health Centres of Level III conducted monthly VCT through outreach programmes.
- At least 20% young persons, men and women in the programme area utilised VCT services.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Consultative meetings	8,000
HIV testing kits	200,000
Training of health workers	90,000
Refurbishment of facilities	220,000
Sensitisation counseling meetings	60,000
Operating costs	40,000
Administration costs	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>648,000</b>

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)</b>
<b>Project Code</b>	Building capacity for comprehensive HIV care including treatment in conflict districts of northern Uganda
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/H19
<b>Sector</b>	HIV and AIDS
<b>Objective</b>	Improve access to HIV comprehensive care, including treatment, among the displaced communities in all five conflict districts
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	All IDP camps
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	DA, MoH, Uganda AIDS Commission and NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	July 2005 – June 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 2,100,000 (2005)</b>

**SUMMARY**

The preliminary findings from the 2000/05 Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-behavioural Survey reveals that the North-Central region of Uganda has one of the highest HIV prevalence rates in the country, 9.1% as compared to neighbouring Northern regions. Such rate is expected to produce about 130,000 HIV infected individuals, of which approximately 33,000 are expected to be in urgent need of ART. Half of these are expected to access comprehensive HIV care by the end of 2005, and the remaining half by June next year. Across the affected region, the estimated number of HIV positive patients currently on ARVs is about 1,000. Within the context of the national framework for scaling up ART in the country, all district hospitals and health centre 4s should be able to provide comprehensive HIV care, including ART. To date, only five facilities (three of them in Gulu district) provide comprehensive HIV care including treatment.

With tight security and sub-standard health infrastructure in mind, clinical teams (including counsellors), as well as laboratory technicians, should be trained and equipped to provide comprehensive HIV care, including ART. Comprehensive HIV care includes: acute care, chronic care (palliative), treatment of opportunistic infections (OIs), HIV counselling and support, and PMTCT. Furthermore, since HIV testing and counselling is an important entry point for ART, appropriate training will be provided to each health facility in all IDP camps, to improve access to HIV testing and counselling.

**Activities (will be carried out in close coordination with UNICEF and other partners in the sector)**

- Training of various teams (clinical, laboratory, logistics, health promotion) for hospitals and health centres – in phases.
- Support outreach activities (testing and counselling, treatment, and prevention).
- Conduct accreditation, mentoring and follow-up visits.
- Update and disseminate prevention and treatment messages.
- Support procurement and supply management and logistics.
- Support M&E systems to track coverage of HIV/AIDS services.

**Expected Outcome**

- Capacity for the provision of comprehensive HIV care, including ART, strengthened in all IDP camps.
- Improved access to effective prevention services, such as Harvest Thanksgiving Celebration (HTC), PMTCT, in all IDP camps.
- Regular supply of ARVs and testing kits in all IDP camps where capacity for use is available.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Training of various cadres in IDP camps	350,000
Accreditation, mentoring and follow-up visits after training	250,000
Support to outreach services (prevention, treatment, etc)	400,000
Programme management, coordination, and technical support	350,000
Procurement of supplies and logistical support	530,000
Operating costs	150,000
Administrative support	70,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Rights to HIV/AIDS control and prevention
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/H04
<b>Sector</b>	HIV and AIDS
<b>Objectives</b>	To increase access to HIV/AIDS related services for women, children and youth in the IDP camps
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	450,000 women, children and youth IDPs in northern and eastern Uganda
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Relevant departments in the central MoH, District Directors of Health Services in affected districts, District Health Management Teams (DHMTs), CBOs, and NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	July – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 2,488,636
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 2,488,636</b>

**SUMMARY**

The living conditions in the IDP camps are conducive for propagation of HIV infection. One sentinel site in Gulu district had the highest HIV prevalence among all antenatal sentinel sites (11.9 compared to median of 5% for all 20 sentinel sites) with prevalence increasing from 10% among young women aged 20 – 24 to 21% among women 30 – 34. Another sentinel site in Apac district had a prevalence of 7.6%; both sites showed highest increase in antenatal prevalence between 2001 and 2002. (Source: MoH, HIV Surveillance Report, 2003). This project will be carried out in close collaboration and coordination with other partners engaged in the HIV/AIDS sector.

**Activities**

- Strengthen linkages with partners such as WFP to support the nutritional status of HIV positive mothers and their children through TFCs and home-based care.
- Strengthen opportunities for young people in areas affected by conflict (night commuters and IDP camps) to access youth friendly preventive care and support with a minimum package comprising: accurate RH information, provision of Reproductive Health (RH) services mainly family planning, deliveries, STI treatment, condom distribution, treatment of opportunistic infections and general counselling specifically for sexual and gender violence.
- Scale up of VCT services through both static and outreach channels. A “Know your HIV Status” Campaign will be carried out with the aim of enabling at least 50% of young people in IDP camps to access and utilise VCT services.
- Ensure that there is a wide availability and promotion of and access to condoms in all IDP camps, cadre of community-based distributors including peer educators will be trained and supplied with condoms for distribution.
- Expand access for pregnant women and their spouses to VCT and PMTCT services through establishment of static and outreach services in IDP camps.
- Strengthen access to HIV treatment for infected individuals including children by training health care workers and social workers at Health Centre (HC) IV and facilitate these centres to provide ART. In addition awareness creation regarding children and HIV will be undertaken among the communities.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>	<b>Additional US\$</b>
Strengthen linkages with partners to support nutritional status of mothers and children in TFCs	50,000	50,000
Training of peer educators	115,000	115,000
Delivery of youth friendly services including VCT	285,000	285,000
Training of service providers	100,000	100,000
Strengthen access to AIDS care and treatment related activities	100,000	100,000
Strategic monitoring	185,000	185,000
Technical and operational support	260,000	260,000
Indirect programme support costs*	149,318	149,318
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,244,318</b>	<b>1,244,318</b>
<b>Combined initial and additional requirements</b>		<b>2,488,636</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

**UGANDA**

**MINE ACTION**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Capacity Building for Mine Action in Uganda
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/MA01
<b>Sector</b>	Mine Action – Capacity Building
<b>Objective</b>	Strengthening the capabilities of the OPM to coordinate and manage the Uganda Mine Action Programme in accordance with international standards as well as the capabilities of the MoH to coordinate VA and to establish a mine/UXO victim surveillance network
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	OPM, MoH
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	MoH, OPM, UNDP
<b>Project Duration</b>	March 2005 – March 2006
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 222,345 (2005)</b>

**SUMMARY**

The project aims at strengthening the ability of the OPM to coordinate the activities of all mine action partners in country, to enable effective resource mobilisation and to plan the establishment of mine action centre(s), to execute and manage mine action activities in the country as well as strengthening the ability of the MoH to coordinate VA and to establish a mine/UXO victim surveillance network.

**Project Purpose**

- To develop a national institutional framework for mine action.
- To integrate mine and UXO victims' data into all aspects of mine action planning and management including priority setting.
- To enhance the existing mine action capacity and strengthen the response to IDP policy, development, reconstruction and poverty alleviation efforts.
- To develop resource mobilisation initiatives.
- To develop plans to increase mine action capacity in the event of increased needs resulting from the return of IDPs and refugees from a cross border perspective especially with the Mine Action Programme (MAP) Sudan.

**Expected Outcome**

- National mine action capacity that makes land safe for returnees and vulnerable groups and increase livelihood security in affected areas.
- National Mine Action Steering Committee and Mine Action Centre (MAC) established within the OPM.
- Mine/UXO victim surveillance network database developed to facilitate data-collection and start prioritisation
- National mine action strategy and plan of action approved.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
International staff (Mine Action Advisor)	Funded
Project management costs	42,000
Equipment	55,000
Operational costs	125,345
<b>Total</b>	<b>222,345</b>

**UGANDA**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP) IN A CONSORTIUM WITH FOUR NGOS</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Needs Assessment, Mine Risk Education VA for Socio-Economic Reintegration of Landmine Survivors
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/MA06 (Replaces UGA-05/MA02-05)
<b>Themes</b>	Mine Action – Needs Assessment, Mine Risk Education (MRE), VA
<b>Objective</b>	Data gathering to enable OPM to prioritise mine action activities; reduction of mine/UXO victims; income generation for landmine survivors
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	Residents of Gulu, Kitgum, Lira, Pader and Kasese districts
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Mines Awareness Trust (MAT), Anti Mines Network for Rwenzori (AMNET-R), Canadian Physicians for Aid & Relief (CPAR), AVSI
<b>Project Duration</b>	October 2005 – October 2007
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 1,200,000 (2005)</b>

**SUMMARY**

The project is aimed at:

- collecting mine/UXO and socio-economic data relevant for the formulation of a remedial mine action strategy;
- developing community and IDP camp centred mines awareness, involving landmine survivors to allow communities to regain control over their lives (community volunteers and peer educators);
- improving physical, social and economic status of landmine survivors.

**Expected Outcome**

- a) Needs Assessment Project
  - 12 mine action research assistants trained in data collection, collation and analysis.
  - Correct and reliable data collected from the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Lira and Pader.
  - 25 sub counties in each district (100 sub counties) and 10 villages (1000) villages in each sub county assessed.
  - OPM/MAC received accurate and reliable data which will facilitate the formulation of the national mine action strategy and work plan.
- b) MRE (MAT/AMNET-R in Kasese district)
  - Eight MRE trainers trained in ToT techniques.
  - Correct and International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) compliant MRE disseminated to approximately 90,000 children.
  - At least 161 community volunteers formed.
  - At least 468 child-to-child trainers trained on child friendly training techniques.
- c) Re-integration of Landmine Survivors and MRE (CPAR in Gulu district, sub counties of Bwongatira, Koc Goma and Koc Ongako)
  - Landmine survivors and affected families integrated into their societies.
  - Landmine survivors and affected households economically independent.
  - Reduced Risk of mine/UXO incidents.
- d) AVSI proposal to be prepared.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Project management costs	408,000
Equipment	146,000
Operational costs	550,000
Contingency (8%)	96,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>

**MULTI-SECTORAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES**

<b>Appeal Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Multi-sector assistance to refugees
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/MS01
<b>Sectors</b>	Multi-Sector
<b>Themes</b>	Refugees
<b>Objectives</b>	Provide international protection and humanitarian Assistance to refugees; promote strategy of self-reliance
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	About 234,491 refugees of mostly Sudanese, Congolese and Rwandan origin; about 49% female, 51% male at the end of March 2005
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	OPM, Arua DHS, Arua Department of Community Services, Moyo District Office, Adjumani District Office, African Humanitarian Action (AHA), African Development and Emergency Organisation (ADEO), Action Against Hunger (AAH), German Development Service (DED), German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Hugh Pilkington Charitable Trust (HPCT), Inter-Aid, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), Family Research Council (FRC), American Refugee Committee (ARC).
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2005
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 15,906,385</b>

**SUMMARY**

As of the end of March 2005, Uganda was hosting 234,491 refugees; 49 % female and 51% male mainly Sudanese, Congolese, Rwandans and also other ethnic groups in smaller numbers. The Representation's programme objectives for year 2005 include: (1) provision of international protection and assistance to all` refugees, with special attention paid to the newly arrived refugees from DRC and Sudan; (2) pursuance of durable solutions for Sudanese and Rwandan refugees in terms of voluntary repatriation and local integration as well as resettlement; and, (3) assistance for refugees to attain increased self-reliance and continue working towards the integration of refugee services into the national service structure, in conjunction with the Ugandan Government, UNHCR Implementing Partners and Development Agencies.

Assistance is provided in the designated refugee settlements on a multi-sectoral basis which comprise food (donated by WFP), health, water and sanitation, education, community services, shelter and infrastructure. It is hoped that if further resources are made available, crop production and livestock sectors will be reintroduced.

**SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of shelter and household items
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/S/NF01
<b>Sector</b>	Family Shelter and Non-food Items (NFIs)
<b>Objective</b>	To ensure that the survival and basic development needs of the most vulnerable IDPs are met in the area of essential household and shelter items
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	Internally displaced persons: 250,000 Formerly abducted children: 5,000 Children in TFCs/SFCs: 2,000 Children in ECD-centres: 10,000
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	DDMCs, church missions and beneficiary communities, WFP, OCHA, IRC, AVSI, COOPI, NRC
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 6,221,589
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 6,221,589</b>

**SUMMARY**

UNICEF is responding to the urgent needs for shelter and household items of internally displaced people in collaboration with implementing partners (among others NRC, COOPI and AVSI) by providing a household kit (three blankets, five plates and cups, two cooking pans, two basins, two jerry cans and two bars of soap and assorted used clothes) per household. The urgent needs arise from rebel attacks, fires or any other related emergency incidences, which create new, repeated or deteriorating displacement.

UNICEF also provides resettlement kits to children returning from abduction in the reception centres (5,000 children) as well as a selected number of items (blankets, basins, jerry cans, detergents) to the night commuter centres (20,000 children) in Gulu, Kitgum and Kalongo. Additional NFI, which are supplied to the various beneficiaries as needs arise are tents, tarpaulins, mattresses, and used clothes. For other Formerly Abducted Children (FAC) and night commuter related initiatives please refer to UNICEF proposals under Protection. NFIs such as blankets, mattresses, various nutrition equipment and toys are also supplied to the 11 TFCs in the war-affected districts as well as to SFCs and ECD centres in the Camps. Regarding scholastic material, such supplies are appealed for under UNICEF education projects.

UNICEF will work with partners to extend the basic Household (HH) coverage aiming at 95% coverage in all districts as well as lead a renewed process to develop NFI policy and actions. This will focus on better disaster mitigation, increased IDP protection from violence and disease and increased harmonisation between agencies.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>		
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>	<b>US\$ (Additional)</b>
NFIs for 50,000 households	2,000,000	1,000,000
NFIs for 20,000 night commuters	100,000	
Resettlement kits for 5,000 children	75,000	
Various other shelter/household items	600,000	80,000
Transportation costs Kampala to destination	500,000	250,000
Distribution costs (NGO partners)	500,000	250,000
Technical support	100,000	20,000
Indirect programme support costs*	528,409	218,180
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,403,409</b>	<b>1,818,180</b>
<b>Combined initial and additional requirements</b>		<b>6,221,589</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

### WATER AND SANITATION

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Rights of IDPs to safe water and a clean and healthy environment
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA-05/WS01
<b>Sector</b>	Water and Sanitation
<b>Objectives</b>	Provision of 15 litres of safe water per capita per day, excreta disposal facilities, and initiatives that will lead to a clean and healthy IDP camp and school environment.
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	IDP population of at least 1.4 million in the districts of Kitgum, Pader, Lira, and Katakwi will be reached by the project.
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	District Local governments, Ministries of Water, Lands and Environment; Ministry of Labour, Gender, Social Development, MoH, Communities and NGOs
<b>Project Duration</b>	January – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>US\$ 9,352,273</b>
<b>Additional Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 9,352,273</b>

#### SUMMARY

##### Activities

Construction of 25 powered reticulated water supply systems; system to comprise of a drilled production well, diesel powered mono-lift pumps, pumping mains, reservoir tanks; plastic distribution mains and tap stands; rehabilitation of 120 existing boreholes; drilling of 20 new boreholes; training, supervision, equipping 75 operators to operate and maintain the facilities; construction of 200 Nos. five-stance sanitation blocks at schools and health facilities; 500 plastic prefabricated mobilets distributed; sanitation kits and IEC materials to support weekly sanitation days distributed to camp administrators; during sanitation days to include solid and liquid waste disposal, storm water/silage disposal, sanitation facilities and improving the general camp environment.

##### Expected Outcome

750,000 IDPs accessed with 15 litres of water per capita per day; a clean and health environment created in at least 120 camps.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY		
Budget Items	US\$	US\$ (Additional)
Staff costs	250,000	150,000
Implementing costs		
• Water supply include chlorination operation and maintenance (O&M)	2,500,000	2,200,000
• Sanitation facilities	1,500,000	700,000
• Support to sanitation days [Kits/IEC materials]	360,000	130,000
Administrative costs		
• Project support	100,000	298,000
• Indirect programme support costs*	642,273	522,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,352,273</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>
<b>Combined initial and additional requirements</b>		<b>9,352,273</b>

\* The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with Executive Board decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

## PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS (OHCHR)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Assistance to northern Uganda in the field of human rights
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA/05/P/HR/RL01
<b>Sector</b>	Human Rights
<b>Objectives</b>	To systemically monitor and report on the human rights situation in northern Uganda; Implement a sustained training programme on human rights; Support local capacity-building in the human rights area
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	Civilians in northern Uganda districts, up to 90% whom are internally displaced. Other beneficiaries include the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), Government institutions and NGOs
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	UNDP and the UHRC
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	<b>US\$ 1,495,900</b>
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 1,495,900</b>

**SUMMARY**

The project aims at establishing a sustainable culture of respect for human rights in northern Uganda. It intends to reduce impunity for human rights abuses committed by all parties and also to strengthen the national capacity to monitor human rights.

**Core Activities**

- International monitoring, as well as providing support and monitoring expertise to the UHRC. Support will be provided in the form of a financial contribution agreement and expertise made available through international staff and headquarters support.
- Train core personnel of civil society groups so that they can train new personnel as they join.
- Coordinate the operations of the national and district level committees (protection and human rights working groups) established under the National IDP Policy.
- Set up and manage human rights database for Uganda.
- Undertake a study to identify the obstacles to the deployment of civil administration structures in northern Uganda and devise an incentives system.
- Mount advocacy programme with Government to encourage deployment of law enforcement officers to northern Uganda through an incentives system.
- Design and implement a training programme and for law enforcement officials.
- Organise training workshops for the different sectors, police, prisons and judiciary.
- Encourage peer review and interaction to share “best practices” between the districts.
- Undertake training for officers of human rights units in police, prisons and armed forces as well as officials on first assignment to northern Uganda.
- Support the implementation of the inter-agency protection strategy based on the National Policy on Internal Displacement in cooperation with UN agencies, Government and NGOs.
- Design and implement a training programme in human rights for paralegals and staff of national and international NGOs in northern Uganda.
- Design and implement a mentoring programme for paralegals and staff of national and international NGOs to assure continuing evaluation, assessment and upgrade of their knowledge and approaches to dealing with human rights issues.

**Expected Outcome**

Improved monitoring of the human rights situation and a sustainable culture of respect for human rights in northern Uganda.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
Staff costs	588,700
Travel costs	31,500
Training	50,000
Grants	250,600
Other operating expenses	403,000
Indirect programme support costs	172,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,495,900</b>

### SAFETY AND SECURITY OF STAFF AND OPERATIONS

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Purchase of safe transport means for the Karamoja region
<b>Project Code</b>	UGA/05/S02
<b>Sector</b>	Safety and Security of Staff and Operations
<b>Objective</b>	To ensure that safety equipment is available to UNICEF and other humanitarian staff in Karamoja
<b>Targeted Beneficiaries</b>	20 UN and NGO partner staff serving 600,000 Karamoja residents
<b>Project Duration</b>	June – December 2005
<b>Total Project Budget</b>	US\$ 125,000
<b>Funds Requested</b>	<b>US\$ 125,000</b>

#### SUMMARY

The Karamoja region systematically underperforms on basic health, education and other development indicators and suffers regular (cyclic) food and water crises in relation to drought and/or violence. Aid agency support to local authorities and communities has been surprisingly low in comparison to the needs. Security is one of the limiting factors in adequately serving the region. Karamoja is an area of regular and unpredictable insecurity. The UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) has indicated that armed escorts and protective equipment are mandatory throughout the territory. The current disarmament drive is not expected to significantly improve safety in critical areas.

UNICEF supports ongoing programmes in health, water and sanitation, education, HIV/AIDS and births and deaths registration. In response to cyclic crises, and in accordance with its new country programme focus over the next five years, UNICEF is planning to build up its presence and activities in the region. Neither the current nor the planned operations are MOSS compliant as yet and UNICEF has no capacity to support NGO and other partners in this area.

In this new project, UNICEF will purchase one fully equipped armour-plated vehicle to be based in Moroto according to the same specifications as those currently operating in Gulu and Kitgum. This will allow safe movement of its staff and partner agencies within the Karamoja region. Delivery time from order is six months.

<b>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</b>	
<b>Budget Items</b>	<b>US\$</b>
One armoured plated vehicle	105,000
Transportation and delivery costs	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>125,000</b>

## ANNEX I

**TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS  
BY APPEALING ORGANISATIONS AND BY SECTOR**

<p><b>Consolidated Appeal for Uganda 2005</b> Requirements, Commitments/Contributions and Pledges per Appealing Organisation as of 21 June 2005 <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

APPEALING ORGANISATION	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in USD	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AAH	440,000	440,000	-	0%	440,000	-
ACF	492,647	492,647	-	0%	492,647	-
AMREF	2,357,794	2,357,794	-	0%	2,357,794	-
AVSI	2,172,000	2,715,000	2,714,500	100%	500	-
CARE INT	1,068,235	1,068,235	-	0%	1,068,235	-
CEASOP	496,491	496,491	-	0%	496,491	-
COOPI	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,710,000	95%	90,000	-
CPA-LIRA	109,706	109,706	-	0%	109,706	-
CPAR	75,619	75,619	-	0%	75,619	-
FAO	4,262,750	4,262,750	2,300,506	54%	1,962,244	-
GAA (DWH)	543,860	290,650	-	0%	290,650	-
HA	329,000	329,000	-	0%	329,000	-
IMC	1,646,233	1,321,636	-	0%	1,321,636	-
IOM	2,476,261	3,972,450	-	0%	3,972,450	-
NRC	483,000	483,000	487,140	100%	(4,140)	-
OCHA	3,580,154	3,580,154	2,068,709	58%	1,511,445	-
OHCHR	-	1,495,900	814,771	54%	681,129	-
RUFUO	485,550	485,550	-	0%	485,550	-
SC Uganda	1,819,210	1,819,210	-	0%	1,819,210	-
SCU	18,400	18,400	-	0%	18,400	-
TASO	453,937	453,937	-	0%	453,937	-
TEWPA	29,240	29,240	-	0%	29,240	-
UNAIDS	-	40,000	-	0%	40,000	-
UNAIDS/IOM	308,000	308,000	-	0%	308,000	-
UNDP	1,698,389	2,003,176	222,345	11%	1,780,831	-
UNDSS (previously UNSECOORD)	137,855	137,855	-	0%	137,855	-
UNFPA	545,778	1,193,778	-	0%	1,193,778	-
UNHCR	13,363,206	15,906,385	7,230,654	45%	8,675,731	-
UNICEF	27,777,271	39,729,872	22,359,721	56%	17,370,151	-
UNICEF/OCHA	715,909	715,909	-	0%	715,909	-
WACRO	360,000	360,000	-	0%	360,000	-
WFP	86,065,572	94,921,000	46,123,249	49%	48,797,751	-
WHO	1,574,100	4,781,800	720,170	15%	4,061,630	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>157,686,167</b>	<b>188,195,144</b>	<b>86,751,765</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>101,443,379</b>	

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

## UGANDA

**Consolidated Appeal for Uganda 2005**  
Requirements and Contributions per Sector  
as of 21 June 2005  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by Donors and Appealing Organisations

SECTOR	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Commitments, Contributions, Carryover	% Covered	Unmet Requirements	Uncommitted Pledges
Values in USD	A	B	C	C/B	B-C	D
AGRICULTURE	5,211,229	4,958,019	2,300,506	46%	2,657,513	-
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	5,528,773	6,266,898	2,230,314	36%	4,036,584	-
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	1,314,156	1,730,220	-	0%	1,730,220	-
EDUCATION	8,666,579	10,468,682	3,514,651	34%	6,954,031	-
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	4,403,409	6,221,589	5,898,959	95%	322,630	-
FOOD	86,065,572	94,921,000	46,123,249	49%	48,797,751	-
HEALTH	14,295,702	22,891,623	6,935,557	30%	15,956,066	-
MINE ACTION	1,117,558	1,422,345	222,345	16%	1,200,000	-
MULTI-SECTOR	15,270,706	17,813,885	8,940,654	50%	8,873,231	-
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	5,963,679	7,527,079	4,877,926	65%	2,649,153	-
SECTOR NOT YET SPECIFIED	-	-	465,000	0%	(465,000)	-
SECURITY	137,855	262,855	-	0%	262,855	-
WATER AND SANITATION	9,710,949	13,710,949	5,242,604	38%	8,468,345	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>157,686,167</b>	<b>188,195,144</b>	<b>86,751,765</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>101,443,379</b>	<b>-</b>

**Pledge:** a non-binding announcement of an intended contribution or allocation by the donor. ("Uncommitted pledge" on these tables indicates the balance of original pledges not yet committed).

**Commitment:** creation of a legal, contractual obligation between the donor and recipient entity, specifying the amount to be contributed.

**Contribution:** the actual payment of funds or transfer of in-kind goods from the donor to the recipient entity.

## ANNEX II

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

(U5MR)	Under Five Mortality Rate
AAH	Action Against Hunger
ACF	Action Contre la Faim (Action Against Hunger)
ADEO	African Development and Emergency Organisation
AHA	African Humanitarian Action
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
AMNET-R	Anti Mines Network for Rwenzori
ANC	Ante natal care
ARC	American Refugee Committee
ART	Anti-Retroviral Treatment
ARV	Antiretrovirus
ASO	Adress Supporting Organisation
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
BTL	Break Through to Literacy
CA	Consolidated Appeal
CAP	Consolidated Appeal Process
CARE	Care International
CBO	Community based Organisation
CCT	Centre for Caregiver Training
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CMR	Crude Mortality Rate
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale/Italy
CORPs	Community Resource Persons
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPAR	Canadian Physicians for Aid & Relief
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DA	District Authorities
DAR	Development Assistance to Refugees
DDHS	District Directorate of Health Services
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DDPCs	District Disaster Preparedness Coordinators
DDRRR	Demobilisation, Documentation, Return, Reinsertion and Rehabilitation
DED	German Development Service
DFSCO	Deputy Field Security Coordination Officer
DHMT	District Health Management Team
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-course
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
ECD	Early Learning Centre
ECU	Emergency Coordination Unit
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
EU	European Union
EVI	Especially Vulnerable Individuals
FAC	Formerly Abducted Children
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFT	Food-for-Training
FFW	Food-for-Work
FRC	Family Research Council
GAA	German Agro-Action
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GFD	Global Food Distribution
GoU	Government of Uganda
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
GUSCO	Gulu Support the Children Organisation

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**UGANDA**

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HBC	Home-Based Care
HC	Health Centre
HF	High Frequency
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HH	Household
HMIS	Health Management Information Systems
HPCT	Hugh Pilkington Charitable Trust
HTC	Harvest Thanksgiving Celebration
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IMAS	International Mine Action Standards
IMC	International Medical Corps
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
InterAid	Inter-Aid Uganda
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee (NGO)
ITN	Insecticide Treated Nets
JRS	Jesuit Refugee Service
KICWA	Kitgum Concerned Women's Association
LDU	Local Defence Unit
LRA	Lords Resistance Army
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAC	Mine Action Centre
MAP	Mine Action Programme
MAT	Mines Awareness Trust
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MR	Mortality Rate
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières
MSF/H	Médecins sans Frontières/ Holland (Netherlands)
MT	Metric Tonnes
NFI(s)	Non-Food Item(s)
NGO(s)	Non-Government Organisation(s)
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIFII	Operation Iron Fist II (Phase Two)
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWHA	Persons living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PRA	People's Redemption Army
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PTA	Parent Teachers' Association
RH	Reproductive Health
RUFOU	Rural Focus Uganda

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## UGANDA

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SCHR	Steering Committee for Humanitarian Response
SCU	Sponsoring Children Uganda
SFC	Supplementary Feeding Centre
SMC	School Management Committees
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SRS	Self-Reliance Strategy
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
Sudan CPA	Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement
TASO	The AIDS Support Organisation
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TEWPA	Teso Women Peace Activists
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
UAC	Uganda AIDS Commission
UGA	Uganda
UHRC	Uganda Human Rights Commission
UHSBS	Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
UPHOLD	The Uganda Programme for Human and Holistic Development
URCS	Uganda Red Cross Society
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VA	Victim Assistance
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VHF	Very High Frequency
VSAT	Via Satellite
WACRO	War Affected Children's Rehabilitation Organisation
WES	Water and Environmental Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 1 September 2005 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2006. Thank you very much for your time.

### Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

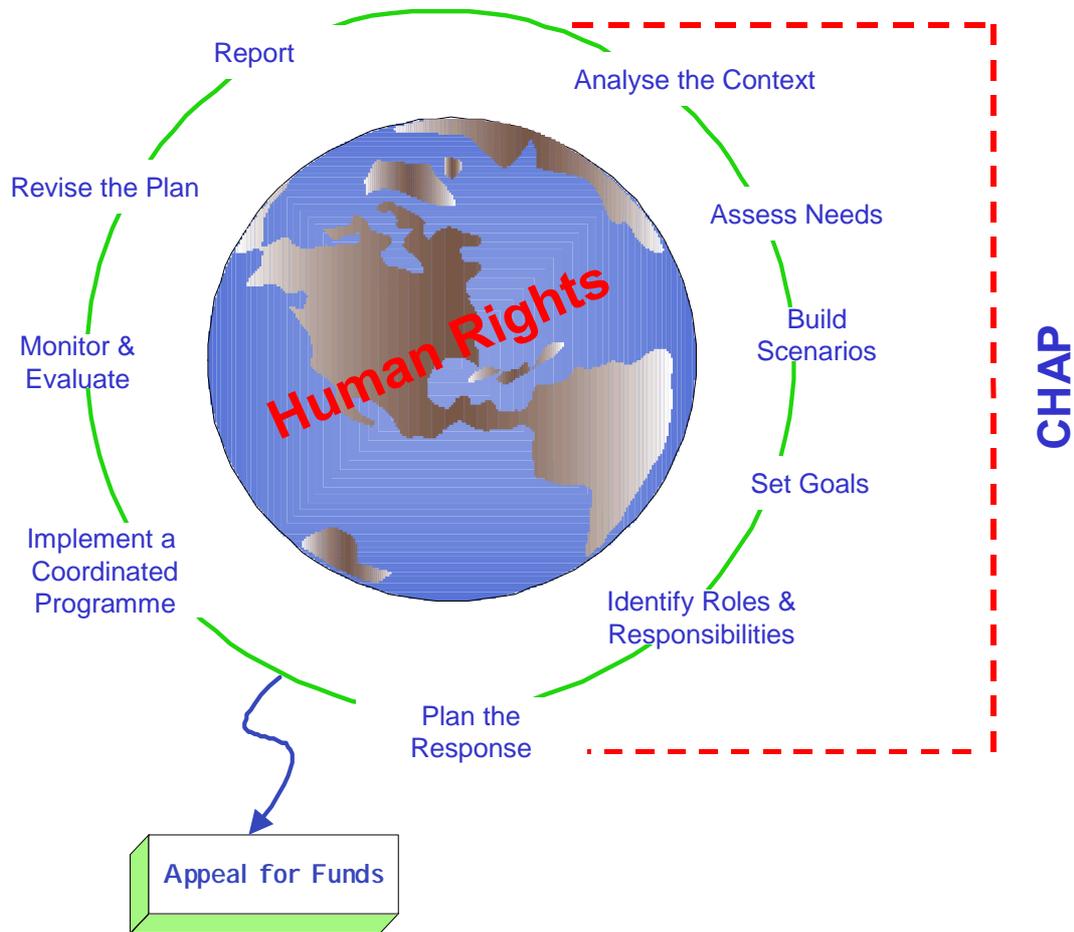
1. What did you think of the review of 2005?  
How could it be improved?
  
2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?
  
4. To what extent are roles, responsibilities, and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?
  
6. Is the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?

Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:  
Title & Organisation:  
Email Address:

# The Consolidated Appeals Process:

*an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:*



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