

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The situation across much of conflict-affected northern Uganda continues to progress along the transition from humanitarian to recovery and development action. In 2009, distinct humanitarian needs will continue to require a coordinated international response, even as recovery and development is recognised as the dominant paradigm across the majority of existing areas of operation. Indeed, the humanitarian action outlined in the 2009 Consolidated Appeal for Uganda should be considered as an essential support to promote further gains such as those made since the signing of the original Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in August 2006, despite the lack of a conclusive end to the peace process. It is vital, however, that added urgency be placed on increasing the impact of recovery and development activities by both the Government of Uganda and the international community in their areas of comparative advantage in order to consolidate these peace dividends.

By contrast, a third consecutive year of drought, below-normal harvests and animal disease, coupled with the historic marginalisation of the region, has jeopardised the food, nutritional and livelihood security of up to 800,000 people in Karamoja (80% of the region's population).¹ The severity of the crisis has and will continue to necessitate targeted humanitarian actions complementing longer-term development programming, which will prove the sole means of ensuring that this vulnerable region attains a similar level of development as the rest of the country.

Additionally, continued vulnerability to natural hazards, particularly drought, floods and outbreaks of infectious human, animal and crop diseases, and weak existing capacity at local and district levels to prepare for and respond to potential disasters mandate action be taken to strengthen disaster preparedness and response capacity in keeping with the Hyogo Framework. The continued presence of more than 146,400 refugees also requires humanitarian action to meet the needs of those who have sought shelter in the country.

Overall, four separate spheres of humanitarian needs are seen to require a concerted response in the coming year, corresponding to four distinct regions of the country: Acholi, Teso, Karamoja and the refugee-hosting areas of West Nile/Western Uganda. Thus, the 2009 CAP has been developed and is presented according to the regional specificities at play – particularly with regard to the response plans developed by the clusters/sectors. However, three strategic objectives have been commonly arrived at through the individual regional consultations. These are: 1) to supplement government efforts to provide basic services that save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions for achieving the three durable solutions²; 2) to enhance food and nutritional security to save lives, alleviate suffering and kick-start livelihoods; and 3) to contribute to strengthening district capacity for emergency preparedness and response.

Reflecting both the diversity of regional humanitarian contexts and the commonality of strategic objectives developed throughout the CAP 2009 process, all projects have been prioritised on a regional basis, according to the weighted importance of the 2009 strategic objectives to which they respond.

Thus, in Acholi, the specific context and planned response emphasizes the humanitarian needs of the region's remaining population of internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly those of extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) who face additional challenges to the achievement of a durable solution to their displacement, as well as for vulnerable groups in transit sites and villages of origin, in total a population of some 606,000. Given the importance of access to life-saving basic services in promoting the achievement of durable solutions in the region and the relatively greater food security that increased access to cultivable land and lesser vulnerability to natural hazards, projects to be undertaken in Acholi have been tiered across the clusters/sectors by prioritising them in order of their response to the strategic objectives, where A corresponds to the first strategic objective, B to the second and C to the third.

Similarly, in Teso, the specific context and needs-based response has led to the identification of an estimated 60,160 individuals as a target population encompassing remaining IDPs, particularly EVIs,

¹ According to WFP, the number of people in Karamoja affected by food and attendant livelihood insecurity could rise to as much as 900,000 (90% of population).

² Consistent with international principles, three durable solutions to displacement are enshrined within the national IDP policy: 1) return to place of origin (i.e., village of origin); 2) settlement at the site of displacement (i.e., settlement in former IDP camp as it is transformed into a viable community); or 3) settlement in another location in the country (i.e., at a transit site).

as well as vulnerable groups in return areas, including parts of the host community. Thus, projects prioritised as A again respond to the first strategic objective. However, given the specific vulnerability of the region to multiple natural hazards, projects prioritised as B on the three-tier system respond to the third strategic objective, while C projects respond to the second.

In Karamoja, where the successive years of drought and dependence on largely pastoralist livelihoods threatened by the ravages of animal disease have brought the majority of the population into a situation of acute food insecurity, projects that respond to the second strategic objective have been given the A priority, and those responding to the third the B priority, while those seeking to supplement basic services, while essential, have been given the C priority. This also reflects the importance of viewing the humanitarian response in Karamoja as a sub-set – albeit an urgent one – of the much greater need for sustained developmental commitment in the region.

Across the refugee-hosting districts of the West Nile region and other districts of western Uganda, the project prioritisation has been conducted on the same basis as in the Acholi region.

Region	Priority	Related Strategic Objective
Acholi	A	Strategic Objective 1 (Basic Services)
	B	Strategic Objective 2 (Food and Nutritional Security and Livelihoods)
	C	Strategic Objective 3 (Disaster Preparedness and Response)
Teso	A	Strategic Objective 1 (Basic Services)
	B	Strategic Objective 3 (Disaster Preparedness and Response)
	C	Strategic Objective 2 (Food and Nutritional Security and Livelihoods)
Karamoja	A	Strategic Objective 2 (Food and Nutritional Security and Livelihoods)
	B	Strategic Objective 3 (Disaster Preparedness and Response)
	C	Strategic Objective 1 (Basic Services)
West Nile	A	Strategic Objective 1 (Basic Services)
	B	Strategic Objective 2 (Food and Nutritional Security and Livelihoods)
	C	Strategic Objective 3 (Disaster Preparedness and Response)

Throughout the development of the 2009 appeal, the humanitarian community has continued the process, started at the 2008 mid-year review, of sharpening its focus to concentrate on those most urgent and life-saving actions, while trusting that the unambiguous need to consolidate the peace dividends accrued to date will be met by recovery and development counterparts operating under national leadership, whether at the level of central, district or local government. A definition of humanitarian action in Uganda in 2009 has been jointly developed and agreed, to facilitate this sharpening of focus.

On the basis of the above, therefore, the humanitarian community in Uganda is requesting a total of **\$225,288,099** to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of approximately 1.6 million vulnerable individuals across the four regions of humanitarian operation in 2009.

Some basic facts about Uganda:

	<i>Most recent data</i>	<i>Previously</i>
Population	29.6 million (UBOS 2007)	24.2 million (UBOS 2002)
Life expectancy	50.4 years (UBOS 2008)	46.4 years (UNFPA 1990)
Under-five mortality	137/1,000 (UDHS 2006)	152/1000 (UDHS 2000/1)
Maternal mortality	435/100,000 (UDHS 2006)	505/100,000 (UDHS 2000/1)
Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita	\$430 (UBOS 2008)	\$300 (UBOS 2003)
Population living on less than \$1 per day	31% (UBOS 2007)	43% (UBOS 2000)
Proportion of population without sustainable access to improved drinking water source	33% (UDHS 2006)	85% (UNFPA 1990)
Total number of IDPs	921,000* (UNHCR 2008)	1.8 million (UNHCR 2005)
Total number of Refugees in Uganda	146,400 (UNHCR 2008)	220,000 (UNHCR 2007)
ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	3/3	
Human Development Index ranking	154 of 177 (UNDP 2007/8)	150 of 173 (UNDP 2002)
* As of 30 September, there were approximately 562,000 IDPs remaining in camps across northern Uganda, primarily in the Acholi sub-region, and a further 359,000 displaced persons living in transit sites. More than 1 million former IDPs have returned to their village of origin.		
<i>Note: Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS); Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS)</i>		

Table I: Consolidated Appeal for Uganda 2009

Summary of Requirements – by Location

As of 12 November 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Location Name	Original Requirements (US\$)
Acholi Region	102,400,215
Coordination (National)	4,855,945
Karamoja Region	77,210,740
Teso Region	12,237,002
West Nile (Refugees) Region	28,584,197
Grand Total	225,288,099

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 14 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table II: Consolidated Appeal for Uganda 2009

Summary of Requirements - by sector/cluster

as of 12 November 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

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

Sector/Cluster	Original Requirements (US\$)
Coordination and Support Services	8,061,093
Education	3,887,366
Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods (FSAL)	121,129,774
Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS	23,089,753
Multi-Sector (Refugee Programme)	20,343,260
Protection	28,403,741
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	20,373,112
Grand Total	225,288,099

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 12 November 2008. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service (www.reliefweb.int/fts).

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Uganda 2009

Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation

as of 12 November 2008

<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 1 of 2

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
AA	178,258
ACF	230,000
ACTED	430,000
ARC	612,600
ARELIMOK	30,367
ASB	1,288,100
AVSI	3,775,589
BOZIDEP	55,000
C&D	520,000
CARE	400,000
CCF	320,510
CEHN	138,352
CESVI	1,182,167
CLIDE Consultancy	82,600
COOPI	670,000
COU-Kitgum	50,000
COU-TEDDO	335,847
COW Foundation	228,575
CPAR	5,048,023
Danchurchaid	900,000
DRC	1,367,000
ECO	268,632
FAO	10,422,300
FHI	1,334,133
GOAL	2,720,186
GVC	671,900
HESSEP	271,174
IAS	200,000
IFDI	240,000
IMC	213,538
IOM	3,030,362
IRC	3,094,045
KICWA	237,200
KNGOF	32,900
KOPEIN	77,360
KOTEDI	87,081
MEDAIR	1,042,001

Table III: Consolidated Appeal for Uganda 2009
 Summary of Requirements - by Appealing Organisation
 as of 12 November 2008
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation. Page 2 of 2

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements (US\$)
Mercy Corps	500,000
MERLIN	760,000
MTI	205,151
MU	69,800
NRC	2,060,000
OCHA	3,285,945
OCHA (ERF)	1,070,000
OHCHR	507,165
OXFAM GB	2,241,764
PENHA	208,120
PU	1,359,990
Restore Hope	192,500
SCIU	830,640
SOCADIDO	127,473
TEMEDO	276,450
UNDSS	200,000
UNFPA	2,988,248
UNHCR	30,920,882
UNICEF	17,417,947
UNIFEM	412,200
UWESO	371,000
VSF (Belgium)	945,326
WCC	1,200,000
WFP	104,043,771
WHO	9,637,246
WV	1,020,681
YSA	50,000
ZOA Refugee Care	600,000
Grand Total	225,288,099

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