



PRESS RELEASE**US\$ 225 MILLION NEEDED FOR HUMANITARIAN AID TO UGANDA IN 2009**

Kampala, 4 December 2008 – The Government and humanitarian community in Uganda today launched the 2009 Consolidated Appeal for Uganda (CAP 2009), seeking US\$ 225,288,099 to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of some 1.6 million vulnerable individuals.

Built upon separate regional response plans for the Acholi, Teso, Karamoja and West Nile/Western Uganda (refugee-hosting) sub-regions that reflect the different contexts and needs in each area, the CAP 2009 directs international action towards the achievement of one or more of the three strategic objectives agreed by all regions. The strategic objectives are:

1. To supplement Government efforts to provide basic social services that save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for achievement of the three durable solutions;
2. To enhance food and nutritional security that saves lives and alleviates suffering and to kick-start livelihoods;
3. To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response.

The 2009 appeal has been developed in line with the strategic framework provided by the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda.

In the Acholi sub-region, the area of northern Uganda most affected by the twenty-plus year conflict with the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), approximately 605,000 people are due to receive humanitarian assistance under the CAP 2009, particularly the internally displaced persons (IDPs) remaining in camps, and especially the most vulnerable groups and individuals, including children, female- and child-headed households, older persons and the chronically ill, among others.

In the Teso sub-region, where the vulnerability of the significant proportion of the population of Amuria and Katakwi Districts displaced by LRA aggression was exacerbated by Karimojong raiding and the impact of the severe flooding in 2007, approximately 60,600 persons of special concern are targeted by the CAP 2009, including IDPs and the extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) remaining in camps, former IDPs and some part of the host communities to which they have returned.

In Karamoja, where a third consecutive year of extended dry spells/drought and failed harvest, coupled with devastating outbreaks of animal diseases, have left some 80% of the region's population, or 800,000 people food insecure.

Additionally, more than 146,000 refugees living in Uganda require continued humanitarian support to achieve a voluntary and durable solution to their situation.

The CAP 2009 is a humanitarian document, representing the community's understanding of the need for the most urgent and life-saving action. Given the shift from a humanitarian to a predominantly recovery and development footing across most of northern Uganda, the 2009 CAP represents a significant reduction from previous years: initial requests in 2009 are 40 per cent less than they were one year ago.

"The humanitarian needs highlighted in the CAP 2009 truly capture the life-saving and urgent issues for those in difficult circumstances in Uganda, especially in Karamoja, in return areas and refugee-hosting areas. The needs highlighted in the appeal must be addressed if the transition to recovery and development is to be sustained," stressed the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr. Théophile Nikyema.

BASIC FACTS ON THE CONSOLIDATED APPEAL PROCESS

The Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) is the principle tool by which the humanitarian, human rights and development communities' work in partnership with the Government to plan, coordinate, fund, implement and monitor humanitarian assistance for vulnerable populations. As a planning and programming tool, the CAP promotes a strategic, coordinated, effective and prioritized humanitarian response.

Starting in late August, the humanitarian community, under the leadership of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – the secretariat for the Humanitarian Coordinator – comes together in a series of consultations on the current context, planning scenarios, target population and strategic priorities for the humanitarian response in the coming year.

On the basis of the planning assumptions and agreements generated in these consultations, the clusters/sectors – a cluster or sector is basically the group of organizations working in a specific sphere of action, such as Education – develop response plans that provide strategic guidance to individual agencies as they develop their project proposals.

Once all agencies have submitted their project proposals, the cluster/sector sits down to review the projects submitted against the agreed priorities and response of the cluster/sector and the strategic objectives for the overall response.

Taken together, the projects accepted for inclusion in the new Consolidated Appeal represent the humanitarian community's understanding of the scope of humanitarian need, agencies' capacity to respond and funding requirements for the coming year. Together with the Common Humanitarian Action Plan – the narrative built upon the agreed context, scenarios, planning figures, strategic objectives and response plans developed during the CAP process – they form the CAP for a given country in that year.

All together in 2009, the 12 Consolidated Appeals formally launched by the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, John Holmes, in Geneva on 19 November as the *Humanitarian Appeal 2009* request some \$7 billion in funding required to provide humanitarian aid to 30 million people across 31 countries.

The 2009 Humanitarian Appeal is the largest ever. It represents the combined work of some 360 organizations, of which 53 NGOs and 10 United Nations agencies are operating here in Uganda.



FACTSHEET: CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2009

Overview

In 2009, the Government and humanitarian community are requesting a total of **US\$ 225,288,099** to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of approximately **1.6 million** vulnerable individuals across **four regions: Acholi, Teso, Karamoja** and the refugee-hosting districts in **West Nile** and western Uganda.

Strategic Objectives

Reflecting the need to support the transition from the humanitarian to a predominantly recovery footing in northern Uganda, as well as respond to the needs of vulnerable populations in the Karamoja and Teso sub-regions and refugees from neighbouring countries, the CAP 2009 contains **region-specific response plans structured around three strategic objectives:**

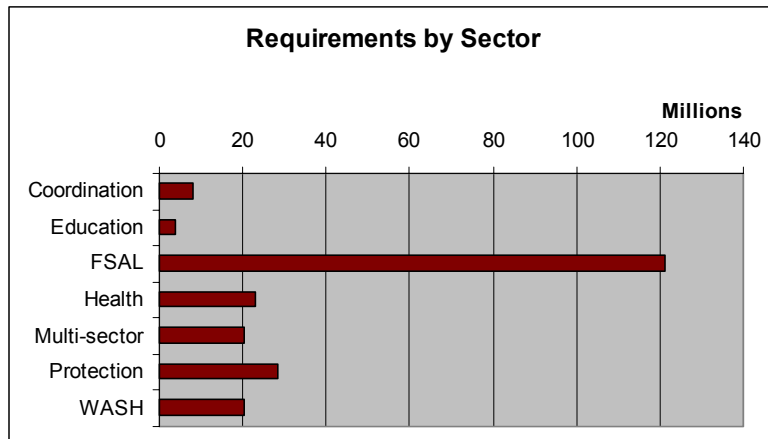
1. To supplement government efforts to provide **basic services** that save lives and alleviate suffering as the basis for creating the conditions for achieving the three durable solutions;
2. To enhance **food and nutritional security** to save lives, alleviate suffering and kick-start livelihoods; and
3. To contribute to strengthening district capacity for **emergency preparedness and response**.

Geographic Areas of Operation

- In **KARAMOJA**, to scale up and expand urgent humanitarian programmes, particularly those designed to stabilise food and nutritional security for up to 800,000 people;
- In **ACHOLI**, to provide continuing humanitarian assistance to an estimated 605,000 mainly vulnerable people, including IDPs remaining in the camps and parts of the population in return sites and villages of origin;
- In **TESO**, to support some 60,160 people, including the remaining caseload of IDPs in the camps, parts of the population living in return sites and villages of origin, as well as host communities, in addition to those affected by natural hazards and external shocks;
- For **REFUGEES**, to ensure the delivery of emergency assistance and protection, and support the achievement of a voluntary and durable solution to their situation.

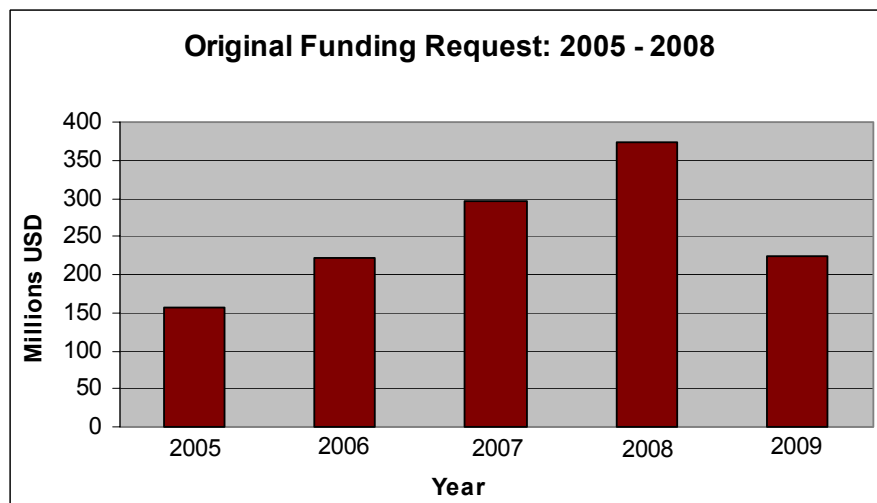
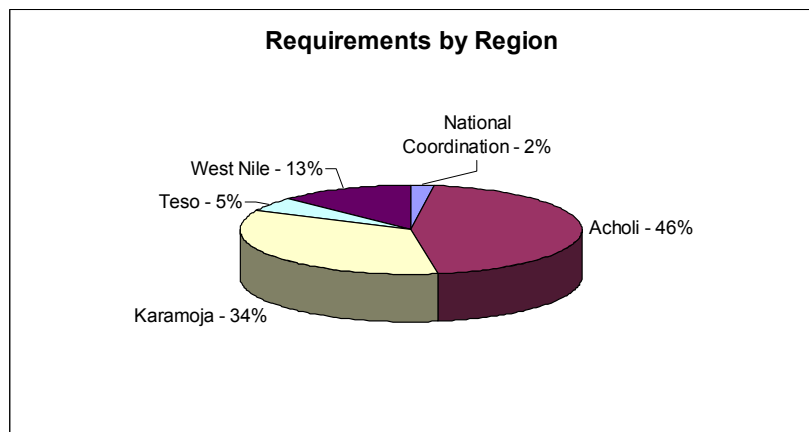
Funding Requirements

At US\$ 225 million, the funding requirements for the CAP 2009 represent a 40% reduction over CAP 2008, indicating a more focused and strategic approach to humanitarian programming.



- Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods: 54%
- Protection: 12.6%
- Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS: 10.2%
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 9%
- Multi-sector (Refugee Programme): 9%
- Coordination and Support Services: 4%
- Education: 2%

- Acholi: US\$ 102.4 million
- Karamoja: US\$ 77.2 million
- National Coordination: US\$ 4.9 million
- Teso: US\$ 12.2 million
- West Nile: US\$ 28.6 million



In terms of requirements at the start of the CAP year, the 2009 CAP represents a 40% reduction over 2008.



FACTSHEET: CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2008 IN REVIEW

Accomplishments

Camp Management & Camp Coordination (CCCM)

- Camp phase out effected in all IDP camps in Lango; and 18 camps in Teso; 10 camps to pilot phase out in Acholi
- Process of handing over camp leadership from camp commandants to local councillors initiated in Gulu and Amuru

Education

- Enrollment increased by 13% in Acholi, 21% in Lango, 2% in Teso and 17% in Karamoja; increased enrollment in alternative education programmes recorded, with 69% of 3,973 children enrolled in an accelerated programme in Kitgum and Pader expected to graduate by the end of the academic year
- Access to education materials improved through the distribution of school-in-a-box and recreation kits to all 1,935 primary schools in IDP camps and return areas; all 38,435 pupils in candidate classes provided with scholastic materials, while 15,758 girl candidates received hygiene kits.

Food Security

- Some 1.9 million people received food assistance
- Some 450,000 households provided with basic agricultural inputs across the Acholi, Teso and Karamoja regions; and 598,182 households assisted with agricultural packages (i.e. seed and livestock fairs, vouchers for work, seed multiplication, animal traction, energy-saving technologies, aquaculture, apiculture, etc)
- Over 2.4 million goats in Karamoja vaccinated against Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and 700,000 cattle against Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

Governance, Infrastructure & Livelihoods (Early Recovery)

- Quick impact interventions launched to revitalize livelihoods among returning populations, rehabilitate and/or construct community access roads and restore vegetation
- Land mine risk awareness and support to land mine victims increased

Health, Nutrition & HIV/AIDS

- Incidence of malaria reduced by 20% to 40% as a result of Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) in Lango; 500,000 insecticide-treated nets distributed in Lango and Karamoja.
- Access to basic health services improved through scaling up of Village Health Teams (VHTs); 160 health workers trained in northern Uganda to provide quality care to HIV/AIDS patients.
- Technical support provided to Ministry of Health and districts in finalizing the national health recovery strategy and district health recovery plans.

Protection

- Two gender based violence (GBV) hotline services covering half the sub-region activated in Acholi
- Coverage of child protection systems significantly improved, from 25% to 60% of sub-counties in Acholi and from 48% to 55% of sub-counties in Lango

- Over 80,000 children co-opted into vulnerability reduction activities (e.g. livelihoods and life skills training) in Acholi and Lango

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

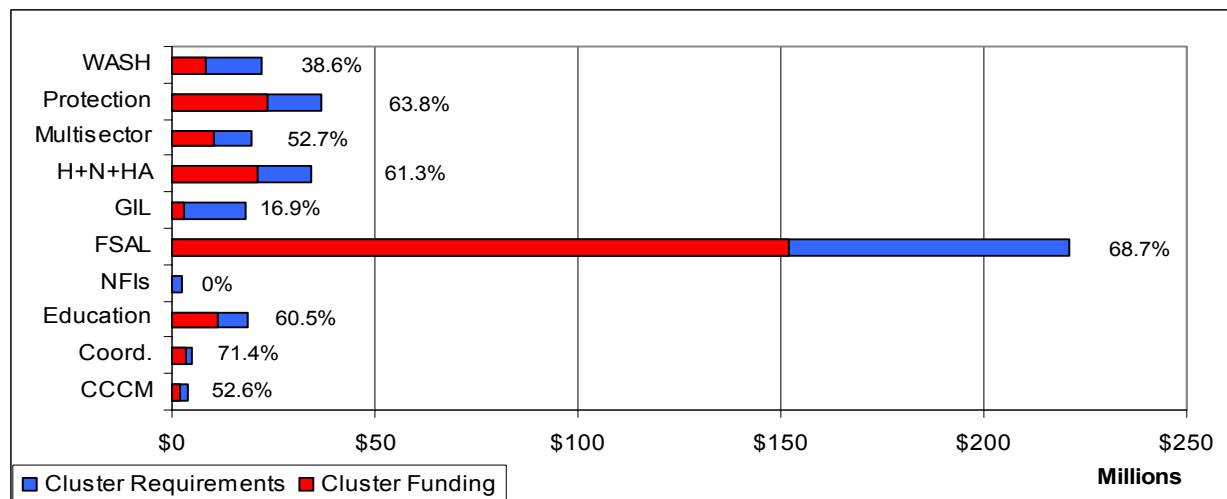
- Safe water coverage in transit sites increased to 18 l/p/d in Pader and 14.5 l/p/d in Kitgum
- Access to sanitation in camps improved from an average of 32 persons per latrine stance in 2007 to 30 persons per stance in 2008; access to sanitation increased by 15% in Gulu and Amuru

Multi-Sector

- Care and maintenance provided to 146,407 refugees living in 11 settlements; population of urban refugees and asylum seekers registered for the very first time
- Over 46,200 Sudanese refugees supported to return to South Sudan from the districts of Masindi, Hoima, Arua, Yumbe, Adjumani and Moyo

Funding Review

US\$ 378 million was requested for humanitarian aid in Uganda through the revised CAP 2008. While the CAP 2008 was thus the largest in Uganda's CAP history, it was also the least funded relative to requirements, with only 63% (US\$ 327.8 million) received as at 1 December. By cluster/sector, the funding breakdown is shown below:



Funding History for Uganda CAPs

Historically, Uganda had strong funding for its CAPs, achieving an average of 76.6% of revised requirements by mid-November for the four appeals prior to CAP 2008.

Appeal Year	Original Requirements (\$)	Revised Requirements (\$)	Funding Committed (\$)	Funding as % of Requirements
2004	127,901,055	142,880,013	112,413,460	78.7%
2005	157,656,167	188,777,892	146,212,606	77.5%
2006	222,603,257	263,983,869	208,346,171	78.9%
2007	295,931,121	345,798,602	246,103,633	71.2%
2008	373,943,491	378,270,886	237,813,021	62.9%

The top 10 donors to the CAP 2008 include: ECHO (European Union Humanitarian Aid Office); United States; Japan; United Kingdom; Sweden; Netherlands; Norway; Canada; Italy; and Denmark.