

**COMMISSION DECISION**  
**of**  
**on the financing of humanitarian operations from the general budget of the European Communities in Uganda**

**THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,**

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,  
Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid<sup>1</sup>, and in particular Articles 2 and 15.2 thereof:

Whereas:

- (1) The progress made by the Juba Peace talks have largely contributed to the improvement of the security situation, prompted an initial return process of the original 1,500,000 persons displaced in the North of Uganda and resulted in substantial improved access to land. However, the overall situation remains fully dependent on the – so far – inconclusive peace process, whereby Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Acholiland remain extremely cautious.
- (2) As of June 2007, in the Acholi Region, 63% of Internally Displaced People (698,000) are still living in 112 camps; 32% (359,000) are in 334 new sites and only 5% (55,000) have returned to their villages of origin. The number of IDPs in new sites is expected to increase by the end of 2007.
- (3) Continued humanitarian assistance is required in order to continue assisting Internally Displaced People in camps as well as supporting the return process – to new return sites as well as villages of origin – in Lord Resistance Army (LRA) affected areas.
- (4) It is necessary to provide a coherent framework for action in Uganda, where the scale and complexity of the humanitarian crisis within the current transition and early recovery phase is such that it seems likely to continue;
- (5) It is estimated that an amount of **EUR 2,000,000** from budget line **23 02 01** of the general budget of the European Communities is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to over 1,200,000 IDPs and returnees, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors;
- (6) The present Decision constitutes a financing Decision within the meaning of Article 75 of the Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1605/2002<sup>2</sup>, Article 90 of the detailed rules for the implementation of the Financial Regulation determined by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2342/2002<sup>3</sup>, and Article 15 of the internal rules on the implementation of the general budget of the European Communities<sup>4</sup>.
- (7) The present decision not being in excess of EUR 2,000,000, the consultation of the Humanitarian Aid Committee is not required

---

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 163, 2.7.1996, p. 1-6

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1995/2006, OJ L 390, 30.12.2006, p.1

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, , p.1 Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC Euratom) No. 478/2007, OJ L 111 of 28.4.2007, P. 13

<sup>4</sup> Commission Decision of 21.2.2007, C/2007/513

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

*Article 1*

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a total amount of EUR 2,000,000 benefiting humanitarian aid operations "*Supporting IDPs return and resettlement process in conflict affected areas of Northern Uganda*" by using line 23 02 01 of the 2008 general budget of the European Communities.
2. In accordance with Article 2 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the humanitarian operations shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objective:

IDP return and monitoring is enhanced through improved co-ordination and management of humanitarian assistance, including management of IDP camps and return sites, complemented with inclusive protection, monitoring and response.

The total amount of this decision is allocated to this objective.

*Article 2*

1. The duration for the implementation of this decision shall be for a maximum period of 12 months, starting on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008.
2. Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008.
3. If the operations envisaged in this Decision are suspended owing to *force majeure* or comparable circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the implementation of this Decision.

*Article 3*

1. The Commission shall implement the budget by joint management with international organisations.
2. The actions supported by this decision will be implemented by humanitarian aid organisations that are signatories to the EC/UN Financial Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA).
3. Taking into account the specificities of humanitarian aid, the nature of the activities to be undertaken, the specific location constraints and the level of urgency, the activities covered by this decision may be financed in full in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation.

*Article 4*

1. The amount of EUR 2,000,000 shall be conditional upon the necessary funds being available under the 2008 general budget of the European Communities.
2. This Decision will take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

For the Commission

Member of the Commission



## Humanitarian Aid Decision

23 02 01

Title: Support to IDPs and their return and resettlement process in conflict affected areas of Northern Uganda

Location of operation: Uganda

Amount of Decision: EUR 2,000,000

Decision reference number: ECHO/UGA/BUD/2008/02000

---

### Explanatory Memorandum

#### **1 - Rationale, needs and target population.**

##### 1.1. - Rationale :

The security and the humanitarian situation in Northern Uganda have significantly improved, especially since the signature (26 August 2006) of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement and the consequent cessation of hostilities between the Government and the Lord Resistance Army (LRA).

Improvements in the **security situation** in 2007 has allowed for better access to IDP camps leading to a spontaneous and voluntary return of tens of thousands of IDPs to their homestead, including an increased access to land and livelihood opportunities. Movement of people out of the camps has resulted in relatively improved access to quality service for the remaining IDPs.

However, after many years of displacement<sup>5</sup> there is a need to acknowledge changes in social patterns that may influence return and settlement patterns. It is likely that “urbanization” models will be on the agenda in Northern Uganda in the near future, where IDPs may decide to remain in the new return sites at parish level<sup>6</sup> or even decide to continue staying in the current camps (i.e. in particular those IDPs camps formed around major trading centres and which UNHCR intends to transform into viable communities). There is an increasing understanding in northern Uganda that ‘return’ is first and foremost about access to the livelihoods base than physical location. ‘Return’ as such may not necessarily involve any physical movement, but means that the livelihoods base includes productive activities, mainly farming, thereby allowing people to get back on their feet and ensuring dignity in the process.

---

<sup>5</sup> The forced displacement was high in number, not long in distance (2/3 of IDPs moved less than 8 km from their own homestead).

<sup>6</sup> The parish is the lowest administrative level in Uganda, which usually provides people with basic services close to their original homestead.

Based on the above, any operational strategy based on assumption of a speedy, complete return of IDPs to their original home is neither appropriate nor effective. In fact, contrary to expectations, very few IDPs have permanently returned in their homestead of origin.

Despite the improvements mentioned above, the context of the current transition/recovery phase remains complex and challenging in various aspects.

Humanitarian aid in LRA affected areas faces a triple challenge for the foreseeable future in 2008 in order to:

- I. Continue assisting IDPs in camps, prioritising maintenance of services (i.e. health centres, high yield water supply systems, sanitation facilities, etc); improved camp management; targeted assistance to vulnerable groups (child-headed households, elderly, etc).
- II. Increase, mainly rehabilitation, interventions in return sites/areas by adopting an approach based on the catchments area of the parish to which the IDPs return.
- III. Facilitate transition assistance in villages of origin.

Continued humanitarian assistance is then required to support the return and resettlement process – to new return sites as well as villages of origin – in conflict affected areas. Humanitarian and transition needs will coexist for at least the next 18-24 months with a progressive increase of the latter as return movements intensifies. Voluntary and informed return, where assistance follows IDPs, is needed to ensure the dignity and humanitarian status (health, nutrition, etc.) of returned populations.

Overall, the **humanitarian situation** is stabilising in camps in Acholi, where maintenance of services (i.e. wat/san, health) and improvement in camp management are key priorities. There is increasing concern about the new settlement/return areas where recovery activities have not started, as well as the deteriorating situation in camps and new settlement areas in Katakwi and Amuria. The main reasons for this deterioration are insecurity, food scarcity and lack of services and assistance. Priority should be given to management of the new settlements in Acholi, to avoid replicating congested and poorly planned new sites. The dramatic growth in the number of new IDPs sites presents in fact a major logistic and programming challenge. The response capacity of the humanitarian community cannot match the pace of multiplication of new sites without shifting the focus of the operation from assistance to camp/sites to services at the parish level.

**Coordination** is still a great challenge for an effective response. Cluster roll-out was relatively slow – while some clusters have picked up pace – a varying performance remains across the clusters. However, the overall general perception is positive.

This Decision shall particularly contribute to the improvement of the quality, coordination and impact of service delivery and shall provide to the IDP with a comprehensive assistance and protection package both in camps and return sites, while closely monitoring the return process in Northern Uganda.

#### 1.2. - Identified needs:

##### **Camp Management, planning and return monitoring**

The lack of careful management and planning in IDP camps in the past has led to overcrowded living conditions resulting in poor sanitation, health hazards and habitat related dangers such as wildfires rapidly spreading from hut to hut. Even though the return process is gaining momentum and large movements of IDP out of the camps are expected in the near future, support for camp management and planning is still needed both in old camps and in the growing number of new settlement areas, in order to determine appropriate service delivery, maintenance of water points and other public facilities, support for the most vulnerable people, and to avoid health hazards. Camp Management will also include actions to close camps after return so as to ensure sanitary safety and eliminate protection concerns from empty unused structures.

In addition to the maintenance of services and assistance of Extremely Vulnerable people (EVI) in IDP camps, the near future is likely to provide better opportunities for an increase of return to areas of origin that have been left uninhabited for a decade or more. Protection in the form of the restitution of land rights, for example, needs structured, systematic surveillance and monitoring in order to preserve IDP livelihoods.

The national Inter Agency Steering Committee (IASC) in Uganda initially defined Camp Co-ordination Management as part of a wider IDP protection 'sector'. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) continues as the overall cluster lead for protection with other protection sub-clusters namely 'Children', and 'Gender based violence' being led by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and 'Human Rights' by Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UHCHR) as sub-cluster lead. In 2007 Camp Co-ordination and Camp Management has been elevated to a cluster on its own led by UNHCR, signalling the increased importance with which IASC regards management of IDP camps, their closure and eventual transformation into viable communities.

## **Protection**

The Protection Cluster has led to strong advocacy and the promotion of freedom of movement and safe and voluntary return of IDPs to their places of origin in Acholi and Lango. This effort has been complemented by the December 15 2006 Joint Monitoring Committee (JMC) statement (Operational Approach for Supporting Population Movement in North and North Eastern Uganda), which is used to guide population movements in the districts, including in Teso. However, in Kitgum there has not been an official declaration of freedom of movement in approximately half of sub-counties as well as the sub counties along the Sudanese border in Gulu district.

Police presence in Acholi region has been strengthened with deployment of Special Police Constables (SPCs) and, particularly for areas bordering Karamoja, Anti-Stock Theft Unit (ASTUs). However the number of regular police remains low; ill disciplined and poorly trained and resourced security personnel (SPCs/ASTUs/LDUs – Local Defense Units) cannot guarantee an adequate human rights protection in many areas.

Some of the protection concerns associated with the return process in Acholi and Lango include the separation of children/splitting of families and the need to support Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs). Cases of human rights violations including torture have been received and reported to local authorities, NGOs and UN agencies.

In Kitgum, it is anticipated that between 500-700 children associated with the LRA will return if the peace agreement is signed in Juba. This group will require support to ensure their reintegration into the communities.

Domestic violence against women remains another serious issue in the IDP camps, even though there is no official monitoring system in place and no official numbers are known. An NGO operated 'hot-line' exists for Gender based Violence (GBV) response and is supported by UNHCR. Reports from the IDP camps reveal that children are often involved in prostitution, are attacked, raped and beaten. Information on such abuses is only partially documented and projects should be developed in order to continue supporting the protection of both women and children. Effective camp management and support to communities' structures that address child protection can help prevent such abuses and mitigate the risks that these are replicated in new return sites.

### **1.3. - Target population and regions concerned :**

The target population consists mainly of camp-based IDPs and returnees in Acholiland, covering the three core conflict districts of Gulu, Pader and Kitgum.

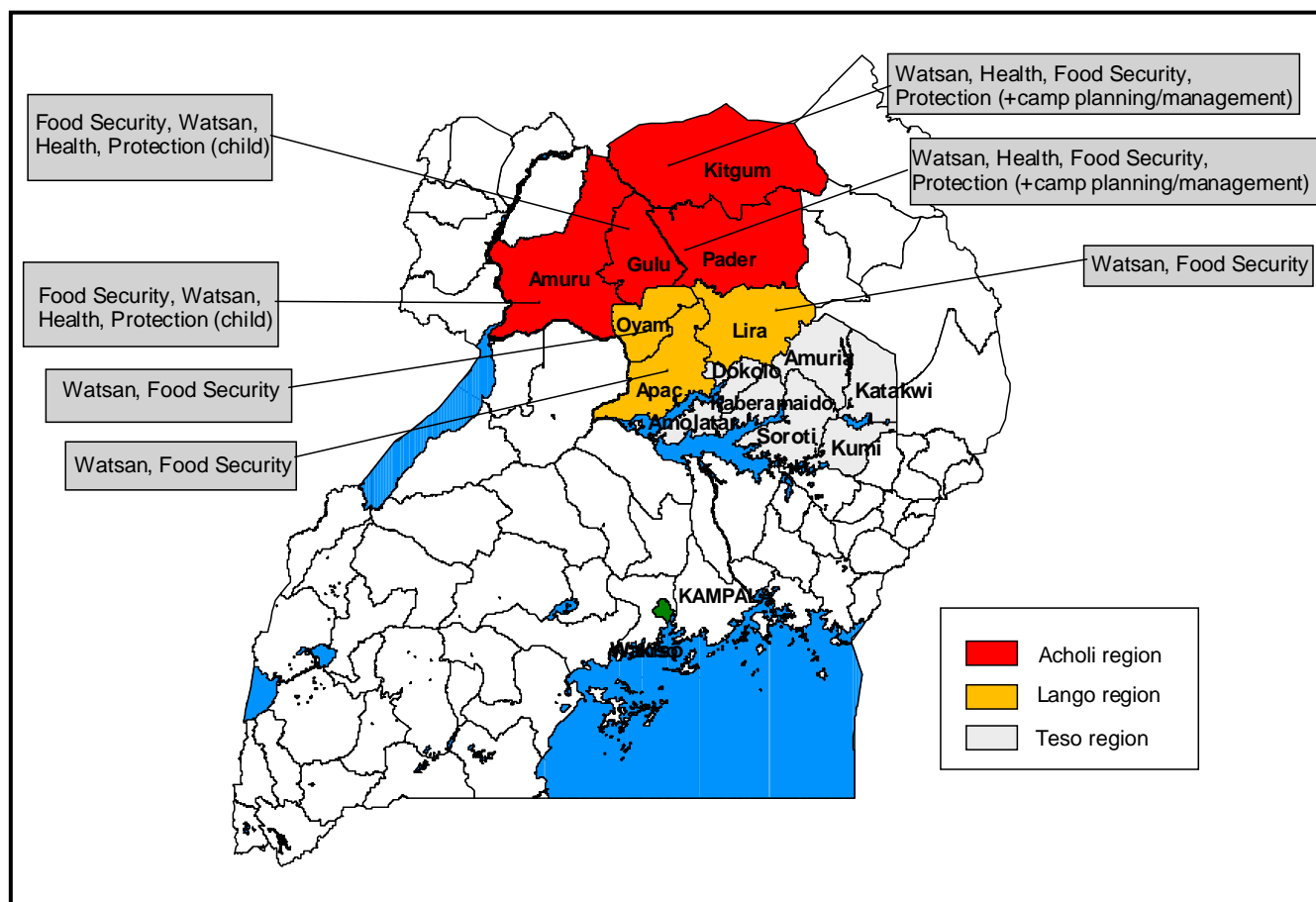
As of June 2007, in Acholi 63% of IDPs (698,000) are still living in 112 camps; 32% (359,000) are in 334 new sites and only 5% (55,000) have moved to their villages of origin. The number of IDPs in new sites is expected to increase by the end of 2007.

In Lango Region (Apac, Oyam, Lira, Districts), only 8% (35,000) of the IDPs are still remaining in 27 camps and 92% (431,000) have returned to villages of origin. In Lira District, a total of 35 camps have been dismantled and is expected that all the remaining camps will be dismantled by the end of 2007, given the rate of return movements in this region<sup>7</sup>.

To maximise impact in the areas of camp management and return monitoring it is envisaged that funding for this purpose shall initially focus on the districts of Acholiland, in particular camps and return sites where conditions are worse.

In order to ensure a return with dignity and safety, assessment of IDPs movement and service provision in new return sites should be regularly monitored. To the extent that a return scenario will progress during the duration of this Decision, the funding provided will follow and support IDPs in their return process.

Map of country and location of DG ECHO's<sup>8</sup> operations in return areas (2007):



#### 1.4. - Risk assessment and possible constraints :

<sup>7</sup> The most important reasons which justify a more rapid and full return to villages of origin in Lango compare to the Acholi region, are the followings:

1. Period of displacement in has been much shorter. LRA only moved into Lango and Teso after UPDF operation Iron first One in March 2002.
2. Government, local authorities and not least UPDF has communicated in more consistent and irrevocable terms that IDPs are free to and should return to their areas of origin.
3. Lango has always been better developed in terms of infrastructure, market opportunities and industry compared to Acholi.

The 35,000 IDPs in Lango still in camps have now reduced to 16,000 IDPs still in camps according to last IASC return monitoring (September 2007). This also corresponds to the number still receiving WFP rations (to be phased out by end of year). UNHCR is piloting 'transformation into viable communities' in two TCs/former IDP camps in Lira.

<sup>8</sup> Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid - ECHO

In Uganda, insecurity is still considered one of the possible constraints to the implementation of DG ECHO's strategy in 2008. For instance, a failure of the peace talks and resumption of hostilities would reverse the return process and require humanitarian assistance to focus almost exclusively on IDP camps. Humanitarian access would again become a challenge. Furthermore, armed banditry and small arms proliferation is on the rise both in LRA affected areas and in Karamoja and can only be countered by increased policing/arms control. Localized presence of land mines and un-exploded ordinances (UXOs) can potentially slow down population movements. DG ECHO recognizes the dangers and challenges that UXO and land mines pose to IDPs and returnees, especially as these individuals return to heavily mined land.

Poor road conditions may hamper access to both camps and return areas. Recent floods, which have affected at different extent vast areas in the North, may also affect access in the short-term.

In view of the improved access to land for returnees, localized and increased land disputes are also seen as constraints. So far, most reported cases are boundary disputes within families and are often addressed through mediation of Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) supporting legal aid.

It is necessary to ensure that epidemics are controlled. 2007 bore witness to continuing cholera epidemics. Funding is available to partners where necessary to prevent and combat such outbreaks.

Longer-term planning and partner actions are now increasingly important in the current context of planning for the hand-over of DG ECHO-funded interventions. Central and local authorities may fail to provide adequate support and commitment in order to ensure appropriate maintenance and management of service delivery, especially in return sites (i.e. Health Centres, school, high yielding water supply systems).

## **2 - Objectives and components of the humanitarian intervention proposed:**

### **2.1. - Objectives:**

Principal objective:

IDPs in northern Uganda receive a predictable, comprehensive assistance and protection package in camps and areas of return.

Specific objectives:

IDP return and monitoring is enhanced through improved co-ordination and management of humanitarian assistance, including management of IDP camps and return sites, complemented with inclusive protection, monitoring and response.

### **2.2. - Components :**

In line with agreed IASC protection strategy, activities under this decision shall concentrate on improving freedom of movement, monitoring the return process and supporting IDPs that can safely return; it will also contribute to the maintenance of main services in IDP camps as well as providing adequate planning and management in camps and new return sites.

Specifically, cluster leads<sup>9</sup> at country level should:

- Ensure identified and predictable leadership in key gap sectors/areas of response;

---

<sup>9</sup> Cluster leads are usually UN agencies, undertaking a lead role in a given sector, under the overall Cluster approach framework and UNOCHA coordination.

- Create stronger partnerships between UN agencies, the Red Cross Movement, international organizations and NGOs in critical gap areas of humanitarian operations;
- Strengthen the accountability of operational partners to the HC (Humanitarian Coordinator) for different aspects of the humanitarian response where this is lacking;
- Improve strategic field-level coordination and prioritisation.

Cluster co-ordination has gradually replaced OCHA facilitated sector co-ordination, so that OCHA has been able to start focusing on overall co-ordination with the DDMCs (District Disaster Management Committee), providing information management to cluster leads and strengthening advocacy with government structures such as the JMC (Joint Monitoring Committee) as well as existing structures such as the IATC (Inter-Agency Technical Commission) created under the IDP policy. In the current return scenario lead agencies have geographically expanded their responsibility to sub-counties in conjunction with return to areas of origin.

#### Camp Management, planning, return and protection:

UNHCR is the overall protection cluster lead. The camp coordination and camp management sub-cluster was proposed and established by UNHCR only in March 2007; the main objective of the cluster is to provide coordination to the humanitarian interventions at the camp level and to support the transformation of camps into viable communities. As the return progresses, UNHCR is shifting its focus to monitoring and supporting the safe and voluntary return of IDPs. At the same time, considering the uncertainty surrounding the Peace Talks, and the likelihood of significant number of IDPS remaining in the camps for some time, camp management and camp coordination will be maintained to meet the protection and assistance needs.

Under the leadership of UNHCR camp management and planning involves three main distinct areas:

Camp Co-ordination: Supporting and leading the development of plans to ensure that international standards continue to be applied and maintained through the identification and designation of service providers (mostly NGOs) as well as monitoring and evaluating the response. Advocate with international and national actors that such plans be followed and fully implemented.

Camp Administration: Fulfilling obligations and responsibilities that normally fall under national authorities, including: overall supervision, issuance of documentation (permits, licenses, birth certificates, etc.). Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) has been de facto the main provider of camp administration in northern Uganda, and the challenge for the cluster will be to advocate for further civilian camp administration.

Camp Management: Specific activities focusing on improving protection and assistance both in camps and new return sites, will include:

- Mapping and prioritisation of needs and vulnerabilities;
- Establishing and continuously implementing a monitoring and reporting system for protection;
- Reviewing camp representation and administration;
- Supporting to IDP leadership committees;
- Reviewing service provision and devising plans for services (i.e health centre, waters supply systems) maintenance;
- Where return becomes feasible downsize, reorient and/or reduce service and increasingly focus on livelihood assistance.
- Undertaking regular monitoring of service provision.

The following activities should be considered eligible under this decision:

#### Inter-agency cooperation:

- Capacity building and involvement of district authorities in planning, assessments and response.

- Supporting the development of District level plans on the settlements, reintegration, registration and deregistration of IDPs.
- Ensuring the participation of Uganda's many local NGOs and Community based Organizations (CBO)s in the Cluster Approach.

#### Protection

- Strengthening protection policy and strategy discussions in Northern Uganda.
- Reporting on the IDP protection situation and advocating for the improvement of the protection of IDPs and support for returnees with early recovery and development activities.
- Identification and support to Extremely Vulnerable Peoples (EVI)s.
- Overcoming impediments to the return of EVI)s through targeted actions aimed at durable solutions.
- Supporting a diversity of approaches in both camps and return areas to ensure the continuum and sustainability of the reintegration process (in particular for EVI, such as formerly abducted children, adolescent and child mothers).

#### IDP camp management and planning:

- identification of camps with emergency conditions.
- compiling baseline data for priority camps.
- establishing a Code of Conduct and Standard Operational Procedures.
- establishing monitoring and information systems.
- facilitating camp closure interventions or the set up, in mother camps<sup>10</sup>, of viable communities.

#### Return Monitoring:

- establishing return assessment teams.
- providing return packages to vulnerable returnees.
- improving access to roads, schools and health clinics (i.e. through tools food for work project).

DG ECHO has planned to address the above needs mainly through a close cooperation with UNHCR. Considering the late set up in the country, the partner has made speedy and effective progress in service delivery and as cluster lead in the protection sector. HCR main strategy is to follow IDPs voluntary movements, closely monitoring the return process, support returnees (i.e. non food items, road rehabilitation to facilitate access to livelihood), planning camp closure with the residual caseload, eventually to overcoming EVI impediments to move out of the camps and facilitate their reintegration in the communities. HCR is willing to keep a flexible approach to also address possible gaps that may arise in the return process.

UNHCR is cautiously elaborating an exit strategy, aiming in 2008 to phase out from Lira and initiate others disengagements in 2009. In this respect the agency is also examining the practical application of the benchmarks that have been established in relation to durable solutions for IDPs.

### **3 - Duration expected for actions in the proposed Decision:**

The duration for the implementation of this Decision shall be 12 months. Humanitarian operations funded by this decision must be implemented within this period.

Expenditure under this Decision shall be eligible from **1 January 2008** as return is progressing it is most likely gaining a momentum after the rainy season, where ample roofing material is available in northern Uganda.

Start Date: **1 January 2008**

---

<sup>10</sup> *Mother camps* are normally intended as those main sites (or camps) where forced displacement initially took place; they were usually built around Trade Centers or close to a UPFD detachment.

If the implementation of the actions envisaged in this Decision is suspended due to *force majeure* or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the humanitarian aid operations.

Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the agreements signed with the implementing humanitarian organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

#### 4 - Previous interventions/Decisions of the Commission within the context of the current crisis

**List of previous DG ECHO operations in Uganda**

Decision Number	Decision Type	2005 EUR	2006 EUR	2007 EUR
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2004/01000	Global Plan			
ECHO/UGA/EDF/2004/02000	Non Emergency			
ECHO/UGA/EDF/2004/01000	Non Emergency			
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2005/01000	Global Plan	14,000,000		
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2006/01000	Global Plan		15,000,000	
ECHO/UGA/EDF/2006/01000	Non Emergency		4,000,000	
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2007/01000	Global Plan			13,000,000
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/01000	Food aid			8,000,000
	<b>Subtotal</b>	14,000,000	19,000,000	21,000,000
	<b>Grand Total</b>	54.000.000		

Dated : 24/09/2007  
Source : HOPE

## 5: Overview of donors' contributions

Donors in UGANDA the last 12 months**									
1. EU Members States (*)			2. European Commission				3. Others		
USD			EUR				USD		
Austria	779,846		DG ECHO		21,000,000		US		54,400,161
Belgium	1,161,011		DG DEV (A ENV allocations 9 <sup>th</sup> EDF 2003-2007)		267,335.900		Canada		8,271,512
Cyprus			DG DEV (B-ENV allocations 9 <sup>th</sup> EDF 2003-2007)***		58,500,000		Norway		4,745,296
Czech republic							Australia		2,788,007
Denmark	2,051,318						Japan		2,008,925
Estonia							Switzerland		1,255,435
Finland	2,022,951						Turkey		200,000
France	877,152								
Germany	2,415,720						Cerf		7,000,000
Greece									
Hungary									
Ireland	3,04,112								
Italy	1,010,380								
Latvia									
Lithuania									
Luxemburg									
Malta									
Netherlands	8,125,527								
Poland									
Portugal									
Slovakia									
Slovenia									
Spain	666,665								
Sweden	9,072,572								
United kingdom	32,287,398								
Total	60,470,540				346835.900		Subtotal		72,413,901

Dated : 13/07/2007

(\*) Source : UNOCHA FTS <http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Empty cells means either no information is available or no contribution.

(\*\*) DG DEV 9<sup>th</sup> EDF allocations run from 2003-2007.

(\*\*\*) DG ECHO has drawn EUR 16,620,000 of this amount in previous years.

## 6 - Amount of decision and distribution by specific objectives:

6.1. - Total amount of the decision: EUR **2,000,000**

## 6.2. - Budget breakdown by specific objectives

<b>Principal objective:</b> <i>IDPs in northern Uganda receive a predictable, comprehensive assistance and protection package in camps and areas of return..</i>				
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Allocated amount by specific objective (EUR)</b>	<b>Geographic area of operation</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Potential partners<sup>11</sup></b>
Specific objective 1: IDP return and monitoring is enhanced through improved co-ordination and management of humanitarian assistance, including management of IDP camps and return sites, complemented with inclusive protection, monitoring and response.	2,000,000	Uganda	<p><u>Inter-agency cooperation:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building and involvement of district authorities in planning, assessments and response.</li> <li>• Supporting the development of District level plans on the settlements, reintegration, registration and deregistration of IDPs.</li> <li>• Ensuring the participation of Uganda's many local NGOs and Community based Organizations (CBO)s in the Cluster Approach.</li> </ul> <p><u>Protection</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening protection policy and strategy discussions in Northern Uganda.</li> <li>• Reporting on the IDP protection situation and advocating for the improvement of the protection of IDPs and support for returnees with early recovery and development activities.</li> <li>• Identification and support to Extremely Vulnerable Peoples (EVI).</li> <li>• Overcoming impediments to the return of EVIs through targeted actions aimed at durable solutions.</li> <li>• Supporting a diversity of approaches in both camps and return areas to ensure the continuum and sustainability of the reintegration process (in particular for EVI, such as formerly abducted children, adolescent and child mothers).</li> </ul> <p><u>IDP camp management and planning:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identification of camps with emergency conditions.</li> <li>• compiling baseline data for priority camps.</li> <li>• establishing a Code of Conduct and Standard Operational Procedures.</li> <li>• establishing monitoring and information systems.</li> <li>• facilitating camp closure interventions or the set up, in mother camps<sup>12</sup>, of viable communities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Return Monitoring:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishing return assessment teams.</li> <li>• providing return packages to vulnerable returnees.</li> <li>• improving access to roads, schools and health clinics (i.e. through tools food for work project).</li> </ul>	UNHCR
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>			

<sup>12</sup> *Mother camps* are normally intended as those main sites (or camps) where forced displacement initially took place; they were usually built around Trade Centers or close to a UPFD detachment.

## 7 - Evaluation

Under article 18 of Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid the Commission is required to "regularly assess humanitarian aid operations financed by the Community in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent operations." These evaluations are structured and organised in overarching and cross cutting issues forming part of DG ECHO's Annual Strategy such as child-related issues, the security of relief workers, respect for human rights, gender. Each year, an indicative Evaluation Programme is established after a consultative process. This programme is flexible and can be adapted to include evaluations not foreseen in the initial programme, in response to particular events or changing circumstances. More information can be obtained at:

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/evaluation/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/evaluation/index_en.htm).

## 8 - Budget Impact article 23 02 01

-	CE (EUR)
Initial Available Appropriations for 2008	499.095.000,00
Supplementary budget	
Transfers	
<b>Total Available Credits</b>	499.095.000,00
Total executed to date (by . ..)	
Available remaining	
<b>Total amount of the Decision</b>	2,000,000

## 9. MANAGEMENT ISSUES

Humanitarian aid actions funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, and the Red Cross organisations on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA) and by United Nations agencies based on the EC/UN Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) in conformity with Article 163 of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation. These Framework agreements define the criteria for attributing grant agreements and financing agreements in accordance with Article 90 of the Implementing Rules and may be found at [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/partners/index_en.htm).

Individual grants are awarded on the basis of the criteria enumerated in Article 7.2 of the Humanitarian Aid Regulation, such as the technical and financial capacity, readiness and experience, and results of previous interventions.