



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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**COMMISSION DECISION**

**of**

**on the approval and financing of a Global Plan for humanitarian Actions in Uganda  
from the general budget of the European Union**

(ECHO/UGA/BUD/2010/01000)

## COMMISSION DECISION

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### on the approval and financing of a Global Plan for humanitarian Actions in Uganda from the general budget of the European Union

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THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No.1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid<sup>1</sup>, and in particular Article 2 and 4 and Article 15(3) thereof;

Whereas:

- (1) The security situation in the north central regions of Uganda has remained calm despite the fact that the Final Peace Agreement has not yet been signed.
- (2) The return process of the original 1.8 million persons displaced in the north-central regions of Uganda has been progressing steadily, although the vast majority of the original 121 Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camps in the Acholi region are yet to be phased-out and many extremely vulnerable individuals require reintegration assistance;
- (3) Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) remains an important challenge in the current context of Uganda.
- (4) As the scale and complexity of the humanitarian crisis is such that it is likely to continue, it is necessary to adopt a Global Plan to provide a coherent framework for the implementation of humanitarian Actions;
- (5) To reach populations in need, humanitarian aid should be channelled through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and International Organisations including United Nations (UN) agencies. Therefore the European Commission should implement the budget by direct centralized management or by joint management;
- (6) An assessment of the humanitarian situation leads to the conclusion that humanitarian aid Actions should be financed by the European Union for a period of 18 months;
- (7) It is estimated that a total amount of EUR 6,000,000, (EUR 4,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01 and EUR 2,000,000 from budget article 23 02 02) of the general budget of the European Union is necessary to provide humanitarian assistance to some 1,227,000 IDPs in the sole Acholi region of which some 100,000 IDPs would continue to need food aid, taking into account the available budget, other donors' contributions and other factors. Although as a general rule, Actions funded by this Global plan could be co-financed, the authorising officer, in accordance with Article 253 of the implementing rules of the financial Regulation, may agree to the full financing of Actions;

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

- (8) 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 Union<sup>4</sup>;
- (9) In accordance with 17(2) of Council regulation (EC) No. 1257/96 of 20 June 1996, the Humanitarian Aid Committee gave a favourable opinion on 1 March 2010;

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

#### *Article 1*

1. In accordance with the objectives and general principles of humanitarian aid, the Commission hereby approves a 2010 Global Plan for the financing of humanitarian Actions in Uganda for a total amount of EUR 6,000,000 (EUR 4,000,000 from budget article 23 02 01, and EUR 2,000,000 from budget article 23 02 02) of the 2010 general budget of the European Union.
2. In accordance with Article 2 and 4 of Council Regulation No.1257/96, the principal objective of this Decision is to provide humanitarian assistance and relief to the Internally Displaced Persons of north-central Uganda in order to support the return process. The humanitarian Actions shall be implemented in the pursuance of the following specific objectives:
  - To improve the humanitarian situation of the Internally Displaced Persons of the Acholi region by providing camp phase-out and reintegration support.  
A total of EUR 3,800,000 under budget article 23 02 01 is allocated to this specific objective.
  - To save and preserve life by ensuring food assistance to the Internally Displaced Persons of the Acholi region.  
A total of EUR 2,000,000 under budget article 23 02 02 is allocated to this specific objective.
  - To continue strengthening the management and coordination of humanitarian response among multilateral and bilateral agencies and non-governmental agencies in Uganda.  
A total of EUR 200,000 under budget article 23 02 01 is allocated to this specific objective.
3. The Authorising Officer may decide on non-substantial changes in accordance with Article 90.4 of the Implementing rules of the Financial Regulation. Accordingly, when required by the changing circumstances, resources may be allocated between specific objectives 1 and 3, where these are funded from the same budget article, up to a maximum of 20% of the total amount of the Financing Decision or up to a total of EUR 3,000,000, whichever is reached first.

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<sup>2</sup> OJ L 248, 16.9.2002, p.1.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 357, 31.12.2002, , p.1.

<sup>4</sup> Commission Decision of 5.3.2008, C/2008/773

## *Article 2*

1. The period for the implementation of the Actions financed under this Global Plan shall start on 1 March 2010 and shall run for 18 months. Eligible expenditure shall be committed during the implementing period of the Decision.
2. If the implementation of individual Actions is suspended owing to force majeure or other exceptional circumstances, the period of suspension shall not be taken into account in the implementing period of the Global Plan in respect of the Action suspended.
3. In accordance with the contractual provisions ruling the Agreements financed under this Global Plan, the Commission may consider eligible those costs arising and incurred after the end of the implementing period of the Action which are necessary for its winding-up.

## *Article 3*

1. As a general rule, Actions funded by this Global Plan should be co-financed.  
The Authorising Officer, in accordance with Article 253 of the Implementing Rules, may agree to the full financing of Actions when this will be necessary to achieve the objectives of this Global Plan and with due consideration to the nature of the activities to be undertaken, the availability of other donors and other relevant operational circumstances.
2. Actions supported by this Global Plan will be implemented either by non-profit-making organisations which fulfil the eligibility and suitability criteria established in Article 7 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1257/96, or International organisations.
3. The Commission shall implement the budget:
  - either by direct centralised management with Non-governmental organisations
  - or by joint management with international organisations that are signatories to the Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) or the EC/UN Financial Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) and which were subject to the four pillar assessment in line with Article 53d of the Financial Regulation

## *Article 4*

This Decision will take effect on the date of its adoption.

Done at Brussels,

*For the Commission*  
*Member of the Commission*



EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR HUMANITARIAN AID - ECHO

**Supporting document to the Commission Decision on the  
approval and financing of a GLOBAL PLAN for  
humanitarian Actions in Uganda from the general budget  
of the European Union**

ECHO/UGA/BUD/2010/01000

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## **1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Continued stability in the north-central region of Uganda has allowed the continuation of the return process of the internally displaced population. Although the vast majority of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) have now moved out of the camps, they have yet to attain durable solutions and continue to need support in order to reintegrate into their villages of origin or find viable alternatives. Of particular concern are the extremely vulnerable individuals, their own communities as yet unable to support them fully as they themselves continue to struggle for self-sufficiency. The aim of this Global Plan is to support the phasing-out and eventual closure of the IDP camps in the Acholi region of north-central Uganda, while attaining durable solutions for the extremely vulnerable individuals through reintegration into their villages of origin for the most part. Reintegration support to the general IDP population will also be considered.

Since 2006, the Commission has channelled more than 96 million EUR through Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid (DG ECHO) into northern Uganda and is among the main donors for humanitarian assistance. DG ECHO's approach in north-central Uganda will be to continue supporting the IDP population, with particular regard to extremely vulnerable individuals, while at the same time facilitating camp phase-out/closure, and creating the conditions for voluntary returns. The main sectors of intervention will be protection, food assistance, and camp rehabilitation reaching 1,227,000 beneficiaries in the Acholi region. This approach in Uganda is consistent with DG ECHO's 2010 strategy (needs based, LRRD, mainstreaming of children, gender and HIV/AIDS). The envelope proposed for DG ECHO's Uganda 2010 Global Plan is EUR 6 million. The duration of the Global Plan is 18 months, starting from 1 March 2010.

## **2. CONTEXT AND SITUATION**

### **2.1. General Context**

Since 1986 the violent conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the government of President Museveni has produced great suffering in the Acholi, Teso and Lango regions of north-central Uganda, including the displacement and internment in camps of some 1.8 million persons. Following the cessation of hostilities agreement signed on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2006, these regions have been enjoying relative peace, allowing for the commencement of the return process of these IDPs. Led by Dr Riek Machar, vice president of the Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS), these peace talks were considered by many to offer the best chance to end the civil war that had ravaged the country. However, the Final Peace Agreement between the LRA and the Government of Uganda (GoU) remains unsigned and the conflict has since spilled into Sudan, the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly following the Uganda People's Defence Force led military campaign in DRC from December 2008.

### **2.2. Current Situation**

During 2009 the security situation has remained relatively calm in north-central Uganda with no alarming security incidents reported. All areas of north-central Uganda enjoy freedom of movement since the final restrictions were lifted in Kitgum district in April 2008, facilitating both the return process and access of humanitarian assistance during this process. At present there are 1,422,300 IDPs officially registered in Uganda pending the attainment of a durable solution, end of displacement having been declared in the

Lango region in June 2008. As of September 2009, 276,000 IDPs (15% of total 2005 camp population) were still remaining in the original camps, while 218,300 (12% of 2005 camp population) were in transit sites/areas, and 928,000 had returned to villages of origin. Of the remaining IDP population, the vast majority (1,227,000 representing 86%) is found in the Acholi region, the most affected by the conflict over the longest period of time. It is estimated that relatively few persons are yet to move out of the IDP camps, these sites normally being population centres located at the sub-county headquarters and originally inhabited by some 10-15% of the total camp population. Although during the initial years of the return process there was a tendency for IDPs to move to transit sites/areas as an intermediate step it appears that this is no longer the case. However, of those yet to move out of the camps or transit sites/areas many are considered to be extremely vulnerable individuals. Others may not be able to move to villages of origin due to the presence of anti-personnel mines or un-exploded ordinances, particularly in areas close to international borders. Disputes over land or the fact of being landless may be a factor that holds people back, but others may choose to remain in the camp areas as they have established a livelihood there.

### **3. IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT OF HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

The historical marginalisation of northern Uganda coupled to the decades of violent conflict has resulted in inadequate access to basic infrastructure and services outside of the IDP camps. The return process has highlighted the very pressing needs in the return areas acting as barriers to the resettlement and reintegration of these fragile populations. The general IDP population will continue to require assistance by way of access to basic services such as water and healthcare in the return areas, their resilience being extremely limited in this transition period. This fragility is highlighted by the high rates of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in the districts of Amuru and Kitgum, and the high crude mortality rates in the districts of Amuru, Gulu and Pader (see annex 1). A lack of schooling shelters is also considered a hindrance to the reintegration of returning populations, school children in many return villages only being able to gather under a tree for the purpose of studying.

Many extremely vulnerable individuals, including people with disabilities, severely traumatised people, female-headed households, orphans and child-headed households, and elderly people without family support are presently struggling to survive. While most would prefer to return to their places of origin, communities there are unlikely to be able to take sole responsibility for them at present in light of the difficult conditions they face. UNHCR estimates that some 10,000 extremely vulnerable individuals presently located in camps require special assistance to be able to reintegrate into their villages of origin, such as hut/latrine construction and/or livelihood/income-generating support.

As of October 2009 only 6 of the 121 original IDP camps in the Acholi region had been officially closed. Lessons learnt during the phasing-out of the Lango camps should be heeded where applicable. Phasing-out activities, including basic rehabilitation in the form of knocking down remaining huts, filling in unused pit latrines, disposing of non-biodegradable waste in garbage pits and levelling of land, should be prioritised to mitigate immediate protection risks and health concerns to the remaining populations. Secondary activities may target environmental rehabilitation to address deforestation (i.e. tree-planting) or the protection of the aquifers by the capping of unused boreholes.

A certain section of the population will continue to require food assistance, including food aid. The integrated food security phase classification (IPC) for Uganda from



September 2009 classified the Acholi region as "acute food and livelihood crisis" due to the fragility of the returning populations and the poor harvests obtained during 2009, while FEWSnet classified the region as "moderately-highly food insecure". Following a general food distribution phase-off workshop undertaken in October 2008, WFP had identified some 383,000 IDPs that would continue to need food aid during the 2010/11 period due to their general level of food security. However, due to funding constraints, WFP decided to terminate general food distribution for IDPs in April 2009 and instead to provide food rations only to the extremely vulnerable individuals caseload as well support malnutrition programs. WFP intends to provide some 100,000 extremely vulnerable individuals with a 100% ration until mid-2010.

Of paramount importance in the return process is the voluntary nature as highlighted in the National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons. In order to ensure that this voluntary nature is respected it is considered prudent to continue support to protection activities that may identify and counter forcible return or other patterns of abuse amongst the IDP population. With regards to children associated to armed forces, relatively few Ugandans are estimated to be remaining within the ranks of the LRA. Owing to the absence of the LRA from Ugandan territory, there have been no recent cases of recruitment and use of Ugandan children, or other grave violations against children attributable to LRA in Uganda. Ugandan children and women associated to the LRA do, however, continue to trickle back to their communities and may therefore need reintegration support.

#### **4. PROPOSED DG ECHO STRATEGY**

##### **4.1. Coherence with DG ECHO's overall strategic priorities**

The strategy proposed under this Global Plan is consistent with the overall DG ECHO strategic priorities and the GNA/FCA ranking in three ways:

##### **1. Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD):**

LRRD has been pursued in northern Uganda for the past three years and continues to gain momentum. Unfortunately, most of development programmes are still to become operational on the ground, such as the recovery and livelihoods programmes under the 10th EDF (ALREP) and the Government's Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for northern Uganda (PRDP). DG ECHO continues to systematically liaise with other Commission services and donors with the aim of encouraging implementation of the Commission policy on LRRD whenever possible. In the interim, significant humanitarian needs remain in the region.

##### **2. Needs-based approach:**

Geographic priorities in DG ECHO are defined every year by a combination of field level needs assessments and analyses of aggregated data on relevant humanitarian indicators (insecurity, refugees, IDPs, mortality and morbidity rates, malnutrition rates, disaster proneness, etc). There is also a comprehensive consultation of humanitarian actors and stakeholders.

##### **3. Promoting quality humanitarian aid through systematically mainstreaming cross-cutting issues into its operations:**

Support to cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment, HIV/AIDS, etc., will be provided by mainstreaming them into the individual projects. Special attention should also be given to children, formerly abducted persons and single mothers, as they suffer from social stigma and due to their lack of social capital, are often the most vulnerable individuals.

## **4.2. Impact of previous humanitarian response**

Since 2004 DG ECHO has greatly contributed to the provision of a continuous and effective relief response in conflict affected areas; the response to basic needs such as WASH, health, NFIs, and food security as well as enhancing protection and coordination of humanitarian assistance. DG ECHO has also continued to reduce dependence on food aid by increasing self-sufficiency of IDPs through livelihood security programmes and income generating activities.

During the period 2000-2005, DG ECHO funds made available for Uganda totalled EUR 42,500,000. Funding have been progressively adjusted and increased with a total allocation from 2006 until 2008 of EUR 75,000,000 including funds allocated for general humanitarian Aid, Food Aid and the Drought Preparedness for Karamoja. In 2009 a total allocation of EUR 21,475,000 was undertaken for Uganda.

## **4.3. Coordination with activities of other donors and institutions**

The DG ECHO office in Kampala plays an active role in co-ordination at various levels (Government – Office of the Prime Minister, donors, general humanitarian community and individual clusters). The co-ordination structures are centered around four main columns: 1) humanitarian, 2) government sectors, 3) donor development groups and 4) donor political themes. DG ECHO participates regularly in the Northern Uganda Recovery/Development donor development group; Humanitarian Technical Donors group; Inter-agency Contact Group and in the clusters of CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management), Health/Nutrition, Food Security, WASH & Protection.

## **4.4. Risk assessment and assumptions**

Potential risk factors which may have a negative impact or impede the implementation of the strategy:

- a. Resurgence of the LRA-GoU armed conflict on Ugandan territory;
- b. Increased banditry and security incidents related to cattle raiding;
- c. Unresolved land disputes that hamper access to land for returnees;
- d. Central and local authorities fail to provide adequate support and commitment in camp phase-out and reintegration activities;
- e. Slow progress of recovery and livelihood programmes by development partners.

## **4.5. DG ECHO Strategy**

Geographical coverage will focus on the Acholi region of north-central Uganda as the greatest needs are deemed to be found there. Considering that the PRDP should become effective during 2010, with many recovery/development funds in the pipeline (including the EC's ALREP) it is expected that the return process of the IDP population will be consolidated during 2010/11 and that this will be the final year of DG ECHO funding for this crisis.

DG ECHO recognises that the GoU has the primary responsibility for the welfare of its citizens and therefore encourages the progressive integration of clusters into the government coordination structures. Close cooperation will be necessary between all concerned humanitarian and development stakeholders and the government at the central and district levels in order to facilitate a smooth transition to sustainable and community

based long-term development. Assistance with this coordination role may be necessary during 2010 however, as the local government structures are deemed to be, as yet, weak in northern Uganda.

DG ECHO support will focus on the phasing-out of the IDP camps, protection of the IDP population, the reintegration of and food assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals, and on the creation of durable solutions in the return areas. These priorities were advocated for by the representative of the UN Secretary-General on the human rights of IDPs, Walter Kalin, during his follow-up working visit to Uganda, 13-17 July 2009. Protection and population movement monitoring are considered fundamental components to ensure the voluntary nature of return and the respect of IDPs' rights, as well as more appropriate targeting of assistance. Assistance to extremely vulnerable individuals, both in terms of reintegration and food aid, will be provided on a needs basis, irrespective of the location (camp, transit site/area, village of origin).

Interventions in the return areas must be in line with the parish approach and should, to the greatest extent feasible, be aligned to District Development Plans (which are, in principle, bottom-up from the parish level) provided that the district plans correspond to and capture the needs in the area. Reintegration activities may include support to basic services and the establishment of infrastructure in return areas, such as provision of potable water, healthcare or emergency schooling shelters.

Principal objective: To provide humanitarian assistance and relief to the Internally Displaced Persons of north-central Uganda in order to support the return process.

Specific objectives:

1. To improve the humanitarian situation of the Internally Displaced Persons of the Acholi region by providing camp phase-out and reintegration support.
2. To save and preserve life by ensuring food assistance to the Internally Displaced Persons of the Acholi region.
3. To continue strengthening the management and coordination of humanitarian response among multilateral and bilateral agencies and non-governmental agencies in Uganda.

Components:

Specific objective 1:

- Rehabilitation of IDP camp areas including environmental protection measures.
- Protection of IDP population.
- Support to reintegration of extremely vulnerable individuals.
- Support to basic services and infrastructure.

Specific objective 2:

- Food aid to extremely vulnerable individuals and support to nutrition programmes.
- Food security in return areas.

Specific objective 3:

- Coordination of humanitarian aid activities with a special focus on information-sharing and planning.

#### **4.6. Duration**

The duration for the implementation of this Decision will be 18 months starting on 1 March 2010. Humanitarian Actions funded by this Decision must be implemented within this period. Due to the uncertainty of the peace process and the potential of new political violence associated with the upcoming elections in Uganda and Sudan, the duration of 18 months is necessary to allow DG ECHO's partners to fully implement their projects. Expenditure under this Global Plan shall be eligible from 1 March 2010. 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 Actions.

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.

#### **4.7. Amount of Decision and strategic programming matrix**

##### **4.7.1 Total amount of the Decision: EUR 6,000,000**

## 4.7.2. STRATEGIC PROGRAMMING MATRIX FOR THE GLOBAL PLAN

<b>Principal objective</b>	To provide humanitarian assistance and relief to the Internally Displaced Persons population of north-central Uganda in order to support the return process.				
<b>Specific objectives</b>	<b>Allocated amount (EUR)</b>	<b>Geographical area of operation</b>	<b>Activities proposed</b>	<b>Expected outputs / indicators</b>	<b>Potential partners<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Specific objective 1:</b> To improve the humanitarian situation of the Internally Displaced Persons of the Acholi region by providing camp phase-out and reintegration support.	<b>3,800,000</b>	Districts of Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, and Pader.	Rehabilitation of IDP camp areas including environmental protection measures. Protection of IDP population. Support to reintegration of extremely vulnerable individuals. Support to basic services and infrastructure.	1. No. of IDP camps phased-out. (115 remaining) 2. Regular population movement updates. 3. No. cases forced return. 4. % of extremely vulnerable individuals reintegrated. (10,190 estimated by UNHCR in camps).	<u>Direct centralised management:</u> ACH-ESP, Concern Worldwide, GOAL, IRC-UK, Netherlands Red Cross, NRC <u>Joint management:</u> UNHCR UNICEF
<b>Specific objective 2:</b> To save and preserve life by ensuring food assistance to the Internally Displaced Persons of the Acholi region.	<b>2,000,000</b>	Districts of Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, and Pader.	Food aid to extremely vulnerable individuals and support to nutrition programmes. Food security in return areas.	5. % extremely vulnerable individuals receiving food aid. 6. GAM < 10%.	<u>Joint management:</u> FAO WFP
<b>Specific objective 3:</b> To continue strengthening the management and coordination of humanitarian response among multilateral and bilateral agencies and non-governmental agencies in Uganda.	<b>200,000</b>	Acholi	Coordination of humanitarian aid activities with a special focus on information-sharing and planning.	7. No. clusters integrated into government coordination structures.	<u>Joint management:</u> OCHA
<b>Risk assessment</b>	Security situation has been analysed by partners prior to them channelling aid.				
<b>Assumptions</b>	No major deterioration in the security situation. Climate situation remains stable. Contingency planning is made in project design phase. Sustainability concepts are mainstreamed and applied during implementation. Acceptable road access to return areas. Increased progress of recovery and livelihood programmes by development partners.				
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>				

<sup>1</sup> Acción Contra el Hambre (ESP), Concern Worldwide, (IRL), GOAL, (IRL), International Rescue Committee (UK), Het Nederlandse Rode Kruis (NL), Norwegian Refugee Council (NO), United Nations Children's Fund, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, World Food Programme, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

## **5. 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 Actions financed by the Union in order to establish whether they have achieved their objectives and to produce guidelines for improving the effectiveness of subsequent Actions." 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/policies/evaluation/introduction\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/evaluation/introduction_en.htm).

## **6. Management issues**

Humanitarian aid Actions funded by the Commission are implemented by NGOs and the Red Cross National Societies on the basis of Framework Partnership Agreements (FPA), by Specialised Agencies of the Member States 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/about/actors/partners\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/about/actors/partners_en.htm).

For NGOs, Specialised Agencies of the Member States, Red Cross National Societies and International Organisations not complying with the requirements set up in the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union for joint management, actions will be managed by direct centralised management.

For International Organisations identified as potential partners for implementing the Decision, actions will be managed under joint management.

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.

## 7. ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Statistics on the humanitarian situation

From DG ECHO's 2009/10 Global Needs Assessment (GNA), Uganda is ranked 14<sup>th</sup> with an average score of 2.56: Vulnerability Index = 3, Crisis Index = 3. [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/strategy\\_fr.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/policies/strategy_fr.htm)

Distribution of IDPs in Acholi region according to IASC monitoring, September 2009:

Distribution of IDPs in Acholi Region according to UNHCR monitoring, September 2009									
		A	B		C			D	
					I	II			
Region	District	Estimated original camp population - end 2005	Estimated Camp population (=A-C-D)	Estimated % remaining in camp	Estimated IDPs in decongestion sites	Estimated IDPs in transit sites/areas source: Protection Cluster	Estimated % in transit sites/areas	Estimated returnees in villages of origin source: Protection Cluster	Estimated % in villages of origin
Acholi Source WFP	Amuru	204,000	73,000	36%		38,000	19%	164,000	80%
	Gulu	257,000	23,000	9%		23,000	9%	191,000	74%
	Kitgum	310,000	49,000	16%		83,000	27%	196,000	63%
	Pader	339,000	39,000	12%		73,000	22%	275,000	81%
	Total Acholi	1.110.000	184.000	17%		217.000	17%	826.000	74%

Extremely vulnerable individuals in camps in need of reintegration support according to UNHCR, October 2009:

DISTRICT			CATEGORY							TOTAL
District	Female	Male	Person with disability	Person with critical medical condition	Single Parent	Unaccompanied or separated child	Older person at risk	Women at Risk	Others	
Gulu	1271	627	159	181	226	80	217	128	0	1,898
Amuru	1,808	1599	685	599	580	62	1021	374	38	3,407
Kitgum	2,283	889	823	470	400	3	1244	143	89	3,172
Pader	1080	633	673	291	203	25	325	49	147	1,713
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,442</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>1,409</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>10,190</b>

Nutrition and mortality data:

	ACHOLI sub-region – WFP (July 2009)			
WHO 2005	Kitgum	Pader	Amuru	Gulu
GAM	7.4	4.7	8.5	5.1
SAM	1.7	0.5	2.2	1.1
Crude Mortality rates (deaths/10,000/d)	0.55	0.85	0.84	0.87





### Annex 3: List of previous DG ECHO Actions

List of previous DG ECHO operations in UGANDA				
Decision Number	Decision Type	2007 EUR	2008 EUR	2009 EUR
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2007/01000	Global Plan	13,000,000		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/01000	Non Emergency	5, 000,000		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2007/02000	Non Emergency	3, 000,000		
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2007/02000	Emergency	3, 000,000		
ECHO/-AF/EDF/2007/01000	Non Emergency	673 950		
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		5,500,000	
ECHO/-FA/BUD/2008/03000 (*)	Emergency		6,000,000	
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2008/01000 (*)	Non Emergency		4,720,000	
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2008/01000	Global Plan	12,000,000	12,000,000	
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2008/02000	Non Emergency	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2009/01000 (*)	Non Emergency			2,000,000
ECHO/UGA/BUD/2009/01000	Global Plan			12,000,000
ECHO/UGA/EDF/2009/01000	Emergency			5,475,000
ECHO/-HF/BUD/2009/02000	Ad hoc			5,000,000
Subtotal		24,673,950	30,220,000	26,475,000
Grand Total		57,695,000		

Dated : 02 October 2009

Source : HOPE

(\*) decisions with more than one country

## Annex 4: Other donors' contributions.

### Donors in UGANDA the last 12 months

1. EU Members States (*)		2. European Commission		3. Others	
	EUR		EUR		EUR
Austria	300,000	DG ECHO	26,475,000		
Belgium	500,000	Other services			
Bulgaria					
Cyprus					
Czech republic	200,000				
Denmark	415,974				
Estonia					
Finland	1,900,000				
France	300,000				
Germany	5,630,000				
Greece					
Hungary					
Ireland	378,128				
Italy	4,641,000				
Latvia					
Lithuania					
Luxemburg	650,000				
Malta					
Netherlands	5,337,009				
Poland					
Portugal					
Romania					
Slovakia					
Slovenia					
Spain	400,000				
Sweden	1,951,703				
United kingdom	6,919,770				
Subtotal	29,523,584	Subtotal	26,475,000	Subtotal	0
		Grand total	55,998,584		

Dated : 14 October 2009

(\*) Source: DG ECHO 14 Points reporting for Members States. <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/hac>

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

## **Annex 5: List of abbreviations**

<b>ACH</b>	Accion Contra el Hambre
<b>ALREP</b>	Agriculture and Livelihoods Recovery Programme under 10 <sup>th</sup> EDF
<b>CAP</b>	Consolidated Appeals Process
<b>CPC</b>	Child Protection Committee
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
<b>DDHS</b>	Director of the District Health Service
<b>DG DEV</b>	Development Directorate General of the European Commission
<b>DG ECHO</b>	Humanitarian Aid Directorate General of the European Commission
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EDF</b>	European Development Fund
<b>EFSA</b>	Emergency Food Security Assessment
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
<b>KALIP</b>	Karamoja Livelihood Programme under 10 <sup>th</sup> EDF
<b>GAM</b>	Global Acute Malnutrition
<b>GBV</b>	Gender-based Violence
<b>GNA</b>	Global Needs Assessment
<b>GoU</b>	Government of Uganda
<b>GP</b>	Global Plan
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
<b>HTD</b>	Humanitarian technical Donor
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>IPC</b>	Integrated food security Phase Classification
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Committee
<b>ICRC</b>	International Committee of the Red Cross
<b>IATC</b>	Inter-Agency Technical Committee
<b>JMC</b>	Joint Monitoring Committee
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>ITN</b>	Insecticide Treated Nets
<b>LRA</b>	Lord's Resistance Army
<b>LRRD</b>	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
<b>MoH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Item
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NUREP</b>	Northern Uganda Rehabilitation Programme
<b>OCHA</b>	UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>PRDP</b>	Peace, Recovery and Development Plan
<b>PMC</b>	PRDP Monitoring Committee
<b>RDD</b>	Regional Drought Decision
<b>SAM</b>	Severe Acute Malnutrition
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organisation