

# The Government of Japan and UNICEF in Uganda



## A VISIBLE PARTNERSHIP

This water system in Amuru was constructed by NGO implementing partner CARITAS with support from the Government of Japan through UNICEF.

## Agreements during the 2001-2005 Country Programme

**INTEGRATED PROGRAMMES:** During the 2001-2005 Country Programme, the Government of Japan contributed a total of US\$9,526,614, approximately 94% of which was received in 2005 as emergency assistance to conflict-affected communities in northern Uganda.

Funds supported a large-scale, multi-sectoral project in Health & Nutrition, Water & Sanitation, Education, Child Protection, Provision of Shelter and Non Food Items (NFIs), and Monitoring & Evaluation. This project also included a salary component for four national and two international professional staff.

## Agreements during the 2006-2010 Country Programme

**EMERGENCY SUPPORT:** To date, in the current Country Programme (2006-2010), the Government of Japan has contributed a total of US\$2,008,925 to support approximately 200,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in areas of return in Acholi sub-region, in response to the 2007 Consolidated Appeal (CAP). Areas funded include health, shelter/NFIs, monitoring and field support. The 12 month project is providing medical kits, insecticide treated nets (ITNs), basic medical supplies and support for rehabilitation to ten health centers, as well as emergency household items for 25,000 families.

**AVIAN FLU:** In addition, the Government of Japan contributed \$1,500,000 to support the Organisation's response to Avian and Pandemic Influenza threats. As per the March 2007 proposal to the Government of Japan was allocated US \$ 150,000 to strengthen programme communication capacity, strategy, messaging and materials — as well as implementation of formative research.

## Open Proposals to the Government of Japan

**EARLY RECOVERY:** Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project is a two year joint proposal with UNDP, WHO, WFP and FAO for just over US \$4.7 million. The proposal, submitted to NY in May 2007 is likely to be funded by the UN Human Security Trust Fund (HSTF) and a direct grant from Tokyo. Total funding due to UNICEF's would be \$1.2 million, (26% of the total project value). The HSTF contribution intends to support the returns process and enable humanitarian actors to transition from relief operations to more sustainable recovery and development initiatives. The HSTF proposal emphasizes the conflict prevention/resolution aspects of recovery work, recognizing that if IDPs return to areas where institutional structures are not in place, discontent can quickly lead to communal conflict.

**MALARIA CONTROL:** The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Japan is also considering support to northern Uganda's health programme for US \$2.6 million specifically for the Malaria programme. The proposal was submitted in September 2007. It aims to increase use of long lasting ITNs from 30% to 70% of households in the 5 conflict affected districts of Lango sub-region. The project start date has been proposed as January 2008. Since current estimated annual deaths due to malaria range from 70,000 to 100,000, this project promises to provide critical, life-saving inputs to conflict-affected communities.

## Proposal for Submission

**CHILD FRIENDLY ENVIRONMENTS:** UNICEF Uganda is also currently engaged in communication with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, regarding the submission of a proposal to support the "Fostering of a Child-Friendly Environment through Community Participation in Northern Uganda." A concept paper has been accepted and a full-length proposal will be submitted by the end of November. Project locations would include 72 Primary Schools and 24 Primary Health Centres in Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Apac, Amolatar, Dokolo, Lira and Oyam Districts. Similar to the HSTF proposal, this project would include support to basic primary education and water and sanitation. However, this proposal also focuses more closely on the safe and healthy environment in health facilities as well as schools — and expands the project locations from Lango only to all of Lango and Acholi districts.