UGANDA

ANNUAL REPORT
2006
I am pleased to share with you this report on how UNICEF and the Government of Uganda partnered in 2006 – as we embarked upon our five-year Country Programme – to match the determination of Uganda’s children to live and develop into healthy, educated and productive adults.

With a contribution of US$54.2 million, UNICEF, the Government of Uganda and partners were able to achieve concrete results for children and women in the areas of child survival, basic education, protection against violence and abuse, HIV/AIDS prevention and social policy development. This was made possible by the provision of strong technical support to the districts of programmatic focus to respond to the ever-present needs of children and women including in conflict-affected northern Uganda and the Karamoja sub-region. We also increased partnerships with civil society and sought joint programming opportunities with sister UN agencies to create synergies through collaborative action. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to procure supplies for key child survival interventions, such as vaccines, emergency drug kits, anti-retroviral medicines and mosquito nets, valued at US$18.1 million or more than double the cost in 2005, thanks largely to the increase in donor partnerships and contributions in response to the humanitarian situation.

The national launch in 2006 of the Report on the Situation of Children and Women in Uganda (2005) provided crucial opportunities to raise awareness about critical gaps and ways to improve the realisation of children and women’s rights. UNICEF strengthened its advocacy work during the year through high-profile visits by influential individuals such as UNICEF Deputy Executive Director Rima Salah and Goodwill Ambassador Angelique Kidjo.

To be sure, the year brought with it numerous challenges, which had to be overcome and transformed into opportunities to produce results for children and women. Uganda’s multi-party elections in February and the subsequent increase in the number of districts from 69 in mid-2005 to 80 by the end of 2006, for instance, required increased effort and support to new district leadership and their planning and accountability work.

The signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement in August by the Government of Uganda and the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), in negotiations mediated by the Government of Southern Sudan, was another watershed that created hopes for peace for more than 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Uganda as well as those children and women still with the LRA. We continue to urge the Government of Uganda and the LRA to fully embrace this opportunity to finally resolve their 20-year armed conflict through a comprehensive peace agreement, and to keep the best interests of children and women foremost in the process.

As a limited number of IDPs started to leave camps to return
to their home communities, UNICEF and its partners geared up to rehabilitate and re-equip health clinics and staff housing in areas of return. Key supplies such as school kits and family latrine materials were pre-positioned and a major Back-to-School campaign in return communities is planned for 2007.

In north-eastern Uganda, a deteriorating situation of insecurity in the Karamoja sub-region placed increasing demands on the humanitarian community to respond to the displacement of more than 1,000 people and to reports of gross human rights violations.

In 2007, we will forge ahead with our commitment to bringing even better results for children and women. We will strive to focus on vulnerable children trapped in conflict. Girls and young women who remain marginalised will also receive continued attention through projects addressing the education of girls, the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, reproductive health and protection against gender-based violence. We will also ensure that human rights and child rights principles will guide our work in all areas.

On behalf of all UNICEF staff in Uganda, I thank you for your unwavering solidarity with and support for the children and women we serve. Protecting and furthering their rights to survival, development, protection and participation will help expand opportunities for children and women to contribute with dignity to the progress of their communities and, indeed, their nation.

Keith McKenzie
Representative
UNICEF Uganda
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DISPARITIES

The economy of Uganda has continued to grow at a rate of 5% as a combined result of economic restructuring and sustained donor funding. However, the country needs a 7% economic growth rate to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.

Income poverty has continued to decline and figures indicate that 1.4 million Ugandans were lifted out of poverty between 2003 and 2006. This has affected that 1.4 million Ugandans were lifted out of poverty between 2003 and 2006. This has affected the national commitment to reducing extreme poverty and hunger by 2015.

In February 2006, multi-party elections took place for the first time in 26 years. The incumbent National Resistance Movement was returned to power, making this its fourth consecutive term of office since 1986. These elections mark a significant shift in policy and have been the precursor to a number of important events that will profoundly influence what happens in conflict-affected northern Uganda over the coming period.

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The economy of Uganda continues to grow at a rate of 5%, with GDP growth rates of 6.5% in 2006 and 7% in 2007. However, the economy remains vulnerable to external shocks, particularly from global commodity prices and international aid flows. The continued growth of the economy has led to a reduction in poverty, with an estimated 62% of the population living in poverty in 2006. However, there are significant regional disparities in economic growth, with a higher rate of growth in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Regional differences in the incidence of poverty are stark, with twice as many people in conflict areas experiencing poverty than the national average. Poverty is also more pronounced among women and children, as a consequence of unequal access to and ownership of assets, unpaid domestic labour, and limited opportunities for higher education.

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Elections

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Each year in Uganda many babies and young children die from illnesses that can be prevented or treated. Malaria is by far the greatest cause of sickness and death, followed by acute respiratory illnesses and diarrheal diseases. Malnutrition contributes to 60% of all child deaths. In conflict-affected areas such as the Karamoja sub-region, chronic malnutrition is twice the national average of 12%.

Children are also vulnerable to unsafe water and poor sanitation, and one in every ten Ugandan households does not have access to sanitation. Two additional concerns, armed conflict and HIV/AIDS, compound the vulnerability of children. Mortality rates for infants and children under the age of five are high, with significant differences between rural and urban areas.

2006 witnessed meningitis and cholera outbreaks in northern and north-eastern Uganda, and high incidence of malaria in the western region of the country. Faced with such challenges, there is an acute shortage of trained health professionals and the monitoring of some childhood illnesses continues to be weak. The newly created districts currently lack capacity to deal with childhood illness. In this context, the Government’s reduction of public expenditure on health from 10% to 8% in 2006 is worrying. The Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) goal to reduce infant mortality to 68 per 1,000 live births by 2005 was not met and the target year has been re-set to 2008.

In Uganda, high impact healthcare is needed to save the lives of children and women.

**BUDGET FOR 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Section</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Other Resources (Regular)</td>
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<td>Other Resource (Emergency)</td>
<td>US$ 14,423,519</td>
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**THE STATS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statistic</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children fully immunised</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugandans with access to safe water</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ugandans with access to household latrines</td>
<td>89%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Demographic and Health Survey 2006; UNDP
to emergency obstetric care, short intervals between pregnancies, malaria and HIV/AIDS all contribute to high maternal mortality rates. In fact, in Uganda, two out of five deliveries are to adolescent girls. Fourteen women and girls die every day in childbirth. Only four out of 10 births take place in health facilities, and skilled attendants assist in less than half of these deliveries. For this reason, encouraging regular attendance at antenatal care (ANC) throughout pregnancy helps expectant mothers to stay healthy and ensure the health of their children. Initial attendance at ANC sites remains high in the country but declines drastically by the fourth visit.

**TARGETS FOR 2006**
- The percentage of children, especially those under five that have access to preventative and curative health and nutrition services increased to 80%.
- The proportion of young people and women, especially adolescents, who realise their right to antenatal care increased to 42%.
- At least 77% of households in 20 districts including those affected by conflict have access to functional safe water points and adequate sanitation.

**KEEPING CHILDREN HEALTHY**
Overall progress made by the CSD programme during 2006 indicates that UNICEF is on track to achieve the set targets.

**Immunisation:** Of the 23 UNICEF focus districts participating in immunisation activities, 14 achieved an immunisation rate of over 80% for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP), all life-threatening conditions for young children. The Reach Every District (RED) approach was used in Karamoja sub-region and western Uganda to target populations with large cohorts of un-immunised children. The western region achieved DTP3 coverage of 88% on average.

A drive to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus succeeded in immunising 118%, 87%, and 68% of young girls and women of childbearing age in 11 districts in three vaccination rounds, respectively.

Following a measles outbreak in 26 districts in April, the Ministry of Health, with support from UNICEF and World Health Organisation (WHO), carried out a national mass immunisation campaign, which included polio vaccination, Vitamin A supplementation and routine immunisation. All the conflict-affected districts achieved high measles coverage. UNICEF contributed to the campaign by procuring US$ 1.8 million worth of vaccines and injection-safety equipment. Vitamin A supplementation: The national target for Vitamin A coverage in 2006 was 80%. Figures collected in May 2006 indicated that across 44 districts coverage was on average 79%, with some districts doing significantly better than others. Nationally 84% of children received albendazole, a de-worming medication. This represents significant progress and was made possible by several rounds of ‘Child Health Days,’ a strategy of accelerating healthcare services to children over a month-long period each May and November. In collaboration with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the UK’s Department for International Development (DFID), UNICEF provided 9 million Vitamin A capsules and 4 million doses of albendazole for ‘Child Health Days’ in 2006.

**Disease management:** During the year, over 2,500 community-based health volunteers, or Community-Owned Resource Persons, in five conflict-affected districts were equipped with drug kits for the treatment of malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia. This improved access to timely care for all children under five, estimated to number around 320,000. Almost 80% of children with fever were treated for malaria within 24 hours in these districts and 72% nationally. This exceeds the 60% target set for 2006. As part of the inter-agency work supported by DFID, ACT, the new anti-malaria drug that promises to combat drug resistance, was introduced at the community level in all conflict-affected districts.

**Nutrition:** Assessments conducted in the conflict-affected districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader indicated a decline in global acute malnutrition rates from above 15% in 2003 to below 10% in 2006. Although encouraging, the gains were not universal. In Lira, for example, rates had almost doubled. In Karamoja rates improved but remained above 10%.

Therapeutic feeding programmes are currently performing within recommended targets but are challenged by the impact of HIV/AIDS. HIV infection is an added burden to severely malnourished children and can precipitate death. UNICEF is advocating for the regular training of health workers and strengthening of linkages between therapeutic feeding schemes and antiretroviral treatment programmes.

In conflict-affected districts, UNICEF supported NGOs to undertake community-based management of malnutrition. A total of 1,176 severely malnourished children were treated out of an estimated 3,000 targeted severely malnourished children, achieving 39% coverage. With the support of UNICEF, the Ministry of Health contracted Valid International to develop national guidelines on Community Therapeutic Care.
difficult for districts and communities to operate and maintain water pumps, boreholes and waste disposal systems. Nevertheless, UNICEF and its partners continued to make progress in rehabilitating community water and sanitation facilities. During 2006, motorised and reticulated water systems were constructed, benefiting over 200,000 people, as well as wells and protected springs in IDP camps, reaching 80,000 people.

With the aim of reducing sanitation-related diseases amongst young children, the World Bank supported a hand washing strategy, to be implemented through a Public Private Partnership with UNICEF and the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA).

FUTURE PLANS
In 2007, UNICEF/Government of Uganda priority interventions will include:

• Promote key family care practices through the scale-up of Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) in focus districts.
• Address human resource needs as part of the humanitarian response in northern Uganda.
• Develop epidemic preparedness and response planning and support districts through supervision.
• Undertake joint health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS programme in the conflict-affected districts.
• Scale-up access to clean water in IDP camps and areas of IDP return.

PARTNERS
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
World Health Organization
Belgian Survival Fund
Department for International Development
World Food Programme (WFP)
Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)
Uganda Programme for Human and Holistic Development
Action Contre la Faim
International Rescue Committee
International Medical Corps
AMREF
Médecins sans Frontières
CARITAS
Cooperazione e Sviluppo
Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
Christian Children’s Fund
Doctors with Africa
Health Alert

LESSONS LEARNT
• A shortage of qualified health professionals along with poor infrastructure have hampered planning and effectiveness, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach areas.
• Coordination through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee cluster helped to improve epidemic response. However, response to outbreaks of epidemics in several districts diverted focus from planned activities.
• Joint programming among the UN agencies within geographical areas has minimized duplication of efforts, particularly in three areas in northern Uganda.
• There is a need to integrate HIV/AIDS into all aspects of the CSD activities.

SAVING BABIES AND MOTHERS
During 2006, the Ministry of Health rolled out the Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC) strategy to 30 district hospitals. UNICEF’s global experience has shown that EmOC is the single most effective way to protect mothers and babies from dying during childbirth. In 26 out of the 30 district hospitals, EmOC showed significant improvement in maternal health after it was evaluated using a performance improvement tool.

Following a rapid assessment of newborn health, UNICEF facilitated the introduction of newborn health interventions in one district in northern Uganda. A study tour in India of newborn health by three government officials provided impetus for the development and adoption of a newborn health policy in Uganda. Meanwhile, a road map for the reduction of maternal and neonatal tetanus was developed through a joint programme of support to the Ministry of Health by UNICEF, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and WHO.

The Ministry of Health and UNICEF target of helping to increase access to antenatal care to 42% of girls and women at the national level was exceeded when survey results showed that 47% of women had been for antenatal care four times or more.

PROVIDING THE BASICS OF LIFE
Inadequate investment, rapid population growth and movement have contributed to little or no change in the access to safe water facilities at national level. Coverage has stagnated at around 67% for safe water, remaining below the target of 77%, and 89% for access to sanitation. Results were more positive in camps for internally displaced persons where access to clean water increased from an average of 7 litres per person per day to 9 although this was below the established target of 10 litres.

A major reason is that the water and sanitation sector continues to be affected by resource shortages making it
A combination of poverty, deprivation and insecurity has systematically increased and diversified the vulnerabilities and undermined the rights of children and women. Fifteen percent of Ugandan children are orphaned, almost half of these as a result of AIDS. But in the conflict-affected districts of northern Uganda, particularly the Acholi and Lango sub-regions, this figure is higher, with more than a fifth of children living with the loss of one or both parents.

Despite the year seeing the onset of peace talks between the LRA and the Government of Uganda, the situation in northern Uganda remained tense and volatile and many children’s lives continued to be affected by armed conflict. Not least, in 20 years of armed conflict, nearly two million people, over 80% of whom are children and women, have been displaced, and live in over 200 overcrowded camps.

In camps, girls often get by through high-risk coping strategies, using sex in return for security, money or food. Such choices increase the risks of violence, unwanted pregnancy and HIV infection. As well as this, fear of abduction has led to many children taking part in “night commuting” where they travel to the relative safety of urban centers to sleep each night. However, this equally exposes children to abuse, abduction and violence as they journey to their night shelters or even in the shelters themselves.

Throughout the conflict

PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE

Children and women affected by conflict need a safe environment and basic social services to thrive.

BUDGET FOR 2006

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<td>Other Resources (Regular)</td>
<td>US$ 1,246,585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Resource (Emergency)</td>
<td>US$ 10,663,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THE STATS

- Estimated number of children abducted in northern Uganda since 1990: 25,000
- Number of children night commuting in 2006: 7,021
- Working children in Uganda: 2.7 million
- Children that are orphaned: 1.8 million
- Ugandan women who think that wife beating is justified: 76%

Source: The Situation of Women and Children in Uganda 2005; Demographic and Health Survey 2000/01
period, human rights violations have been rife with many children being the direct targets of rape, murder and abduction. In all some 25,000 children have been abducted by the LRA since 1990 to serve as porters, fighters and sex slaves. The return and re-integration of formerly abducted children presents challenges of its own.

Protecting children in Uganda from the violence, exploitation and abuse that many of them face on a daily basis is an integral component of protecting their rights to survival, growth and development.

**ACTION**

Working through its Protecting the Vulnerable programme (PTV) and in partnership with the Government, national and international stakeholders, UNICEF contributes to the creation of a protective environment for children and women vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse. For much of 2006, the programme concentrated on the conflict-affected districts of northern Uganda because of the scope and scale of need. As a result, less progress was made in addressing child protection issues, including child labour, in other UNICEF-supported districts.

**TARGETS FOR 2006**

- At least 40% of children identified as vulnerable to violence, exploitation, abuse, discrimination and neglect, together with their families have access to protection and social services.
- Girls, boys and women will be living in an environment that supports the progressive realisation of their rights to protection from sexual violence and exploitation.
- All girls and boys will realise their right not to be recruited into armed forces or groups or participate in hostilities.

**DEVELOPING PROTECTION SYSTEMS**

In 2006, a total 4,826 children accessed psychosocial support, 2,884 children benefited from income generating activities and 2,601 children were provided with educational support through sponsorship schemes. The total number of children reached represented 77% of the target for 2006.

Community-based child protection systems were developed in 7 districts, where child protection committees were operational in 69 IDP camps and sub-counties. This reflected a 44% increase in the coverage of child protection systems from 2005.

To address the problem of migration of child labourers from the Karamoja sub-region, UNICEF and the Government developed an action plan to meet the protection and care needs of the estimated 1,200 children affected annually. Care and protection services were extended to 590 families forcibly returned to Karamoja.

Support to the Government to expand coverage of the birth registration and death registration (BDR) system continued in 2006. BDR was scaled up in 23 districts in the northern, western and eastern parts of the country, and is playing a vital part in protecting children from exploitation. UNICEF’s support contributed to the birth registration of more than one million children under the age of nine and 611,421 children were issued with a short birth certificate.

**PUTTING A STOP TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION**

In conflict-affected northern Uganda, UNICEF coordinated humanitarian efforts to prevent and respond to gender-based violence in IDP communities. Work with other partners led to an inter-agency strategy on violence and abuse against children and women and helped build the capacity of health, psychosocial and legal actors in prevention and response. As a result of direct service programmes, 654 survivors of sexual and other forms of violence received post-incident support and follow-up during the year.

Trafficked women and children were assisted through a joint programme with the International Organisation on Migration (IOM). To address the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian workers, UNICEF drafted a proposal for a UN Action Plan to stop sexual exploitation and abuse, in line with the Secretary General’s Bulletin on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

**REINTEGRATING SEPARATED CHILDREN**

Based on Good Practice Principles, which entails adopting best practice at all stages of service delivery, detailed technical guidelines were developed to facilitate the return and reintegration of the estimated 3,000 children and women remaining with the LRA. UNICEF Uganda worked in close collaboration with UNICEF Southern Sudan throughout this process. During the year, 798 children returned from the LRA, receiving immediate care by UNICEF-supported reception centres in the form of family-tracing and reunification.

In line with Security Council Resolutions 1612 and 1539, and in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Ugandan Human Rights Commission and Save the Children in Uganda, a taskforce on Monitoring and Reporting on Gross Child Rights and Violations in situations of armed conflict was established. Forty-one human rights and child protection practitioners benefited from training and the development of procedures in ethical information collection and reporting on the six gross child rights violations stipulated by the Security Council Resolutions.

Some 7,000 children, for reasons of insecurity and family dysfunctions, among other factors, walked from outlying areas to urban centres to sleep each night. To ensure phased closure of the “night commuter” shelter sites and ongoing support to vulnerable children, UNICEF supported identification, registration and screening of 5,877 children of which 13% were identified as in need of special protection measures.
When Milly Auma – carrying one daughter on her back, holding another by her side and leaning on a walking stick to support her wounded leg – emerged in Gulu in 2002, ten years after being abducted by the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA), she was convinced her decision to escape her captors had been right. But in those first weeks and months, she did waver. “People said I had joined [the LRA] willingly,” says Auma, now 26, recalling the difficulties she had in collecting water from the community well because of the insults she faced. “They would say, ‘Why do you taint us with your evil spirit?’ They would call my children ‘Kony’s kids.’ At least [with the LRA], a child was seen as ‘our child.’” One neighbour nicknamed both her children as simply ‘Kony,’ referring to Joseph Kony, leader of the rebel group that has waged the 20-year conflict in northern Uganda.

Auma’s experiences echo the testimonies of other formerly abducted children and young people, and speak to the stigma and discrimination many encounter upon coming home. She, too, reacted aggressively against individual insults to her and her children (aged 2 and 4 at the time of return). Despite the hardships she had endured during her captivity, she, too, contemplated going back voluntarily to the LRA if – in the end – she could not find the acceptance of the community. After all, she only wanted the best for her children.

In the end, it was this determined spirit that enabled Auma – taken from the community in her final year of primary school when she was nearly as old as her first-born is now – to adapt to her new surroundings as an adult. What further helped strengthen the bond between her social and economic responsibilities has been the assistance of the Youth Social Work Association (YSA). A community-based organisation, assisted by UNICEF and partners, YSA conducts programmes for re-integrating formerly abducted children and other vulnerable adolescents to mainstream society. Projects include income-generation activities and peer-to-peer counselling, as well as training sessions in leadership and entrepreneurial skills. These sessions are delivered in a module named ‘Twiga,’ the Swahili word for ‘giraffe’ – an animal known for its ability to see far and wide.

In 2005, using what she learned through YSA, Auma invested a modest amount to transport freshwater fish from the Nile River in Jinja to Gulu and began selling them in the local markets. She made an initial profit of 100,000 Ugandan shillings (approximately US$50). A second trip yielded 200,000 Ugandan shillings. And so on. The fish were first brought in plastic bags, and bags soon became basins. The mother of three – she delivered her third child in February – is now thinking about leasing a plot of land to grow vegetables to sell.

YSA Programme Officer, Flora Omony, says that Auma’s case and others like it show the link between the organisation’s programmes and the resilience with which many formerly abducted children return from captivity. “These children and adolescents had the survivability to be with the LRA and even escape. We emphasise a generic set of skills and encourage [the formerly abducted] to build on their coping mechanisms.”

Since the start of the conflict, the LRA has abducted an estimated 25,000 children, including some 7,500 girls. Among the abducted girls are ‘child mothers,’ those who return from captivity having conceived and borne children of their own.

Says the head of UNICEF operations in Uganda, Keith McKenzie, “Tensions exist between young people formerly with the LRA and the communities in which they now live. Such differences must be addressed consistently and in a way that promotes the development of the entire community if there is to be a durable peace in northern Uganda.”

Since her association with YSA, Auma says the most noticeable change she has experienced is the absence of any aggression toward those who label her and her children. “I now have a business and people see me as being successful,” she says. On this day, she has come to the YSA office for a training session on identifying and counselling vulnerable adolescents. Before the session, she sticks a nametag on her red bandana. “I should not be portrayed as being useless. If anyone says something negative about me, I now ignore it.”

OF FISH AND GIRAFFE: A ‘Child Mother’ in Northern Uganda Protects Her Daughters
FUTURE PLANS
In 2007, UNICEF/Government of Uganda priority interventions will include:
• Scale-up protection response to 50% of camps in target districts and focus on response to child labour in eastern and western Uganda and movements of children and women from Karamoja.
• Monitor and address the impact of the IDP return process on children and women, focusing on children left without protection and at risk of sexual exploitation.
• Work closely with UNICEF in South Sudan, local governments, and national and international NGOs on the return and reintegration of children and women remaining with the LRA.
• Undertake joint programmes with sister UN agencies to counter gender-based violence.
• Maximise the number of children registered by integrating Birth and Death Registration activities across all programme areas.

PARTNERS
The Government of Uganda (national and district level)
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)
World Health Organization (WHO)
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
International Organisation on Migration (IOM)
American Refugee Committee
African Development Bank
CARITAS
Christian Children’s Fund
Cooperazione Italiana Nord Sud
Cooperazione Internazionale
Concerned Parents Association
Empowering Hands
Food for the Hungry International
Justice and Peace Commission
Kitgum Concerned Women’s Association
MEMISA MEDICUS MUNDI
Save the Children in Uganda
St. Monica Gulu Centre
HealthNet International
Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation
War Child-Holland
Youth Social Work Association
International Rescue Committee
The Kids’ League
Emergency Management Assistance Compact

LESSONS LEARNT
• Humanitarian agencies are experiencing difficulties attracting experienced workers. Human resources have been further stretched by the dispersal of populations due to the return process.
• The expansion of the humanitarian assistance programme in northern Uganda was not met by adequate support from the central level.
• There was a lack of an established strategy to guide the PTV programme. Strategic and programmatic planning will be priorities for 2007.
The Ugandan education sector is hard pressed to provide effective service for what is one of the fastest growing populations in the world. Primary schools are struggling to accommodate the large student corps, estimated at 7.3 million children in 2004. Classrooms hold on average 76 students and the pupil teacher ratio is 51:1. Several challenges need to be faced that hold in the balance the rights of children to quality basic education.

Primary school enrollment has stagnated over the past five years, averaging at 82% nationally. But this figure is unevenly spread across the country, declining rapidly in regions where security is not guaranteed. School dropout rates for girls are higher than boys often due to early pregnancy or early marriage. Learning achievement is poor with less than half of children who complete school attaining competencies in reading, writing and numeracy. In conflict-affected areas, girls are missing out on education because routes to school are unsafe and occurrences of ambush, rape and abduction are all too common.

In northern Uganda, most heavily affected by twenty years of armed conflict, 74% of children are enrolled in schools. The challenge continues to be one of providing access to education within a highly volatile situation where there is constant population movement, fear and insecurity. In this context, much hope was placed on the initiation of formal negotiations between the LRA and the Government of Uganda. It was anticipated that this would lead to the release of thousands of abducted children who would need to be re-integrated into the family and school environment.

Quality basic education can play a vital role in ending the cycle of poverty and violence in Uganda.
Quality basic education equips children with the knowledge and skills needed to adopt healthy lifestyles and to take an active role in social, economic and political decision-making as they transition to adulthood. As informed and participating adults, they are more likely to pass on knowledge and skills, and ensure that their children attend school. For this reason, UNICEF advocates for quality basic education for all children as it recognizes the central role that education plays in ending generational cycles of poverty and disease.

In 2006, the The Right of All Children to Education programme (TRACE), drove efforts to increase school access and retention rates for all children and to improve the quality of primary education, with a focus on those living in districts affected by conflict. Intending to use bold measures to tackle the development needs of young children, school safety and pupil attainment, two new projects, Early Learning and Stimulation and Primary Education were introduced. Several research projects were also commissioned to improve knowledge of bottlenecks, including a major study on factors affecting education in the volatile Karamoja sub-region.

**DEVELOPING YOUNG MINDS**

Strong partnerships with central and district-level authorities, as well as with communities, resulted in the construction/rehabilitation of preschools and daycare centres in four northern districts to increase early learning and stimulation opportunities for young children. Two thirds of the centres now have well-ventilated permanent buildings, water tanks to collect rainwater, hand-washing facilities and a playground. Toilets at each centre have been improved and increased from two to five. This has allowed for girls to have private segregated toilets for the first time and for a separate toilet for caregivers. Access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) was also scaled up to reach 12% of children between the ages of three and five, which was on target for 2006.

The Ministry of Education and Sports, with UNICEF support, was able to develop a curriculum and play/learning material in 16 local languages, which will be ready for use in 2007 and will benefit an estimated 58,000 young children in ECD centres in 23 focus districts. Some 1,886 community caregivers as well as other service providers were trained in child-centred, age-appropriate teaching and learning methods to improve their skills in developing young minds.

**MAKING SCHOOLS CHILD-FRIENDLY**

Four conflict-affected districts saw the rehabilitation and furnishing of classrooms in a drive to make schools child-friendly. As a result, the pupil to classroom ratio improved from 75:1 to 64:1; the proportion of children with access to safe water increased from 58 to 90% and the percentage of children with access to separate girls and boys latrines rose from 89 to 100%.

Breakthrough-to-Literacy (BTL), one of the most successful literacy methodologies in Uganda, was introduced by the Ministry of Education and Sports with UNICEF support in all conflict districts of the north and Karamoja. With its child-centred approaches to teaching literacy, numeracy and life skills, the initiative promises to be the main channel of delivery for the newly launched Thematic Curriculum for lower primary education.

Several handbooks aimed at making learning fun, safe and inclusive for all children were developed and launched during the year. This included a handbook on integrating performing arts in the primary teacher curriculum, a handbook on gender-responsive pedagogy to support the promotion of girls’ academic achievement and a handbook on positive disciplining, following from the 2005 United Nations Secretary-General’s Study on Violence against Children. As learning becomes more relevant and appealing to children, it is anticipated that it will help children achieve the required proficiency levels.

An accelerated learning programme for all children aged 10–15 from conflict-affected districts who have never been to school was initiated and a strategy to reach vulnerable children, the United Nations Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI) partnership, was rolled out in eight focus districts. In Gulu, the work of the partnership resulted in almost 3,000 children, including 571 teenage mothers, re-entering school while the Girls’ Education Movement (GEM), a UNGEI partner, established its presence in approximately 8% of all primary schools across the country by recruiting 13,000 new members.

The Emergency Education Coordination Group, which in 2006 expanded its membership to a wide variety of humanitarian partners, provided an impressive example of the way forward. Resulting consultation saw the development of a draft strategy paper to guide emergency education. Joint action also had a positive impact on a range of challenges facing the education sector, from mobilising funding to affirmative action for female teachers.
How a Boy in Kasese Came Back to School

A LITTLE HELP FROM MY FRIEND:

Parents became very worried. “When he stopped eating the bird or sell it to friends to make money,” When he stopped attending school altogether, his parents became very worried.

“I am one of them.” There is a burst of laughter by the group of pupils, comprising Kyabikere Primary School’s Girls Education Movement (GEM) club, as Jonas Muhindo, himself a member, answers the question about any wayward students the club had brought back to school. Sitting next to him, Sylvia Bira is all smiles.

Sylvia, age 18 and Jonas, 14, are classmates in their final year of primary school. And had it not been for her perseverance, the two friends and neighbours – living in the rugged and verdant hills of Kitholu Sub-County in Uganda’s westernmost Kasese District – may not be in a position to move on to secondary school together.

In late 2004, Jonas lost interest in school, preferring to spend his days hunting birds and other wild animals to sell. “I thought that school was useless,” he recalls. “Running into the woods to hunt,” says Sylvia. “Each time I saw him, I tried to encourage him to come back, but he would not listen. He is so stubborn.”

A turning point came with the formation of Kyabikere’s GEM Club, part a national initiative launched in August 2001 with the support of the Forum for African Woman Educationalists, UNICEF and other partners in the African Girls’ Education Initiative to improve the status and participation of girl pupils in schooling, as well as empower communities on the importance of sending every child – boy and girl – to school.

The club gave Sylvia a platform to complement the steady encouragement that she had been giving Jonas. When discovering that his concerns about being able to afford school books and other supplies that year was an underlying factor for his absence, she organised the club to raise and sell small livestock to assist him. She also mobilised other club members to regularly visit Jonas’ home and advocate for his return (his parents, not surprisingly, were happily supportive). Their efforts were successful: In mid-2005, after an absence of eight months, Jonas was back in school and has been attending since.

Sylvia’s strongest argument to convince her friend? “I let him know that I sympathised with what he was experiencing,” she says. “But I also told him, ‘You are a smart person and you will lose your good marks in school and lose the chance to live a happier life.’ I wanted him to live a happier life.”

Kyabikere Primary School is one of 49 schools in the district, managed under the Government’s Universal Primary Education (UPE) programme and currently receiving UNICEF assistance to organise GEM club activities. Among the staff of each of the 49 schools are at least a headmaster and a female senior teacher who are also trained to implement the UNICEF-supported Child Friendly School initiative, comprising the use of outcome-based curricula, child-centred and gender-responsive teaching and learning methodologies, life skills for HIV/AIDS prevention and improved school environmental safety to increase access, retention and learning opportunities for the most vulnerable children, including girls.

Under UPE, Uganda’s net enrolment in primary education has more than trebled from 2.3 million in 1996 to 7.5 million in 2004. While the gender gap in the early years of primary education is minimal, however, dropout rates are high: Only 23 percent of children complete primary school (21 percent girls and 24 percent boys).

In response to the exclusion of the most vulnerable children from primary education, UNICEF’s The Right of All Children to Education (TRACE) component of its 2006-2010 Country Programme is expanding GEM club activities to primary schools in all 22 sub-counties of Kasese District. TRACE aims to progressively enable all children aged 6-12, especially girls, to access and complete quality primary education and achieve the required proficiency levels, by supporting out-of-school children to return to school and encouraging especially girls to complete their education. Non-formal, alternative or catch-up education for children who have not been to school or who drop out are being expanded in conflict-affected and post-conflict districts.

With Jonas in school every day now, Sylvia’s focus is on reaching out to other children in the area who are not attending. A key activity in which she is involved is to document the numbers and locations of children in the vicinity who are out of school, and the factors preventing them from returning, through plotting the information on a local map.

“If I could convince him,” she says smiling at a bashful Jonas, “I know I can convince others.”
FUTURE PLANS

In 2007, UNICEF/Government of Uganda priority interventions will include:

• In anticipation of peace in northern Uganda, the reintegration of 700,000 previously displaced children into schools through the Back to School/Go to School campaign.

• Co-ordination with key partners, including joint programming with other UN agencies, to achieve effective results for children in conflict-affected areas.

• The roll out of initiatives such as the accelerated learning programme, GEM, UNGEI and the Sara Communication Initiative. Support for policy development and implementation will also continue.

LESSONS LEARNT

• Reliable data is needed to complete the assessment of programme results.

• Insufficient multi-sectoral cooperation, poor work ethics and attitudes have compounded the effects of weak supervision of fieldwork.

• There is evidence that joint monitoring and cooperation between partners can help to overcome both of these constraints.

PARTNERS

World Bank
USAID
Government of the Netherlands
Irish Aid
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Canadian International Development Assistance
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
World Food Programme (WFP)
African Development Bank
Forum for African Women Educationalists
Forum for Education NGOs in Uganda
Christian Children’s Fund
CARITAS
Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale
Save the Children in Uganda
Norwegian Refugee Council
International Rescue Committee
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
Commonwealth Education Fund
Northern Region Education Forum
The Salvation Army
Despite Uganda being the only country in sub-Saharan Africa to have seen a significant reduction in rates of HIV infection between the early 1990’s and 2000, the pandemic has claimed the lives of over one million people. According to the 2005/04 Uganda HIV/AIDS Sero-Behavioural Survey (UHSBS), which included HIV testing of over 18,000 adults and 8,000 children under the age of five, 6.4% of people aged 15–49 are HIV positive. HIV prevalence is significantly higher among women than men and among urban residents than their rural counterparts.

HIV prevalence has increased since 2000 causing great concern in a country where almost half of all orphaned children lose parents as a result of HIV/AIDS. High rates of infection amongst women of child bearing age means that babies are vulnerable to infection either in-utero, during delivery or through breast milk. Raising awareness through HIV/AIDS education programmes is key to dispelling some of the enduring myths surrounding the pandemic which continue to perpetuate high-risk behaviour, particularly amongst girls. Despite the fact that increasing numbers of girls and young women are involved in sexual activity, knowledge about HIV/AIDS remains low among 15–24 year-olds at 30% in females and 35% in males. It is not surprising that HIV infection prevalence is higher in conflict-affected districts, where displacement, rape, survival sex and weakened family and community supervision, expose

Children, women and young people need to be placed at the heart of Uganda’s HIV/AIDS agenda.

**BUDGET FOR 2006**
- US$ 6,258,262 Total
- US$ 1,674,274 Regular Resources
- US$ 1,985,953 Other Resources (Regular)
- US$ 2,624,675 Other Resource (Emergency)

**THE STATS**
- 6.4% Ugandans aged 15–49 living with HIV/AIDS
- 7.5% Women infected with HIV versus 5.2% of men
- 100,000 Children under 15 who are HIV-positive
- 95% Babies that are infected with HIV through mother-to-child transmission
- 25% HIV-positive pregnant women that pass HIV to their newborns
- 45% Orphans who have lost one or both parents to HIV/AIDS

Sources: Uganda HIV Sero-behavioural Survey 2005; The Situation of Women and Children in Uganda 2005
vulnerable children and women to infection. The return and resettlement process has also exposed children and women to abuse, as male family members frequently leave them alone to go on ahead to prepare the homestead for the family’s return.

In Uganda, where HIV/AIDS care and the use of antiretroviral (ARV) treatment are expanding rapidly, paediatric care still lags behind adult care. Children are often left out of treatment because the means to diagnose HIV infection in infants are limited. Sometimes, stigma surrounding HIV/AIDS prevents caregivers from seeking medical services. Even when care is sought, the limited availability of skilled health professionals and pediatric formulations means that children’s needs are often overlooked. Yet children, especially those in the 10–14 age group with the lowest HIV prevalence rates, are our greatest hope if the pandemic is to be defeated.

**ACTION**

The Children and AIDS programme (CAA) aims to contribute to the national goal of reducing HIV prevalence by placing children, young people and women at the heart of the HIV/AIDS agenda, influencing policy and resource allocation and providing direct support for programmes including prevention, treatment and care. Key to the prevention programme is early detection of HIV infection through testing to invoke early intervention and to avoid infecting partners. Young people need services that are safe and clearly aimed at their specific needs.

**TARGETS FOR 2006**

- Fifty percent of young people (12–24 years) especially girls reduce their risk and vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections.
- Infected children, young people and pregnant women have access to HIV/AIDS care, treatment and services.
- At least 40% of children identified as vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse discrimination and their families have access to protection and social services.

**PREVENTING INFECTION IN BABIES**

The number of Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) sites increased by 35%, from 63 sites in 2005 to 96 in 2006. Pediatric AIDS services were initiated in two sites. Of 12,691 pregnant women accessing PMTCT services, 86% received HIV counseling and 5,182 were tested for HIV. Of these, 205 women tested HIV positive.

UNICEF targeted 7,000 pregnant women in conflict-affected areas with ARVs to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Only 207 women were reached between January and June 2006. Four thousand babies born to HIV positive mothers were targeted, but only 106 received support, including ARV treatment. UNICEF provided the Ministry of Health with 4,200 Nevirapine tablets for PMTCT services.

**PREVENTING INFECTION IN YOUNG PEOPLE**

In 2006, more than 60,000 Ugandans, 62% of whom were female, volunteered for HIV testing after they received counseling and information through mobile and fixed health clinics as well as door-to-door awareness raising campaigns. A third of those that tested were young people between the ages of 12 and 24. The majority came from districts in northern Uganda where UNICEF support was instrumental in procuring and distributing over 200,000 HIV test kits as part of a joint programme with WHO and UNFPA.

In the context of the Know Your Status campaign, UNICEF and NGO partners supported national efforts to train 550 community counselors as well as 652 peer educators. Almost half of the peer educators were female. Peer educators played an important role in reaching 32,180 out-of-school young people in two districts in northern Uganda. Similarly 53,068 pupils in 10 schools in northern Uganda were reached with information on sexual and reproductive health.

**INNOVATION AROUND YOUNG PEOPLE**

In the context of the Know Your Status campaign, UNICEF and NGO partners supported national efforts to train 550 community counselors as well as 652 peer educators. Almost half of the peer educators were female. Peer educators played an important role in reaching 32,180 out-of-school young people in two districts in northern Uganda. Similarly 53,068 pupils in 10 schools in northern Uganda were reached with information on sexual and reproductive health.

Kases and Lira, ‘theatre for development’ was used to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention, the importance of education and life skills. There is evidence that the appreciation of new knowledge amongst adolescents was increased.

UNICEF also provided 450,000 tablets of cotrimoxazole, an antibiotic that prevents life-threatening illnesses in HIV-positive patients, to start 600 children infected with HIV on prophylaxis.
Caring for the Vulnerable

A total of 18,885 children benefited from the extension of protection, care and support programmes for orphans and vulnerable children in northern and eastern parts of the country. Financial and technical support by UNICEF enabled communities to assist vulnerable households in an ongoing effort to generate income, improve their food security, increase children’s access to education and implement HIV/AIDS care and prevention services.

In partnership with the Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa, UNICEF supported a high-level advocacy event for the Parliamentary Committees in the 8th parliament to influence care and support interventions for orphans and vulnerable children. Building alliances with parliamentarians is important, as they are able to influence legislation in favour of children and women.

At the national level, UNICEF supported the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to launch and disseminate the National Orphans Plan, the National Strategic Programme Plan of Intervention and the Yellow Ribbon campaign for orphans and vulnerable children in all UNICEF-supported districts. Familiarising all stakeholders with key policies and supporting action planning is critical to translating what is on paper into practice.

Future Plans

In 2007, UNICEF/Government of Uganda priority interventions will include:

- Enlist the support of men, parents, elders and community leaders to build youth friendly services that provide supportive activities for young people.
- Roll out the Sara Communications life skills package to help young people develop coping strategies for a healthy and productive life.
- Collaborate with the Government and partners to expand male circumcision as part of HIV prevention strategy.
- Consolidate intra-district expansion of PMTCT and paediatric AIDS interventions in the 23 UNICEF-supported districts.
- Strengthen support services that encourage mothers to breastfeed.
- Strongly support the integration of PMTCT into Reproductive Health and Child Survival services.

Partners

Uganda AIDS Commission
Straight Talk Foundation
AIDS Information Centre
Uganda Women’s Efforts to Save Orphans
Friends of Christ Revival Ministries
CARITAS
The AIDS Support Organisation
ACCORD
Right to Improved Child Health
Health Training Consult
The Association of European Parliamentarians for Africa
USAID/Core Initiative

Lessons Learnt

- More skilled professional are needed in the health sector to meet demands at district and lower levels.
- Reliable data from the various facilities is needed to facilitate informed decisions that translate into effective action.
- Supplies of condoms and HIV testing kits frequently run out because of poor distribution mechanisms, making it impossible to offer free access to young people.
- The continuum of HIV care of mothers and babies on the PMTCT programme is low.
Over the past decade, the Government of Uganda has shown strong and continuing commitment to the fulfillment of children and women’s rights. This has included the ratification of, implementation of and reporting on international treaties and commitments to achieve human rights, developing policies and plans to eradicate poverty and promote social development, reforming laws to incorporate child-friendly provisions and improving service delivery to children and women.

Despite these measures, Uganda’s efforts to attain the PEAP and MDG targets may be thwarted without adequate attention to the constraints faced by children, especially those living in poverty.

Large numbers of Ugandan children are growing up in circumstances that jeopardize their future. Around 62% of the 9.6 million living in poverty are children, an estimated 2.7 million children are working, primarily because of poverty, and young women are four times as likely to be infected with HIV as a result of gender inequalities and cultural norms. Children and young people have very limited opportunities to participate in public life and have a say over matters that affect them. In conflict-affected parts of the country children’s vulnerability to sexual and physical violence as well as missed opportunities for education are acute.

To protect and improve the lives of children in Uganda, it is vital that the rights of the child are placed at the centre of public policy, from development stage through to implementation.

**BUDGET FOR 2006**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>US$</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>568,415</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553,415</td>
<td>Regular Resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>Other Resources (Regular)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE STATS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>62%</td>
<td>Proportion of Ugandans living in poverty that are children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7 million</td>
<td>Children who are working because of poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 million</td>
<td>IDPs remaining in camps in northern Uganda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>Estimated proportion of children that are orphaned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>Children aged 6–12 who have never been to school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: The Situation of Women and Children in Uganda 2005
A key challenge is to translate policies and laws into concrete results for the most vulnerable. Children’s wellbeing must be considered at all stages of policy formulation, budget preparation and implementation.

**ACTION**

The Social Policy, Advocacy and Alliances for Rights of Children (SPAARC) programme works to ensure that human and child rights principles are incorporated into policies, legislation and national programmes that have a direct bearing on the lives of Uganda’s children and women.

**BRIDGING THE GAP**

In 2006, mechanisms to collect data and use evidence-based planning to reduce child vulnerability were assessed in 23 districts that have been prioritised by the Government of Uganda for UNICEF-assisted interventions. Social sector budget analysis was also carried out in three of these districts to determine responsiveness to the MDGs and the PEAP. The assessment will help local and national government improve planning, monitoring and allocation of resources to reflect the real needs of children and women at district level.

**TARGETS FOR 2006**

- Disparities established in social sector budget allocations, disbursements and expenditures in three focus districts and assessed for responsiveness to MDGs and PEAP goals.
- Mechanisms for participation of children and women created to identify issues/concerns that affect them to influence decision-making processes.
- Baselines for data collection and analysis, and practices for effective child participation established in nine sample districts.

**HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH TO PROGRAMMING**

The results of an evaluation of the Human Rights-based Approach to Programming (HRBAP) were analysed. Although local governments are cognisant with concepts and principles of a human rights approach to programming, support is still needed in translating this understanding into practice. UNICEF and the Ministry of Local Government will prioritise the mainstreaming of this approach in future guidelines for district development planning.

Training took place to increase the corps of HRBAP implementers both at national and district level. Fifteen trainers are now established within the Uganda Rural Development and Training Institute and will train organisations in using HRBAP as an effective tool for programme development. The first workshop took place in October 2006, with 25 individuals trained, and will expand to all UNICEF focus districts in 2007.

**PROMOTING CHILD PARTICIPATION AND ALLIANCES**

The Government, with assistance from UNICEF, developed national guidelines on child participation to positively influence all activities involving child participation. The hope is to avoid tokenism and manipulation by paving the way for true and effective participation by children in these activities.

As a strategy to build alliances for children among the newly elected leadership in the country, collaboration with the National Council for Children (NCC), ILO and the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) resulted in a module to help political leaders promote and protect child rights. The module became part of the national Orientation Guide for Local Administrators and was used to train 120 trainers. They in turn cascaded the training to 35 district local governments who have the duty to safeguard child rights at local level.

The Uganda Child Rights NGO Network and UNICEF collaborated on a Child Rights Inventory, to be used to develop a national directory that will help child rights at the local level.

**OBSERVING HUMAN RIGHTS**

To help Uganda adhere to international human rights and humanitarian laws, UNICEF supported the preparation of the reports on the Optional Protocols to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and pornography, the involvement of children in armed conflict and the implementation of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Furthermore, the recommendations made by the Committee on the Rights of the Child with regard to Uganda’s progress on implementing the CRC, and a related action plan to guide implementation and monitoring, were disseminated to all stakeholders. UNICEF advocated for the incorporation of the recommendations into government plans for the 2007/08 financial year as well as civil society programmes.

An inventory of Parliamentary Bills and documented gaps in progress on children’s and women rights were completed for use in advocacy among Ugandan parliamentarians.
FUTURE PLANS
In 2007, UNICEF/Government of Uganda priority interventions will include:
• Work with the Government to monitor budgets, the allocation of resources and to motivate for increased funding for the social sector.
• Develop a plan of action to mainstream the Human Rights-based Approach to Programming within UNICEF and district government structures.
• Mainstream child participation in UNICEF programmes.
• Collaborate with partners to strengthen capacity at local level to collect and use data for planning and programmes that benefit children and women.
• Review the Children’s Act, support the preparation of the CEDAW periodic report and participate in policy dialogue on social protection.

LESSONS LEARNT
• The geographical expanse of Uganda led to an increase in areas covered by UNICEF’s support. In 2007, this will be matched by an increase in staff at all levels.
• In the first year of operation, many activities within the SPAARC programme were not adequately funded. This can be avoided through better planning and prioritising.

PARTNERS
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Parliamentarians
United Nations Development Assistance Framework
Working Groups
Social Development Sector (SDS) Working Group and SDS
Donor Coalition
Economic and Policy Research Centre, Makerere University
Uganda Child Rights NGO Network
Ministry of Local Government
District governments
FUNDING IN 2006
In 2006, total contributions from bilateral partners and UNICEF National Committees amounted to US$ 54.2 million, a substantial increase from US$ 33.1 in 2005. In part, this was a result of robust donor response to accelerated humanitarian action for the conflict-affected regions, including components of early return and reintegration of IDPs, as well as strengthened joint programming with partners and other resource mobilisation mechanisms. With greater income, UNICEF was able to assist the Government in making significant progress in improving the lives of the most vulnerable children and women in the most disadvantaged districts of the country.

TABLE 1: TOTAL FUNDS received BY PROGRAMME AREA, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programmes</th>
<th>Amount (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Right of All Children to Education</td>
<td>7,321,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and AIDS</td>
<td>6,255,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Survival and Development</td>
<td>22,087,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting the Vulnerable</td>
<td>13,222,903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Policy, Advocacy and Alliances for Rights of Children</td>
<td>564,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Sectoral/Operational Costs</td>
<td>4,780,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>54,233,748</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FINANCES
### TABLE 2: TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED BY GOVERNMENTS, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOVERNMENT DONOR</th>
<th>AMOUNT (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia AusAID</td>
<td>460,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1,168,365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>956,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)</td>
<td>254,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIDA/IHA</td>
<td>827,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>117,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission</td>
<td>1,244,787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>395,453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>538,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>2,463,620</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3,806,626</td>
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<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>5,774,996</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>727,419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORAD</td>
<td>1,104,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>217,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>313,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The United Kingdom of Great Britain &amp; Northern Ireland</td>
<td>10,801,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA (OFDA)</td>
<td>615,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA (Centers for Disease Control &amp; Prevention)</td>
<td>698,454</td>
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<td>USA (USAID)</td>
<td>37,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,525,514</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TABLE 3: TOTAL FUNDS RECEIVED BY NATIONAL COMMITTEES, 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF NATIONAL COMMITTEE</th>
<th>AMOUNT (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UK Committee</td>
<td>912,764.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US Fund</td>
<td>669,126.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consolidated funds from National Committees</td>
<td>555,817.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Committee</td>
<td>404,086.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Committee</td>
<td>161,995.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL FUNDS</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,703,790.09</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TABLE 4: APPEAL CONTRIBUTIONS, 2006

#### FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2006 (AVAILABLE IN 2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROGRAMME &amp; ACTIVITY</th>
<th>DONOR</th>
<th>FUNDS RECEIVED</th>
<th>2007 APPEAL TOTAL</th>
<th>SHORTFALL</th>
<th>% FUNDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHILD SURVIVAL &amp; DEVELOPMENT (with Community Water &amp; Environmental Sanitation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Humanitarian Response in Uganda during Jan- Dec 2007</td>
<td>DfID</td>
<td>5,879,561</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to UNICEF components of 2006 revised CAP projects in Uganda</td>
<td>Government of Netherlands</td>
<td>1,058,247</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Support to UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal in Uganda</td>
<td>Government of Sweden</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to UNICEF Humanitarian Support to UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal in Uganda</td>
<td>Government of Australia</td>
<td>400,594</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution for vaccination in 8 districts affected by armed conflict</td>
<td>French Committee for UNICEF</td>
<td>22,716</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,811,118</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,053,692</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,242,574</strong></td>
<td><strong>41%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILDREN &amp; AIDS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to UNICEF components of 2006 revised CAP projects in Uganda</td>
<td>Government of Netherlands</td>
<td>619,548</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Support to UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal in Uganda</td>
<td>Government of Sweden</td>
<td>116,768</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>736,316</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,263,684</strong></td>
<td><strong>10%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE RIGHT OF ALL CHILDREN TO EDUCATION (with School Water &amp; Environmental Sanitation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Support to UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal in Uganda</td>
<td>Governments of Sweden &amp; Finland</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>130,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,182,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,052,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.9%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE (with Family Shelter &amp; Non-Food Items)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priority Humanitarian Response in Uganda during Jan-Dec 2007</td>
<td>DfID</td>
<td>6,937,003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to IDP &amp; EAV Protection in Uganda</td>
<td>Ireland (Irish Aid)</td>
<td>615,677</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action against recruitment of children with armed forces in Northern Uganda</td>
<td>Government of Spain</td>
<td>614,869</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to UNICEF components of the 2006 revised CAP projects in Uganda</td>
<td>Government of Netherlands</td>
<td>210,700</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to multi-sectoral assistance to Lira district in Northern Uganda</td>
<td>Government of Australia</td>
<td>35,289</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Support to UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal in Uganda</td>
<td>Government of Sweden</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,425,538</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,532,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,106,662</strong></td>
<td><strong>62%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECURITY &amp; SAFETY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Service Delivery, Coordination &amp; Capacity-building in Karamoja &amp; Teso</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>560,804</strong></td>
<td><strong>560,804</strong></td>
<td><strong>0%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRAND TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,102,972</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,328,696</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,225,724</strong></td>
<td><strong>32%</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In USD, as at 31 January 2007