

Kitgum. The overall situation in Gulu is only slightly better.

The IDPs in Northern Uganda are constantly afraid, both outside of the camps and inside them as well. They are extremely poor, with limited possibilities for cash income, almost no credit available, and very few receive remittances from relatives. They depend on humanitarian aid. A minority believe that their situation will improve. Most believe it will deteriorate. The research shows that, in their experience, the situation can almost always become worse, and if the war continues very much longer this is precisely what will happen.

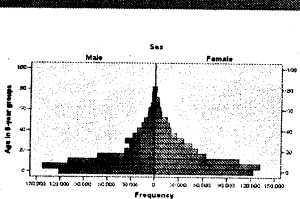
The IDP population is young, more than 50 percent are under the age of fifteen. As many as 25 percent of the children have lost one, or both of their parents, and a huge number of the women are widows. The role of men in the camps has been noted in other studies and, while to a certain degree it appears that their traditional role is vanishing, the present study indicates that that men are just as involved as women in economic activities.

There are few positive aspects about the IDP situation. One of the very few, is the school system in the camps. The report indicates that there is an educational system in the camps that is working. This should be taken into consideration while planning for return.

The IDPs are effectively displaced from their homes, but their displacement is only a short geographical distance. If peace comes to Northern Uganda, as many as one third of the IDP population, or approximately 400,000 people, may start moving out of the camps spontaneously. Another third will move if some assistance is given, while a final third will remain in the camps, at least for a while. The implications are that assistance providers will have to plan for at least three alternative scenarios that may take place at more or less the same time and place.

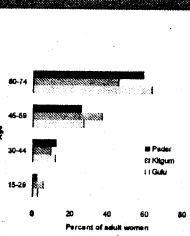
Some of the highlights of the Study:

Distribution by age and sex in the IDP camps

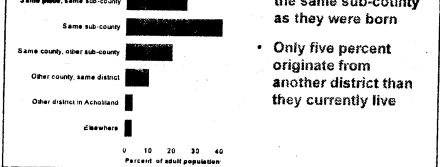


- More than 50 percent below 15 years of age
- A significant proportion of young men is missing (20-29 years of age)

A high level of widowed women

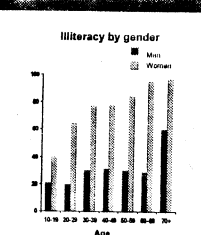


- One third of the children above 10 years of age have lost at least one of their parents
- Nine percent of all children are orphans
- Twelve percent widowed women, 30-44 years of age, twice as high as in the rest of Uganda



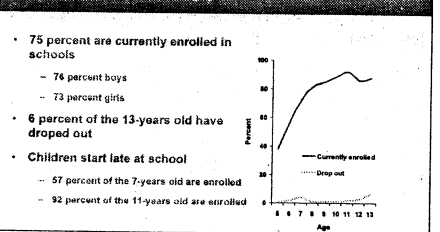
- Only five percent originate from another district than they currently live

High literacy among adults



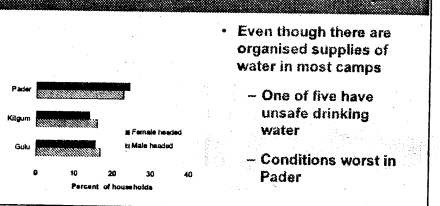
- 84 percent of adult women have not completed primary school
- Only nine percent of adult men have completed secondary school

Enrollment (5-13 years of age)



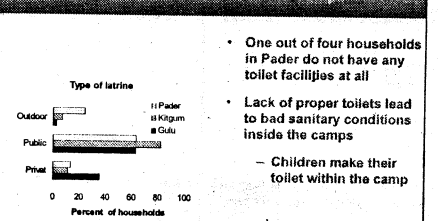
- 75 percent are currently enrolled in schools
 - 74 percent boys
 - 73 percent girls
- 6 percent of the 13-years old have dropped out
- Children start late at school
 - 57 percent of the 7-years old are enrolled
 - 92 percent of the 11-years old are enrolled

Unsafe drinking water



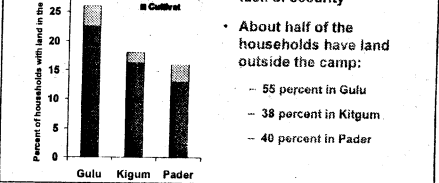
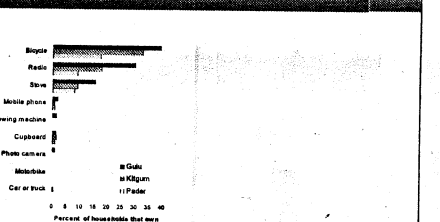
- Even though there are organised supplies of water in most camps
 - One of five have unsafe drinking water
 - Conditions worst in Pader

Public toilet – the most common in the camps



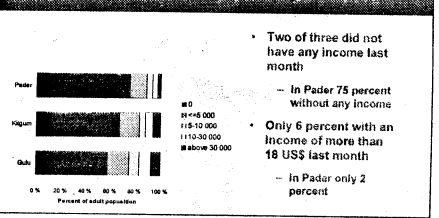
- One out of four households in Pader do not have any toilet facilities at all
- Lack of proper toilets lead to bad sanitary conditions inside the camps
 - Children make their toilet within the camp

Least have next to nothing



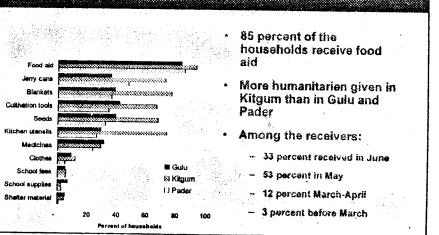
- About half of the households have land outside the camp:
 - 55 percent in Gulu
 - 38 percent in Kitgum
 - 40 percent in Pader

Income last month in the adult population (in US\$)



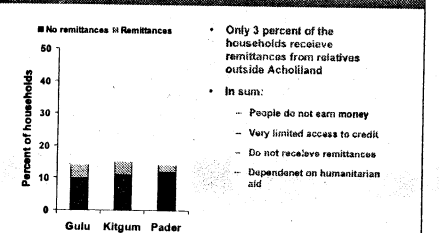
- Two of three did not have any income last month
 - In Pader 75 percent without any income
- Only 6 percent with an income of more than 16 US\$ last month
 - In Pader only 2 percent

Humanitarian aid



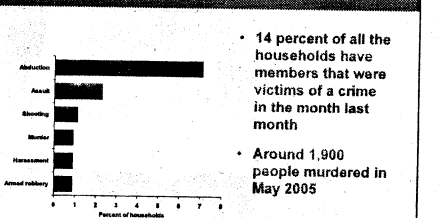
- 85 percent of the households receive food aid
- More humanitarian given in Kitgum than in Gulu and Pader
- Among the receivers:
 - 33 percent received in June
 - 53 percent in May
 - 12 percent March-April
 - 3 percent before March

Few households with relatives outside Acholiland



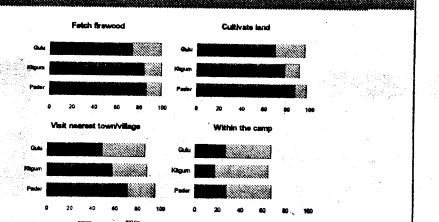
- Only 3 percent of the households receive remittances from relatives outside Acholiland
- In sum:
 - People do not earn money
 - Very limited access to credit
 - Do not receive remittances
 - Depend on humanitarian aid

Victims of crime



- 14 percent of all the households have members that were victims of a crime in the month last month
- Around 1,900 people murdered in May 2005

People are afraid



The research shows the IDPs in Northern Uganda are constantly afraid, both inside the camps, but even more when they move outside of the camps. These people are extremely poor, with limited possibilities for cash income, almost no credits available, and very few receive remittances from relatives. They depend on humanitarian aid. The humanitarian situation is therefore very difficult in Acholiland, and people do not necessarily believe that the future will bring them improvements. The most pessimistic part of the population is those in Pader

The IDPs are effectively displaced from their homes, but their displacement is over a short geographical distance. This population is young, more than 50 percent are under the age of fifteen. As many as 25 percent of the children have lost one, or both of their parents, and a huge number of the women are widows. The role of men in the camps has been debated, and to a certain degree their traditional role is vanishing. This report shows, however, that men are just as involved as women in economic activities.

There are few positive aspects about the IDP situation. One of the very few, may be the school system in the camps. The report indicates that there is an educational system in the camps that is working. This should be taken into consideration, while planning for return situations.

If a peace agreement comes into existence, as many as one third, i.e. 400,000 people may start moving out of the camps spontaneously. Another third will move if some assistance is given, while the last third will remain in the camps, at least for a while. This means that stakeholders must plan for three alternative return processes that will probably take place at the same time and in many of the same places.

The majority of the population does not believe that the situation will improve. They believe it will deteriorate. The research shows that in their experience the situation can almost always become worse, and if the war continues very much longer this is precisely what is likely to happen. It is hard to envision very much progress at all, if the security situation does not improve. Peace and security is the main issue. The heart of the matter is that a solution must be found sooner rather than later, and all stakeholders, be it the international community, the government and other national and local actors should do more and better in order to end this conflict now.

The research carried out shows that the IDPs in Northern Uganda are constantly afraid, both inside the camps, but even more when they move outside of the camps. These people are extremely poor, with limited possibilities for cash income, almost no credits available, and very few receive remittances from relatives. They depend on humanitarian aid. The humanitarian situation is therefore very difficult in Acholiland, and people do not necessarily believe that the future will bring them improvements. The most pessimistic parts of the population are those in Pader.

If peace comes in the North, as many as one third, i.e. 400,000 people may start moving out of the camps spontaneously. Another third will move if some assistance is given, while the last third will remain in the camps, at least for a while. This means that stakeholders must plan for three return processes that will probably take place at the same time and in many of the same places.