

## UGANDA

### Figure Analysis – Displacement Related to Conflict and Violence

#### CONTEXT

Land disputes in Adjumani, Amuru and Nwoya districts continued throughout the year displacing more than 3,000 people, more than twice as many people as were displaced in 2017. Huts were burned, and many other assets were destroyed during the clashes.

Additionally, clashes broke out between refugees living at the Ayilo settlement and the surrounding host community. These clashes triggered the displacement of approximately 6,000 people.

New displacements	Total number of IDPs	Partial or unverified solutions	
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution	Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified
9,000	32,000	No data available	No data available

(Year figure was last updated: 2018)

*This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement having occurred in 2018.*

*This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2018.*

*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 and for whom the evidence obtained by IDMC suggests that progress toward durable solutions is only partial given their living conditions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements rather than people.*

*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2018 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances this number may refer to movements rather than people.*

#### NEW DISPLACEMENTS

*This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement having occurred in 2018.*

##### Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate of new displacement is based on several sources, including local media and Amnesty International reports. Articles were published by the Daily Monitor quoting local authorities and local residents. Additionally, an article from All Africa also quoted local authorities. Radio Tamazuj cited local camp authorities. All the published information on displacement which took place in Adjumani in March was triangulated using Amnesty International research.

### **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

There has been no systematic assessment of IDPs in Uganda since 2012. As a result, IDMC's estimate is drawn from several sources and we consider it to be an underestimate, as it is not representative of the actual situation in the country. In some cases, we used the destruction of homes as a way to estimate displacement. This is also likely to lead to the underestimation of the true number of people displaced, because people whose houses were not destroyed might have also fled during clashes.

The estimate also includes 6,000 refugees who were displaced from a refugee camp in Uganda as a result of inter-communal fighting between two population groups. IDMC was unable to establish whether these refugees considered the camp to be their habitual place of residence, but it was decided to include them as the refugee status implies that the refugee camp was at least their temporary residence, from which they were forcibly displaced.

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

Our figure is a sum of several displacement events: 100 people displaced in Nwoya due to land conflict, 2,900 people displaced in Amuru and Adjumani due to conflict about land and 6,000 refugees displaced from a refugee camp in Adjumani due to intercommunal fighting.

### **Significant changes from last year**

The number of new displacements increased in 2018, mostly in connection with the clashes in the refugee camp as well as the increased violence related to land conflict in Amuru and Adjumani.

## TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

*This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2018.*

### **Sources and methodologies**

IDMC used several sources, including local media, Human Rights Watch (HRW), and Amnesty International reports. HRW's report from 2016 covered Bundibugyo district as at July 2016 and cited humanitarian agencies operating in Uganda. Local media and Amnesty International are described in the previous section.

### **Main caveats and monitoring challenges**

The geographical coverage of the sources IDMC used is limited, as no systematic assessment of internal displacement took place in Uganda since 2012. We received only sporadic reports on displacement through local and international media. We did not receive any proof that any of the people from more recent caseloads managed to return home or find sustainable solutions to their situation. As a result, we consider them to still be in a situation of displacement.

### **IDMC figure and rationale**

IDMC used last year's figure as we did not obtain any evidence that those people returned home during 2018. We added the people reported as newly displaced in 2018, as we also did not see any evidence any of these had returned. We did not include every person reported to be displaced, as Nwoya, Adjumani and Amuru appeared to have experienced similar numbers of new displacements in 2018 as they did in 2017, and IDMC could not be sure that these were not the same people in each case. We however reflected the increase in total numbers between 2017 and 2018. We also added the entire number of refugees who have been displaced, since they were not included in the 2017 figure.

### **Significant changes from last year**

The figure increased due to new displacements which occurred in 2018, mostly in Adjumani district.

## CONFIDENCE ASSESSMENT

The Confidence Assessment provides an at-a-glance overview of the comprehensiveness of the data available regarding displacement associated with conflict for each country. It describes the methodologies used, frequency of reporting, data disaggregation and geographical coverage. Here two key metrics are analysed: the new displacements and the total number of IDPs.

Displacement metric	New displacements	Total number of IDPs
Reporting units	People, households	People, households
Methodology	Media monitoring	Media monitoring, other
Geographical disaggregation	Subnational - admin 1	Subnational - admin 1
Geographical coverage	Partial coverage	Partial coverage
Frequency of reporting	Other	Other
Disaggregation on sex	No	No
Disaggregation on age	No	No
Data triangulation	Some local triangulation	Some local triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No	No
Data on returns	No	No
Data on local integration	No	No
Data on cross border movements	No	No
Data on deaths	No	No
Data on births	No	No

For any additional questions please email: [data@idmc.ch](mailto:data@idmc.ch)

For the full country profile on Uganda please visit:  
<http://www.internal-displacement.org/countries/uganda>