

UGANDA

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figure Analysis - GRID 2020

CONTEXT

Sporadic intercommunal conflicts continued to take place in Uganda in 2019. The country also had more than 32,000 IDPs who were displaced in previous years as a result of political and intercommunal violence. IDMC has not received any proof that they returned.

Land disputes in Adjumani and Amuru districts continued throughout 2019, displacing about 2,100 people, slightly fewer than in 2018. Hundreds of Karimojong pastoralists in Kotido district fled from attacks by neighbouring Turkana pastoralists from Kenya in October 2019. That was one and a half months after Uganda and Kenya agreed to cease hostilities and end cross-border raids. Fifteen people were also displaced as a result of mob violence in Rukungiri in September and more people were displaced at the end of April from Padibe West in Lamwo. This occurred as a result of violent retaliations provoked by a dispute over goods between Anyibi and Palwo clans.

New displacements that occurred in 2019	Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2019 <i>(Year figure was last updated: 2019)</i>	Partial Solutions and Unverified Conditions		
		Number of IDPs who have made partial progress towards a durable solution*		Number of IDPs whose progress towards durable solutions cannot be verified**
		Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>	Stocks	Flows <i>(1 January – 31 December 2019)</i>
2,300	32,000	-	-	-

*This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 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 having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

**This corresponds to the number of IDPs whom our data providers have identified as having returned, resettled or locally integrated in 2019 but for whom there is no available evidence to corroborate progress toward durable solutions. In a few instances, this number may refer to movements having taken place in 2019 (flows) rather than a total number of people (stock).

NEW DISPLACEMENTS THAT OCCURRED IN 2019

This corresponds to new instances of internal displacement that occurred in 2019.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC's estimate is based on a sum of four displacement events: 2,100 people displaced in Adjumani and Amuru districts because of land disputes; 200 people displaced in Kotido district because of a raid on pastoralists, 15 people displaced in Rukungiri by mob violence, and more than two people displaced in Lamwo as a result of intercommunal violence.

Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate for new displacements is based on data from several sources, including local media and reports by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). Media articles were published by the Daily Monitor, quoting local authorities and residents. ACLED quoted an unknown local media outlet.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

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

Significant changes from last year

The decrease is mainly a result of the fact that fewer displacement events were identified. Last year's figure was 9,000.

TOTAL NUMBER OF IDPS

This corresponds to the total number of individuals living in internal displacement as of 31 December 2019.

IDMC figure and rationale

IDMC's estimate is based on a combination of previous statistics on IDPs and new displacements reported in 2019.

We updated the total figure for IDPs in Adjumani who were displaced from a refugee camp in July 2018 as we received evidence that some had returned. For the rest of the caseloads, we did not have any information indicating that they had returned, resettled or locally integrated. For this reason, we kept them in the total figure of IDPs and added new displacements to them from 2019, for which we similarly had no evidence that they had ceased to be IDPs.

Sources and methodologies

IDMC's estimate for new displacements is based on data from several sources, including local media, Human Rights Watch (HRW) and Amnesty International reports. HRW's report from 2016 covered Bundibugyo district as of July 2016 and cited humanitarian agencies operating in Uganda. Amnesty International conducted field research in Adjumani and Amuru. Local media quoted local authorities and residents.

Main caveats and monitoring challenges

The geographical coverage of the sources IDMC used is limited, as no systematic assessment of internal displacement has taken 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 most of the 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.

Significant changes from last year

The figure remained almost the same as a result of the fact that nearly the same number of people returned and were newly displaced in 2019.

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	Households, People	Households, People
Methodology	Media monitoring	Media monitoring
Geographical disaggregation	Subnational - admin 1	Subnational - admin 1
Frequency of reporting	Other	Other
Disaggregation by sex	No	No
Disaggregation by age	No	No
Data triangulation	No Triangulation	No Triangulation
Data on settlement elsewhere	No	No
Data on returns	No	Partial
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

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