

Migration in Uganda

A RAPID COUNTRY PROFILE 2013



Sida



Norad



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

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TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

The interministerial team that comprised the technical working group (TWG) is highly commended for their support in steering the first ever Uganda migration profile. The TWG was constituted with the aim of providing key technical support to the process of developing the migration profile. The members of the TWG also participated in the development of the extended migration profile road map, which will guide the future of how migration data is managed in Uganda. The specific terms of reference for the TWG are:

- Identifying key thematic priorities and adjusting the migration profile template in accordance with national requirements;
- Sharing data on the identified indicators and other necessary information;
- Making available the latest policy and normative documents;
- Revising migration profile drafts and endorsing their final content;
- Contributing to the development of a common action plan on enhancing existing approaches and methodology for data generation at the agency and national levels, including setting up a data-sharing mechanism;
- Building awareness within and outside their ministries of the migration profile development process.

The technical working group was represented by the following members:

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ACRONYM LIST

BOU	Bank of Uganda
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EAC	East African Community
FSW	Female Sex Worker
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MOFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
NDP	National Development Plan
NRA	National Resistance Army
NRM	National Resistance Movement
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PIRS	Personal Identification and Registration System
POPSEC	Population Secretariat
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

FOREWORD

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the leading international organization on issues of migration. It has provided technical support to over 30 countries in developing migration profiles over the last six years. Since the inception of migration profiles in 2005 by the European Commission, the international community has promoted the use of such profiles in order to inform national and international stakeholders on migration dynamics in a particular country and to guide national migration policies and programmes.

To ensure national ownership and support of the Uganda migration profile process, the Office of the Prime Minister led the process for the Government with the support of IOM. In its role to instill and maintain efficient and effective systems in government, the Office of the Prime Minister carries out several activities including the coordination, monitoring, implementation and evaluation of government policies and programmes as well as the coordination and implementation of the National Development Plan. These actions ensure that the Office of the Prime Minister holds a central coordinating role between government ministries, departments and agencies and is, therefore, ideally placed to lead the process of developing the Uganda migration profile.

The Uganda migration profile is intended to be a comprehensive process involving extensive data collection and analysis of migration information as well as widespread consultation between stakeholders. However, due to the desire to complete the first phase of this project in time for the work to impact various government planning processes, and to meet other programme and funding requirements, this study was conducted over a relatively short period of time. This profile is, therefore, considered a rapid migration profile and serves as the basis for an extended migration profile in the future.

The methodology selected for the development of the profile was designed to provide information on the flows and stocks of immigrants in Uganda, Ugandan emigrants and internal migrants within Uganda. In addition, it presents information on the impacts of international and internal migration in Uganda. Within the first phase of the project, the profile is based on data that has already been collected by different government ministries and international organizations, along with some information gathered through interviews with key informants.

An important part of this first phase of the migration profile is to set out a road map for the expansion and strengthening of the migration monitoring system – an “extended migration profile”. The needs and objectives of the extended migration profile are set out in detail in the Key Findings, Policy Implications and Recommendations section of this profile.

The need for a Uganda migration profile is driven by the challenges caused by a lack of comprehensive knowledge on migration. The lack of organized data has largely prevented the use of migration data by government institutions for policy development. In Uganda, four ministries hold responsibility over primary areas of migration policy and activities, which presents its own challenges in respect to coordination and management of migration data and related issues.

The IOM Partnership on Health and Mobility in East and Southern Africa (PHAMESA) programme sponsored by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) provided the funds for the Uganda migration profile. IOM has ensured that the Uganda migration profile holds a strong health focus in order to support key government policies relating to the health of migrants. The profile also makes for the development of effective evidence-based programmes to manage the general health of all migrants and communities affected by migration in Uganda.

The process of developing this profile was facilitated by an interministerial technical working group (TWG) whose mandate was to offer technical review and endorsement of the Uganda migration profile process. The TWG provided data interpreted the available data and acted as a link between IOM and their respective ministries during the entire process. The TWG also provided technical support to build a coherent profile, with a view to adapt its findings and recommendations to the needs of their different ministries, departments and civil society organizations. The TWG also ensured authenticity and accuracy of the information through validation meetings and constant interactions with the research team and IOM Uganda.

IOM Uganda appreciates the efforts of the different partners who came together to ensure that this process was a success. We would, first and foremost, like to thank the Office of the Prime Minister for leading this process, the different government departments that were involved in the TWG and provided the data that informed this profile, the consultant team from Makerere University as well as the IOM Regional Office and Headquarters for the support provided during this process. Thanks also go to the PHAMESA programme, Sida and Norad for the financial support that made this profile possible.

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Geography							
Total area in sq. km ¹	241,550.70						
Human and social development	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Gross enrolment ratio (primary) ²	n.a.	113	115	133	128	n.a.	n.a.
Gross enrolment rate (secondary) ²	n.a.	25	25	28	28	n.a.	n.a.
Adult literacy rate, percentage aged 15 and above ³	71.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	73.2	n.a.	n.a.
Life expectancy at birth in years ³	51	51.7	52.4	53.1	53.6	54.1	n.a.
GDP per capita, PPP in thousands of USD ³	n.a.	n.a.	1155	1209	1254	1320	1352
GDP per capita, in USD ³	335.8	387.8	454.4	480.9	506	478.6	547
Human Development Index ³	4	4	4	4	3.5	4	4
Remittance and other financial flows							
Foreign direct investment, net flows (BoP, current USD in millions) ³	644.2	792.3	728.8	841.5	543.8	894.2	1721.1
Net official development assistance received (current USD in billions) ³	1.58	1.73	1.64	1.78	1.72	1.58	n.a.
Personal remittances received (% of GDP) ³	4.1	3.8	5	4.9	4.5	5.6	n.a.
Remittance inflows (USD in millions) ⁴	411	452	724	781	771	816	733
Remittance outflows (USD in millions) ⁴	206	236	381	480	327	397	247

Sources:

¹ Statistical Abstract 2012, Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

² State of Uganda's Population Report 2012, Population Secretariat.

³ World Development Indicators, World Bank.

⁴ BOU and Annual remittances data, World Bank, 2013.

Population	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total population (in millions)	31.7	32.8	33.9	35.1	36.3
Population female (% of total)	50	50	50	50	50
Urban population (in millions)	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.8
Urban population (% of total)	14	15	15	16	16
Rural population (in millions)	27.2	28	28.8	29.6	30.5
Rural population (% of total)	86	85	85	84	84

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) Population Division, World Population Prospects.

Foreign population (non-nationals)	1991	2002
Foreign population (non-nationals)	596,932	554,396

Source: United Nations Statistics Division.

Foreign-born population	1990	2000	2010	2013
Foreign-born population	558,307	634,703	529,160	531,401

Source: UN DESA Population Division, Trends in International Migrant Stock 2013 Revision.

Note: Statistics on foreign-born population represents migrant stock by midyear.

Net migration	1994–1998	1999–2003	2004–2008	2009–2013
Net migration	-45,737	-5,000	-135,000	-150,000

Source: UN DESA Population Division, World Population Prospects.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context of migration

Migratory patterns in Uganda have existed within diverse social, political and economic contexts, and have been driven by political factors, poverty, rapid population growth and the porosity of the international borders. Bordered by five countries, many with highly volatile political and economic histories, with pronounced disparities of development within its own borders, and with its unique experiences of colonial separation (and enduring links) Uganda has been the locus of massive population movements. Currently, there is a growing participation of Ugandans within labour markets at the regional, continental and even global levels.

For much of its post-independence history, until the mid-1980s, Uganda has been mired in civil war and ethnic strife. In 1986, when the National Resistance Army/Movement (NRA/M) assumed power under the leadership of President Yoweri Museveni, the country's economy was in ruins, with an inflation rate of over 240 per cent and an almost non-existent economic infrastructure.

Uganda has progressed towards democracy and has held regular multiparty elections since 2006. Uganda's economy has experienced varying growth rates over the years, reaching 8 per cent over the 2004/2005 to 2007/2008 period. The impressive GDP growth performance reflects significantly reduced poverty levels. The percentage of the population living below the poverty line declined from 56 per cent in 1992/1993 to 44 per cent in 1997/1998 and further to 31 per cent in 2005/06 (NPA, 2010).

Northern Ugandan, however, has faced particular economic and security challenges throughout the past decades. The Acholi region, for example, has been the scene of one of the world's worst humanitarian crises. Approximately 1.7 million people in the Acholi region were displaced due to more than 20 years of armed conflict between the Lord's Resistance Army and the Ugandan Government. To the east of Acholi is Karamoja, a region that has experienced decades of insecurity, caused by both natural and political shocks. As a consequence, the path towards development in Uganda has been uneven and given rise to concerns over persistent inequality and distinct geographical patterns of unequal outcomes in health and education and uneven access to basic social services (World Bank, 2013).

According to the 2002 census, the population of Uganda is 36.3 million and is composed of over 40 ethnic groups. Some of these ethnic groups also reside in neighbouring countries and are divided by extremely porous national borders. The population growth averages at 3.2 per cent per annum. Currently, 78 per cent of the population is below 30 years of age and 52 per cent is below 15 years of age (UBOS, 2012a).

In 2012, Uganda was ranked 161st out of 187 countries in the Human Development Index, which is compiled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Despite the many existing efforts to improve social sector outcomes, Uganda is unlikely to reach all Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. Uganda is lagging behind on certain MDGs such as those related to health and education, which has, for example, resulted in poor learning outcomes for students attending universal primary education (ibid., 2013). Despite its macroeconomic growth, Uganda remains far from reaching the middle-income status with a per capita income of USD 506. The overall unemployment rate in 2009/2010 in the country was 4.2 per cent. It should be noted, however, that a higher unemployment rate of 5.4 per cent was observed among the younger population (UBOS, 2009/2010). Life expectancy in Uganda is approximately 54 years, while the adult literacy rate is 73 per cent.

Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya were the founding States of the East African Community (EAC). In 2009, Uganda adopted the EAC common Market Protocol including the annexes on free movement of persons and free movement of labour. President Yoweri Museveni has taken a leadership role in trying to broker peace in the Great Lakes Region as well as in Somalia where Uganda sends peacekeeping troops. In 2007, the country began issuing licences to international oil companies to explore the oil-rich Albertine region. There are high expectations that, if properly managed, oil could push Uganda into middle-income status within the next 40 years.

International migration is the movement of a person or a group of persons across an international border. It is a population movement encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, migrant workers and persons moving for other purposes, including study and family reunification (IOM, 2011).

Internal migration is a movement of people from one area of a country to another for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migrants move but remain within their country of origin (e.g. rural-to-urban migration) (IOM, 2011).

Impact of migration

Migration has an important impact to the socioeconomic development of Uganda. For example, more than 50 per cent of investments in 2012 were done by foreigners, mostly from South Asia. These investments are in key sectors of the Ugandan economy such as manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, hospitality, and food and beverage. Foreign investment is also leading to job creation although projects that receive capital from foreigners create less employment than national investment projects. Data also points to a high prevalence of “local content” whereby 95 per cent of the workforce in projects activated in 2012 are nationals and only 5 per cent are foreigners.

Remittances account for approximately 5.65 per cent of Uganda’s GDP. Since 1999, they have grown 300 per cent, reaching USD 900 million in 2011. Approximately 68 per cent of remittances are used for household consumption, including education; while approximately 32 per cent of all remittances are used for economic activities such as construction, business, farming and land purchase as well as for savings.

There are also important links between migration and health. Migration is considered a central determinant of health, requiring appropriate policy and programme responses. While migration itself is not a risk factor for ill health, the conditions associated with the migration process can contribute to the vulnerability of migrants and increase risks to their physical, mental and social well-being.

Research does show a link between migration and the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The circumstances of movement – whether voluntary or forced – directly affect the potential risk of infection for migrants. Moreover, migrants and mobile populations often face difficulties when obtaining care and support for HIV/AIDS and other conditions. Indeed, a number of barriers have been cited that prevent access and utilization of health services by migrants.

This profile also touches on the emigration of health professionals and the impact of brain drain on the health sector in Uganda. Although there is no clear data on the emigration of health professionals, there is data that points to the emigration of qualified health professionals in a specific period of time or the intention of health professionals to migrate. The emigration of health professionals is perceived as one of the reasons that have led to the decline of the health care provided in government facilities given the loss of senior

and specialized experts, increased workload and loss of investment in the development of skilled health professionals.

In Uganda, migration and the environment are also intrinsically linked. Environmental degradation and climatic disasters can cause migration while human mobility can also entail a significant impact on surrounding ecosystems. Common natural disasters in Uganda that lead to displacement are landslides and floods, while the semi-arid climate of the Karamoja has led to a frequent mobility of its population, particularly pastoralist.

Governance framework

The principal law that governs migration in Uganda is the Citizenship and Immigration Control Act of 1999, which regulates the entry and residence of migrants in Uganda as well as the issuance of citizenship. The Act does not govern emigration or return migration. The Act has not been revised following Uganda's ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

With regard to crimes associated with migration, Uganda has domesticated and expanded the definition of trafficking in persons in the Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act of 2008. Uganda has yet to ratify the UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Recruitment and Employment of Ugandan Migrant Workers Abroad governs issues related to externalization of labour, including issuance of licences to recruitment agencies.

In Uganda, the Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control, part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), is mandated with overseeing the entry and stay of non-nationals in the country, the registration of Ugandan nationals and resident aliens, and the issuance of passports and travel documents. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), through its Diaspora Department, manages relationships with the diaspora. The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) oversees all issues related to labour exportation.

Data gaps and limitations

The measurement of migration in Uganda is characterized by the lack of regular statistics and weak management of administrative sources of data. The last census was conducted as long ago as 2002, but it remains the main source of data on national and international data on foreign-born stock. Administrative data also has several limitations. Firstly, it captures fiscal years and not calendar years. Secondly, not all the data collected is digitized, centralized or available for analysis. Finally, most administrative data is not disaggregated by sex or age. While some important administrative data is gathered in the country, this is not the case for consular offices and the lack of reliable administrative data from abroad is an impediment to understanding the emigration patterns of Ugandans. No household surveys exclusively focused on migration have been conducted in Uganda. It must also be noted that the health management information systems, the human resource information system, the education management information systems and the environment management information systems do not include migration indicators, making it difficult to measure the impact of migration on these sectors.

Key recommendations

- Strengthen migration governance by finalizing the migration policy and the diaspora policy. Implementation strategies need to be developed for both policies.
- Build on current efforts to strengthen inter-agency coordination, networking and information-sharing for better policy development, migration governance and data collection.
- Integrate migration into Uganda's second National Development Plan (NDP), given the evidence on the migration–development nexus.
- Develop a Migration Management Information System and make it operational in Uganda and its consular offices abroad. Such a system should address the information, monitoring and evaluation needs of the key players in migration and development.
- Institutionalize and regularly update, at least every two years, the National Migration Profile. Subsequent revisions should include data from national migration surveys.

The full set of recommendations can be found in Part D.

INTRODUCTION

Overview on the main data sources used

Household surveys conducted by the UBOS, the Population Secretariat (POPSEC) and Bank of Uganda (BOU), among others, were a key source of migration data. These included population censuses, and other household surveys such as investor and remittance surveys. Some of these surveys were specific to migration whereas in other surveys, migrant issues constituted only part of the surveys. These surveys enabled collection of information on different characteristics of international and internal migrants. The limitation of specific sources like the Uganda population census is that the most recent census was held in 2002; thus, migrant information was not up-to-date. In addition, the kind of data collected within the surveys – especially national surveys – was not representative of the core aspects of migration as set forth by IOM.

Administrative registers or records collected by the MIA and also the MoGLSD were also a key source of migration data. These included work permits, student or pupil passes, migrant exits and entries, and information derived from issuance of visas and nationals departing for employment, among others. These provided an approximate number of different migrant categories such as migrant workers and foreign students. Administrative records or registers had several limitations. The data was not disaggregated and represented a financial year rather than a complete calendar year. Others datasets were collected only for a single year and therefore could not be used for trend analysis.

Overall, this data was collected to satisfy administrative needs; thus, it did not capture information that would be of more general value on the issue of migration. Administrative records from the Department of Refugees, under the Office of the Prime Minister, were not used as the information was not processed. These included records on the refugee stock in the country and the number of people seeking asylum, among others. Also, there were specific administrative records from border posts that the profiling team was not able to analyse because records were kept in paper files and not systematized. This was the case of records on foreigners denied entry into the country, for example.

Online statistical databases were also a key source of migration data. The main sources were the Trends in International Migration Stock, produced by the

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), as well as the Demographic Yearbook, produced by the Statistics Division of UN DESA. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) international migration database, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Population Statistics Database and the Eurostat Database were also consulted. The OECD and the Eurostat databases provided emigration data at a regional level. The UNHCR Population Statistics Database, however, provided data on forced migration at a global level. These databases presented data on different migrant characteristics as put forth by IOM, which could be noted as a good practice.

The limitation with some of the databases like the OECD international migration database is that it provides information on only OECD reporting countries. In addition, the UNHCR Population Statistics Database for particular years provided data that did not represent complete figures.¹ However, information from the UN DESA Population Division and UNICEF database, which presents a common set of indicators for migration profiles, was not used as the website was undergoing maintenance. This website could have provided more comprehensive data on nationals emigrating for study purposes.

Country of destination data from census, household surveys and administrative records, which point to entries, apprehensions and deportations, was not consulted because of time constraints.

Primary data was collected using key informant interviews with study participants from government ministries and departments as well as development partners and civil society agencies. A key limitation of the process was the timeframe (only two months). It therefore largely relied on data that was already available; however, most of the raw data from government agencies was collected and collated. Nonetheless, not all intended key informants were available during the process of developing this profile.

Critical differences between national and international definitions

Generally, Uganda adheres to international definitions related to migration. For statistical purposes, Uganda defines an international migrant as somebody who is foreign-born. International sources such as UN DESA, which

¹ Some figures are being kept confidential to protect the anonymity of persons of concern. Note that such figures are not included in any totals.

report on migrant stock, can present foreign-born population as well as foreign population (foreign citizens, although not necessarily foreign-born). For statistical purposes, Uganda also differentiates between recent migrants (both internal and international) to refer to people who have moved in the past five years. This distinction is not made at the international level. It should be noted that Ugandan law refers to those not born in Uganda as aliens. The term Ugandan migrant worker is used in the Rules and Regulations Governing the Recruitment and Employment of Ugandan Migrant Workers Abroad. This definition adheres to the definition used in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

Uganda has adopted the refugee definition used by the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees. With regard to trafficking in persons, Uganda has expanded the definition used in the UN Trafficking Protocol to include more specific types of exploitation such as forced marriage, child marriage, harmful child labour, use of a child in armed conflict, a person involved in illegal activities, human sacrifice, the removal of organs or body parts for sale or for the purpose of witchcraft, and harmful ritual practices.

Historical perspective on past migration trends

Migratory patterns in Uganda have existed within diverse social, political and economic contexts, and have been driven by political factors, poverty, rapid population growth and the porosity of the international borders. This has been coupled with the existence of similar ethnicities living across borders such as the Pokot, Karamojong, Itesot, Bagisu and Basamia, which cut across both borders of Kenya and Uganda. Within such communities, ethnic ties tend to transcend borders which may be viewed as artificial constructions to be disregarded. Since total border surveillance is practically impossible with current resources, unknown immigration and emigration trends are routinely taking place (Mulumba and Olema, 2009).

Evidence from the 1969 census suggests that during this time emigration from Uganda was not substantial. For example, only 13,868 persons born in Uganda were enumerated in mainland United Republic of Tanzania in 1967 and only 33,472 persons born in Uganda were enumerated in Kenya in 1969. As of 1969, there were more Kenyan migrants in Uganda than Ugandan migrants in Kenya. With regard to immigration, the overall volume of immigrants increased from 454,518 in 1948 to a high of 785,511 in the 1969 census. The data shows a marked decline to 405,782 persons in 1991 (POPSEC, 2010).

Uganda's emigration patterns have been categorized into three waves. The first major wave occurred during the presidency of Idi Amin Dada, who expelled 80,000 Ugandans of South Asian origin. The second wave occurred between 1971 and 1986, when thousands of Ugandans fled the country because of armed conflict and political instability. The third wave was a result of the prevailing ties with the Ugandan diaspora and the impact of globalization's push and pull factors on labour mobility (Orozco, 2008).

Uganda has been, and continues to be, a major hosting country for asylum-seekers and refugees, standing at the geographical centre of a region characterized by instability and conflict (Zachary, Naggaga and Hovil, 2001:3). Since the 1940s, when Uganda hosted 7,000 Polish refugees, the country has continued to receive refugees from Burundi, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan and Somalia, among others. Within the Great Lakes region, refugee movements have mainly been fuelled by political instability, for example, the disastrous civil war in Rwanda in 1959 (Mulumba and Olema, 2009). In 1986, when President Museveni came to power, Uganda was one of the seven primary destinations for forced migrants (Russell, 1993).

By 1995, Uganda was hosting over 300,000 refugees, with approximately 500 arriving per day in northern Uganda from the civil war in southern Sudan (GTZ, 1995).

Similarly, Uganda's own conflicts under former Presidents Milton Obote and Idi Amin created refugee populations who fled to Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Sudan, among other countries. For example, in 1972 Amin expelled all Ugandan citizens of Asian origin; this was shortly followed by the fleeing of large numbers of political and academic intelligentsia. In 1980, almost the entire population of the West Nile region was forced into exile (Nabuguzi, 1998). Furthermore, the 1986 clash between the National Resistance Army (NRA) and political/military factions in the north led to more people being forced out of Uganda (Zachary, Naggaga and Hovil, 2001).

There have been large numbers of internally displaced persons within Uganda. By 1985, internally displaced persons and refugees constituted 7 per cent of the total population (Hansen and Twaddle, 1998). Conflicts within northern and south-western Uganda have undermined the stability of Uganda since 1986. Rebel insurgencies that claim to be targeting the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government has failed to gain critical levels of civilian support and have rarely sought direct engagement with the Uganda People's Defence Force. Such "insurgencies" have instead targeted local populations (Clark, 2000).

For example, during the insurgency in northern Uganda, large numbers of Acholi moved from the districts of Gulu, Pader and Kitgum to other districts, with a larger number relocating to Bweyale in the Masindi district (Mulumba and Olema, 2009).

Voluntary internal migration within Uganda has been common throughout the country's history. One of the major causes of internal migration is the search for employment. These movements are mostly towards urban centres or regions of high economic activity, such as tea and sugar plantation areas. Marriage and related social movements have also been common especially among women and in rural areas of the country (POPSEC, 2010).

As a primarily agro-pastoral population, internal migration is an integral and critical element of the Karamojong² livelihood system. Historically, migration patterns were closely associated with the dry and wet seasons and limited within Karamoja or in the adjacent regions of Acholi, Lango and Teso. However, in the course of the twentieth century, the Karamojong livelihood system experienced multiple political and natural shocks which have also led to internal migration. After the collapse of Amin's government in 1979, arms depots in Karamoja were looted by various Karamojong communities. This event contributed to three decades of violent cattle raiding and conflict among feuding communities of Karamoja (Gray, 2003; Knighton, 1990 and 2006; Mirzeler and Young, 2000; Olowo, 2010; Stites et al., 2007).

Political shocks have been accompanied by natural shocks including droughts, diseases and successive famines. Political and natural shocks have compounded Karamoja's insecurity, leading to the disintegration of traditional Karamojong livelihood systems. More recently, migration patterns from Karamoja involve children who migrate, sometimes unaccompanied, to Uganda's urban centres to earn money. Similar to traditional migration, current migratory behaviour is circular in nature. In other words, children will often return home with their earnings after a period of time and will eventually re-migrate to earn more (IOM, 2014a).

² The communities in the north-east of Uganda – Karamoja – are commonly referred to as the Karamojong. The Karamojong can be subdivided into the Dodoth, Jie and Karimojong. The Karimojong can be further subdivided into the Pian, Matheniko and Bokora, among whom independent child migration is most commonly practised.

PART A: MIGRATION TRENDS AND MIGRANT CHARACTERISTICS

Part A of this migration profile presents key factors driving migration and also key figures and trends in terms of the number and type of migrants. Data on immigrants, emigrants, irregular migrants, return migrants and internal migrants is presented.

A.1 Key driving factors of migration

A.1.1 Push factors

- *Population growth*: Uganda's high population growth of 3.2 per cent per annum has been identified as one of the key drivers of migration within and out of the country. There is evidence that high population has resulted in an increase in rural–urban migration, which could also account for the rise in urban population from 5.4 million to 5.8 million between 2011 and 2012 (UN DESA, 2012). Uganda's population growth is mostly seen among the younger population, 78 per cent of the population is below the age of 30 and 52 per cent is 15 years and below (UBOS, 2012a).
- *Unemployment*: Youth unemployment in Uganda is the highest in sub-Saharan Africa (POSEC, 2012). Reports indicate that 62 per cent of Uganda's youth are unemployed (AAU, DRT and UNNGOF, 2012). Unemployment levels are among the primary causes of Ugandan emigration (Muscodá, 2006).
- *Lack of attractive employment options*: Ugandans also migrate because employers fail to offer attractive employment packages (NPA, 2010). This has been witnessed in the health sector where both government and private not-for-profit (PNFP) employers were unable to retain or attract workers. At the regional and international levels, the remuneration of health workers in Uganda is much lower compared with the remuneration of their counterparts abroad. On average, a doctor (medical officer) in the United Kingdom earns 12 times more while those in Kenya earn four times more than doctors in Uganda (MOH, 2009).
- *Ownership of natural resources*: Although the youth constitute a majority of the Ugandan population, there is an inclination towards ownership of natural resources by the older generation. The majority of the younger generation struggle to attain natural resource ownership especially land resources.

This implies that the youth have limited or no access to productive resources, which drives them to seek employment opportunities within or out of the country. The restrictive nature of ownership of natural resources is a push factor governing migration (POPSEC, 2012).

- *Natural disasters*: Environmental risks and natural disasters are becoming major drivers of displacement and internal migration. A phenomenon of environmental migrants is clearly unfolding (POPSEC, 2012). A study on migration and the environment by Anyuru (2013) reveals that in instances of natural disasters, migration was a rare occurrence; however, some people from the affected communities were reported to have migrated to areas within the district or to other districts, although usually within the same region. In Katakwi, some of the affected people migrated to the neighbouring Soroti, Amuria and Kumi districts, while in Ntoroko some people migrated to Bundibugyo as a way of adapting to disasters (Anyuru, 2013). The Karamojong also migrate to other rural areas and urban centres because of environmental shocks, mostly droughts (IOM, 2013).

A.1.2 Pull factors

- *Demand for labour in the country of destination*: The strongest pull factor for migration within and outside Uganda is the demand for both skilled and unskilled labour. Uganda is 12th of 15 sampled non-organizations for OECD countries with the highest percentage of highly skilled expatriates in OECD countries. Expatriates comprise 36.4 per cent of the total expertise in the country of destination (Cohen and Soto, 2001).

It was reported that in the 1990s, the development of information technology and the growing role of human capital in economic growth contributed to the increasing demand for skilled labour significantly in most OECD countries (OECD, 2002). IT competencies and skills, however, are not the only ones in demand. The ageing population in most OECD countries and the related increase in health-care requirements are increasing the demand for health personnel. Doctors, nurses, nursing auxiliaries and care assistants are particularly sought after in several OECD member countries. The same applies to teachers, translators, and human resources in science and technology or in the biomedical or agro-food sectors (Dumont and Lemaître, 2005). There is also a high demand for Ugandan unskilled and semi-skilled labour for jobs as security guards, cleaners and sex workers mostly in Middle Eastern and Asian countries. The high incidences of trafficking of Ugandans abroad imply that there is high demand for free or extremely cheap labour, which can be abused and exploited to obtain large profits.

“Immigration is mainly driven by the search for economic opportunities, fleeing conflict and family reunification. Ugandans migrate in search of economic opportunities mainly to Gulf States and Asia and traditional receiving countries like the United States and European countries. Some fall victims to traffickers. Some Ugandans migrate to seek asylum, while others are engaged in circular migration especially with bordering communities.”

– IOM Uganda Mission Official

A.1.3 General cross-border mobility

This section provides information on visas issued, visitor arrivals by country of residence, and departures of both residents and non-residents. Visas issued do not necessarily represent entries within the country, as issuance does not imply travel. Further, visa-free entries are authorized for those coming from the member countries of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). Entries of non-residents and departures of both residents and non-residents do not represent complete figures, as information is only collected from official border posts and represents persons with formal travel documents.

Table 1: Issued visas, 2010–2012

	2010	2011	2012
Total	30,465	34,360	44,223
Single-entry visa	27,053	28,519	38,474
Multiple-entry visa	3,412	5,841	5,749

Source: MIA.

For the years reported, there has been an increase in visa issuance. There are much more single-entry visas issued than multiple-entry visas. However, for both single- and multiple-entry visas, an increase was registered.

Table 2: Non-resident arrivals by country of usual residence, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	843,864	806,655	945,899	1,151,356	1,196,765
Kenya	249,786	261,329	294,170	344,210	393,369
Rwanda	181,339	199,530	177,043	266,221	256,004
United Kingdom	51,812	35,716	39,171	77,702	42,508
United Republic of Tanzania	45,276	48,948	42,289	59,013	79,795
United States	42,418	37,971	45,856	47,869	55,912
India	16,236	12,946	16,747	19,419	24,849
Sudan	16,169	15,088	22,909	39,333	43,258
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,495	11,664	20,306	42,147	42,604
Canada	9,186	6,999	8,353	8,550	10,186
Germany	8,083	6,778	8,650	8,960	11,701
Others	211,064	169,686	270,408	237,932	236,579

Source: UBOS.

Since 2010, there has been a steady increase in the number of arrivals to Uganda. The majority of arrivals come from the immediate neighbouring East African countries of Kenya and Rwanda; however, there are more entries of residents from the United Kingdom than entries from the United Republic of Tanzania, another East African country.

Table 3a: Departures by country of destination, 2010–2012

2010		2011		2012	
Total	1,183,374	Total	1,370,868	Total	1,471,163
Kenya	411,322	Kenya	429,293	Kenya	509,638
Rwanda	255,254	Rwanda	333,264	Rwanda	297,829
Sudan	58,247	Sudan	143,111	South Sudan	129,577
United Republic of Tanzania	57,727	United Republic of Tanzania	71,295	United Republic of Tanzania	81,952
United Kingdom	44,460	Democratic Republic of the Congo	41,507	Democratic Republic of the Congo	54,295
United States	34,146	United Kingdom	37,320	United States	38,890
Burundi	33,475	United States	36,959	United Kingdom	36,218
South Africa	25,254	Burundi	32,817	Burundi	30,178
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,597	South Africa	23,759	South Africa	24,122
India	18,523	India	18,677	India	20,052
Others	224,369	Others	202,866	Others	248,412

Source: UBOS.

Table 3b: Departures by country of destination, sex-disaggregated data, 2010–2012

	2010	2011	2012
Total	1,183,374	1,370,868	1,471,163
Male	942,510	1,098,148	1,166,211
Female	240,864	272,720	304,952

Source: UBOS.

Table 3c: Resident departures, 2010–2012

	2010	2011	2012
Total	323,552	367,337	382,000

Source: UBOS.

There has been a considerable increase in residents and non-residents exiting the country over the years. The male population departing is much higher than the female population; however, for both sexes, outflows are decreasing yearly. Just as most arrivals are from Kenya and Rwanda, most persons also depart to the same countries. It could also be noted that the persons departing to Kenya and Rwanda represent twice the number of persons departing to the other top 10 countries reported.

A.2 Immigration

Immigration is the movement of people into the country (UBOS, 2006). Data provided by the UBOS on international migration refers to people whose place of birth was outside Uganda. In this section, key national and international data is presented to show the stock and flows of people coming into the country. Information on foreign and foreign-born population, immigration for employment, immigration for study purposes and forced immigration is also provided.

A.2.1 Foreign and foreign-born population

This section presents key data on foreign population (or non-nationals) and foreign-born population within the country. Foreign population refers to persons who are nationals of another country but for whose country of residence is Uganda.³ Foreign-born population, on the other hand, refers to all persons whose country of residence is Uganda but whose place of birth is located in

³ In countries like Uganda with pure jus sanguinis citizenship laws (whereby citizenship is determined not by place of birth but by having one or two parents who are citizens of the State), the foreign population can include those born in Uganda but who are not Ugandan citizens.

another country (UN DESA, 1998). This could include people born outside Uganda but who now have Ugandan nationality.

Table 4a: Non-nationals, 1991 and 2002

1991		2002	
Total	596,932	Total	554,396
Rwanda	247,568	Sudan	163,865
Burundi	82,632	Rwanda	106,206
United Republic of Tanzania	80,922	Burundi	87,313
Democratic Republic of the Congo	67,259	Democratic Republic of the Congo	73,293
Sudan	66,283	United Republic of Tanzania	61,595
Kenya	32,383	Kenya	35,212
United Kingdom	906	United Kingdom	2,086
United States	408	United States	1,167
Canada	215	Canada	384
Denmark	107	Australia	194
Other	18,249	Other	23,081

Source: UN DESA Statistics Division Demographic Yearbooks.

Notes:

- The data excludes population enumerated in hotels.
- Data on foreign population is collected from the national statistics authority through a set of questionnaires dispatched annually.

Table 4b: Foreign population by sex, 1991 and 2002

	1991	2002
Total	596,932	554,396
Men	315,255	279,451
Women	281,677	274,945

Source: UN DESA Statistics Division Demographic Yearbooks.

Notes:

- The data excludes population enumerated in hotels.
- Data on foreign population is collected from the national statistics authority through a set of questionnaires dispatched annually.

There was a 7.1 per cent decline in foreign population between the census years of 1991 and 2002. The foreign population consisted mostly of men. Even though a decline was registered among both male and female foreign populations, there was a sharper decline in the male foreign population than in the female population. The foreign population largely consisted of persons of African origin.

Overall, the foreign-born population in Uganda has decreased 4 per cent between 1990 and 2013, although there was a sharp increase in 2000. The foreign-born male population was also higher than the female population, but for both sexes a rise in populace was registered over the years. Similar to the foreign population, the foreign-born population mainly consisted of persons born in other African countries.

Table 5a: Foreign-born population, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2013

1990		2000		2010		2013	
Total	558,307	634,703		529,160		531,401	
Rwanda	219,582	Sudan	350,776	Democratic Republic of the Congo	169,325	Democratic Republic of the Congo	169,074
Democratic Republic of the Congo	68,021	Democratic Republic of the Congo	95,146	South Sudan	152,513	South Sudan	151,864
				Rwanda	70,944	Rwanda	70,411
Burundi	50,595	Rwanda	78,765	Kenya	44,433	Kenya	44,359
Kenya	33,414	Kenya	43,038	United Republic of Tanzania	25,156	United Republic of Tanzania	25,093
United Republic of Tanzania	32,650	United Republic of Tanzania	25,778	Sudan	21,376	Sudan	21,285
Sudan	126,352	Burundi	16,393	Burundi	17,796	Burundi	19,190
India	1,360	India	4,140	Somalia	11,169	Somalia	14,036
United Kingdom	1,071	United Kingdom	1,264	India	4,338	India	4,350
United States	503	Somalia	1,254	Eritrea	3,490	Eritrea	3,529
Others	24,759	Others	8,249	Others	8,620	Others	8,210

Source: UN DESA Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migration by Destination and Origin, 2013.

Notes:

- Foreign-born population: Estimates refer to foreign-born population and refugees.
- Data represents migrant stock by midyear.

Table 5b: Foreign-born population disaggregated by sex, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2013

	1990	2000	2010	2013
Total	558,307	634,703	529,160	531,401
Men	292,616	318,469	261,003	261,770
Women	265,691	316,234	268,157	269,631

Source: UN DESA Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migration by Destination and Origin, 2013.

Notes:

- Estimates refer to foreign-born population and refugees.
- Data represents migrant stock by midyear.

Table 5c: Foreign-born population

	1991	2002
Total	405,800	332,800
Men	213,300	163,100
Women	192,500	169,700

Source: UBOS census analytical report, 2002.

Unlike the data from UN DESA, which shows a rise in foreign-born population between 1990 and 2000, the UBOS record shows a decline of about 18 per cent in foreign-born population within the country between census years 1991 and 2002. There was no significant variation in sex composition of foreign-born population.

A.2.2 Immigration for employment

This section covers immigration for the purpose of employment. The data presented is based on administrative records on work permits issued. This data could be an over- or underrepresentation of persons who immigrate for the purpose of employment as it describes events rather than the number of persons issued with work permits.

Table 6: Work permits issued, 2011/2012 and 2012/2013

2011/2012	2012/2013
7,975	9,161

Sources: MIA and UBOS.

Data on work permits issued in the financial year 2012/2013 was disaggregated by country of origin of migrant workers and work classification as represented by classes A to G by the MIA (see Annex VI). The data reveals that in terms of country of origin, the highest number of work permits was issued to nationals from India, 38.6 per cent of all work permits issued, followed by China, 14.9 per cent, the United States, 6.1 per cent, and Kenya, 5.5 per cent. By work category, class G2 (temporary contract-based workers) accounted for the largest number of migrant work permits issued – 63 per cent of all work permits issued. This is followed by class A (foreign governments and diplomats), accounting for 14 per cent of all work permits. Class G1 (non-governmental organization (NGO) workers, volunteers and missionaries) accounted for 11.4 per cent, and class D (business and trade owners) accounted for 10 per cent of all work permits issued. Among class D workers, the highest number of work permits was issued to nationals from India, accounting for

43 per cent of work permits in this category, followed by nationals from Pakistan and China, each country accounting for approximately 16 per cent of work permits issued. By sector, the lowest number of work permits was issued in the mining sector.

The disaggregation of data by region shows that workers from selected Asian countries received most of the work permits issued, accounting for 62.7 per cent. This was followed by citizens of selected European Union Member States, accounting for 10.6 per cent; Canada and the United States at 7 per cent; and the EAC at 6.6 per cent. Among workers from the EAC, Kenyans were given the highest number of work permits, – accounting for 83.5 per cent; this was followed by migrant workers from the United Republic of Tanzania, accounting for 11 per cent; workers from Rwanda, accounting for 4 per cent; and those from Burundi, accounting for 1.5 per cent.

Compared with financial year 2011/2012 data, work permits issued to foreign nationals increased by almost 13 per cent in 2012/2013. The 2012/2013 data reveals a substantial inflow of Indian and Chinese investors, business owners and traders (class D) to Uganda as well as a large number of contract-based workers (class G2) from these countries. Further, the number of work permits issued to workers from the EAC is much lower in comparison with those issued to workers from India and China.

(Note: A detailed breakdown of data is provided in the Annex VI.)

A.2.3 Immigration for studies

This section provides data on the number of foreigners issued with student passes. However, this is an underrepresentation of foreigners who arrive for study purposes. Further, the technical working group (TWG) members noted that student passes do not cover categories such as refugee students who reside in another country but attend school in Uganda.

Table 7: Student passes issued, 2008–2009 and 2011–2012

2008–2009 ^a	2011–2012 ^b
2,899	4,445

Sources:

^a MIA, Ministerial policy statement, June 2009.

^b MIA, Ministerial policy statement, June 2012.

There was an increase in student passes issued to foreigners. For the years reported, the number almost doubled.

A.2.4 Forced immigration

This section presents stocks and flows of forced migrants in the country and those who already reside in the country. The statistics, though collected from the UNHCR database, generally reflect the data from the host country as it was collected from registration records kept by government. The limitation with this kind of data lies with its accuracy. Administrative records, for example, might tend to overestimate the actual number of individuals as it is easier to register than de-register individuals (UNHCR, 2013a).

Table 8: Asylum applications, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total	13,550	20,439	15,488	12,704	14,424*	76,605
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,306	5,193	4,889	4,241	4,328	24,957
Somalia	2,499	3,607	5,168	3,953	3,008	18,235
Eritrea	2,573	2,138	996	1,275	1,652	8,634
Rwanda	-	4,564	2,407	330	7,51	8,052
Burundi	522	1,235	1,268	1,501	2,779	7,305
Sudan	550	2,861	233	626	1,308	5,578
Ethiopia	913	497	483	741	517	3,151
Kenya	158	302	24	15	44	543
Others	29	42	20	22	37	150
Pending asylum applications – at end of year (flows)						
Total	9,243	11,551	20,804	23,453	28,051*	93,102
Somalia	2,154	3,453	6,260	7,040	8,143	27,050
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,497	3,013	5,281	6,937	7,336	25,064
Eritrea	1,900	1,586	2,433	2,877	4,314	13,110
Rwanda	1,099	1,243	3,430	2,796	3,244	11,812
Burundi	343	890	1,653	1,456	1,796	6,138
Ethiopia	676	753	913	959	1,316	4,617
Sudan	399	315	507	1,053	1,539	3,813
Kenya	143	234	251	259	284	1,171
Others	32	64	76	76	79	327

Source: UNHCR Population Statistics Database, Asylum Applications and Refugee Status Determination, 2013.

Note: *2012 statistics do not represent complete figures due to missing information as some figures were left out to protect the anonymity of concerned persons.

Uneven trends concerning new asylum applications launched are noted. Between 2008 and 2009, there was an increase in the number of applications launched. However, there was a decline in 2010 and 2011. Although a slight increase was observed in 2012, the number of applications launched is much lower than in 2009. Almost all asylum applications were made by persons from African countries, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo having the largest number of applications, followed by Somalia. A consistent annual increase was recorded for pending asylum applications. The Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia again had the largest number of persons with pending asylum applications.

Table 9 shows the number of persons whose asylum applications were approved and obtained refugee status as well as the number of migrants whose asylum applications were rejected.

Table 9: Refugee status determination, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Positive decision						
Total	7,602	13,119	5,655	7,567	8,551*	42,494
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,650	4,426	2,613	2,583	3,779	17,051
Somalia	1,330	1,942	2,361	3,173	1,902	10,708
Burundi	804	607	481	1,684	1,843	5,419
Sudan	176	2,797	38	64	796	3,871
Eritrea	1,079	2,277	13	5	22	3,396
Rwanda	194	571	96	43	146	1,050
Ethiopia	349	331	39	8	52	779
Kenya	14	159	7	7	*	187
Others	6	9	7	0	11	33
Negative decision						
Total	1,079	260	581	2,487	1,256*	5,663
Sudan	22	26	3	16	26	93
Rwanda	373	127	124	921	157	1,702
Ethiopia	164	41	284	687	108	1,284
Eritrea	19	1	136	826	193	1,175
Burundi	262	46	24	14	596	942
Democratic Republic of the Congo	159	14	8	2	150	333
Kenya	7	5	-	-	15	27
Somalia	70	-	-	-	-	70
Others	3	0	2	21	11	37

Source: UNHCR Population Statistics Database, Asylum Application and Refugee Status Determination, 2013.

Note: *2012 statistics do not represent complete figures due to missing information as some figures were left out to protect the anonymity of concerned persons.

Uneven trends were observed among those who were granted refugee status in Uganda. In 2009, the number of people who were given refugee status almost doubled compared with those who received the same status in 2008. Again, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Somalia had the largest number of people who received refugee status. It could also be noted that the number of pending asylum applications were much higher (54.3%) than the number of those who obtained refugee status. It should be noted that Uganda grants prima facie refugee status to Congolese asylum-seekers who request protection in transit centres and settlements. Asylum-seekers from other countries as well as Congolese who claim asylum in Kampala undergo a refugee status determination process.

Table 10: Refugee stock, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total	162,440	126,550	135,960	139,450	197,720	762,120
Democratic Republic of the Congo	76,500	73,200	81,800	81,500	127,000	440,000
Sudan	56,900	20,000	19,400	18,300	7,900	122,500
Rwanda	16,200	15,700	12,600	13,000	14,700	72,200
Somalia	6,300	8,200	11,200	14,000	19,000	58,700
Burundi	3,200	3,800	5,000	6,700	10,700	29,400
Eritrea	800	3,000	3,500	3,500	4,600	15,400
Kenya	1,900	1,700	1,400	1,300	1,100	7,400
Ethiopia	600	900	1,000	1,100	1,500	5,100
South Sudan	-	-	-	-	11,100	11,100
Others	40	50	60	50	120	320

Source: UNHCR Global Reports 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

Between 2008 and 2009, the stock of refugees within the country declined by 22 per cent. In the following years, however, the refugee stock steadily increased. Almost all persons that constituted the refugee stock were from African countries, with the Democratic Republic of the Congo representing the largest share.

A.2.5 Trafficking of non-nationals to Uganda

Table 11 shows the number of non-Ugandan victims of trafficking assisted by IOM Uganda to return to their countries of origin after being trafficked to Uganda. It must be noted that statistics related to direct assistance of victims of trafficking do not necessarily reflect the actual number of cases of trafficking in

a country but can only reflect those victims assisted and not those who have yet to be identified as victims. Quantitative research aims to identify the full scale of the problem, but this is extremely difficult to carry out as it tries to measure “hidden populations” such as victims of trafficking (Tyldum and Brunovski, 2005). Assistance figures may simply reflect the strength of a particular identification strategy or the existence of an assistance programme. For example, between 2008 and 2011, IOM Uganda implemented a specific project to assist trafficked Congolese in Uganda to return to their country; hence, the high assistance figures during these years. Currently, IOM Uganda does not have a project that focuses on non-national victims and is therefore not actively involved in non-national victim identification in the country.

Table 11: Non-national victims of trafficking assisted by IOM, 2008–2013

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
240	40	214	43	0	1	538

Source: IOM Uganda.

Between July and September 2013, the Office of the Coordinator for Anti-Human Trafficking in Persons Task Force identified 14 non-national victims in Uganda. These victims came from Rwanda (6), Madagascar (5), South Sudan (5), the United Republic of Tanzania (1) and Burundi (1).

A.3 Emigration

This section presents emigrant stocks and outflows of Ugandan nationals. Emigration in this migration profile refers to the act of departing or exiting from Uganda with a view of settling in another country (UN DESA, 1998).

Data on emigrant stocks and outflows of nationals was mainly obtained from international sources such as UN DESA and OECD. This is because the Uganda 2002 census did not collect data on emigration, defined by UBOS as the “movement of people to outside countries” (UBOS, 2006). The OECD data does not represent the total emigrant stock and outflow, as numbers are specific to certain regions. For example, emigrant outflows for study purposes were specific to European countries. With regard to emigration for employment, little information was available, particularly for destinations such as the United Arab Emirates. Data for a single year was reported and therefore could not provide trends on Ugandan migrant workers in United Arab Emirates.

A.3.1 Ugandan nationals residing abroad

Table 12: Nationals residing abroad disaggregated by country, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2013

1990		2000		2010		2013	
Total	248,393		570,201		650,254		628,845
Sudan	73,994	Kenya	323,982	Kenya	288,455	Kenya	271,149
United Kingdom	51,256	Rwanda	92,134	South Sudan	143,825	South Sudan	120,808
Kenya	45,697	United Kingdom	38,586	Rwanda	103,998	Rwanda	106,501
United Republic of Tanzania	19,706	Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,021	United Kingdom	49,552	United Kingdom	64,223
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18,418	United States	12,653	United States	18,773	United States	19,453
Canada	8,934	United Republic of Tanzania	12,286	Canada	12,421	Canada	12,933
Rwanda	8,803	Canada	11,023	United Republic of Tanzania	6,938	South Africa	5,972
United States	7,692	Sweden	2,393	South Africa	5,099	United Republic of Tanzania	5,644
South Africa	2,582	South Africa	1,962	Sweden	3,013	Sweden	3,413
India	2,058	Australia	1,380	Australia	2,808	Australia	3,030
Others	9,253	Others	53,781	Others	15,372	Others	15,719

Source: UN DESA Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migration by Destination and Origin, 2013.

Note: Data represents migrant stock by midyear.

Table 13: Nationals residing abroad disaggregated by region, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2013

1990		2000		2010		2013	
Total	248,393		570,201		650,254		628,845
Africa	172,240	Africa	497,672	Africa	554,593	Africa	515,845
Europe	56,289	Europe	46,268	Europe	60,398	Europe	76,290
North America	16,626	North America	23,676	North America	31,194	North America	32,386
Asia	2,089	Oceania	1,633	Oceania	3,150	Oceania	3,408
Oceania	1,091	Asia	905	Asia	787	Asia	781
Latin America and the Caribbean	58	Latin America and the Caribbean	47	Latin America and the Caribbean	132	Latin America and the Caribbean	135

Source: UN DESA Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migration by Destination and Origin, 2013.

Note: Data represents total migrant stock by midyear.

Table 14: Nationals residing abroad disaggregated by sex, 1990, 2000, 2010 and 2013

	1990	2000	2010	2013
Total	248,393	570,201	650,254	628,905
Male	123,636	263,058	311,118	301,240
Female	124,757	307,143	339,136	327,665

Source: UN DESA Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migration by Destination and Origin, 2013.

Note: Data represents total migrant stock by midyear.

There was a 153 per cent increase in emigrant stock between 1990 and 2013 although a slight decrease was registered between 2010 and 2012. More women than men emigrated out of the country. Most nationals emigrated to Kenya and South Sudan, countries which borders Uganda. The United Republic of Tanzania, however, was not among the top countries of destination. At the regional level, most nationals migrated to other African countries. A high number of nationals also migrated to Europe and North America.

The Ugandan diaspora, however, could be much higher than what is presented in these statistics. Results of the household survey on migration and remittances conducted in Uganda in 2008 stated that 42 per cent of Ugandans had a family member living abroad. This represents approximately 3 million Ugandans living in the diaspora. According to the same study, 30 per cent of the Ugandan diaspora were residing in the United Kingdom (Orozco, 2008).

Table 15 presents information on OECD countries where Ugandans sought other nationalities.

Table 15: Acquisition of nationality, 2007–2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada	188	193	164	173	199
Germany	50	28	47	37	56
Australia	60	36	46	23	46
Belgium	10	17	8	25	n.a.
Denmark	n.a.	n.a.	23	6	13
Ireland	3	10	4	18	n.a.
France	n.a.	11	2	6	9
Austria	2	1	5	6	1
Finland	2	6	0	1	0
Greece	2	2	1	n.a.	n.a.
Iceland	0	1	3	1	0

Source: OECD International Migration Database, 2013; accessed 16 September 2013.

Note: n.a. – not available.

Among OECD reporting countries, Canada, Germany and Australia respectively granted more citizenship to Ugandans than any other country. For all countries, the trend in granting nationality is irregular.

Table 16: Resettlement of refugees in Uganda

Receiving country	2011	Receiving country	2012	Receiving country	31 October 2013
Total	1,406	Total	2,466	Total	3,590
United States	559	United States	1,331	United States	1,594
Canada	479	Canada	625	Canada	1,247
Australia	239	Australia	178	Norway	260
Norway	56	Norway	114	Sweden	218
Sweden	13	Sweden	97	Australia	112
Belgium	12	Switzerland	35	Netherlands	71
Denmark	11	United Kingdom	33	United Kingdom	38
Ireland	10	Denmark	12	Switzerland	17
Switzerland	8	France	11	Denmark	12
Netherlands	7	Netherlands	11	New Zealand	8
France	5	Belgium	10	Belgium	7
United Kingdom	3	Ireland	8	France	4
New Zealand	3	New Zealand	1	Finland	2
Italy	1				

Source: IOM Uganda.

Resettlement, the movement to a third country of recognized refugees in a particular country, is a durable solution for those who are unable to return to their countries of origin. The United States receives the largest number of refugees in Uganda.

A.3.2 Emigration for employment

Numbers in Table 17 show that Ugandans mostly migrated to the United Kingdom and the United States, among OECD countries, for employment reasons. In recent years, an increasing number of Ugandans are also travelling to the Middle East for employment.

Table 17: Nationals (foreign-born population) employed abroad, 2002–2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
United Kingdom	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	36,000	27,000	35,000	26,000
United States	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,829	5,403	12,539
Canada	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7,980	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Denmark	442	473	500	536	606	707	681	n.a.
Finland	15	16	16	25	30	43	56	n.a.

Source: OECD International Migration Database 2013; accessed 16 September 2013.

Table 18 shows administrative data on the number of Ugandans who left the country to work abroad, covering the period of 2005–2012.

Table 18: Nationals (foreign population) employed abroad, 2005–2012

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Austria	n.a.	35	36	36	40	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	22	49	60	71	62	66	72	74
Finland	25	25	36	48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Japan	n.a.	18	22	30	35	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	0	1	1	2	1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	n.a.	351	420	442	425	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: OECD International Migration Database 2013; accessed 9 November 2013.

As shown in Table 19, a considerable number of Ugandans migrate to Iraq and the United Arab Emirates for employment purposes. Ninety-five per cent of persons emigrating from Uganda to these destinations for employment are men.

Table 19: Emigration for employment in selected destinations by country and sex, 2012

Country	Men	Women	Total
Iraq	3,929	74	4,003
United Arab Emirates	1,537	224	1,761
Afghanistan	241		241
Somalia	2	0	2
South Sudan	1	0	1

Source: MoGLSD, Externalization of Employment Unit.

A.3.3 Emigration for study purposes

The trend in the number of nationals in tertiary education (levels 5 and 6) in 27 European Union Member States shows a negligible difference over the years reported. Germany, Belgium and Sweden recorded a positive trend in the number of Ugandans attending tertiary education. The United Kingdom, Germany and Norway hosted the highest number of Ugandans categorized as foreign students.

Table 20: Nationals in tertiary education in European Union Member States, 2007–2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
European Union (27 Member States)	2,694	2,646	2,842	2,755	2,680
United Kingdom	2,253	2,150	2,286	2,156	1,982
Germany	119	116	137	141	148
Norway	97	111	126	85	77
Belgium	42	51	90	113	118
Sweden	29	47	49	50	70
Denmark	40	37	39	54	64
Netherlands	48	42	40	47	44
Finland	29	44	48	38	48
Ireland	30	25	22	36	43
France	29	26	22	27	23
Austria	18	26	29	30	24

Source: Eurostat database; accessed 9 November 2013.

A.3.4 Forced emigration

An increasing trend in the number of nationals applying for asylum was observed between 2009 and 2012. Most nationals made their asylum applications for South Africa. South Africa and Kenya were the only African countries among the top 10 where nationals sought asylum.

Table 21: Asylum applications of Ugandan nationals, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total	3,268	2,407	2,990	3,270	3,465	15,400
South Africa	2,398	1,425	1,733	1,606	1,913	9,075
United Kingdom	158	186	309	445	400	1,498
United States	89	90	139	221	189	728
Kenya	96	99	121	145	240	701
Sweden	74	79	117	162	254	686
Norway	40	59	71	66	86	322
Netherlands	28	60	86	110	n.a.	284
Canada	71	47	54	48	47	267
Germany	33	33	54	48	47	215
Republic of Korea	21	15	12	78	56	182
Australia	25	5	10	29	23	92
Other	235	309	284	312	210	1,350

Source: UNHCR Population Statistics Database, Asylum Applications and Refugee Status Determination, 2013.

Notes:

- 2012 statistics do not represent complete figures due to missing information, as some figures were left out to protect the anonymity of persons of concern.
- n.a. – not available.

Table 22: Positive decision on refugee status determination, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total	249	245	355	495	400	1,744
United States	76	85	100	134	104	499
United Kingdom	31	27	39	127	141	365
Canada	67	46	57	67	47	284
Sweden	2	7	11	47	67	134
Kenya	9	25	45	20	18	117
South Africa	n.a.	20	35	11	7	73
Netherlands	6	2	19	22	n.a.	49
Norway	4	n.a.	4	5	16	29
Australia	7	6	4	9	n.a.	26
Germany	n.a.	n.a.	5	2	n.a.	7
Republic of Korea		3	2	2	n.a.	7
Other	47	24	34	49	0	154

Source: UNHCR Population Statistics Database, Asylum Applications and Refugee Status Determination, 2013.

Notes:

- 2012 statistics do not represent complete figures due to missing information, as some figures were left out to protect the anonymity of persons of concern.
- n.a. – not available.

Table 23: Negative decision on refugee status determination, 2008–2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
Total	531	1,479	1,854	1,725	2,304	7,893
South Africa	n.a.	759	1,147	921	1,706	4,533
United Kingdom	166	247	254	250	206	1,123
Sweden	56	53	83	93	144	429
Norway	20	31	49	56	49	205
Kenya	58	47	24	38	37	204
Netherlands	16	37	47	82	n.a.	182
United States	36	24	24	19	27	130
Republic of Korea	3	87	n.a.	8	8	106
Germany	17	7	23	34	13	94
Canada	24	9	6	18	9	66

Source: UNHCR Population Statistics Database, Asylum Applications and Refugee Status Determination, 2013.

Notes:

- 2012 statistics do not represent complete figures due to missing information, as some figures were left out to protect the anonymity of persons of concern.
- n.a. – not available.

From 2008 to 2012, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Sweden granted the largest number of refugee status. In South Africa, where most nationals submitted asylum applications, a negligible number of persons were granted refugee status. South Africa also had the highest number of refugee-status rejections, followed by the United Kingdom and Sweden. Although fewer asylum applications were made in Canada, a considerable number of Ugandan nationals were granted refugee status compared with the number of Ugandan nationals granted the same status by the South African authorities.

A.3.5 Trafficking of Ugandans abroad

Tables 24 and 25 and show the number of Ugandans who were trafficked to other countries and who were assisted by IOM to return to Uganda, while Figure 1 shows the proportion by country. As mentioned before, statistics related to providing direct assistance to victims of trafficking do not necessarily reflect the actual number of cases of trafficking in a country but only reflect the number of victims assisted. Having said that, IOM Uganda is increasingly being called upon to provide assistance to Ugandans trafficked to other countries particularly to Malaysia, the country which had the most number of victims assisted, as shown in Table 25. It must be noted that 100 per cent of the victims assisted by IOM Uganda who had decided to go abroad were hoping to be employed.

Table 24: Ugandan victims of trafficking and exploitation by sex, 2008–2013

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Total	n.a.	14	0	13	20	25	72
Women	n.a.	14	0	13	16	20	63
Men	n.a.	0	0	0	4	5	9

Source: IOM Uganda.

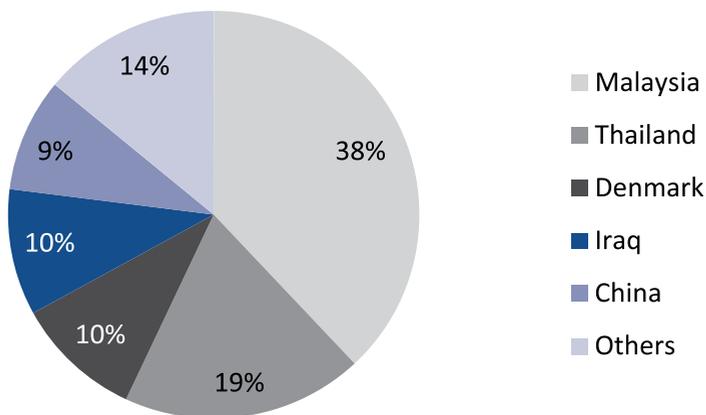
Note: n.a. – not available.

Table 25: Ugandan victims of trafficking and exploitation by country, 2011–2013

	2011	2012	2013	Total
Total	13	20	25	58
Malaysia	9	9	4	22
Thailand	1	2	8	11
India	1	0	0	1
Denmark	2	1	3	6
Iraq	0	3	3	6
China	0	5	0	5
United Arab Emirates	0	0	1	1
South Sudan	0	0	5	5

Source: IOM Uganda.

Figure 1: Ugandan victims of trafficking and exploitation shares by country, 2011–2013



Source: IOM Uganda.

In 2013, the Office of the Coordinator for Anti-Human Trafficking in Persons Task Force registered 130 cases of Ugandans who had been trafficked abroad, some of which were referred to IOM for assistance.

A.4 Irregular migration

This section covers irregular migratory movements within the country. An irregular migrant in this profile refers to a person who – due to unauthorized entry, breach of a condition of entry, or the expiry of his or her visa – lacks legal status in a transit or host country (IOM, 2011a). The statistics presented are taken as a proxy to illustrate trends and patterns of irregular migration within, towards and outside the country. It should also be noted that these statistics do not represent the full picture of irregular migration and highlight only key tendencies.

Table 26: Arrests and deportations, 2010–2012

Foreigners found to be illegally present in the country; arrests (flows)		Foreigners ordered to leave the country; deportations (flows)	
Total	1,965		608
2010	575		101
2011	550		179
2012	840		328

Source: MIA.

The irregular migrants found within the country have risen over the years. Similarly, the number of persons deported has been on the rise. However, migrants ordered to leave the country are significantly fewer than those found to be illegally present in the country by 69.1 per cent.

Table 27 presents data on Ugandans residing abroad apprehended on the basis of being irregular migrants in the United States. The data of apprehensions and deportations of other destination countries was not analysed due to time constraints.

Table 27: Ugandan nationals apprehended in the United States, 2007–2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	49	59	63	54	64

Source: United States Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics.

Between 2007 and 2009, there was an increase in the number of Ugandans apprehended on the basis of being irregular migrants in the United States. A decrease in the number of those apprehended was observed in 2010.

A.5 Return migration

This section presents information on return migrants. Return migration signifies movement back to the place where the person used to reside; in this case, the country of the migrant's citizenship is Uganda.

IOM has been assisting Ugandans who are stranded abroad and who wish to voluntarily return to their country. These migrants are usually in an irregular immigration status in the country of destination, either because they entered the destination country irregularly, their migration documents have expired or they were unsuccessful asylum-seekers. In other cases, migrants have regular migration status but are unable to provide for themselves financially. Assisted voluntary return statistics point to popular destination countries for irregular migration or countries where migrants find themselves vulnerable and needing of assistance to return to their home countries.

Table 28: Assisted voluntary return and reintegration of Ugandan (non-victims of trafficking) stranded abroad assisted to return by IOM, by sex and year

	2011	2012	2013	Total
Total	40	60	28	128
Female	9	20	11	40
Male	31	40	17	88

Source: IOM Uganda.

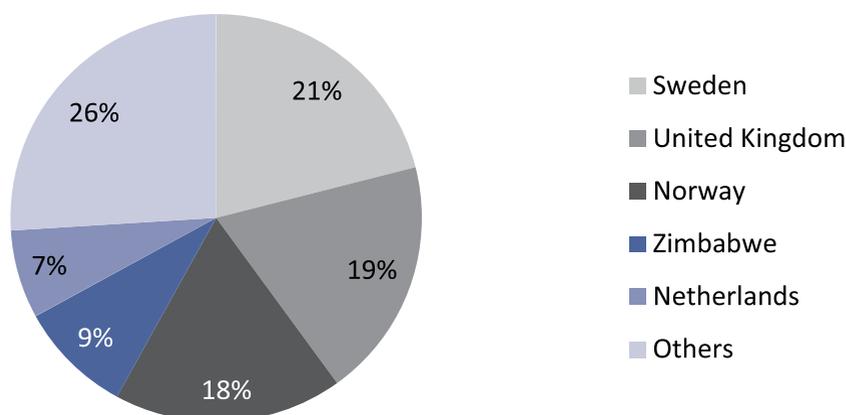
Table 29: Assisted voluntary return and reintegration of Ugandan (non-victims of trafficking) stranded abroad assisted to return by IOM, by country and year

	2011	2012	2013	Total
Total	40	60	28	128
Belgium	1	0	0	1
Ireland	1	1	0	2
Italy	1	0	0	1
Malaysia	1	0	1	2
Norway	9	10	4	23
Sweden	6	16	5	27
Switzerland	3	2	0	5

United Kingdom	18	3	4	25
Greece	0	6	0	6
Canada	0	1	0	1
Egypt	0	3	1	4
Netherlands	0	6	3	9
South Africa	0	1	0	1
Zimbabwe	0	11	0	11
China	0	0	5	5
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	1	1
Denmark	0	0	4	4

Source: IOM Uganda.

Figure 2: Shares of Ugandan (non-victims of trafficking) stranded abroad assisted to return by IOM, by country



Source: IOM Uganda.

Since 2006, Uganda has been affected by mass returns of Ugandans from the United Republic of Tanzania. These Ugandan migrants in irregular situations in the United Republic of Tanzania were expelled in 2006, 2010 and 2013. By the end of July 2013, the stock of migrants who were expelled in 2006 and 2010 stood at approximately 700. They were all living in a temporary site in the Isingiro district with no access to sanitation services and limited access to livelihood opportunities. IOM estimates that in 2013, a further 5,000 Ugandan migrants were expelled from the United Republic of Tanzania. Data on flow of returnees was provided by government officials in two border crossing points,

but the information was not centralized or systematized; therefore, it could not be included in this report due to time constraints. Humanitarian assistance to these vulnerable deportees has been based on headcounts conducted at temporary sites where migrants have settled along the border.

A.6 Internal migration

This section presents information on internal migrants within the country. Following the nomenclature of the information source, the data is presented as “recent internal migrants”. UBOS (2006) defines a recent internal migrant to be a person who was born in Uganda, whose previous residence was within Uganda and who, at the time of the census, had stayed in the district for a period not exceeding five years. This section also presents information on nationals who changed their residence involuntarily.

Table 30: Distribution of recent internal migrants by place of enumeration, 2002

	Men	Women	Both sexes
All areas	657,200	692,200	1,349,400
Urban	438,600	451,200	889,900
Rural	218,500	241,000	459,500

Source: UBOS 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report.

Most internal migrants (65.9%) were found in urban areas. Females constituted the largest share of internal migrants. The number of female migrants was greater in both urban and rural areas compared with male migrants.

Table 31: Distribution of recent internal migrants by selected characteristics and sex, 2002

	Men	Women	Both sexes
Age			
Under 15	237,300	264,200	501,500
15–29	277,200	326,400	603,600
30–59	138,200	95,100	233,300
60+	10,100	12,100	22,200
Literacy			
Literate	417,400	396,700	814,100
Illiterate	77,400	122,600	200,000
Economic activity			
Working	302,800	192,400	495,200
Looking for work	20,900	17,400	38,400
Not working	109,100	233,000	342,100

Source: UBOS 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report.

A positive migration trend was recorded among people under the age of 15 and those between the ages of 15 and 29. There was, however, a downward trend in migration among persons aged 30 and above. More males than females aged between 30 and 59 migrated; the trend however differs among migrants aged 60 and above, as more females migrated. Of the persons who internally migrated, 80.3 per cent were literate, which could imply that literacy has a positive correlation with migration. There were 56.5 per cent of migrants who reported that they were working, 39.1 per cent reported that they were not working and 4.4 per cent reported that they were looking for work.

IOM has placed particular emphasis on internal migration of children from Karamoja given their vulnerability to trafficking in persons. The organization's studies suggest that:

- The prevalence of child migration from Napak and Moroto districts in the Karamoja subregion is 12 per cent. In some sub-counties, the prevalence of child migration is 65.7 per cent, and in some villages the prevalence is as high as 88.71 per cent of households reporting child migration.
- An average of 55.28 per cent of all child migrants that originate from the districts of Napak and Moroto are girls; urban child migrants are more likely to be female by a factor of 1.6.
- Almost half of households in Napak and Moroto have at least one child that has migrated.
- Children between the ages of 10 and 14 constitute the majority of child migrants from Napak and Moroto districts.
- Children from Napak are three times more likely to migrate than children from Moroto.
- Child migrants from Napak are more likely to migrate to urban areas (62.26%), while children from Moroto are more likely to migrate to rural areas (76.44%). Food security, single parenthood and community disintegration only affect prevalence rates of child migration at the sub-county level in Napak district.
(IOM, 2014a)

The decision to migrate is sometimes made by the child, without consultation with a parent. However, parents are often involved in the decision-making process and consent to the migration following a household meeting. Karamojong migrants, especially children, rely heavily on established networks of Karamojong in urban areas and nearby districts, like Teso. In urban centres, children are involved in income-generating activities including begging, scrounging or theft. Despite the distance, many children maintain familial ties through regular telephone contact with family members or relatives (IOM, 2014b).

A.6.1 Internally displaced persons

Internally displaced persons are “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border” (African Union, 2009). The following statistics point to the number of internally displaced persons in Uganda who were forced to flee because of armed conflict.

Table 32: Internally displaced persons, 2007–2011

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1.3 to 1.4 million ^a	869,000 ^b	428,589 ^c	140,000 ^d	29,776 ^e

Sources:

^a IASC working group in Uganda, May 2007.

^b IASC working group in Uganda, November 2008.

^c UNHCR, December 2009.

^d UNHCR, November 2010.

^e UNHCR, December 2011.

The number of persons who were internally displaced steadily decreased over the years, which could be attributed to the end of the war in northern Uganda and efforts to reintegrate persons affected into their communities through programmes such as the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund. Updated statistics on displacement have not been produced since 2011, when most humanitarian organizations closed their offices in northern Uganda. A decline in numbers, however, does not necessarily reflect successful return or reintegration to communities of origin but only the fact that internally displaced persons no longer live in camps.

A.6.2 Trafficking in persons within Uganda (internal trafficking)

Trafficking in persons also takes place within Uganda. According to the 2013 United States Trafficking in Persons Report (U.S. Department of State, 2013), Ugandan child migrants are particularly vulnerable to trafficking in persons. Children are exploited in forced labour within the country's agriculture, cattle herding, mining, stone quarrying and other sectors. Children from Uganda's Karamoja region have been increasingly trafficked to Uganda's urban centres for the purpose of street begging. Table 33 shows the number of child victims of trafficking who received direct assistance from IOM. Between April and September 2013, the Government of Uganda identified 123 internal victims of trafficking (children and adults).

Table 33: Total number of internal child victims of trafficking directly assisted by IOM, by age and sex, 2012 and 2013

	2012	2013	Total
Number of beneficiaries	51	128	179
By sex	Male	Female	Total
Number of beneficiaries	80	99	179
By age	2012	2013	Total
0–4	5	19	24
5–9	21	59	80
10–14	24	39	63
15–18	1	11	12
Total	51	128	179

Source: IOM Uganda.

PART B: IMPACT OF MIGRATION

B.I Migration and social economic development

According to the Investor Survey Report (UBOS, 2012b), of the 3,153 licensed projects visited, 53.5 per cent of these were established by foreigners and 4.3 per cent are joint ventures between foreigners and nationals. Foreigners are mainly attracted by economic and political stability, domestic and regional markets, and the good weather and climate. The majority of foreigners who invest in Uganda originate from Asia and have launched 214 projects, bringing in USD 749.9 million of actual investments at implementation. These are followed by foreigners from the European Union, who launched 102 projects, bringing in USD 307.6 million of actual investments. Investors from the EAC and COMESA regions launched 66 projects, which brought in an actual investment of USD 151.2 million. Investors from the Middle East, North America and other African countries had a combined number of 62 projects that brought in an actual investment of USD 90.5 million at implementation. Therefore, the Asian continent is the main source of foreign direct investment. The key investment areas in Uganda include the manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, hospitality, and food and beverage industries.

Investments established by foreigners have played a crucial role in job creation within the Ugandan economy. Despite the fact that foreigner investments account for 53.5 per cent of all investments in the country, these investments have created fewer job opportunities than their domestic counterparts. In particular, investments started up by nationals employed 38,491 workers, with each project employing about 103 persons on average, compared with 33,373 jobs created by investments started up by foreigners with an average employment rate of 70 employees per project. Concerning joint-venture projects, 1,917 jobs were created, with an average employment rate of 50 workers per project (UBOS, 2012b).

For the 3,153 private investments sampled, the proportion of foreign migrant workers remained at about 5 per cent compared with 95 per cent for nationals at both licensing and implementation. Statistics indicate that 3,871 foreigners were employed in the sampled private establishments. Of these, 1,746 were managers and supervisors, 756 were administrators and accountants, 1,055 were skilled technicians and 313 were casual labourers. Table 34 shows the employment trends based on sex and nationality.

Table 34: Employment trends based on sex and nationality

	Male	Female
Total	51,975	22,827
Foreign employees	4,661 (84%)	915 (16.4%)
National employees	47,295 (68%)	21,572 (31%)

Source: UBOS investors survey, 2012.

B.1.1 Diaspora remittances and development

BOU reports that the major sources of diaspora remittances are the United States, the United Kingdom, South Africa and Dubai. The diaspora has diversely and mainly contributed to Uganda's economy through the remittances they send to their families back home, which have increased significantly over the last few years. In 1999, only USD 200 million remittances were received within the country; however, by 2011, an estimate of USD 900 million was registered within Uganda (World Bank, 2011). In 2010, remittance inflows into Uganda exceeded foreign direct investment to Uganda, which provides a clear indication of the growing importance of remittance inflows in Uganda's economy (Rutega et al., 2012).

In a household survey carried out by the UBOS and BOU in 2010, household expenditure still accounted for the bulk of remittances from the diaspora. However, remittances for non-consumption purposes were relatively high, accounting for 32 per cent of all remittances. Non-consumption activities included building works, business, farming, land purchase, loan payment and savings (see Table 35). The findings on remittance use are supported by community perceptions of the impact of remittances. Overall, remittances were perceived as having a positive impact on the general standard of living (48%). Remittances were also linked to construction of better houses (31.6%) and improved access to better schools (31.6%).

Table 35: Breakdown of the utilization of remittances to Uganda, 2010

	Amount (USD million)	Percentage
Consumption	463.3	68
General household expenses	183.6	27
Education	135.6	20
Health	123.5	18
Social functions	20.6	3
Non-consumption	215.7	32*
Building works	26.6	4
Business	133.2	20
Farming	19.3	3
Land purchase	11.3	2
Loan payment	0.8	0
Savings	24.7	4
Transfer to other households	0.7	0.10
Other rural households	0.6	0.09
Other urban households	0.1	0.01
Not specified	0.1	0.01

Source: BOU and UBOS, 2010.

Note: *Non-consumption figures account for 33 per cent though 32 per cent is reported.

Remittance transfers have also partly contributed to the growth of financial institutions within the country. Banks, foreign exchange bureaus and microfinance institutions have been licensed to handle remittances payments that are an addition to the financial transactions being handled. These institutions conduct around 80 per cent of all remittance payments (Orozco, 2008).

B.2 Migration and health

Migration is acknowledged to be a central determinant of health, requiring appropriate policy and programme responses (MacPherson and Gushulak, 2001). Migration itself is not a risk factor for ill health. However, the conditions associated with the migration process can contribute to the vulnerability of migrants and increase risks to their physical, mental and social well-being.

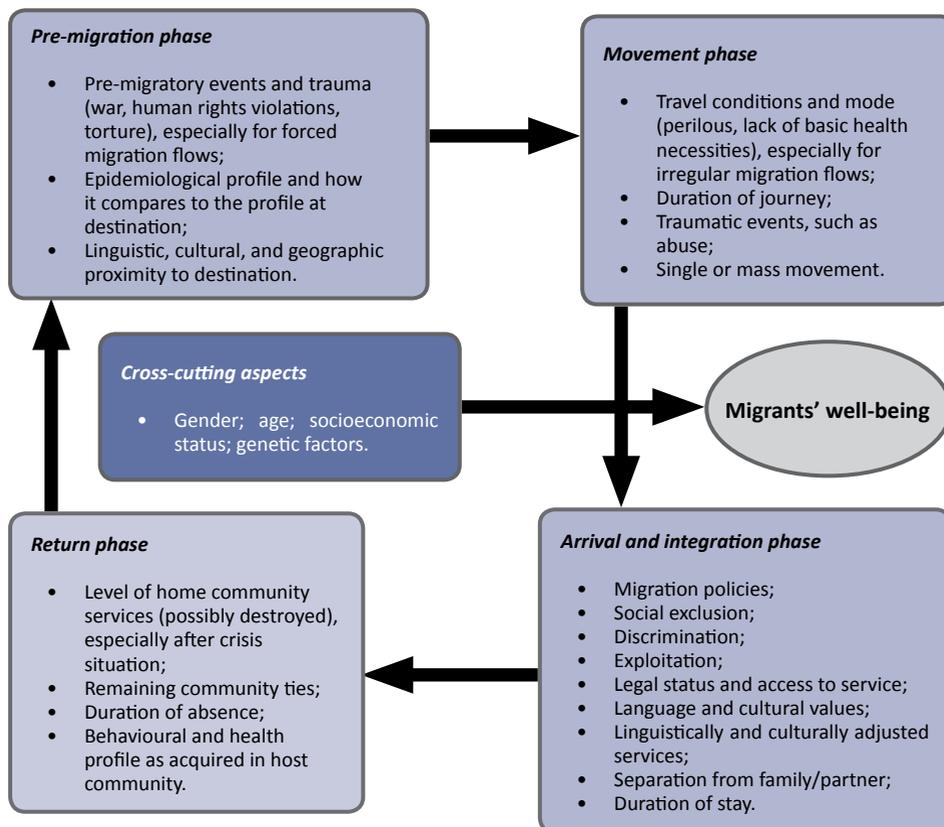
This notion formed the basis for Resolution 61.17 on the Health of Migrants, which was endorsed by the 61st World Health Assembly in May 2008. The Resolution calls upon the Member States of the World Health Organization to promote equitable access to health promotion and care for migrants, establish health information systems in order to assess and analyse trends in migrants'

health, and devise mechanisms for improving the health of all populations, including migrants.

B.2.1 Overview of the migration process and its impacts on health

Generally, the migration process consists of four distinct phases: the pre-migration phase, the movement phase, the arrival and integration phase, and the eventual return phase. The scheme presented in Figure 3 provides a visual representation of the complex linkages between migration and health, and how these linkages can shift and change depending on where an individual is in the migration process. Determinants of migrants' health can therefore be identified at each migration phase.

Figure 3: Factors affecting the well-being of migrants during the migration process



Source: IOM, 2010c.

- During the *pre-migration stage*, the health of migrants may be dependent on the health determinants of their countries of origin, and migrants are likely to carry the health conditions affecting them in their countries of origin.
- During *migration processes*, travel-related factors may predispose migrants to health risks. This is particularly so in cases involving human trafficking or forced migration. However, all migrants can be at risk. For example, a recent rapid assessment commissioned by IOM to assess access to health care in East African countries including Uganda found that at all border posts, there is a lack of adequate sanitation and waste disposal facilities, including public toilets and safe water sources, both at the border posts and in the host communities. The assessment further established that at some border posts, pit latrines are located less than 10 metres from the potable water source, risking contamination. In many of these locations, cross-border traders and other migrant workers, such as truck drivers and assistants, spend considerable time and sometimes days awaiting clearance of their goods. The assessment concluded that the combination of poor sanitation, poor hygiene, and limited access to safe water has made migrant workers and host populations vulnerable to a high prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases (IOM, 2013).
- On *arrival in host countries*, migrants might be exposed to other socioeconomic health determinants that they may not have encountered in their home countries, such as exclusion, discrimination, exploitation, language and cultural barriers, and limitations in access to health care.

For example, some Congolese women living in Uganda are at increased risk for poor health, and specifically HIV, due to their vulnerability, engaging in sex work for survival, stigma/xenophobia, lack of community support, and insufficient information about both health risks and available health services, including treatment for HIV (IOM, 2008b).

More broadly, a recent assessment conducted by IOM revealed that migrants' access to health services is routinely and negatively affected by long distances, business schedules, high transport costs, long queues, corruption and the perennial absence of prescribed drugs, especially for migrants (IOM, 2013). In addition, language barriers, financial constraints, limited knowledge about how to access care and about the availability of health services, unfriendly attitudes from facility staff (especially at

hospitals), and limited knowledge on the right to health of migrants were also identified as providing obstacles to migrant health care (IOM, 2013):

“As a migrant, you are coming to a new place where you do not know the language or culture; you do not know what facilities are available and what facilities are not available. You do not know the policies or laws of the country and what rights migrants hold. Do I have access or I do not have access? Should I pay as a migrant or does this country have a policy that ensures I cannot be discriminated against?” (Informal conversation with a migrant)

- After eventual return, migrants’ health is further determined by the availability of and accessibility to national health and social services, including services that facilitate reintegration into their countries of origin.

B.2.2 Health concerns affecting migrant workers

Studies conducted among migrant workers, particularly truck drivers, indicate that their major health concerns are upper respiratory tract infections (such as flu, cough, allergies, sinus infections and colds), malaria and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV (UAC and IOM, 2008). Truckers further reported other common health problems, such as backache, fatigue, diarrhoea and occupation-related injuries.

Findings from this study also reveal that a significant number of truck drivers and their assistants practice self-medication, in which they commonly use a first-aid kit or buy medicine en route at retail shops and pharmacies. Truckers interviewed prefer pharmacies and drug shops because “they are generally close by, have extended opening hours, relatively cheap/low cost, and quick as a source of treatment” (UAC and IOM, 2008).

This study also demonstrates that when they seek care, most female sex workers (FSWs) and truck drivers (62.1%) normally go to private clinics and drugstores for treatment. They prefer private health-care service providers because of ease of access, as these private clinics have flexible and long service hours and short waiting times compared with public providers (UAC and IOM, 2008). Several other studies have shown that public health centres are generally perceived to be of poor quality. Plausible causes of dissatisfaction with public facilities include long waiting periods to obtain appointments and medication, and perceived absence of skilled service providers (IOM, 2013; UAC and IOM, 2008).

HIV/AIDS

Moreover, research shows a link between migration and the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. The circumstances of movement – whether voluntary or forced – directly affect the potential risk of infection for migrants.

For example, as further described in the next section, some displaced, undocumented Congolese women in Uganda experience violence and stigmatization and engage in sex work for survival, thereby increasing their risk of HIV infection. At the same time, they lack knowledge and information regarding communicable diseases, including where to access antiretroviral drugs if they have HIV (IOM, 2008).

Studies furthermore indicate that migrant workers along transport corridors – particularly truck drivers – contribute to new HIV infections and remain among the most-at-risk populations that are not adequately covered by prevention efforts (UAC and IOM, 2010; IOM, 2013). A 2005 study, for example, estimated that along the Mombasa–Kampala highways, 3,200 to 4,148 new infections occur every year (Morris and Ferguson, 2006). To date, Uganda has continued to experience a high rate of new HIV infections (UAC, 2013). Therefore, little or no difference or probably higher new infections could be occurring along highways.

Findings from a survey carried out in hotspots among migrant workers suggest that majority of truckers and FSWs engage in sex with multiple partners, and that the majority of these partners are casual (UAC and IOM, 2010). A study also noted that condom use among truck drivers is specifically low with wives and regular sexual partners because the truckers perceive them to be safe. Nearly all FSWs (99.6%) reported using a condom in the six months preceding the study. However, condoms are rarely used with regular partners such as boyfriends and husbands. Furthermore, discussions with FSWs reveal that negotiating for condom use is complicated “when there was a lack of common language” or “when drugs and alcohol were used by one or both sexual partners” (UAC and IOM, 2008).

Studies moreover demonstrate that although migrants are sometimes perceived as contributing to the spread of HIV/AIDS across borders, they are often more vulnerable than local populations and face greater obstacles in accessing care and support if living with HIV/AIDS (IOM, 2004).

Refugees and displaced persons

Refugees, internally displaced persons and other displaced persons face particular health issues and concerns. For instance, as previously mentioned, a study carried out among irregular Congolese women in Uganda found that these women and their children are vulnerable to several forms of abuse including abandonment, stigmatization, malnutrition and a high probability of infection with communicable diseases. It was noted that because these women are not registered in Uganda, they fall between the cracks: “they are not considered as refugees or internally displaced persons” (IOM, 2008:3) and are therefore not effectively targeted by some humanitarian organizations. This has contributed to the vulnerability of these women to engage in higher-risk activities, including sex work. Because some of the women live in environments with high HIV prevalence, they are at increased risk for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (IOM, 2008).

This IOM survey further observed that displaced Congolese women in Uganda have experienced domestic violence, including physical and emotional violence. At the same time, these women are often stigmatized and exposed to xenophobia by the Ugandan communities, as they are considered to be sex workers and “bad women.” They are therefore considered “easy targets” without any protection in the community (IOM, 2008:30).

In addition, the IOM assessment noted that the health conditions of the irregular Congolese women and their children are poor. For instance, many of these women reported not knowing their HIV status and they have limited awareness about communicable diseases, including HIV. Additionally, those women with HIV/AIDS do not know where to access antiretroviral drugs and counselling. In some districts, such as Kasese, maternal health problems, especially miscarriages, are reported as common among the irregular Congolese women due to stress and lack of access to proper maternity care, among other factors (IOM, 2008).

In contrast to the situation of displaced and/or undocumented female migrants, refugees in settlements have relatively better access to and utilization of health services. For example, the UNHCR database (2013), which includes information from nine settlements, reveals that all settlement areas have health facilities registered under the Government of Uganda. These provide health-

care services to refugees as well as the indigenous population. Key informant interviews with UNHCR officials adduced similar views:

“Refugees and indigenous people within and around the settlements access services from these health facilities. The proportion of utilization of services is 50:50. For instance, since 2008 to 2012, the proportion of indigenous people/nationals seeking consultations in health facilities in settlements is 48 per cent and nationals admitted in the health facilities is 52 per cent.” (UNHCR official)

Discussions with other key informants, including local officials, further reveal that health services offered in refugee settlements are considered to be relatively better than those provided in any other rural area in Uganda because a number of these settlements benefit from services offered by NGOs. However, despite the availability of higher-quality services, the impact of the refugee population on local services is largely perceived negatively by the host community. Whereas agencies and government departments often view the provision of services to the refugee population as providing resources to host populations that they would not otherwise have, access to health care for the large refugee population may be commonly perceived by host populations as placing undue stress on existing resources (UNHCR, 2013).

Despite the availability of services in settlement areas, health-care services for refugee and host communities continue to be affected by the same health challenges that impact the Ugandan health-care system more broadly. These include frequent stockouts of medicines and health supplies, understaffing, high staff turnover – especially in remote areas – and inadequate housing facilities, among others (MOH, 2010; Transparency International Uganda, 2011; UNHCR, 2011).

In addition, a survey conducted by UNHCR (2011:6) in Nakivale Refugee Settlement in Uganda revealed that the utilization of sexual and reproductive health services, such as family planning services, is low. The contraceptive prevalence rate in the settlement was 16.1 per cent while that for modern contraceptive methods was established to be at 14.6 per cent. The survey further revealed that 7.8 per cent of the population had an unmet need for contraception, and 40 per cent of the women interviewed had ever used some contraceptive method. It was also reported that facilities were not providing permanent methods of contraception to the population and that there were no functioning referral systems in place for clients who need to use other services. Myths and misconceptions in the community about contraception were also contributing to low use of family planning services (UNHCR, 2011:6).

B.2.1 Emigration of health professionals

There is limited information on the movement of health professionals leaving the country in hopes of seeking improved working conditions. Some studies on the emigration of Ugandan health professionals note that brain drain started in the early 1970s during the Idi Amin regime when highly qualified staff (mostly doctors) left the country (Awases et al., 2004). The number of doctors in Uganda dropped from 978 to 574 between 1968 and 1974, while the number of pharmacists fell from 116 to 15 over the same time period (Whyte, 1991). In addition, a review of the human resources in Uganda's health sector revealed that in a period of four years, close to 10 highly qualified doctors left their jobs at the Ministry of Health (MOH) headquarters for other jobs outside Uganda (Matsiko and Kiwanuka, 2003).

A study by Awases et al. (2004) noted that more than a quarter of health workers (26%) considered migrating to other countries. The true figure may, however, be much higher. A 2002 study by WHO indicated that most health professionals did not report their intention to migrate, which made it difficult to establish with certainty the number of professionals who might migrate. The most popular destinations mentioned by the respondents were the United Kingdom and the United States. The respondents cited several reasons for migration, including better remuneration (72%), better living conditions (41%) and the need to upgrade skills (38%) (Awases et al., 2004). Similarly, another study revealed that health workers migrated because of poor working conditions (Matsiko and Kiwanuka, 2003).

Emigration of health professionals is perceived to have affected the public health system through loss of senior and specialized experts, increased workload and loss of investment in the development of skilled health professionals. Emigration of health professionals is also perceived as one of the reasons that have led to the decline of the health care provided at public health facilities (Matsiko and Kiwanuka, 2003; Awases et al., 2004; Labonte et al., 2006).

Nevertheless, several interventions have been implemented by the Government of Uganda to curb the problem. There has been an increase in remuneration of health workers, increased opportunities for professional development and recruitment of more health professionals. The Government is implementing the Health Sector Strategic Plan III, which further addresses several constraints of inadequate numbers and uneven distribution of trained

health personnel. The plan also aims to provide an enabling environment that meets the special needs of health professionals (MOH, 2010).⁴

There is no systematic database to track the number of health workers who immigrated from abroad and are now working in Uganda's health-care system. However, key informant interviews with individuals from the private sector as well as the MOH revealed that some Ugandan health workers from other East African countries as well as the United Kingdom and Asia (particularly from India and China) are now working in the Ugandan health system. Some of these health workers are running international hospitals that offer specialized services to the Ugandan population. Many of these health professionals and facilities offer specialized technology that may not be found in most of the public health facilities in Uganda.⁵

Migration health data

Overall, data on migration health issues in Uganda is difficult to find, especially in periodic large surveys such as the Uganda Demographic and Health Survey (UDHS) and the Uganda AIDS Indicator Survey. Additionally, data on migration health is not captured routinely by the MOH in its Health Management Information System database. As a result, it is very difficult to report on migration health issues.

Therefore, there is a need to mainstream migration health into current databases by the MOH and national health surveys, especially the UDHS.

B.3 Migration and the environment

Migration and the environment are interrelated. Just as environmental degradation and disasters can cause migration, movement of people can also entail significant impacts on surrounding ecosystems. In Uganda, the communities have relied on the environment for their livelihoods. However, the mutual relationship between communities and the environment is becoming increasingly under pressure due to high population growth, unplanned settlements, refugee influxes and environmental degradation (NEMA, 2008; Ministry of Water and Environment, 2011). Uganda's environment has undergone rapid change. Studies show that by 2005, the rate of deforestation had increased from 1.76 per cent per annum to an unprecedented rate of 2.13 per cent in 2000. This reflects a 21.2 per cent increase (FAO, 2007; UNEP, 2006). The country's forest

⁴ Health Sector Strategic Plan III, 2010/11–2014/15, MOH, Government of Uganda, Kampala.

⁵ Key Informant Interview, representative of the MOH, Kampala, Uganda.

cover has declined from 35 per cent to 15 per cent in 100 years, with annual forest cover loss of 88,000 hectare a year (Ministry of Water and Environment, 2011).

According to National State of Environment Reports for Uganda, for the years 2000–2001, 2002, 2004–2005 and 2006–2007, land is becoming increasingly scarce as the country’s population increases at a high rate (NEMA, 2006 and 2008). The population growth rate for Uganda in the 2002 census was 3.4 per cent per year. In the census, even the mountainous districts of Kabale, Mbale, Manafwa, Bududa and Sironko were found to have a high population density. As a consequence, this put serious pressure on land, leading to land degradation (NEMA, 2010:3). This has forced people to settle along the steep slopes of the mountains and use the land for agriculture. Therefore, migration to slopes of mountains has been a coping mechanism and survival strategy, but it has caused significant environmental repercussions for areas of origin and destination.

B.3.1 Incidences of natural disasters and migration

Uganda has suffered from several natural disasters that have resulted in loss of life, loss of property and displacements. These disasters include famine as a result of drought, earthquakes, disease epidemics, flooding, landslides, crop pest infestation, and livestock and wildlife disease epidemics, among others. According to the disaster policy, for the last 20 years, on average, more than 200,000 Ugandans have been affected every year by disasters (Office of the Prime Minister/Directorate of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, 2010).

Table 36: Summary of incidences of natural disasters in Uganda over the last 20 years

Year	Incident and impact
2012	• Epidemic diseases killed 118 people
2010	• Mass movement/Landslides killed 388 people and affected 8,500 others • Floods affected 350,000 people
2008	• Drought affected 1,100,000 people
2007	• Floods affected 718,045 people • Epidemic diseases killed 67 people • Landslides killed 5 people
2006	• Epidemic diseases killed 100 individuals
2005	• Drought affected 600,000 people
2002	• Drought affected 655,0000 individuals, killing 79 people
2000	• Epidemic diseases killed 224 people

Year	Incident and impact
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought affected 700,000 people • Epidemic diseases killed 91 people • Landslides killed 5 people
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought affected 126,000 people
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood affected about 153,500 people and killed 100 individuals • Epidemic diseases affected 100,000 people • Landslides killed 48 people and left 10,000 people displaced
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthquakes affected about 50,000 people
1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epidemic diseases killed 197 people
1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought affected about 600,000 people • Epidemic diseases killed 156 people

Sources: Office of the Prime Minister, *The National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management*, 2010; EM-DAT, OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, Data version 12.07.

Note: Retrieved on 11 November 2013.

These incidences have had negative impacts on both the economy and the people. Landslides in Uganda have been reported in the mountainous areas of the east and west around the mountains of Elgon, Mufumbiro and Rwenzori where there has been deforestation on steep slopes. Landslides in the Mount Elgon areas and mostly in Bududa seem to have occurred in the past with little intervention. The impact of these landslides has been devastating and has been attributed to torrential rains. Since 1933, about 516 people have been killed by landslides in Bududa (NEMA, 2010). In 2010, landslides in Bududa displaced about 5,000 nationals. The Government offered relocation to Busia, Kayunga and Kiryandongo districts. The Government promised each family a two and a half acres plot, upon which a house would be constructed for them by the end of 2012, among other provisions. About 602 families relocated to the Kiryandongo settlement. However, the families that resettled in Kiryandongo have not yet been fully integrated into the community. They remain isolated from the indigenous people in the district (Refugee Law Project, 2012).

In the eastern and north-eastern parts of the country, floods have affected the districts of Katakwi, Amuria, Pallisa, Mbale, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Sironko, Manafwa, Bukwo and Budaka.

Table 37: Impact of flood in eastern districts, 2010

District	Families affected	Families displaced
Bududa	206	206
Butaleja	1,204	219
Katakwi	107	69
Mbale	388	183
Manafwa	56	44
Sironko	113	102
Bukwo	0	0
Budaka	211	98
Moroto	0	0
Nakapiripirit	0	0
Amuria	97	56
Pallisa	175	79

Source: International Federation of the Red Cross, 2010.

In the western parts of the country, the burst of the banks of the Nyamwamba River displaced about 7,000 people (New Vision, 2013). It resulted in the submergence of latrines with a possible risk of water-borne diseases, poor health conditions, destruction of roads and bridges causing inaccessibility problems, and damaging of crops from farm yields, thus exposing the affected communities to famine.

In north-eastern Uganda, the Karamojong have continued to live a nomadic lifestyle. This has been mainly boosted by climate change whose adaptation, in such highly variable semi-arid environment, justifies mobility rather than permanent settlement. The ecological condition of the land forces pastoralists to move long distances in search of water and pasture for their animals (UHRC, 2004).

PART C: MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

In Uganda, migration is governed by various national policies, laws, regulations and institutions. This section provides information on the national policy, normative framework and institutional framework. In addition, it presents information on the international instruments ratified by Uganda as well as international cooperation initiatives.

C.1 Policy framework

National Development Plan (2010/11–2014/15)

The National Development Plan (NDP) is a five-year plan covering the period from 2010 to 2015. It envisions a Uganda transitioning from small-scale farming to a modern, peaceful, prosperous and democratic country with educated nationals who have stable jobs and steady incomes. One of the strategies of the NDP is to strengthen the intelligence gathering efforts of the Uganda Police Force and immigration departments to assess and utilize data and establish patterns for decision-making.

Under paragraph 800, objective 3, the policy promotes and upholds the rights of refugees through assistance to attain durable solutions. To achieve this objective, the NDP notes several interventions including:

- Maintaining refugee resettlement schemes;
- Establishing and implementing income-generating programmes to promote self-reliance of refugees;
- Promoting repatriation of refugees;
- Facilitating resettlement of refugees to a third country.

In addition, under paragraph 847, objective 3, the NDP also aims to “re-build and empower communities to participate in the recovery, resettlement and reintegration processes in a manner that leads to improvement in their livelihoods.” This will be achieved through implementing a programme for providing emergency assistance to internally displaced persons; implementing the return/resettlement programme for internally displaced persons and the community empowerment and recovery programmes (health, education, water and livelihood support) (NPA, 2010:367).

The NDP, however, does not make any reference to the link between migration and development. It omits to mention that if properly managed, emigration from Uganda and immigration to the country could lead to development not only through an increase in financial flows such as remittances but also through skills transfers.

Uganda Vision 2040

Vision 2040 foresees “[a] transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years.” This involves transitioning from a predominantly low-income to a competitive upper middle-income country within 30 years. It is envisaged that the country will graduate to being a middle-income country by 2017 and reach a per capita income of USD 9,500 by 2040. Paragraph 23 (page 7) states that: “Government will collaborate with its neighbours in the implementation of this Vision and in accordance with existing and future agreements, standards and protocols within the framework of East African Community, other regional blocs and African Union.”

Paragraph 74 (page 24) states that: “Government will also support externalisation of labour by putting in place relevant legal and institutional frameworks and sign cooperation agreements with other countries where our people would work. Similarly government will sign social security agreements with such countries so that Ugandans working abroad do not lose their social security benefits.”

This implies that the Government of Uganda, through Vision 2040, recognizes the need to collaborate with people from other States in the region. It also subscribes to the protocols on movement of people within the region (EAC, African Union, COMESA, Great Lakes Region, etc.).

National Migration Policy (Draft)

Currently, the Government of Uganda is engaged in the process of developing the National Migration Policy (NMP) to comprehensively respond to migration issues that impact the socioeconomic, cultural and political development of Uganda and the region. The overall goal of the NMP is to effectively manage migration for the socioeconomic and political development of Uganda. Following are the general objectives of the policy:

- To provide an enabling, predictable and secure environment for the legal and orderly movement of persons from, to and within Uganda;

- To maximize the benefits of migration for national transformation/ development;
- To define and implement a balanced and integrated approach to migration management through facilitation and control interventions;
- To enhance inter-agency cooperation at national, bilateral, regional and international cooperation and dialogue when managing migration;
- To address migration-related issues without achieving the goals of one sphere at the expense of neglecting the goals of another.

If this policy is finalized, passed by the Parliament and effectively implemented, it will significantly contribute to the improvement of migration policy, programming, and governance in Uganda and the region.

National Diaspora Policy (Draft)

Over the years, many Ugandans have left the country for various reasons, including search for greener pastures. This trend has been increasing. In 2007, the President of Uganda issued a directive to the MOFA to develop strategies to strengthen its capacity to coordinate and manage Uganda’s diaspora relations. One of the milestones has been the elevation of a unit to a full-fledged department. Since then, the department – with support from UNDP – has been engaged in the process of developing the diaspora policy. This policy provides a framework for effective engagement with Ugandans in diaspora to participate in the socioeconomic, sociocultural and political development of Uganda, and live a more fulfilling and dignified life in the host countries. The overall objective of this policy is to “unbind constraints that affect their dignity and full participation of diaspora in national development.” These are the specific objectives of the policy:

- To provide all possible opportunities for each Ugandan in diaspora to participate and contribute to national development;
- To promote and enhance measures that improve economic rights including protection of their business and properties, education qualification verification for the well-being of Ugandans in the diaspora;
- To support dialogue and cooperation among the diaspora and their country Uganda;
- To promote a spirit of love for Uganda among the Ugandans in diaspora;
- To promote resource mobilization for national development;
- To enhance necessary coordination and administrative mechanisms for diaspora issues in Uganda and develop Ugandan consulates as one-stop centres for diaspora services in their host countries.

National Policy for Internally Displaced Persons 2004

This policy mostly builds on international humanitarian law, human rights law and relevant national laws. The main purpose of the policy is “to establish institutions for managing IDP situations; specifically roles and responsibilities of the institutions and humanitarian and development agencies, the displaced community and others stakeholders while managing internal displacement.” This policy therefore addresses the rights of internally displaced persons, mobilizing support within the country and from development partners. These are the specific objectives of the policy:

- To minimize internal displacement;
- To minimize the effects of internal displacement by providing an enabling environment for upholding the rights and entitlements of internally displaced persons (IDPs);
- To promote integrated and coordinated response mechanisms to address the causes and effects of internal displacement;
- To assist in the safe and voluntary return of IDPs;
- To guide development of sector specific programmes for recovery, through rehabilitation and reconstruction of social and economic infrastructure in support of return and resettlement of IDPs.

National Policy on Disaster Preparedness and Management 2010

This policy “promotes national vulnerability assessment, risk mitigation, disaster prevention, preparedness, effective response and recovery in a manner that integrates disaster risk management with development planning and programming” (Office of the Prime Minister/Directorate of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, 2010). Its specific objectives are as follows:

- To establish disaster preparedness and management institutions at the national and local government levels;
- To equip disaster preparedness and management institutions and ensure that the country is prepared at all times to cope with and manage disasters;
- To integrate disaster preparedness and management into development processes at all levels;
- To promote research and technology in disaster risk reduction;
- To generate and disseminate information on early warning for disasters and hazard trend analysis;
- To promote public, private partnership in disaster preparedness and management;

- To create timely, coordinated and effective emergency responses at the national, district and lower-level local governments.

Other Policy Frameworks

- National Employment Policy for Uganda, 2011
- National Youth Policy, 2001
- National Population Policy Action Plan, 2011–2015
- Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) Phase 2, 2012–2015

C.2 Laws and regulations

C.2.1 National laws and regulations

Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995

The Constitution of Uganda is the supreme law that governs migration issues and citizenship in the country. Chapter 3 of the Constitution describes citizenship in Uganda under the following articles:

- Article 9: Citizens of Uganda
- Article 10: Citizenship by birth
- Article 11: Foundlings and adopted children
- Article 12: Citizenship by registration
- Article 13: Citizenship by naturalization
- Article 14: Loss of citizenship by registration
- Article 15: Dual citizenship
- Article 16: National Citizenship and Immigration Board
- Article 18: Registration of births, marriages and deaths
- Article 19: Citizenship of a parent dying before the birth of a person

Under Sixth Schedule, Article 189 – which is about functions and services for which the Government is responsible – the Government of Uganda is responsible for citizenship, immigration, emigration, refugees, deportation, extradition, passports and national identity cards.

To implement the Constitution, several laws and regulations have been adopted including the Immigration Act Cap 63, which establishes the Immigration Board and empowers the Immigration Department to execute its decisions, including registering and issuing national identity cards to nationals and registering and issuing identity cards to non-nationals.

Other laws and regulations

- Employment Act No. 6, 2006
- Employment (Recruitment of Ugandan Migrant Workers Abroad) Regulations No. 62, 2005
- Equal Opportunities Commission Act, 2007
- National Social Security Fund Act Cap 222, 1985
- Public Health Act Cap 281
- Refugees Act, 2006
- Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act Cap 66, 2009
- Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control (Fees) Regulation, 2009
- Uganda Citizenship Regulation
- Registration and Control of Aliens Regulation, 2004
- Passport Regulation, 2004
- Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Regulation, 2004
- Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2008

C.2.2 International and regional treaties

Uganda has been progressive in committing itself in respecting the international migration law through the ratification of several international and regional treaties. The Government has ratified the following treaties:

Table 38: Treaties ratified by the Government of Uganda

Treaty	Date of ratification or accession
African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) (2009)	January 2010
Migration Policy Framework for Africa	June 2006
Ouagadougou Declaration and Plan of Action on Employment Promotion and Poverty Alleviation in Africa (2004)	September 2004
African Union Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2004)	July 2004
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000)	May 2002*
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2000)	November 2001*
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990)	November 1995*
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)	June 1995*
African Charter on Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990)	August 1994
Protocol relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (1977)	March 1991
Protocol relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (1977)	March 1991

Treaty	Date of ratification or accession
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	August 1990
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)	January 1987*
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)	July 1985
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1966)	November 1980*
ILO C143 – Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143)	March 1978
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)	September 1976
Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (1967)	September 1976*
ILO C122 – Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)	June 1967
Geneva Convention IV relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949)	May 1964
East African Community Treaty (2000) (Article 104)	
East African Common Market Protocol and the Free Movement of Persons Regulations	

Note: * – date of accession.

C.3 Institutional framework

Table 39: Ugandan institutions and international organizations

Institution	Mandate
Office of the Prime Minister	Coordinate the development of capacities for prevention, preparedness, and response to natural and human-induced disasters, and for refugees.
National Citizenship and Immigration Board	Established by the Constitution, the Board is led by a chairperson and consists of not more than six other persons appointed by the President and approved by Parliament. The Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control is the Secretariat of the Board. The functions of the board are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register and issue national identity cards to citizens of Uganda; • Issue Ugandan passports and other travel documents; • Grant or cancel citizenship by registration and naturalization; • Register and issue identity cards to aliens; • Perform any other function determined by the Minister of Internal Affairs.
Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) – Department of Citizenship and Immigration Control (DCIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out the decision of the National Citizenship and Immigration Board. • Facilitate the legal and orderly movement of persons to and from Uganda. • Process and verify Uganda citizenship, register all Uganda citizens and resident aliens, and issue them with national and alien identity cards, respectively. • Regulate the issuance of national passports and travel documents. • Facilitate and provide an immigration environment conducive to foreign investment in Uganda. • Enforce national and regional immigration laws for the security and development of Uganda. • Responsible for border management as well as migration-related inspection, investigation, prosecution and removal of irregular migrants (undesirable immigrants according to Ugandan legislation) from Uganda.

<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) – Diaspora Department (DSD)</p>	<p>The mandate of DSD is to manage the DSD policy within the MOFA. This entails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving the development, management and implementation of the National Diaspora Policy; • Promoting, nurturing and sustaining a mutually beneficial relationship between the Government and overseas Ugandans. <p>The DSD aims to position itself as the one-stop centre for the diaspora community. The DSD also seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and maintain a database on the identity, location and skills of the Ugandan diaspora; • Structure information and channels of communication with the diaspora; • Identify and disseminate information on relevant opportunities for the diaspora community; • Mobilize resources for diaspora programmes; • Assist with the overall integration of the diaspora in the development process of Uganda through structuring programmes to enable the diaspora to invest in Uganda; • Participate in national and international diaspora initiatives; • Coordinate diaspora interests to ensure that they receive the desired attention. <p><u>Diaspora Services</u></p> <p>According to the DSD work plan, the services expected to be provided include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Establishment of a Web-based database for registration of Ugandans in the diaspora, in recognition of their existence; (ii) Liaising with Bank of Uganda (BOU) and the financial services sector to find means for safe, reliable and affordable remittance of funds by the diaspora; (iii) In cooperation with relevant ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), identifying and promoting investment opportunities to attract the diaspora to invest in Uganda; (iv) Working with urban and district local authorities in identifying land for development and/or settlement by the diaspora; (v) Facilitating access to accurate and reliable information on all aspects of Uganda’s development including social, economic and political life to promote participation by the diaspora in nation-building activities and deepening democratic systems; (vi) Coordinating with the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA) to streamline immigration and citizenship procedures, and with the Electoral Commission (EC), for registration of the diaspora for participation in civic and electoral processes and activities; (vii) Cooperating with host governments to address the concerns of the diaspora; (viii) Generally coordinating with stakeholders in the delivery of services to the diaspora; and (ix) Facilitating national awareness among home-based Ugandans of the opportunities for mutually beneficial linkages with the diaspora, as well as the challenges entailed in sustaining these linkages.
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Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee all labour matters. • Empower communities to harness their potential through cultural growth, skills development, and labour productivity for sustainable and gender-responsive development. • Manage issues of labour externalization.
Ministry of Health (MOH)	According to the Health Sector Strategic Plan III, the MOH provides leadership for the health sector: it takes a lead role in the delivery of curative, preventive, promotive, palliative and rehabilitative services to the people of Uganda. It is within this broader mandate that migration health is conceptualized and implemented.
Ministry of Education and Sports	The Ministry provides technical support, guidance, coordination, regulation and promoting quality education, training and sports to all persons in Uganda for national integration, development and individual advancement.
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED)	The MFPED works in partnership with ministry departments to plan and finance migration and development activities.
Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance to develop tools, collect and analyse disaggregated data on population issues. • Undertake studies to determine demographic patterns and trends to provide data for planning. • Manage population and migration statistics.
National Planning Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate Population Policy issues into the National Development Plan. • Provide guidance on formulation of strategies for implementation of the National Development Plan.
Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	<p>The UIA is a semi-autonomous government agency that was established under the Investment Code Act to promote and facilitate private sector investment in Uganda. The UIA was the first institution to recognize the importance of the diaspora and has been engaging with them since 2003 through the “Home Is Best” summit. Key objectives of the UIA engagement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create awareness among the diaspora about investment opportunities available in Uganda; • To establish the investment needs of the diaspora; • To build confidence among the diaspora; • To direct remittances away from consumption spending to productive economic activity. <p>Interventions to address challenges include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The “Home Is Best” summit whose primary objective is to provide information on investment opportunities in Uganda; • Confidence-building by participating in diaspora forums; • Business development support; • Promotion of investment in value addition projects. <p>It is important to note that the UIA has been identified as a key partner in the project on strengthening capacities for diaspora resource mobilization and utilization. The UIA has been tasked to develop a compendium of investment opportunities (to date, the compendium has been developed).</p>

International Organization for Migration (IOM)	<p>Established in 1951, IOM is the leading intergovernmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with government, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners. IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people. In Uganda, IOM works in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrant assistance with a focus on victims of trafficking in persons and vulnerable Ugandans stranded abroad; • Migration health; • Refugee resettlement; • Humanitarian assistance to refugees and extremely vulnerable returnees; • Labour migration; • Migration policy and research.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	<p>Since 1966 UNDP has been partnering with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. In Uganda, UNDP has provided capacity-building support to the MOFA, focusing on the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a diaspore information management system/Web portal; • Development of a diaspora policy; • Revision of Uganda's foreign policy; • Development of a compendium of investment opportunities; • A feasibility study for the establishment of an international diaspora bond (Rutega et al., 2012).
(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	<p>Established in 1950 by the UN General Assembly, UNHCR's mandate is to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. In Uganda, the UNHCR emphasis is on the protection of refugees. Protection of refugees is now primarily defined as security of refugees and refugee operations rather than in terms of the legal asylum process. UNHCR places the refugee issue within both the larger context of forced migration as well as within the context of human security. Health of refugees is conceptualized as part of the broad context of protection and human security.</p>
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	<p>UNICEF works to ensure that rights of every child are realized, including health and education. It also works to ensure a protective environment for children during emergencies.</p>
East African Forum for Migrant Rights (EAFMR)	<p>Based in Uganda, EAFMR is the only NGO focused on the rights of migrants in the country and derives its mandate from the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. It focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of rights of migrants; • Partnership with ministries and other government departments; • Promotion of effective and efficient integration of migrants into host communities; • Initiating and undertaking research in areas covering migrant rights; • Providing a platform to mobilize diaspora in national development.

C.4 International cooperation

Uganda has carried out several initiatives with international organizations including IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP and the International Labour Organization (ILO). The Government of Uganda has worked with these organizations to tackle several issues related to migration. It also has bilateral arrangements with several countries in and outside the EAC, COMESA and African Union regions that have a bearing on migration. This assessment has only provided a sample of these types of international cooperation.

C.4.1 Cooperation with international organizations

International Organization for Migration

Currently, IOM Uganda works with government and civil society partners in the following areas:

- **Migrant assistance:** IOM provides comprehensive direct assistance to internal child migrants who have been trafficked from the Karamoja region of Uganda to Kampala for the purpose of street begging. In addition, it provides return and reintegration assistance to Ugandans who have been trafficked abroad for the purpose of labour and sexual exploitation. In coordination with offices around the world, IOM Uganda also helps Ugandans who are stranded abroad to return. Through its migrant assistance interventions, IOM Uganda provides capacity building to the government of Uganda particularly in the areas of counter-trafficking. IOM Uganda has provided key technical assistance to the Government in drafting the National Action Plan to combat trafficking in persons and has provided training on how to assist child victims of trafficking.
- **Migration and development:** IOM Uganda is working with the Government to strengthen the management of labour migration in Uganda, including the externalization of labour. Moreover, it is working closely with the Government, the ILO and the private sector to produce key labour market information. In coordination with the National Planning Authority, IOM will work towards ensuring that migration is mainstreamed into Uganda's second National Development Plan.
- **Refugee resettlement and operations:** In coordination with UNHCR and the Government of Uganda, IOM assists recognized refugees and their family members in Uganda to resettle to third countries in North America and Europe.

- **Migration health:** IOM offers medical services to migrants, which include tuberculosis testing and treatment, vaccinations, HIV counseling and testing, and physical body checks as well as blood and urine screening. IOM also escorts refugees who are critically ill and who are going to be resettled to third countries. The IOM health team is also involved in health promotion activities focused on capacity-building and generating strategic information on vulnerabilities of migrants such as fishing folk, sex workers and truck drivers particularly with regard to their vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. The team focuses its health promotion activities in areas with high incidences of migration such as border areas and transport corridors.
- **Humanitarian support to refugees and extremely vulnerable returnees:** In coordination with other UN agencies, IOM provides life-saving support in the health sector as well as the water, hygiene and sanitation sector to refugees in settlements and to Ugandan returnees who have been expelled from neighbouring countries and reside in temporary settlements. IOM also rehabilitates infrastructure in refugee settlements to ensure adequate and timely service delivery.
- **Migration policy and research:** IOM has provided technical support to the Government in the development of a draft migration policy. This migration profile also falls within this area of intervention.
- **Border management:** In an effort to address the complex nature of migration management, IOM is providing support to the Government of Uganda to meet the challenges of border management through the implementation of the Personal Identification and Registration System (PIRS). PIRS is a border management information system that collects, processes, stores and disseminates traveler information during entry or exit at border points.

In the past, IOM has worked with the Amnesty Commission to reintegrate ex-combatants and has provided livelihood support to female-headed households affected by conflict in northern Uganda. It has also provided technical support to the National Citizenship and Immigration Control Board as well as the DCIC.

United Nations Development Programme

The Government of Uganda has been supported by UNDP in building the capacity of the MOFA in developing a diaspora information management system/ Web portal and in developing a draft diaspora policy. UNDP has worked with the Government of Uganda in the revising Uganda's foreign policy, establishing a national institute for diplomacy and international affairs, and developing a compendium of investment opportunities.

(Office of the) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHCR has worked with the Government of Uganda to provide international protection to all refugees within its territory. It has also collaborated with the Government in the voluntarily repatriation or resettlement of refugees as well as in the coordination of new arrivals. The Government of Uganda and UNHCR have been engaged in community-driven assessments that take into consideration age, gender and diversity. These assessments have been used as a basis for planning and providing targeted health care, primary education, and legal aid for victims of sexual and gender-based violence and for providing subsistence allowances for the chronically ill or incapacitated (see *2013 UNHCR Country Operations Profile – Uganda*). UNHCR is also working with the Government of Uganda on a tripartite agreement with Kenya, which is likely to revive the voluntary repatriation of Kenyan refugees.

United Nations Children’s Fund

UNICEF and partners are using a two-pronged approach to help the Government of Uganda address the migration of children from Karamoja to different urban centres. UNICEF is supporting families to increase their incomes in order to improve their livelihood and keep children in school. UNICEF has also worked with the Government of Uganda to deliver services to the refugee population from the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the Rwamyanja Refugee Settlement. In addition, the Government of Uganda has worked with UNICEF on a rapid route to reuniting Congolese refugee children in Uganda with their families.

C.4.2 Other areas of cooperation

Uganda participates in the Global Forum on Migration and Development, the High-level Dialogue on Migration and Development and the International Dialogue on Migration. The country has several international initiatives on security and protection of migrants. Interpol in Uganda has worked with other countries and international institutions to combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. Uganda is also a member of the Intergovernmental Authority for Development’s Regional Consultative Process on Migration. The national implementation of the international migration law has somewhat contributed to the protection of the rights of migrants, elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, combating and preventing human trafficking, and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, among others, but still enormous challenges remain.

Uganda has also benefited from several bilateral arrangements especially in the area of support for education of Ugandan professionals through scholarships from specific European Union countries (especially Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden), the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, China, India and other countries. This has contributed to building the human resource base of the country.

PART D: KEY FINDINGS, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

D.1 Migration trends, migration policies and the impact of migration

This report demonstrates that Uganda is a country of both immigration and emigration, although more Ugandans emigrate compared with the number of immigrants coming into the country. With the data provided, it is not possible to conclude whether Uganda is an important transit country or whether return migration is significant. Figures on the stock of immigrants and emigrants point to the fact that Uganda is fully immersed in South–South migration dynamics. For example, most immigrants in Uganda are Congolese and South Sudanese, while Ugandans emigrate mostly to Kenya and South Sudan.

This report points to a decrease in immigration to Uganda. With regard to the characteristics of immigrants in Uganda, approximately 26 per cent of the foreign-born population are refugees. This percentage is much lower than the refugee rates in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania (59% and 42%, respectively). Only 6.6 per cent of persons from East African countries were issued with work permits, which could be explained by the porosity of international borders, which points to the possibility that migrant workers do not seek work permits to work within the country. Most work permits are issued to migrants from Asian countries. This could indicate that while Uganda has good control over access to the country through international air travel, it has limited control or ability to manage its land borders. The number of irregular migrants identified by the authorities is quite low for a country with such porous borders.

The statistics indicate a steady increase of emigration from Uganda. The growth of the Ugandan economy could point to the fact that more Ugandans can now afford to emigrate, which can be a costly venture. Unfortunately, there are no statistics that provide an accurate picture of the entirety of the Ugandan diaspora, as temporary migrant workers are usually not included in international databases on international migrant stock. Although the country has reached a certain level of political stability, the number of asylum claims placed by Ugandans abroad is increasing.

Most internal migrants are young, literate and engaged in work, indicating that contrary to popular perception internal migration may be determined by more than poverty alone. Given the end of the hostilities in northern Uganda, the number of internally displaced persons due to conflict has decreased dramatically. This report highlights other types of forced migration such as those motivated by natural disasters or environmental shocks such as droughts.

Internal migration of children from the Karamoja region is an issue of concern given the vulnerability of child migrants, particularly those who travel unaccompanied to become victims of trafficking in persons.

The full implementation of migration-related East African Community Protocols could reverse the trend of diminishing immigration and lead to an increase in the foreign-born population in Uganda. Concomitantly, the implementation of these protocols could lead to an increase in the number of Ugandans living in East African States. If peace and stability is reached in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and if cessation clauses and return agreements are operational, the number of refugee stock could decrease. Trafficking of Ugandans abroad could increase if appropriate measures are not taken to ensure that there are safe migration avenues for Ugandans, particularly women.

Remittances to Uganda have increased dramatically; however, most of this money is used for household consumption. While this has a direct impact at the household level, further research is needed on the full impact of remittances on the communities and the country as a whole. Data also shows that foreigners have invested heavily in private enterprises in the country.

The measurement of international migration is characterized by the lack of regular statistical data at the national level. There are administrative records on events and categories of migrants such as arrivals, departures and work visas issued, as well as arrest and deportations of migrants. However, administrative sources are fragmented and not necessarily centralized, which makes analysis complicated. Most administrative information is not available to the public or easily accessible to decision makers.

D.2 Recommendations regarding migration governance and migration management framework

- Strengthen migration governance by finalizing the migration policy and the diaspora policy in line with the international migration law. Implementation strategies need to be developed for both policies.
- Build on current efforts to strengthen inter-agency coordination, networking and information-sharing for better policy development, migration governance and data collection. This could be achieved by developing an inter-agency coordination entity based in the MIA. The MIA should be mandated to regularly coordinate the process of updating migration profiles.
- Strengthen the capacity of government offices tasked with migration governance and migrant protection. These efforts should particularly target capacity enhancement for key institutions in migration governance such as the Directorate of Citizenship and Migration Control, the MOFA and the MGLSD.
- Development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector must work in a coordinated manner to support migration policies and programmes.
- Given the growing trends in emigration, Uganda must ensure that there are sufficient and well-funded programmes to protect those going abroad and to work towards engaging the diaspora, including those who have recently emigrated.
- Develop special programmes targeting migrant women and their particular vulnerabilities, given the large percentage of women in emigrant and immigrant stocks.

D.3 Recommendations regarding mainstreaming of migration into development policies

- Mainstream migration into Uganda's second National Development Plan, given the evidence on the migration–development nexus.
- Mainstream migration issues and dynamics in all sector investment plans.
- Mainstream migration in strategic areas such as human resources for health and education.
- In light of evidence attesting to the benefits from remittances, skills transfer and investment opportunities positively correlated with migration, there is a need to create and maintain links between migrants in the diaspora and Uganda in order to maximize their potential. This would encourage them to contribute to human and financial capital investments in the country.

D.4 Recommendations concerning improvements to migration statistics and overall evidence base

- Develop and operationalize a Migration Management Information System that addresses the information, monitoring and evaluation needs of the key players in migration and development.
- Enhance the quality and coverage of administrative registration, especially of migrant workers in Uganda, the Ugandan diaspora, and Ugandan returnees and irregular migrants.
- Advocate the inclusion of key indicators on migration and development as well as migration health in key surveys carried out by UBOS and BOU especially in the census, such as demographic and health surveys, housing surveys, labour force surveys and investor surveys.
- Mainstream migration-related data into existing management information systems such as the health management information system, the human resources information system, the education management information system and the environment management information system.
- Institutionalize and update regularly, at least every two years, the National Migration Profile. Subsequent revisions should include data from national migration surveys.
- Conduct comprehensive mapping of the Ugandan diaspora.
- Conduct qualitative and quantitative studies to understand the different aspects of migration to, from and within Uganda.

ANNEXES

Annex I: Data that is not available and that is essential to measure migrant trends and migrant characteristics

Indicator	
Foreign and foreign-born population	
Naturalization (flow)	Data collected but it was not systematized
Long-term immigrants (stocks)	Census and household surveys do not collect this data
Short-term immigrants (flows)	Data collected but no time to analyse it; could be derived from special passes offered
Estimates of irregularly residing foreigners (stocks)	Census and household surveys do not collect this data
Estimates of double nationality	Data collected but it was not systematized
Immigration for employment	
Employed foreign population, absolute numbers and as a percentage of total employed population (stocks)	Census and household surveys do not collect this data
Valid work permits (stocks)	Census and household surveys do not collect this data
Estimated number of migrant workers with irregular status (stocks)	Census and household surveys do not collect this data
Immigration for study purposes	
Foreigners studying in education institutions (stocks)	Data collected but it was not accessed
Foreigners who finished studies/ graduated from educational institutions (flows)	Data not collected
Foreign trainees (flows)	Data collected but there was not sufficient time to analyse it
Nationals residing abroad and emigration	
Nationals long-term emigration (flows)	Census does not collect emigration data
Temporary absent population (stocks)	Census does not collect this data
Citizenship renunciation (flow)	Data not collected as double citizenship was introduced
Emigration for study purposes	
Nationals departing to study abroad (flows)	Data collected but it was not accessed

Forced emigration	
Estimates of nationals who emigrated for environment-related reasons (stocks)	Census and household surveys do not collect this data
Irregular migration	
Foreigners refused entry at external borders (flows)	Data collected but it was not accessed
Foreigners who committed administrative violations (flows)	Data collected but it was not systematized
Foreigners who committed crimes (flows)	Data collected but it was not accessed
Return migration	
Nationals who returned to the country after having resided abroad (stocks)	Data not collected

Annex II: National data sources

Data source	Responsible agency	Level of computerization	Types of data captured	Other relevant information
Census	Department of Migration, Uganda Bureau of Statistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Migration, Uganda Bureau of Statistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International migration Internal migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not collect information on emigration Few Indicators on migration considered
Surveys	Uganda Bureau of Statistics and Bank of Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not fully automated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remittance flows Foreign direct investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank of Uganda and the Uganda Bureau of Statistics provide international statistical divisions, such as the United Nations Statistics Division, with national data
	Population Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not fully automated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gross primary enrolment rate Gross secondary enrolment rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration not given priority in State of Uganda Population reports
Administrative records/ registers	Ministry of Internal Affairs – Directorate of Citizenship and Immigration Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper records Low computerization levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student passes Work permits Irregular migrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics published in ministerial policy statements, which are not easily accessed by the public

Data source	Responsible agency	Level of computerization	Types of data captured	Other relevant information
Administrative records/ registers	Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paper records Low computerization levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nationals departing for employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics collected are specific to new destinations of Ugandan labour emigrants
	IOM Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on internal trafficking is automated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return migration Internal migration Irregular migration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on internal migration covers a specific category of people and from specific regions (e.g. children from the Karamoja region)

Annex III: National glossary

Term	Source document	Definition
Alien	Refugee Act 2006	A person who is not a citizen of the country.
Crude migration rate	Uganda Bureau of Statistics Statistical Metadata 2009	The difference between the number of in-migrants and the number of outmigrants per 1,000 population in the country.
Diaspora	Draft Diaspora Policy	Ugandan citizens and their descendants residing outside Uganda; this definition excludes Ugandans employed in Ugandan diplomatic missions.
Emigration	2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report; Uganda Bureau of Statistics	Movement of people out of the country.
Immigration	2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report; Uganda Bureau of Statistics	Movement of people into the country.
Internal migration	2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report, Abridged Version	Migration within the country.
International migration	2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report; Uganda Bureau of Statistics	Emigration and immigration.
Internal migration rate	2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report; Uganda Bureau of Statistics	The proportion of the population of a district who migrated across the district boundaries but within the country.
Migration	2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report, Abridged Version	The geographic movement of people across a specified boundary for the purpose of establishing a new residence.

Term	Source document	Definition
Migration stream	Uganda Bureau of Statistics Statistical Metadata 2009	A group of migrants having a common origin and destination in a given migration period within a country.
Net internal migration	2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report; Uganda Bureau of Statistics	The gain or loss in population arising out of internal migration, and is computed as the difference between in-migrants and outmigrants.
Prohibited migrant	Uganda Citizenship and Immigration Control Act 2009	<p>The following persons are prohibited immigrants and their entry into or presence within Uganda is unlawful except in accordance with the provisions of this Act: a destitute person; any person who – (i) refuses to submit to a medical examination after having been required to do so under Section 50; (ii) is certified, by a government medical practitioner, to be suffering from a contagious or infectious disease which makes his or her presence in Uganda dangerous to the community; any person against whom there is in force an order of deportation from Uganda made under this Act or any other law for the time being in force; any person whose presence in or entry into Uganda is, or at the time of his or her entry was, unlawful under this Act or any other law for the time being in force; any person who has not in his or her possession a valid passport issued to that person by or on behalf of the Government of the State of which he or she is a subject or citizen or a valid passport or document of identity issued to him or her by an authority recognised by the Government, such document being complete and having endorsed on it all particulars, endorsements and visas required from time to time by the Government or authority issuing that document and by the Government; any person who is a drug trafficker and who is living, or who prior to entering Uganda was living, on the earnings of drugs or drug trafficking or trade; a person who, as a consequence of information received from the government of any State, or any other source considered reliable by the Minister or the Commissioner, is declared by the Minister or by the Commissioner to be an undesirable immigrant; but every declaration of the Commissioner under this paragraph shall be subject to confirmation or otherwise by the Minister; any person who, not having received a free pardon, has been convicted in any country, for murder, or any offence for which a sentence of imprisonment has been passed for any term, and who by reason of the circumstances connected with the offence is declared by the Minister to be an undesirable immigrant; except that this paragraph shall not apply to offences of a political character not involving moral turpitude; any person who is a subject or citizen of any country with which Uganda is at war; the children, if under 18 years of age and dependents of a prohibited immigrant, and any other dependent of a prohibited immigrant; and any person convicted of any offence under the Citizenship and Immigration Control Act 2009.</p>

Term	Source document	Definition
Recent internal migrant	2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report; Uganda Bureau of Statistics	A person who was born in Uganda, the previous residence was within Uganda, and at the time of the Census had stayed in the district for a period not exceeding five years.
Recent international migrant	2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical Report; Uganda Bureau of Statistics	A person whose “place of birth” was outside Uganda and “place of previous residence” was outside Uganda, and had lived in the district for less than five years.
Refugee	Refugee Act 2006	A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of race, sex, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion that person is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable, or owing to that fear, is unwilling to return to or to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country.
Trafficking in persons	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009	The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, fraud, of deception, of abuse of power or of position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.
Ugandan migrant worker	Rules and Regulations Governing the Recruitment and Employment of Ugandan Migrant Workers Abroad	A Ugandan citizen who is to be engaged, or has been engaged, in remunerated activity in a state of employment.
Victim of trafficking	Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act 2009	A person who is being or has been trafficked.

Annex IV: International glossary

Term	Definition	Source
Asylum-seekers	Persons who have applied for asylum or refugee status, but who have not yet received a final decision on their application. A distinction should be made between the number of asylum-seekers who have submitted an individual request during a certain period ("asylum applications submitted") and the number of asylum-seekers whose individual asylum request has not yet been decided at a certain date ("backlog of undecided or pending cases").	UNHCR, 2013; see www.unhcr.org/45c06c662.html#asylum-seekers
Availability of data	Data that have been collected, filed, processed and stored in each system, thus civil registration and vital statistics are accessible in a user-friendly format to users upon request.	UN DESA, 2001
Circular migration	The fluid movement of people between countries, including temporary or long-term movement which may be beneficial to all involved, if occurring voluntarily and linked to the labour needs of countries of origin and destination.	IOM, 2011
Civil register	Loose-leaf file, ledger book, electronic file or any other official file set up for the permanent recording, in accordance with established procedures, of each type of vital event and its associated data occurring to the population of a well-defined area (a county, district, municipality, parish, etc.).	UN DESA, 2001
Country of usual residence	The country in which a person lives, that is to say, the country in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not change a person's country of usual residence.	UN DESA, 1998
Descendants of foreign-born	The group of persons born in the country whose parents were born abroad (this group is often referred to as the "second generation").	UNECE, 2007
Development	A process of improving the overall quality of life of a group of people, and in particular expanding the range of opportunities open to them.	IOM, 2010c
Excursionists (also called "same-day visitors")	Persons who do not reside in the country of arrival and stay for just a day without spending the night in a collective or private accommodation within the country visited. This category includes cruise passengers who arrive in a country on a cruise ship and return to the ship each night to sleep on board as well as crew members who do not spend the night in the country. It also includes residents of border areas who visit the neighbouring country during the day to shop, visit friends or relatives, seek medical treatment, or participate in leisure activities.	UN DESA, 1998
Family-based settlers	Foreigners selected for long-term settlement because of the family ties they have with citizens or foreigners already residing in the receiving country.	UN DESA, 1998

Term	Definition	Source
Forced migration	A migratory movement in which an element of coercion exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects).	IOM, 2011
Foreign population of a country	All persons who have that country as country of usual residence and who are the citizens of another country.	UN DESA, 1998
Foreign students	Persons admitted by a country other than their own for the specific purpose of following a particular programme of study in an accredited institution of the receiving country.	UN DESA, 1998
Foreign-born population of a country	All persons who have that country as the country of usual residence and whose place of birth is located in another country.	UN DESA, 1998
Foreigners having the right to free establishment	Foreigners who have the right to enter, stay and work within the territory of a country other than their own by virtue of an agreement or treaty concluded between their country of citizenship and the country they enter.	UN DESA, 1998
Foreigners in transit	Persons who arrive in the receiving country but do not enter it formally because they are on their way to another destination.	UN DESA, 1998
Foreigners whose status is regularized	Foreigners whose entry or stay has not been sanctioned by the receiving State or who have violated the terms of their admission but who are nevertheless allowed to regularize their status. Although most persons regularizing their status have already been present in the receiving country for some time, their regularization may be taken to represent the time of their official admission as international migrants.	UN DESA, 1998
Human Development Index	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary composite index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic aspects of human development: health, knowledge, and income. It was first developed by the late Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq with the collaboration of the Nobel laureate Amartya Sen and other leading development thinkers for the first Human Development Report in 1990. It was introduced as an alternative to conventional measures of national development, such as level of income and the rate of economic growth.	UNDP; see http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/hdi/
Internal migration	Movement of people from one area of a country to another area of the same country for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migrants move but remain within their country of origin (e.g. rural-to-urban migration).	IOM, 2011
Internally displaced persons	Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.	African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa, 23 Oct 2009

Term	Definition	Source
International movement rate	The sum of total stock of immigrants into and emigrants from a particular country, expressed as a percentage of the sum of that country's resident population and its emigrant population.	UNDP, 2009
Irregular migrants	Non-citizens, excluding refugees or asylum-seekers, who have no valid leave to enter and/or remain within a state.	The Human Rights of Irregular Migrants in Europe, Commissioner for Human Rights, Council of Europe, CommDH/Issue Paper (2007) ¹
Irregular migration	Movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries. There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration. From the perspective of destination countries it is entry, stay or work in a country without the necessary authorization or documents required under immigration regulations. From the perspective of the sending country, the irregularity is for example seen in cases in which a person crosses an international boundary without a valid passport or travel document or does not fulfill the administrative requirements for leaving the country. There is, however, a tendency to restrict the use of the term "illegal migration" to cases of smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons.	IOM, 2011
Long-term migrant	A person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure, the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival, the person will be a long-term immigrant.	UN DESA, 1998
Migrant workers	Migrant worker is a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national (Article 2(1), International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990). Article 2 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families also provides for different categories of migrant workers. The term frontier worker refers to a migrant worker who retains his or her habitual residence in a neighbouring State to which he or she normally returns every day or at least once a week. An itinerant worker refers to a migrant worker who has to travel to another State or States for short periods owing to the nature of his/her occupation. Truck drivers, cross border traders, boda-boda, and migrant women or men sex workers are migrant workers.	OHCHR, 1990
Migrants for settlement	Foreigners granted the permission to stay for a lengthy or unlimited period, who are subject to virtually no limitation regarding the exercise of an economic activity. Some countries grant settlement rights to foreigners on the basis of certain criteria.	UN DESA, 1998

Term	Definition	Source
Net migration	Net number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. It is expressed as thousands.	UN DESA glossary; see http://esa.un.org/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm
Net migration rate	The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population.	UN DESA glossary; see http://esa.un.org/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm
Nomads	Persons without a fixed place of usual residence who move from one site to another, usually according to well-established patterns of geographical mobility. When their trajectory involves crossing current international boundaries, they become part of the international flows of people. Some nomads may be stateless persons because, lacking a fixed place of residence, they may not be recognized as citizens by any of the countries through which they pass.	UN DESA, 1998
Population	(1) All the inhabitants of a given country or area (province, city, metropolitan area etc.) considered together; the number of inhabitants of a country or area. (2) In sampling, the whole collection of units (persons, households, institutions, events, etc.) from which a sample may be drawn. De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands.	UN DESA glossary; see http://esa.un.org/wpp/Documentation/glossary.htm
Quality of data	In the civil registration system or in the vital statistics system, quality of data is measured according to their degree of completeness, correctness (accuracy), timeliness and availability	UN DESA, 2001
Refugee	A person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.	Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Article 1A(2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol
Remittances	Defined as the sum of workers' remittances (i.e. current private transfers from migrants staying in a country for a year or longer to households in another country), compensation of employees (i.e. the entire income of a migrant staying in the host country for less than a year) and migrants' transfers (i.e. the transfer of household effects and financial assets that arise at the time when a migrant changes her or his country of residence).	Ratha, 2003
Returning migrants (or citizens)	Persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international migrants (whether short-term or long-term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year.	UN DESA, 1998

Term	Definition	Source
Smuggling of migrants	The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.	Article 3(a), United Nations Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000
Stateless persons	Persons who are not recognized as citizens of any State.	UN DESA, 1998
Trafficking in persons	The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.	Article 3(a), United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000

Annex V: Key international instruments ratified by Uganda

International instrument	Year of ratification or accession	Reservation	Declaration	Other information
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990)	14 November 1995	Article 18: The Republic of Uganda cannot guarantee at all times to provide free legal assistance in accordance with the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 3(d).		
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)	27 September 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In respect of Article 7: The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands this as not conferring any legal , political, or other legal, political or other enforceable right upon refugees who, at any given time, may be in Uganda. On the basis of this understanding, the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall accord refugees such facilities and treatment as the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall, in her absolute discretion, deem fit having regard to her own security, economic and social needs. In respect of Articles 8 and 9: The Government of the Republic of Uganda declares that the provisions of Articles 8 and 9 are recognized by it as recommendations only. In respect of Article 13: The Government of the Republic of Uganda reserves to itself the right to abridge this provision without recourse to courts of law or arbitral tribunals, national or international, if the Government of the Republic of Uganda deems such abridgement to be in the public interest. In respect of Article 15: The Government of the Republic of Uganda shall, in the public interest, have the full freedom to withhold any or all rights conferred by this article from any refugees as a class of residents within her territory. In respect of Article 16: The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands Article 16, paragraphs 2 and 3 thereof, as not requiring the Government of the Republic of Uganda to accord to a refugee in need of legal assistance, treatment more favourable than that extended to aliens generally in similar circumstances. 	In respect of Article 7: The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands this as not conferring any legal, political, or other legal, political or other enforceable right upon refugees who, at any given time, may be in Uganda. On the basis of this understanding, the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall accord refugees such facilities and treatment as the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall, in her absolute discretion, deem fit having regard to her own security, economic and social needs.	

International instrument	Year of ratification or accession	Reservation	Declaration	Other information
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)	27 September 1976	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In respect of Article 17: The obligation specified in Article 17 to accord to refugees lawfully staying in the country in the same circumstances shall not be construed as extending to refugees the benefit of preferential treatment granted to nationals of the states who enjoy special privileges on account of existing or future treaties between Uganda and those countries, particularly states of the East African Community and the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with the provisions which govern such charters in this respect. In respect of Article 25: The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands that this article shall not require the Government of the Republic of Uganda to incur expenses on behalf of the refugees in connection with the granting of such assistance except in so far as such assistance is requested by and the resulting expense is reimbursed to the Government of the Republic of Uganda by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it. In respect of Article 32: Without recourse to legal process the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall, in the public interest, have the unfettered right to expel any refugee in her territory and may, at any time, apply such internal measures as the Government may deem necessary in the circumstances; so however that, any action taken by the Government of the Republic of Uganda in this regard shall not operate to the prejudice of the provisions in Article 33 of this Convention. 	<p>In respect of Article 7: The Government of the Republic of Uganda understands this as not conferring any legal, political, or other legal, political or other enforceable right upon refugees who, at any given time, may be in Uganda. On the basis of this understanding, the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall accord refugees such facilities and treatment as the Government of the Republic of Uganda shall, in her absolute discretion, deem fit having regard to her own security, economic and social needs.</p>	
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict (2000)	6 May 2002		<p>The Government of the Republic of Uganda reserves the right at any time by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to add, amend or strengthen the present declaration. Such notifications shall take effect from the date of their receipt by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.</p>	

International instrument	Year of ratification or accession	Reservation	Declaration	Other information
Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)	22 July 1985			No reservations nor declarations made
Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (1949)	18 May 1964			No reservations nor declarations made
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)	June 1995		Article 5: The Republic of Uganda does not accept the competence of the Human Rights Committee to consider a communication under the provisions of Article 5, paragraph 2, from an individual if the matter in question has already been considered under another procedure of international investigation or settlement.”	Signed on 12 December 2000; -no reservations nor declarations made
Protocol to Prevent, Supplement, Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children (2000)	9 March 2005			No reservations
Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000)				No declarations made

International instrument	Year of ratification or accession	Reservation	Declaration	Other information
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)	21 January 1987			No reservations nor declarations made
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1966)	21 November 1980			No reservations nor declarations made
Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000)	30 November 2001			No reservations nor declarations made
Protocol relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (1977)	13 March 1991			No reservations nor declarations made
Protocol relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (1977)	13 March 1991			No reservations nor declarations made
African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention)	29 January 2010			States Parties cannot make or enter reservations to this Convention that are incompatible with the object and purpose of this Convention

International instrument	Year of ratification or accession	Reservation	Declaration	Other information
The Pact on Security, Stability And Development in the Great Lakes Region (2006)	December 2006			No reservations can be entered in this pact
East African Common Market Protocol and the Free Movement of Persons Regulations	July 2010			No reservations made
ILO Convention 143, Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions), 1975	March 1978			Reservations not permitted
ILO Convention 182 on Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour	June 2001			Reservations not permitted

Annex VI: Work permits issued for financial year 2012/13 by class and selected nationality

East African Community										
	A	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G1	G2	Total
Burundi	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9
Kenya	67	1	2	0	34	1	2	45	355	507
Rwanda	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	14	25
United Republic of Tanzania	28	0	0	1	2	0	0	9	26	66
Total	107	1	2	1	37	1	2	57	399	607
Selected European Union Member States										
	A	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G1	G2	Total
Belgium	21	1	0	0	1	0	0	7	7	37
Denmark	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	7	25
France	35	1	0	0	3	0	1	16	59	115
Germany	74	1	0	0	6	1	1	155	43	281
Italy	27	1	0	0	4	0	0	29	18	79
Netherlands	26	1	1	0	5	0	1	27	29	90
Poland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	4	11
Portugal	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
Sweden	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	4	36
United Kingdom	27	2	0	0	33	3	2	77	140	284
Total	246	7	2	0	54	4	5	338	314	970
Canada and United States										
	A	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G1	G2	Total
Canada	8	0	0	0	8	1	0	46	27	90
United States	200	0	1	0	11	0	0	244	101	557
Total	208	0	1	0	19	1	0	290	128	647

Selected Asian countries										
	A	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G1	G2	Total
Bangladesh	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	11	36	53
China	113	5	0	1	152	14	1	7	1,070	1,363
India	53	2	8	2	400	29	5	54	2,986	3,539
Japan	53	3	0	0	1	0	0	15	6	78
Lebanon	3	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	19	39
Nepal	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	45	55
Pakistan	10	0	0	0	148	0	3	3	178	342
Philippines	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	44	68
Republic of Korea	46	0	2	0	2	0	0	14	11	75
Turkey	6	19	0	0	3	0	0	4	101	133
Total	309	29	10	3	728	43	9	118	4,496	5,745
Grand total										
	A	A2	B	C	D	E	F	G1	G2	Total
	1,269	46	21	6	929	54	23	1,043	5,770	9,161

Source: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Uganda Bureau of Statistics.

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