UGANDA MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME. (UMAP) SHADOW REPORT ON MIGRATION STATUS IN UGANDA.

Introduction:

It is once again a great pleasure to share with you Uganda management assistance programme. (UMAP) report for the year 2014/ 2015. In it, you will read about the work done, achievements registered and the challenges faced.

(UMAP) received funds to do capcity building and research of migrants sturtus in uganda sine There is always a constant inflow and outflow of migrants in Uganda. Reasons to explain this phenomenon are many, but the key reasons concern seeking refuge as in the case of refugees and internally displaced persons, and seeking employment opportunities, However little research findings to explain the migration status in Uganda. As well, it has been observed that Uganda lacks a clear migration policy. The main objective of this report is to map migration in Uganda by highlighting the forms and nature of migration, how migration process has been managed, and to identify the key challenges in migration policies.

The measurement of migration in Uganda is characterized by the lack of regular statistics and weak management of administrative sources data with several limitations. Firstly it captures fiscal years and not calendar years. Secondly, not all the data collected is digitalized, centralized or available for analysis. Finally, most administrative data is not disaggregated by sex or age. 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 should 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 and we would reconmend the following messures

Migration governance needs to be strengthened by finalising the Migration Policy and the Diaspora Policy. Implementation strategies need to be developed for both policies. The Need to build on current efforts to strengthen interagency coordination, networking and information sharing for better policy development, migration management and data collection.

A Migration Management Information System needs to be developed and made operational in Uganda and Consular offices abroad. Such a system should address the

information, monitoring and evaluation needs of the key players in migration and development. Given the evidence on the migration development nexus, migration needs to be integrated into Ugandan's second National Development Plan (NDP).

The Act does not govern emigration or return migration. The Act has not been revised following Uganda's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their families. With regards 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 and the UN Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. The Rules and Regulations Governing the Recruitment and Employment of Ugandan Migrant Workers Abroad govern issues related to externalization of labour, including issuance of licenses to recruitment agencies.

The measurement of migration in Uganda is characterized by the lack of regular statistics and weak management of administrative sources. The last census was conducted in 2002, which calls into question both national and international data on foreign born stock which, uses census as its main source. Administrative data also has several limitations. Firstly it captures fiscal years and not calendar years. Secondly, not all the data collected is digitalized, 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.

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; GOU, 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 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 (GOU, 2011).

<u>Recommendations:</u>

1. Migration governance needs to be strengthened by finalising the Migration Policy and the Diaspora Policy. Implementation strategies need to be developed for both policies.

2. Need to build on current efforts to strengthen interagency coordination, networking and information sharing for better policy development, migration management and data collection.

3. Given the evidence on the migration development nexus, migration needs to be integrated into Ugandan's second National Development Plan (NDP).

4. A Migration Management Information System needs to be developed and made operational in Uganda and Consular offices abroad. Such a system should address the information, monitoring and evaluation needs of the key players in migration and development.

5. The National Migration Profile needs to be institutionalized and updated regularly, at least every two years. Subsequent revisions should include data from national migration

Thank you

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