

UGANDA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE EMERGENCY

21 - 27 October 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of **129,128** South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Uganda since the influx began on 16 December.
- Adjumani continued to receive an average of 12 people a day, while Arua's daily average was around 3 people. In Kiryandongo 118 South Sudanese new arrivals were registered during this reporting period.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR conducted Result based project management (RBM) training with 23 participants from implementing partners.



UNHCR and partner staff taking part in the AGDM assessment in Mungula refugee settlement in Adjumani. ©UNHCR/D. Lusweti

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with partner support, coordinate the maintenance of Nyumanzi transit centre (TC), Ocea reception centre (RC), and Kiryandongo RC in the Midwest which have accommodated the majority of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees.

The breakdown includes:

Adjumani District:	81,667
Arua District:	11,881
Kiryandongo District:	29,108
Kampala:	6,472

FUNDING

USD 224,303,989

requirement for the Uganda
Emergency Response
(all agencies)

43% funded

PRIORITIES

- Relocate recently arrived refugees from transit centres to settlement plots.
- Redouble efforts to ensure infrastructure implementation is on track.
- Follow up recommendations from the mid-year review.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- The Uganda operation is currently working with OPM and partners to consolidate sectorial needs for 2015 to feed into the Regional Interagency Appeal for the South Sudan Situation. An interagency workshop took place on 21 October to discuss the emergency response strategy and comprehensive needs for the emergency for 2015. The agreed planning figure in Uganda is 60,000 new arrivals in 2015 plus the 150,000 new arrivals expected in 2014, totalling to a planning figure of 210,000 in 2015.

Protection

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, during the AGDM assessment, refugees raised their major concerns which included food, education and health. They also expressed the difficulties they face while moving between Uganda and South Sudan to: get financial support from their relatives; be reunified with family members; receive medical treatment; and to attend burials, among other things. It was also reported that the police do not attend to some incidents in settlements, especially at night, owing to the long distance between police posts and the settlements.
- The government wants to formalize the status of migrants, foreigners, refugees and asylum seekers by registering them. In Arua this message was conveyed to the public via radio talk shows on Nile FM, Voice of Life and Radio Pacis.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/Inter Aid Uganda conducted a Legal Aid Clinic where 110 refugees received education on Ugandan Laws, procedures for reporting the cases, and information on how to follow up with the police and courts. UNHCR handed over one Police Patrol Van to Kiryandongo District Police Commander to assist in providing security to Refugees.

Border monitoring

- In Adjumani and Arua, DRC-DDG continues to receive new arrivals at Nyumanzi transit centre and Ocea reception centre and serve them hot meals daily. 84 people arrived through the Elegu border and 22 individuals were received at Ocea reception centre respectively. In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/Inter Aid Uganda continues to prepare three hot meals per day for the 159 refugees at Kiryandongo Reception Centre.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR received reports that some refugees who went back to South Sudan and then returned to Uganda were required to pay US\$ 50.00 for visas at Elegu border point. Immigration officers have been handing over refugees, who use attestation letters to come back to Uganda, to the OPM registration team. UNHCR has taken up the visa issue with OPM.

Relocations

- In Adjumani, due to AGDM assessment and, in Kiryandongo, due to low number arrivals, no relocations took place this week.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani, LWF registered new refugees at Elegu collection centre, including three PSNs, and facilitated their transport to the Nyumanzi transit centre. It visited 12 PSNs in their homes and referred them to the relevant partners for assistance, and also followed up three others with health problems. LWF excavated 29 pits in a village for the construction of latrines for PSNs.
- In Arua, DRC-DDG completed 22 huts for PSNs in 5 villages; and the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) distributed hygiene kits to all women aged 12-49 years.

- In Arua, DRC-DDG visited 49 PSNs in their home in 5 villages to assess their needs. Also in Arua, DRC-DDG handed over to constructors 12 sites for the construction on PSN houses and began the excavation of nine latrine pits; provided support to single parents/caregivers who are beneficiaries of income generating projects; and visited three families at Ocea reception centre, who were relocate on Monday 27 October 2014.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR is analysing the PSN survey concluded last month for proper recording in proGres and creating a referral pathway. UNHCR/IAU constructed 15 shelter and latrines. Further, IAU conducted 3 individual assessments for women at risk.



This elderly woman and her grandchildren were among PSNs attending the AGDM assessment in Olua settlement in Adjumani.
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Child Protection

- In Adjumani, LWF finalized two best interest determination (BID) reports for submission to UNHCR for action. LWF also followed up eight unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and 13 children separated (SC), to establish how they are coping with their circumstances. LWF made arrangements to provide one UAM, who is admitted to Adjumani Hospital, with food.
- In Arua, DRC-DDG and UNHCR identified 12 children abandoned in Siripi village by their guardian and will monitor them regularly to assist them. DRC-DDG noted that families headed by children had become a common phenomenon in some villages. DRC-DDG also visited five UAMs at Ocea reception centre, one of whom needs foster care while the others have a caregiver who is disabled. Additionally it visited 20 in Tika, including seven UAMs, who live in a congested conditions; and identified 12 children who were abandoned or kept out of school and took remedial action, including cautioning the parents of children forced out of school to take care of their younger siblings.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU conducted 16 BIAs for separated children and 7 BIAs for UAM. Follow-up home visits were conducted by IAU to 44 families to review needs and provide counseling to children, parents and caregivers.
- Also in Kiryandongo, on 24 October 2014, UNHCR/IAU/Save the Children celebrated “International girl child day” by conducting age and gender specific dialogues to share and discuss about child rights, early marriage and domestic violence. 27 refugees participated.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani, LWF conducted a GBV KAP survey, whose preliminary findings point to a reduced risk of SGBV, and will be shared with UNHCR and OPM. LWF continued following up on court and police cases involving a child defiled in Nyumanzi settlement, and another who was knocked over by a vehicle Ayilo II settlement. In addition LWF continued to provide psychosocial support to three GBV survivors at Dzaipi safe house; and identify women at risk of GBV who would benefit from livelihood project.
- In Adjumani, ARC conducted a day's training on GBV concepts and group dynamics for 310 people in 13 groups that have benefited from its materials support to launch small income-generating projects. ARC also conducted a radio talk show on Amani FM to discuss health, psychosocial, police and legal services for GBV survivors and among other things.
- Also in Adjumani, an UNHCR Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist from the Headquarters visited Adjumani and Rhino camp refugee settlements to monitor the Safe from Start project. He met various target groups of men, women and young people involved in the project, SGBV watch group members and SGBV task force members from various villages. He also organized a brief orientation for UNHCR staff on streamlining the monitoring and reporting mechanism. He received the views of various groups on the project, including the fact it has had a positive impact on the community by changing negative attitudes towards fighting SGBV.
- In Arua, four SGBV survivors, including two girls and a pregnant victim of physical assault, received assistance, ranging from treatment to psychosocial counselling.
- In Adjumani and Arua, ARC conducted dialogue meetings in 4 settlements, attended by 128 leaders and community members to discuss causes of GBV.
- In Kiryandongo, 7 cases were reported during the period. The reported cases received counseling and material support from IAU. Kiryandongo police arrested one perpetrator for the defilement case reported. IAU/UNHCR conducted follow up home visits to 7 SGBV survivors in order to understand their health and focus their counseling.

Community Mobilization

- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/IAU conducted an awareness session on hygiene and sanitation using a Film Van, 328 people participated.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, the absence of War Child Canada in the field, on request from OPM, continued to restrain some activities, particularly those requiring legal services.
- In Arua, PSNs identified lack of soap among their main needs, noting that the commodity was only distributed to girls and women.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU identified the biggest challenges to low concentration in class and general low performance is a lack of school materials and meals at school.

Education

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, community volunteers who are mostly refugees initiated community schools and are actively participating in teaching in spite of the challenges the schools face. Following consultations among key stakeholders including UNHCR, head teachers and Adjumani District Education Department, it was decided that the teachers be considered for the available vacancies, and 31 of them were given the opportunity.
- In Adjumani, OPM and UNHCR are still seeking a solution to the district education authorities' request to have child friendly spaces closed during school hours as a way of stopping children from skipping school to play in the spaces.
- In Arua, WTU visited several secondary and technical schools in Arua and Koboko districts to monitor progress, provide counselling, pay students' allowance and collect academic progress reports. Scholarships have been offered to 74 students. UNHCR supplied stationery and other school materials to the 7 primary schools

- Kiryandongo refugee settlement has 5 primary schools and 1 secondary school, where 5,516 pupils (4,055 refugees and 1,461 national) are attending primary school and 517 (348 Refugees and 169 Nationals) attend secondary school. While the early child development (ECD) enrolment is 1,188 (1,029 Refugees and 159 Nationals).
- In Kiryandongo, the Chief District Administrator visited the Kiryandongo settlement and monitored the school construction work.
- Also in Kiryandongo, 20 vocational and skills training students supported by Windle Trust were transported to Bobi Polytechnic School to acquire practical skills in Agriculture, home economics, mechanics, and carpentry. 40 Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) received assorted scholastic materials.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, while much progress is being made in constructing school infrastructure, lack of space in schools to absorb the large number of refugee children remains a huge gap.
- In Kiryandongo, there is an impassable road leading to Panyadoli Primary School, lack of staff quarters for teachers, and lack of meals (lunch) in schools which causes pupils to abscond from school, particularly in the afternoon.



Health

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, and neighbouring districts no new suspected cases cholera and Ebola were reported. There were no new cases of measles detected and all the results of samples received previously were reported as negative. MSF F is carrying out a vaccination coverage survey amongst the refugee and host population.
- In Arua, ADLG and MTI continued to provide curative and preventive health care services to refugees and host communities in 4 health facilities. ADLG and MTI made 2,093 consultations. Malaria remained as the leading cause of morbidity, with 1,489 confirmed cases, followed by 189 cases of upper respiratory tract infections. No deaths were reported. 31 patients were referred to Arua Regional Hospital and two to Mulago National Hospital, Kampala, while 66 were admitted as inpatients to 2 health centres.
- In Kiryandongo, OPD conducted 532 consultations (376 Refugees and 156 Nationals). During this reporting week 1 refugee was enrolled on Septrin care (HIV care) and 5 nationals for HIV Treatment (ART-Clinic). 15 Referrals were facilitated by KDLG (Kiryandongo District Local Government) to Kiryandongo hospital.

Reproductive Health

- In Adjumani and Arua, 94 expectant mothers visited health units for antenatal care, including 21 who were making their first visits. MTI and ArDLG carried out voluntary counselling and testing for 590 individuals, with four testing positive. The 4 health centres facilitated the delivery of 36 healthy babies and recorded two still births.
- In Kiryandongo, International Rescue Committee (IRC) continues to facilitate 3 health centres in conducting reproductive health (RH) intervention in the settlement. IRC also conducted two community mobilizations sessions and outreaches on youth sexual reproductive services. 62 individuals (44 nationals and 18 refugees) received Anti-natal Care (ANC) treatment, with 17 deliveries (10 national and 7 refugees) in 3 health facilities.
- In Kiryandongo, IRC/KDLG provided maternity medical assistance to 25 cases (12 Refugees and 13 National). IRC informed community on availability of RH services by using the mobile van and trained VHTs. 1 education awareness sessions on family planning, condom use, and other youth friendly services were provided to the young people at the youth centre, conducted by trained youth peers and supervised by IRC staff.

Psychosocial Support

- In Adjumani, LWF carried out group and individual counselling for 134 people, and formed a drama group in a settlement, in preparation for the National Mental Health Celebration Day scheduled for 01 November.

- In Kiryandongo, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO), provided psycho-education and Early Child Development classes for 500 refugees. TPO also assessed clients in the community on Mental Health and other psychosocial problems.

Immunization

- In Arua, 339 children under five benefited from vaccination against measles and other childhood diseases and received vitamin A doses.
- In Kiryandongo, Real Medicine Foundation (RMF)/KDLG vaccinated 89 individuals (45 Refugees and 44 Nationals) with 9 different types of vaccines from the health centre. Also the outreach campaign reached 529 people (243 Refugees and 286 Nationals) who benefitted from 9 different types of vaccines.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua, inadequate supplies of essential drugs remained a huge problem.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, MTI continues to roll out the supplementary feeding programme across all settlements. WFP plans to carry out a mission on 30 October to follow up on the supplementary feeding programme and look into the possibility of implementing it across the board within the district for children aged six weeks-23 months and possibly pregnant and lactating women.
- In Arua, ArDLG and MTI conducted nutrition screening for 381 children aged between 6-59 months. They registered 62 cases of moderate acute malnutrition and 77 of severe acute malnutrition, all nationals. The rest of the children were healthy. MTI initiated a Supplementary Feeding Programme in a Health Centre, enrolling 17 refugee and national children.
- In Kiryandongo, ACF (Action against Hunger) assisted 9 refugee children in managing acute malnutrition and 8 refugee children were discharged. ACF conducted nutrition screening at the Settlement Health facilities where 466 people were screened (280 children under 5 years and 186 pregnant/lactating women). 3 had Severe Acute Malnutrition and 16 had Mild Acute Malnutrition and 447 normal. ACF distributed 20 registers to 20 VHTs to facilitate their works.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, nutrition partners are once again running out of nutrition supplies (Plumpy Nut). The reason for this gap is that some partners submit their report to UNICEF late, which delays the release of supplies. In an effort to establish a streamlined approach, UNICEF and the district authorities are to sign a memorandum of understanding (including a standardized monthly reporting format).



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, LWF distributed slabs in two refugee settlements; mobilized community 16 people for training as hand pump mechanics and recruited 21 hygiene promoters and trained 11 of them; and carried out a campaign to clean a settlement. LWF, through UNICEF funding, constructed 9 latrines for PSN households and carried out a jerry can washing campaign and installed 40 tippy taps in 2 settlements.
- In Arua, the average water supply was 14.8 l/p/d supplied through 56 functional boreholes (supported by UNICEF/DRC, Oxfam, Malteser, URCS, ZOA, IAS, ArDLG), including four motorized by Malteser. UNICEF is installing the last three hand-pumps while Oxfam is preparing to motorize the Ocea water system, and IAS is drilling five boreholes south of Simbili I village.

- In Adjumani and Arua, thanks to support from Oxfam, DRC-DDG/UNICEF, IAS, URCS and CARE, household sanitation coverage is at 59%, with 1,201 complete household latrines.
- In Adjumani and Arua, the Global Hand Washing Day was commemorated by 5,433 individuals in Rhino Camp settlement with songs, skits, poems, and demonstration of proper hand washing. Meanwhile IAS conducted training on liquid soap making in two schools. Overall 43 public health/hygiene promoters, representing one promoter per 420 persons continued to pass key hygiene messages to refugees and host communities.
- In Kiryandongo, an average of 12.7 l/p/d of water is being supplied overall in the settlement (Ranch 1 and Ranch 37). This figure is calculated based on the total registered population in the settlement. From random surveys done by partners at HH level, the per capita is 16.5 l/p/d. The Reception Centre is currently served from the NWSC main lines and PoC are receiving adequate amount of water (more than 30 l/p/d average). KDLG and UNHCR/IAU repaired 1 borehole. The overall person per latrine ratio in Kiryandongo is currently 1:17 (based on the total relocated refugees within the settlement).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani and Arua, there is contamination of boreholes in areas prone to waterlogging. This was confirmed by separate bacteriological and physio-chemical analyses carried out by UNHCR and DRC-DDG. One of the boreholes will be closed off pending remedial measures to enhance sanitary seals around the boreholes.
- In Kiryandongo, the population figures within the settlement would require update as it impacts on the average water use.

Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, DRC-DDG, supported by UNHCR, distributed core relief items to 30 individuals who were relocated or living in a safe house. URCS distributed dignity kits to 11, 5871 individuals.

Infrastructure

- In Adjumani, LWF continued to make progress in the construction of: 2 safe houses; 5 class room blocks in two settlements; 4 two-stance VIP and 6 five-stance pit latrines at various schools, health care facilities and safe houses; and a general ward, a nutrition centre and staff accommodation. LWF also began building staff housing at Mungula village; 6 community centres and other infrastructure; and continued preparations to begin other construction work.
- In Arua, construction activities, including the renovation of accommodation houses at Yoro base camp, continued, with 85% of the work completed. Other construction activities are taking place in 6 primary schools. Other construction or renovation work includes shelter for asylum seekers; OPM office block and latrines at Yoro base camp; Ocea vocational training structures; 50 PSN huts along with 100 latrines; police offices and sanitation facilities at Yoro police post; and police accommodation and sanitation facilities at Odobu police post.
- In Kiryandongo, 85% of the UNHCR planned 8.6 km road rehabilitation has been completed. UNHCR/WTU has started the construction of 3 units of 3 classrooms blocks (2 blocks in Canrom primary school and 1 block in Arnold primary school). Construction is ongoing with 65% completed. The construction of a staff compound for UNHCR and IPs (Administration blocks and Accommodation) is ongoing with 95% completed.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR conducted Result based project management (RBM) training where 23 participants from implementing partners attended.

- In Arua, OPM met with 103 landlords to identify viable projects and needs which will be supported in appreciation for their continuing support to refugees.
- In Arua, OPM chaired a crisis meeting and resolved a conflict between SCI and volunteer workers over child friendly spaces.

Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

Achievements and Impacts

Livelihoods and self-reliance

- In Adjumani and Arua, DRC-DDG provided technical support: on the post-harvest handling of groundnuts to 60 beneficiaries; to 123 farmers who received cassava cuttings and potatoes. DRC-DDG trained: two groups on using animal draught power to till the land; and 34 people in kitchen gardening and liquid soap making
- In Adjumani, LWF monitored nearly 270 households, including PSNs, which had previously received tree seedlings, vegetable seed or livestock and provided them with technical assistance. LWF also provided training and other technical support to 10 young refugees and 10 groups on income-generating activities.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU has selected 10 more enterprise groups which will be assisted with a revolving fund to start businesses, mainly goat rearing, maize grinding machine/maize mill. The beneficiaries also include foster parents and SGBV survivors.

Environment-related activities

- In Adjumani, LWF supplied the refugee community with tree seedlings. The seedlings previously given to communities and primary schools have been planted and survival rate ranges from 70-85%. The fruit trees are performing well, with a survival rate of over 80%.
- Also in Adjumani, URCS mobilized 1,208 households for an environmental clean-up in the new and old settlement to prevent the spread of malaria.
- In Kiryandongo, 240 Eucalyptus seedlings were distributed to the refugee community by IAU/UNHCR.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, LWF was unable to distribute male goats because suppliers were having difficulty getting good quality animals from within Adjumani and had to source them from neighbouring districts, which proved a long process.
- In Adjumani and Arua, bad weather affected the turn-up for liquid soap making training, and there was poor response towards advisory services from communities especially in protecting fruit trees.

Access to Energy

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani and Arua, LWF trained 89 people to make energy saving stoves in four settlements and will soon start making the stoves.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU educated 40 refugee family head and constructed 20 demonstration energy saving stoves.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, LWF noted a poor response of participation from the Ayilo settlement for training on making energy saving stoves.

Working in partnership

OPM / UNHCR are supported by partners on the ground:

Kiryandongo refugee settlement

- *Government partners:* OPM, Kiryandongo District Local Government (KDLG) and the Uganda Police Force.
- *Humanitarian partners:* Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), AIRD, DRC-DDG, FAO, Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), SP, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO), UNICEF, WFP and WTU.

West Nile

Government partners in all locations: OPM, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko DLG authorities, various technical departments, and Uganda Police Force.

- *Adjumani humanitarian partners:* AAH-U, ACF, ACORD, ADRA, Welthungerhilfe (WHH)/Concern Worldwide(CWW) as Alliance 2015, Baylor, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), DRC-DDG, HelpAge International, IOM, LWF, Marie Stopes, MSF-F, MTI, OXFAM, PLAN, SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC, TPO, War Child Canada, WFP, WHO, WTI and WVI.
- *Arua humanitarian partners:* ADRA, AIRD, Care International, Caritas, International Aid Services (IAS), DRC-DDG, Global Refuge International (GRI), Humedica, Malteser international, MTI, Oxfam, SCiU, ZOA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC and WFP, WTU, Touch Africa.

Coordination Meetings

- In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meetings are now held on a monthly basis. In the field, OPM / UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani, and on Thursdays in Arua.
- In Adjumani, sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place weekly: the Protection working group meets Tuesdays at 3pm; health coordination meets Tuesdays at 9am; livelihood coordination meets Tuesdays at 10.00am; the education working group meets Wednesdays at 3pm and, WASH coordination meets Tuesdays and Fridays at 9am respectively. The Shelter and Infrastructure working group meetings is held on a bi-weekly basis on Tuesdays at 8.30am. Community meetings take place every day in Baratuku and Nyumanzi settlements.
- In Arua, weekly WASH coordination meetings continue to be held on Thursdays at 2pm.
- In Kiryandongo, all partners' weekly coordination meetings are held, chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment.

