

UGANDA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE EMERGENCY

28 October – 3 November 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of **129,329** South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Uganda since the influx began on 16 December.
- In Adjumani, the number of refugees arriving on a daily basis was in single digit. In Kiryandongo, 130 South Sudanese new arrivals were registered during the reporting period.



Children entertain themselves at home in Boroli 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 receptioncentre (RC), and Kiryandongo RC in the Midwest which have accommodated the majority of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees, who are being assisted in the field and in Kampala.

The breakdown includes:

Adjumani District:	81,719
Arua District:	11,900
Kiryandongo District:	29,238
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

- In Adjumani AGDM exercise was concluded in all settlements of Adjumani; the report is being finalized. On 28 October a research team from Makerere University arrived in Adjumani to start research, as part of an initiative of the university, OPM and UNHCR, to promote peaceful co-existence and help resolve conflicts among refugees and host communities in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts.



A woman in Boroli settlement in Adjumani being interviewed by OPM and UNHCR to establish whether she was a genuine refugee or not. As it turned out, she had been a refugee in Uganda many years earlier and then voluntarily returned to her home country. She was forced to flee the present conflict in South Sudan and, for the second time, became a refugee in Uganda. ©UNHCR/D. Lusweti

Protection

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua 19 individuals were received at Ocea transit centre, while 13 South Sudanese individuals arrived at Kuluba transit centre in Koboko District. In Adjumani a total of 52 people arrived through the Elegu border during this reporting period.
- DRC-DDG continued preparing hot meals daily for new refugees arriving at Nyumanzi and Ocea transit centres.
- In Adjumani and Arua, OPM continued mobilizing and briefing asylum seekers, refugees and foreigners in and around Arua on the laws of the country and procedures to formalize their stay in Uganda.

- Also in Adjumani and Arua, UNHCR conducted protection training for 140 refugee leaders in Rhino Camp and Lobule settlements as well as local council leaders, police officers and partners.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/Inter Aid Uganda (IAU) continues to prepare three hot meals per day for the 139 refugees at Kiryandongo Reception Centre. UNHCR/IAU also conducted Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) training attended by 85 refugee leaders.

Border monitoring

- In Adjumani and Arua, on average 7 refugees continued to arrive daily in Adjumani from South Sudan, mainly fleeing Upper Nile state where they reportedly faced food insecurity. Arriving refugees reported fighting in Bentiu that left 126 people dead and 96 hospitalized at Juba Hospital.

Relocations

- In Adjumani, 175 refugees were relocated from Nyumanzi transit centre to two settlements.
- In Kiryandongo, relocation did not take place this week due to low number of arrivals.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani, LWF identified and registered 5 PSNs and relocated them from the transit centre to settlements.
- In Arua, 135 PSNs were visited in their homes in 9 villages to monitor their welfare. 8 were found sick and referred to health facilities. In addition to 35 households complaining of leaking roofs, DRC-DDG identified a further 50 PSNs households who need support in building shelters.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR is analyzing the PSN survey concluded last month for proper recording in ProGres and creating a referral pathway in Kiryandongo. UNHCR/IAU also completed construction of 25 PSN shelters and latrines.

Child Protection

- In Adjumani, UNHCR, LWF, DRC, SCI, WVI and OPM made a joint visit to Moyo District to conduct Best Interest Determination for 5 refugee children in Moyo Babies' Home and Redeemer Children's Home. It was established that 47 unregistered South Sudanese children were living in the homes.
- In Adjumani and Arua, Save the Children supported the district in Global Peace Games, using 2 child-friendly spaces, and trained ECCD/CFS caregivers and volunteers. Plan International has opened three ECCD centres in two settlements. Health care services will be provided in the ECCD centres and training on child development and child protection will also get conducted.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU conducted 29 BIAs during this reporting period where 22 separated children (SC) were identified. Follow-up home visits were conducted by IAU to 22 families to review needs and provide counseling to children, parents and caregivers.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/IAU conducted child protection working group members meeting where 30 community members attended to discuss and share protection risks which were mainly child labour and child care. IAU conducted three community sessions where 86 persons of concerns participated.
- Also in Kiryandongo, UNHCR/IAU conducted monthly co-ordination meetings with the foster parents aimed at understanding the living conditions of children under alternative care; provide guidance, getting experience from foster parents. 24 foster parents participated in these meetings.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani, OPM and UNHCR followed up on a case of aggravated defilement in Nyumanzi, which was closed by the Resident State Attorney under unclear circumstances.
- In Arua, UNHCR received reports about a refugee woman who was physically assaulted. Her consent and incident forms have been completed. In addition to being referred to Ocea police post and Ocea health centre for treatment, she received counselling.

- In Adjumani and Arua, under the auspices of the Safe from Start project, a youth group comprising 27 members organized a meeting at Ocea village aimed at improving their participation in the prevention of and response to SGBV.
- In Kiryandongo, 3 cases of physical assault were reported during this period. The reported cases received counselling and material support distributed by IAU. Kiryandongo police arrested one perpetrator of the reported defilement case.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU/UNHCR conducted community dialogue focused on domestic violence and early marriages, 106 men and women participated. IAU/UNHCR also conducted follow up home visit to three SGBV survivors to understand their health and counselling needs.

Community Mobilization

- In Arua, 11 people requiring psycho-social therapy in Ocea village were identified and referred to Arua regional hospital for counselling.
- In Adjumani and Arua, 2 refugee women from Adjumani and Arua travelled to Kampala to represent the 2 districts and attend the UNSCR 1325 Open Day event on 31 October 2014. In Arua OPM, refugee leaders and DRC-DDG mobilized food and cash beneficiaries for general food and cash distributions which started on 28 October 2014.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/IAU conducted an awareness session on hygiene and sanitation using a Film Van with a focus on proper sanitation, 105 people participated in the clean-up campaign in health centres.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, the number of police officers at Elegu collection centre was reduced from 25 to 6 in November. UNHCR and OPM discussed the matter and agreed to have three officers guarding the centre at daytime and three at night. During the AGDM assessment, many refugees reported that police officers were taking money from refugees at the border. This may be linked to delays in paying the border police their salaries. UNHCR will discuss with the officials to stop this happening.
- In Adjumani, following a verification exercise carried out in Boroli settlement in July to confirm the identity of certain individuals, OPM received 28 appeals from people contesting the findings. OPM and UNHCR interviewed individuals who had launched appeals, confirming that 12 were indeed refugees while eight were not. Nine other refugees did not turn up for the interviews.
- In Adjumani, a family of 20 Nuer refugees arrived at Elegu on 23 October and requested to be registered in Rhino Camp rather than Adjumani. Informed about immigration procedures, they returned to South Sudan. UNHCR will take up with OPM and the immigration authorities the issue of asylum seekers who arrive at Elegu border point but wish to be registered outside Adjumani.
- In Kiryandongo, the biggest challenges identified were lack of scholastic materials and lack of meals at school that reduce concentration levels, particularly in lessons that come after lunch.

Education

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, NRC, LWF, ADLG, WTU, UNICEF and UNHCR agreed to provide 6 vehicles to help deliver and collect examination sheets during the two-day Primary Leaving Examination exercise in the district.
- In Arua, 489 candidates from the seven primary schools in Rhino Camp were registered and briefed ahead of the 2014 Primary Leaving Examinations scheduled to start the first week of November.
- In Adjumani and Arua, WTU received 3 tutors from Lodonga Primary Teacher's College who visited 6 early childhood development centres to monitor caregivers who had earlier received basic training in the management of such centres.
- Kiryandongo refugee settlement is served with 5 primary schools and 1 secondary school, where 5516 (4,055 refugees and 1,461 national) pupils are studying in primary school and 517 (348 Refugees and 169 Nationals) for secondary school. As well, the early child development (ECD) enrolment is 1188 (1029 Refugees and 159 Nationals).

- In Kiryandongo, Danish Refugee Council (DRC)/UNICEF are constructing 14 classrooms and offices in 3 schools. IRC is constructing 2 latrines in 2 schools and IAU is constructed 1 latrine in 1 Primary School.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Kiryandongo, challenges include: Impassable roads leading to Panyadoli Primary School; lack of staff quarters; lack of meals (lunch) in schools which is causing students to leave school, particularly in the afternoon.

Health

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, no new suspected cases of Cholera, Ebola, Marburg or measles were reported. This also applies for to districts bordering Adjumani. Surveillance is on-going. MSF F continued with its vaccination coverage survey. Plans are under way for Christian Mission Aid to conduct a second visit starting on 07 November until the end of the month to conduct a follow-up round of eye camps in the district. Preparations were also under way for the annual celebration of the World Mental Health Day on 05-10th November and the World Aids Day on 01 December.
- In Arua, ADLG and MTI continued to provide both curative and preventive health care services to both refugees and the host community in 4 health facilities.
- In Adjumani and Arua, the 4 health centres made 2,210 consultations, bringing to 89,006 the total in 2014. Malaria remained the leading cause of morbidity, followed by upper respiratory tract infections, intestinal worms and skin infections. Overall 24 referrals were made to Arua Regional Referral Hospital, and 1 patient was referred to Mulago Hospital. 64 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment at 2 health centres.
- In Kiryandongo, OPD conducted 421 consultations (315 Refugees and 106 Nationals). During this reporting week 1 male (national) was enrolled for HIV Treatment (ART-Clinic).
- In Kiryandongo, 5 Referrals (3 refugee and 2 national) were facilitated by Kiryandongo District Local Government (KDLG) to Kiryandongo hospital. As well 14 cases (6 Nationals, 8 Refugees) referred by Real Medicine Foundation (RMF) to Kiryandongo hospital.

Reproductive Health

- In Adjumani, ARC/UNFPA distributed training kits to 3 groups of mothers aged 14-24 in three settlements to help them build skills in knitting, embroidery and bead making. ARC received four tents from UNFPA and delivered them in settlements to house resource centres for community meetings, training and information kiosks.
- In Arua, 105 expectant mothers visited health units for antenatal consultations, including 55 who were making their first visit while 50 were repeated visits. MTI carried out testing on 39 expectant mothers to help reduce the mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Additionally 397 individuals were tested for HIV/AIDS, and all were negative. Expecting mother delivered 24 healthy babies in the four health centres.
- In Kiryandongo, International Rescue Committee (IRC) continues to facilitate 3 health centres in conducting reproductive health (RH) interventions in the settlement.
- In Kiryandongo, IRC informed community on availability of RH services by use of mobile van and trained VHTs. As well, two education awareness sessions on family planning, condom use, and other youth friendly services were provided to young people.

Psychosocial Support

- In Adjumani, ARC followed up on a case of defilement, providing medical and psychosocial support to the survivor, who is due to appear in court in the coming week.
- In Kiryandongo, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO), provided psycho-education and Early Child Development classes to 318 refugees. TPO assessed clients in the community on Mental Health and other psychosocial

problems, where 39 clients were assessed using the Global Mental Health Assessment Tool and other confirmatory tools; the majority were found to be suffering with depression.

Immunization

- In Arua, 191 children under five benefited from vaccination against measles and other childhood diseases and received a dose of Vitamin A.
- In Kiryandongo, during the reporting period Real Medicine Foundation (RMF)/KDLG facilitated 69 people (32 Refugees and 37 Nationals) were vaccinated with 9 different types of vaccines from health centre. Outreach activities in settlements were performed for immunization where 41 people (19 Refugees and 22 Nationals) were vaccinated with 9 different types of vaccines.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani and Arua, the shortage of essential drugs, particularly anti-malarial medicines in the settlement's health units remained a huge constraint, especially considering the high prevalence of the disease in the district.
- In Arua, one recurring gap is the low number of women, especially refugees, who deliver in a health centre.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, a WFP mission visited settlements on 30 October to review the implementation status of the supplementary feed programme implemented by MTI, which has so far enrolled 449 children with moderate acute malnutrition in Adjumani settlements. The mission's other aim was to determine the feasibility of rolling out a blanket supplementary feeding programme for children aged six weeks to 23 months.
- In Arua, cash for food were delivered to the refugees who qualify to benefit from the assistance in October. ArDLG and MTI conducted nutrition screening for 1,283 children aged between 6-59 months. The outpatient therapeutic care programme enrolled 26 children. The level of malnutrition is highest among national children.
- In Kiryandongo, Action Against Hunger (ACF) assisted 11 refugee children in managing acute malnutrition. Another 8 refugee children who were already admitted were discharged upon recovery. ACF conducted nutrition screening at Kiryandongo Settlement Health facilities where 272 people were screened, 6 were found to have Severe Acute Malnutrition and 7 had Mild Acute Malnutrition.
- In Kiryandongo, ACF distributed 41 registers to 41 Village Health Team (VHTs) to facilitate their works.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG maintained 15 boreholes in four settlements by keeping them and the areas around them clean.
- In Arua, the average water supply was 15.0l/p/d delivered through 57 functional boreholes, including four motorized ones and 53 others are fitted with hand pumps. UNHCR and DRC-DDC continued monitoring water quality. IAS progressed in drilling five boreholes. UNICEF handed over a site to a contractor to motorize a high yielding borehole drilled by ArDLG at Yoro to serve four villages.
- In Arua, household sanitation coverage is at 59%, representing a latrine – user ratio of 1:10 users, with a total of 1,231 complete household latrines. Oxfam, URCS, ZOA and DRC-DDG/UNHCR are continuing to support PSNs in building their sanitation facilities. Soap was distributed monthly throughout Rhino Camp settlement.

- In Kiryandongo, An average of 14l/p/d of water is being supplied in the settlement. This figure is calculated based on the total registered population in the settlement. However, not all persons living in Kiryandongo use the available water systems. 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).
- In Kiryandongo, KDLG and UNHCR/IAU repaired 1 borehole. Feed the Hungry has completed drilling of 3 bore holes with total of 37 bore holes currently supplying water in the settlement. As well, 4 boreholes drilling by IAU/UNHCR and 2 boreholes motorization by UNICEF are underway. KDLG and UNHCR/IAU also repaired 1 borehole.

Shelter and NFIs

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, throughout Rhino Camp construction or renovation activities continued to make steady progress in various institutional facilities. PSNs and SGBV survivors also stood to benefit from construction work, such as that of safe houses and PSNs huts.
- In Adjumani and Arua, A number of sites for construction have been handed over to selected contractors. Most of the sites have been cleared and are being excavated ahead of construction projects.
- Also in Adjumani and Arua, 9 condemned structures in Rhino Camp settlement were demolished to pave way for the construction of new structures in two health units, while school condemned structures in two primary schools were also demolished.
- In Kiryandongo, out of the UNHCR planned 8.6 km road rehabilitation, 90% of the work has been completed. UNHCR/WTU has started the construction of 3 units of 3 classrooms blocks. Construction is ongoing with 70% completed. The construction of a staff compound for UNHCR and IPs (Administration blocks and Accommodation) is ongoing with 99% completed.

Infrastructure

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG's construction of various institutional facilities stayed on course and included: class room blocks, staff housing and latrines in primary schools, and at Nyumanzi reception centre and Elegu collection centre; access roads in 4 settlements.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, OPM met with members of Siripi and Nguraa communities to put in place security mechanism for the protection of solar panels to be reinstalled by Malteser International to motorize a high yielding borehole. One person volunteered to guard the panels.

Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

Livelihoods and self-reliance

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG trained 2 farmers' groups in ox-traction and animal health management. It provided extension support to 2 bulk crop production groups and 4 farmers' groups in Elema and monitored rice farmers to help control pests.

- In Arua, DRC-DDG and UNHCR jointly monitored livelihood activities: vegetable production; bulky production; poultry farming; vocational skills; and goat projects. They monitored members of a farmer field school harvest and provided technical guidance. They also visited two groups in Agulupi Village engaged in knitting as an income-generating activity.

Environment-related activities

- In Adjumani, 175 households who received eucalyptus poles were briefed on personal and environmental hygiene.
- In Kiryandongo, 500 Eucalyptus seedlings were distributed to the refugee community in the settlement by IAU/UNHCR. Inter-cultural operations were conducted in Makamia and Eucalyptus plantation areas of 1.5 acres.

Access to Energy

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kiryandongo, IAU informed 92 refugee family heads on energy saving stoves. IAU also distributed 243 construction materials for stove making in the refugee settlement.

Logistics

- In Adjumani, UNHCR delivered a 10,000-litre water tank to Elegu collection point.
- In Arua, Windle Trust Uganda received stationery, sanitary kits, soap and second-hand clothes for distribution, while Medical Teams International received a motorbike to facilitate its work. Soap donated by Maltesar was distributed to 18,902 refugees throughout Rhino Camp settlement.

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

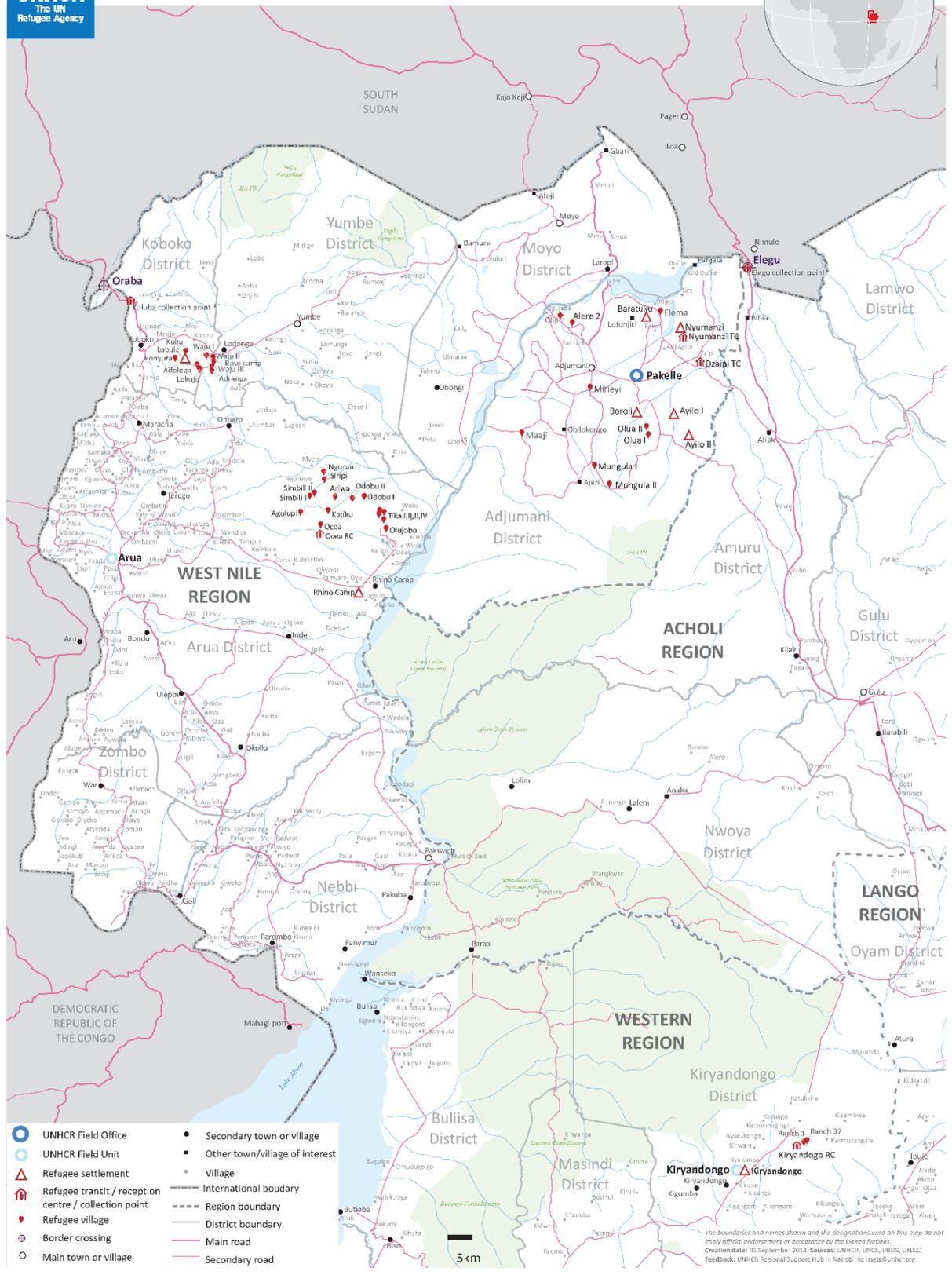
- In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meetings are now held on a monthly basis. In the field, OPM/UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani, and on Thursdays in Arua.
- In Adjumani, sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place weekly: the Protection working 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.



UGANDA: Northwestern region
 UNHCR offices and refugee locations | August 2014



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
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