

UGANDA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE EMERGENCY

25 November – 3 December 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of **131,392** South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2013, including 82,981 in Adjumani, 12,054 in Arua, 29,802 in Kiryandongo and 6,555¹ in Kampala.
- An increase in the number of new arrivals from South Sudan to Uganda has been observed since November 27th. This increase has been attributed to the 1 year anniversary of fighting and continued clashes in South Sudan.
- Refugees fleeing the Equatoria region were frightened by rumours about a new rebel group and its alleged plans to attack.

FUNDING

USD 224,303,989

requirement for the Uganda programme

46.8% 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.



In Adjumani road traffic to Elegu border point was seriously disrupted for two days, following flash floods that submerged a section of the road. ©UNHCR/J. Loum

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with partner support, coordinate the protection and assistance in 7 refugee settlements and 5 refugee villages in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo Districts and maintenance of Elegu and Kuluba Collection Points (CP), Nyumanzi transit centre (TC), Ocea reception centre (RC) Kiryandongo RC which have accommodated the majority of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. The registration of new arrivals in Kampala continues on a daily basis at the office of the OPM in old Kampala.

¹ No new arrivals during this period (the increase from 6,520 to 6,555 is due to registration of persons of concern that arrived earlier).

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- In Adjumani, the number of refugees arriving daily rose from an average of 48 a day to 100 people in the reporting period. There are currently 997 refugees in Nyumanzi reception centre with relocations to settlements on-going on a now daily basis with the majority going to Ayilo II settlement.
- In Adjumani the collection centre was partially cut off for two days because of flash floods caused when the river that passes through Elegu burst its banks. As a result, 23 refugees were stranded for a night in Elegu and had to be moved to safer areas by the police.
- In Kiryandongo, 234 South Sudanese refugees were registered during the reporting period.

Protection

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kiryandongo, Adjumani and Arua, the 16 Days of Activism was launched across the settlements under the theme: “Protecting rights and preserving childhood” and “working together to prevent child marriages”.

Border Monitoring

- In Adjumani, since the last reporting period the number of new arrivals has more than doubled, from 340 to 602. Refugees fleeing the Equatoria region were frightened by rumours about a new rebel group and its alleged plans to attack the government. Refugees have also reported an attack in Bentiu area.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani, LWF identified and registered 476 people with disabilities to receive artificial limb fittings.
- In Arua, 80 people were visited in their homes in different villages to monitor their living conditions, and number of them who were suffering from various ailments were referred for treatment.
- In Kiryandongo 25 houses completed by IAU for EVIs are ready for occupation, as well as 25 latrines for PSNs were completed.

Child Protection

- In Adjumani, LWF visited 23 separated children (SC) from their families and 5 unaccompanied minors (UAMs) in their homes and continued arrangements to support foster parents and caregivers. They also distributed clothes to 125 SC/UAMs and other children at risk in Olua I settlement.
- In Kiryandongo, Inter Aid Uganda (IAU) conducted sensitization activities aimed at creating awareness on child protection issues and peaceful co-existence in schools within the settlement. A target group of 1,124 in upper primary were reached. 12 BIAs were conducted for 8 male and 5 female children who recently arrived from South Sudan with efforts underway to trace their parents.
- In Kiryandongo Save the Children registered 29 (17 male and 12 female) separated children in the Rapid FTR. The total number of Separated Children registered is 151 (85 males and 66 females). Save the Children conducted a community dialogue with 118 participants on issues relating to fostering of children. The agency also organised a 2-day orientation training for host homestead leadership on their roles, responsibilities and rights in and around the settlement with 43 participants.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani and Arua, LWF has continued to provide psychosocial and material support to three GBV survivors with 3 dependents at Dzaipi safe house; they are already showing significant improvement in their mental health.

- Also in Adjumani and Arua, some 1,250 phone contacts of refugees were captured as part of the effort to disseminate SGBV-related messages in order to implement the Safe from Start Project.
- In Adjumani, War Child Canada carried on providing legal assistance and intervening with the police regarding a variety of cases. War Child referred a case of child trafficking to the police, leading to the arrest and detention of a suspect and the placing of the survivor in a safe house.
- In Adjumani, ARC/UNFPA continued awareness raising activities among some 3,250 people on domestic violence, early, child and forced marriages.

Community Mobilisation

- In Adjumani, LWF conducted radio talk shows with OPM, DRC-DDG, DPC, and cultural clan leaders representing the host community as part of the effort to promote peaceful co-existence. TPO conducted awareness campaigns on the signs and symptoms of mental health and psychological problems, reaching 1,091 people. It also conducted community dialogue meetings on water shortages, food shortages, poor shelter and other issues, attended by 348 people.
- In Adjumani, 5 complaints were registered by LWF following the opening of complaints boxes in Nyamanzi and Baratuku settlements.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua, PSNs in Tika village are facing a challenge with theft of household items.

Education

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, 17 Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) instructors in Rhino Camp settlement received training to enable them to run literacy and community classes.
- In Kiryandongo, schools were officially closed for end of the year. Construction of additional classrooms in Canrom and Arnold primary schools is on-going with progress at 78%. The construction of additional classrooms and teachers' accommodation in Bidong and Panyadoli Hill also started.

Health

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, no new suspected cases of Ebola, Marburg or measles were reported in the district.
- In Adjumani and Arua, The 'eye camp', conducted by Christian Mission Aid, came to an end. Overall, 544 patients were screened and 81 were treated for cataract and trachoma. Two patients underwent surgery, while 24 received pairs of prescription glasses.
- In Arua 10 patients were referred to Arua Regional Referral Hospital for further treatment, while 62 people were admitted as inpatients at health centres.
- In Arua, ADLG and MTI continued to provide curative and preventive health care services to persons of concern and the host community in 4 health facilities. They made 1,982, consultations.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani and Arua, the health centres continued to experience shortfalls in their drug supplies.

Reproductive Health

- In Adjumani and Arua, the integrated reproductive health service camps are ongoing in all settlements. The Reproductive Health Uganda team reported a high attendance for sexually transmitted infections case management (in female and male patients) and an increased uptake of family planning methods (in particular Depo Provera injectable and contraceptive implants) compared to camps conducted earlier this year. The topic was addressed

during the World Aids Day, celebrated at Arinyapi Sub County on 01 December, and integrated HIV messages will continue to be shared by health partners at all settlements.

- In Arua, 101 expectant mothers visited health units for antenatal consultation; 17 of them for the first time. MTI is carrying out mass sensitization among refugees, targeting expectant mothers on the values of antenatal care. MTI carried out Elimination of Mother to child transmission by testing 22 expectant women for HIV. One of the women tested positive. It also tested 561 other individuals for HIV/AIDS, and none of them tested positive. There were 41 successful deliveries across the 4 health facilities.
- In Adjumani referred cases of cervical cancer were treated, bringing the total to 15 mothers who have received treatment.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua, refugee women's attitude towards antenatal care and antenatal consultation coverage remains very low.

Nutrition

- In Adjumani, the outpatient therapeutic feeding programme enrolled 71 children across several settlements. Based on MTI's ongoing screening in settlements, 61 new children with moderate acute malnutrition were enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme.
- In Adjumani and Arua, Concern Worldwide trained 115 village health teams in health facilities on the use of mid-upper arm circumference for nutrition screening and on basic concepts of Infant and Young Child Feeding practices. Vitamin A supplementation was provided for 911 children, while 3,700 children aged 2 to 14 years were de-wormed, and the growth of 195 children was monitored. Meanwhile ACF: conducted 5 cooking demonstrations; provided nutrition rehabilitation and treatment to 17 children with severe acute malnutrition at the district hospital; and supported 13 integrated outreach activities which were attended by 378 people.
- In Arua, MTI and ArDLG carried out nutrition screening for 1,467 children aged 6-59 months, enrolled 49 of them in the Supplementary Feeding Programme and enrolled others in out-patient therapeutic feeding.
- In Kiryandongo, 287 children were screened at health centres during routine screening. 1 child was found to have severe malnutrition and 8 with moderate malnutrition. Sensitization sessions on nutrition were held in which 221 refugees participated. Food preparation for children was demonstrated and good practices for infants and young children were highlighted.

Psychosocial support

- In Arua, 8 people with psycho-social dysfunctions who received specialized psycho-social therapy were followed up in Ocea village, and showed improvement.
- In Adjumani, LWF trained 34 members of the peace committee on psychosocial care and support for children in refugee settlement. Tutapona and TPO continued providing group counselling in various settlements, benefiting over 500 individuals. TPO also conducted 5 integrated mental health clinics at 2 Health Centres, attended by 83 patients.
- In Kiryandongo, 22 refugees received counselling related to child protection issues.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, shortages of psychiatric drugs remain a challenge.

Immunisation

- In Arua, 215 children were vaccinated against measles and other childhood diseases and received vitamin A.



Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua a joint WFP/UNHCR mission visited Kiryandongo to monitor cash-for-food activities. 110 households received monthly cash in lieu of food rations.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, average water availability was 19 litres/per person/per day in refugee settlements. LWF completed drilling three boreholes in 3 villages for host communities. LWF retrained 96 Water User Committee members and caretakers on how to maintain water sources and keep them clean.
- In Adjumani, the average number of users per latrine is 1:11. Sanitation activities are implemented through the community-based approach. Coverage in Alere II village has increased since OXFAM completed the construction of 40 latrines, 20 of them for PSNs.
- In Arua, the average water supply indicator dropped to 13.8 l/p/d owing to broken-down boreholes, which are under repair. DRC-DDG conducted water quality tests of 15 water points which were then shared with the partners for remedial action. Along with IAS and Oxfam, it also followed up on the safe water chain through campaigns to encourage households to keep jerry cans clean and handle water properly.
- In Adjumani and Arua, thanks to support from Oxfam, DRC-DDG/UNICEF, IAS, and URCS & CARE, 1,278 household latrines have been constructed, bringing household sanitation coverage to 62%, or 1 latrine stance for 9 users. IAS trained 135 pupils in Tika and Yoro Primary schools on liquid soap making.
- In Kiryandongo, water availability stood at an average of 15 l/p/d. Two additional boreholes were drilled by Inter-Aid in November are soon to be commissioned and two boreholes drilled through support from UNICEF will be motorized to increase water availability.
- In Kiryandongo the latrine coverage during the reporting week remained at 1:17. Hygiene promotion activities were carried out with 1,238 household (6,996 individuals) visited with sanitation messages. 15 stances of permanent drainable latrines in schools were completed, while 85 are at various stages of construction. In addition 24 latrine slabs were distributed and 74 tippy taps were also provided to households. Indoor residual spraying was conducted to address jigger infestation.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Kiryandongo, self-relocation by refugees is causing delay in completing construction of latrines by the refugees. Vigorous sensitization and community mobilization is required towards hygiene and sanitation improvement. Narrow passages leading to some of the households also makes delivery of latrine construction material difficult.



Shelter, NFIs and Infrastructure

Achievements and Impacts

- A joint UNHCR and OPM mission was conducted during the reporting period to monitor implementation of construction activities in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo. The implementation was found to be on track.
- In Arua, 95% of the commissioned construction work has been completed.
- In Kiryandongo 38 households (124 individuals) were issued complete sets of NFIs.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- In Adjumani, the construction of communal shelters and registration offices at Elegu collection centre is expected to be completed in December 2014.
- In Adjumani the fencing of the Nyumanzi transit centre and the construction of a semi-permanent structure and drainable latrines are in the final stages of completion.

- In Kiryandongo, the first phase of staff accommodation is almost at completion. The installation of razor wire and the installation of electricity connection is in progress.

Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

Livelihoods and self-reliance

- In Adjumani, LWF visited 111 farmers who had planted tree seedlings, 213 farmers running vegetable gardens, 52 PSN households who received goats and 10 income-generating groups to monitor their progress. In Ayilo II LWF established a demonstration plots for kitchen gardening technology. LWF also trained three community-based youth groups in ways to identify and define income-generating projects. ACORD/UNFPA began conducting life skills/ livelihood training for young mothers in 4 settlements.
- In Arua, 2 farmer field groups comprising 41 nationals received training in post-harvest handling in 2 villages. DRC-DDG procured and distributed assorted items for apprenticeship training for 5 beneficiaries.
- In Arua, Caritas carried out vocational training at Ocea reception centre in various disciplines. Bakery training was rolled out in Ocea and Odobu. 50 participants were registered for hairdressing training. IAS trained 10 refugee groups on savings and credit management. Refugees have formed three saving groups and are carrying out saving and credit activities – micro businesses which generate profits that are saved weekly.
- In Kiryandongo 200 seedlings were planted and 10 energy saving stoves were constructed.

Logistics and CRIs

- In Adjumani, LWF distributed soap to 4,428 households in 12 refugee settlements, and delivered core relief items to 30 households.
- In Adjumani water trucking continued in Baratuku, Ayilo I and Ayilo II, using two UNHCR trucks being operated by AIRD and one hired tanker.

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.

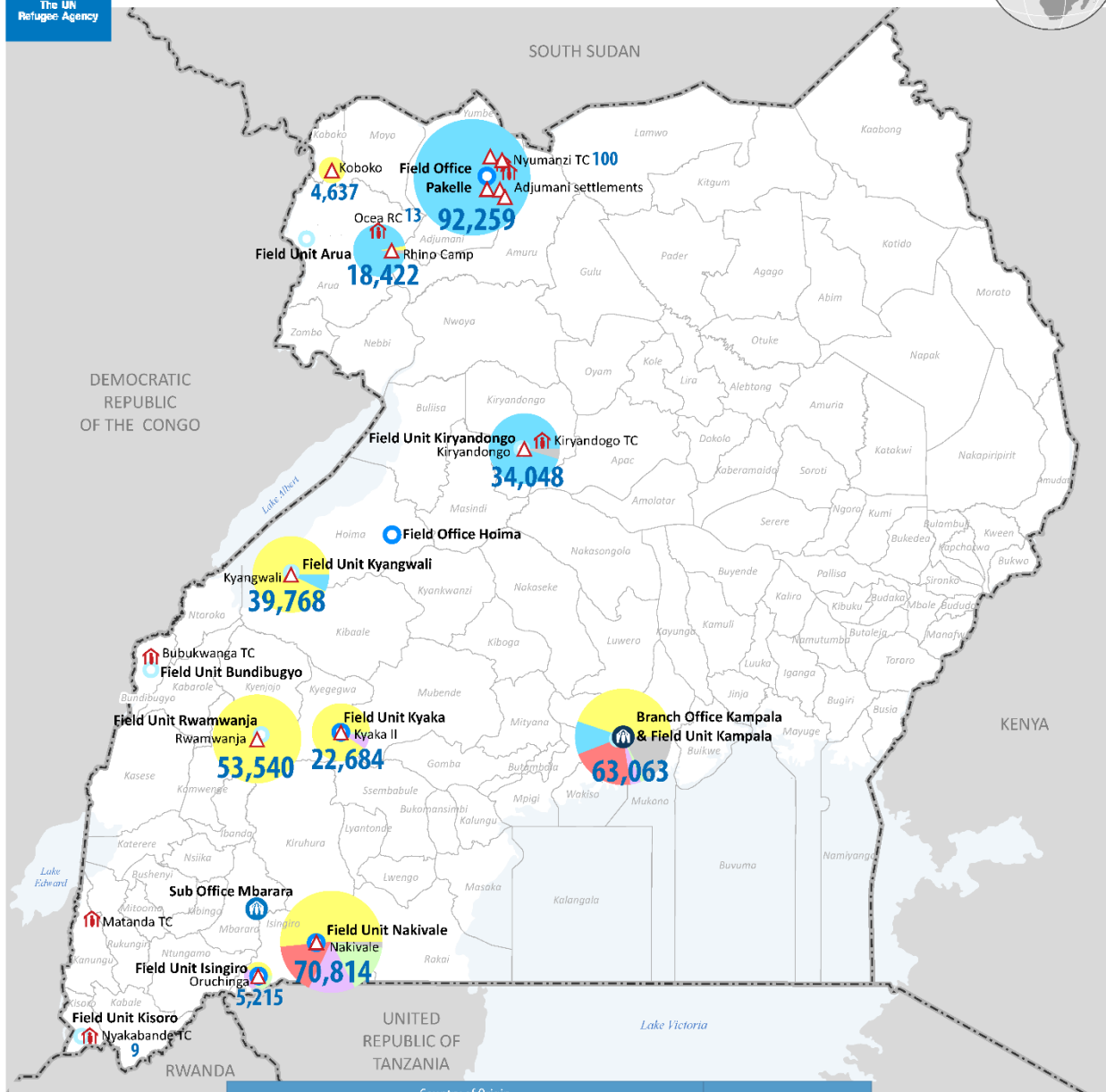
Arua humanitarian partners: ADRA, AIRD, Care International, Caritas, International Aid Services (IAS), DRC-DDG, Global Refuge International (GRI), Humedica, Malteser international, MTI, Oxfam, SciU, ZOA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC and WFP, WTU, Touch Africa.

Coordination Meetings

In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meeting chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners takes place on a monthly basis. The next inter-agency coordination meeting at Kampala is due to take place on 04 December 2014.

In Adjumani, sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place fortnightly: the Protection working group meets Tuesdays at 2:30pm; 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 weekly on Fridays at 9am respectively. The Shelter and Infrastructure working group meetings is held monthly on Tuesdays at 8.30am.

In Kiryandongo, interagency meetings are held on a monthly basis as the situation stabilizes.



Refugee Location	Country of Origin						Total	Percentage
	DR Congo	South Sudan	Somalia	Rwanda	Burundi	Others		
Adjumani	7	92,174	-	-	-	78	92,259	23%
Nakivale	36,511	18	11,534	10,441	11,037	1,273	70,814	18%
Kampala	28,248	7,003	13,580	2,235	968	11,029	63,063	16%
Rwamwanja	53,495	-	-	45	-	-	53,540	13%
Kyangwali	36,580	2,853	7	274	18	36	39,768	10%
Kiryandongo	199	32,239	1	26	15	1,568	34,048	8%
Kyaka II	20,476	3	1	1,619	553	32	22,684	6%
Rhino Camp	534	17,467	-	17	8	396	18,422	5%
Oruchinga	2,127	-	-	1,590	1,497	1	5,215	1%
Koboko	4,637	-	-	-	-	-	4,637	1%
Nyumanzi reception centre	-	100	-	-	-	-	100	0.025%
Ocea reception centre	-	13	-	-	-	-	13	0.003%
Nyakabande transit centre	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	0.002%
Total	182,823	151,870	25,123	16,247	14,096	14,413	404,572	
Percentage	45%	38%	6%	4%	3%	4%		

- UNHCR Branch Office
- UNHCR Sub Office
- UNHCR Field Office
- UNHCR Field Unit
- Refugee settlement
- Refugee transit centre
- International boundary
- District boundary

Source countries of refugees

- DR Congo [45%]
- South Sudan [38%]
- Somalia [6%]
- Rwanda [4%]
- Burundi [3%]
- Others [4%]

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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