

## UGANDA

# UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE EMERGENCY

14 - 20 January 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 139,276 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2013, including 88,066 in Adjumani, 12,503 in Arua, 31,369 in Kiryandongo and 7,338 in Kampala. There were 1,027 new arrivals during the reporting period.
- The Government of Uganda mass polio vaccination campaign for under-fives began on 17th January across all settlements and refugee hosting areas.

## FUNDING

**USD 220,607,768**

Requirement for the Uganda programme – under 2015 South Sudan Regional Response plan

**0% funded**

(pending any carry-over of funds from 2014)



*General WFP food distribution to all refugees in Nyumanzi settlement, Adjumani.*

*©UNHCR/F.Noy*

## PRIORITIES

- Provide emergency, lifesaving support to new arrivals.
- Provide quality services (protection/ community services, health, education, WASH).
- Enhance self-reliance opportunities and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host communities.

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with partner support, coordinate the maintenance of Nyumanzi transit centre (TC), Ocea reception centre (RC) Kiryandongo RC in the midwest which have accommodated the majority of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. The registration of new arrivals in Kampala continues on a weekly basis.



# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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## Operational Context

- In Adjumani 434 new arrivals were received. The majority of these continue to be women and children. In Arua 15 families of 72 individuals were received at Kuluba and Ocea RC. In Kiryandongo 521 refugees arrived and were registered at the Reception Centre, giving a daily arrival rate of 104 people. There were no new arrivals in Kampala.
- Kiryandongo maintained a 65% children component and a cumulative 85% women and children composition while in Arua 68% are children below the age of 18 and 88% are women and children. 44% of the population are Dinka and 45% Nuer.

## Protection

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani UNHCR had a meeting with the Ugandan Revenue Authority in Elegu border town. URA reported that some refugees who have business in the settlements are bringing goods from South Sudan to Uganda without paying tax. URA wanted to hold a meeting with refugee leaders in the settlements and inform them about the procedures and also the implications of smuggling goods (tax education). OPM was contacted to organize the meeting with refugee leaders. In Nimule South Sudan, across the border from Adjumani, 2 prominent businessmen were gunned down on 18 January. Investigations are ongoing with no arrests to date. Since both of the victims belonged to the Madi Community, the number of Madi new arrivals has increased this week.

### Border Monitoring

- In Arua UNHCR and OPM conducted border monitoring along the Oraba-Kaya borders in Koboko district. The security situation along Oraba-Kaya border with South Sudan remained calm, no major security related incidents reported. Koboko district security agents organised a cross border meeting with their south Sudanese counterparts to get an idea of situation on the ground in South Sudan in light of the rumours of various defections of top military.
- In Adjumani the major reasons for flight according to the refugees are hunger and some attacks in Bentiu, Jonglei and Bor (for the Dinkas). The Madi say there has been heavy deployment of SPLA in the Equatorial area causing more fear among the Madi tribe. As a result of the Nimule shooting refugees have reported that soldiers have been conducting door to door night operations asking where the men are and some cases of abuse by soldiers have been reported.

### Relocations

- In Adjumani no relocations have taken place since 31 December. Preparation of the new Maaji settlement is ongoing. The planned relocation of Madi new arrivals from Nyumanzi Reception Center to Maaji settlement was postponed as some of the basic services were not ready as yet. The Maaji site has now been fully cleared and water found in block 1 (one borehole drilled successfully the second was dry). LWF will start drilling the third borehole in the area between Zoka primary school and Ayiri health centre, and has started constructing temporary latrines. Eight Nuer refugees self-relocated to Arua, Rhino camp settlement to join their relatives.
- In Arua 37 families of 205 individual refugees were relocated to Villages of Ngurua, Agulupi and Ocea.
- In Kiryandongo 132 households of 545 individuals were relocated to cluster E ranch 01 of the settlement.

### Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani DRC visited 32 PSNs to assess their needs and conduct follow up. LWF conducted monitoring visits for the on-going 35 PSN hut construction. 21 additional sites for PSN Hut beneficiaries have been identified and taken up for construction. The organizations also conducted a verification of the PSN lists which was generated by refugee leaders for hut construction. Out of the 165 person identified by the leaders from Nyumanzi settlement, only 60



were recommended and 105 did not meet the UNHCR criteria for a person to be supported with a hut. This was done together with the refugees leaders.

- In Arua DRC-DDG identified 15 PSNs among the new arrivals at Ocea RC. These include 11 UASCs, 3 female SGBV survivors (rape in country of origin) and one medical case. All SGBV victims and the medical case were referred to MTI for medical treatment.
- In Kiryandongo, among the 545 individuals relocated to the settlement 123 PSNs including 120 UASCs and 3 elderly. UNHCR is constructing 50 PSN houses under direct implementation and 13 sites have so far been identified for construction. Construction will be undertaken by refugee community members to build community support structures. PSN latrine construction is on progress by UNHCR through IAU and IRC. So far 305 PSN have benefited through this initiative.

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## Child Protection

- In Adjumani DRC supported Moyo babies centre with CRIs for 40 children accommodated in the centre. Among these were four refugee children who have been supported by the facility. Six UASC were identified and referred for PSN shelter support by LWF. During registration of persons concern at Elegu collection, LWF identified 71 unaccompanied minors and separated children.
- In Kiryandongo 17 UAMs and 103 SC were settled with caretakers. 52 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for seven unaccompanied minors and 45 separated children. Six referrals were made from these including; four boys to TPO for further psychosocial supports/ management, one to RMF for medical assistance and one to concern worldwide for nutritional support. Six homes were visited to monitor eight UAMs placed under alternative care and five visits made to monitor identified vulnerable children. 265 UASCs have been registered in the Rapid FTR database since August, 2014.

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## Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani LWF distributed sport equipment's to youth peer educators of safe from the start project in five settlements. The equipment is intended to help bring youth together to discuss issues affecting them in the area of reproductive health and SGBV. LWF distributed 60 bicycles to community watch groups. The community watch group's role is to conduct sensitization, monitor the activities within that can lead to SGBV, follow up SGBV cases and report to LWF for response and management. In a joint activity between UNHCR, LWF and DRC, the partners identified 35 sites for the solar lights donated by UNHCR office under the safe from start project to be installed in selected areas of the settlements.
- In Arua, a defilement case involving a 17 year old teenager girl was reported in Rhino camp settlement. DRC-DDG community services staff referred the girl for medical assistance and will continue to follow up.
- In Kiryandongo one physical assault case was offered home -based counselling and a case of defilement was reported and received assistance. Ten bill boards for the SGBV referral pathway were put up in the community by Interaid as a means of disseminating information on the services available for sexual and gender based violence survivors.

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## Community mobilisation

- In Adjumani LWF conducted a dialogue meeting with the refugee community of Elema settlement to resolve community issues related to excessive consumption of alcohol. LWF held a mobilization meeting with community leaders of Boroli refugee settlement to discuss about hut construction for PSNs under cash for work arrangement. Leaders were encouraged to mobilize youth to participate in hut construction and other activities that will be operating under cash voucher. They were also encouraged to participate in selection of most vulnerable PSN to benefit especially in hut construction.



## Education

### Achievements and Impacts

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- In Arua, WTU held a planning meeting with the District Education Officer (DEO) and the local communities to establish a primary school in Katiku II village; an isolated refugee village in Rhino camp. Primary leaving examination (PLE) results for P.7 classes for 2014 were announced with four children (all refugees) obtaining first class grades.
- In Kiryandongo 10 vocational students were taken to the Human Technical Development Institute in Lira and assisted with assorted scholastic materials. 30 teaching applicants out of 79 were shortlisted for teaching posts in the settlement. A team of Education Specialists from Kyambogo University trained head teachers and refugee leaders on school management in the settlement.

## Health

### Achievements and Impacts

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- In Adjumani the crude mortality rate was maintained at 0.1 deaths per 1000 population and the under 5 mortality rate was 0.2 deaths per 1,000 population during the reporting period. The infant mortality rate was 52.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. There were 3,863 consultations in the district of which 23% were due to malaria, 19% were due to respiratory tract infections and 7% due to diarrhoea.
- In Arua a total of 1,060 (394 refugees, 666 nationals) consultations were conducted by MTI, health staff in the two health centres in Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement with malaria remaining as the main cause of morbidity, with a total of 482 confirmed cases (196 refugees, 286 nationals). Six cases (two of which were refugees) were referred for further management to Arua Regional Referral Hospital and there were six IPD admissions.
- In Kiryandongo a health sector planning meeting for 2015 was held with partners (IRC, ACF, KDLG and Concern Worldwide) to strengthen community health activities, drug management and coordination of referrals. An integrated outreach work plan has been initiated. RMF participated in the development of the District implementation micro-plan that covering training, social mobilization, logistics, human resources and budget needs/gaps.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua limited supply of drugs still remains the main challenge compared to the number of clients consulted especially anti-malarial. Accommodation also remains a big gap although construction is now underway.

### Reproductive Health

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- In Arua MTI carried out 53 ANC consultations and there were 19 successful deliveries at the two health centres.

### Psychosocial support

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- In Arua four women were identified with psychosocial issues after screening and linked with professional counselling services by DRC\_DD staff.
- In Kiryandongo four male refugees were referred to TPO for further psychosocial supports/ management by IAU.

### Immunization

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- In Arua MTI vaccinated 317 children (including 73 refugees 244 nationals).
- In Kiryandongo 3,088 children below the age of 5 years were immunised during the Polio mass vaccinations at between 17 and 20 January.



### Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani the supplementary feeding programme enrolled 31 new cases with moderate acute malnutrition during the reporting period. 11 children were admitted in the outpatient therapeutic feeding programme with severe acute malnutrition without medical complications.
- In Arua 249 children aged between 6-59 months (141 refugees, 108 nationals) received nutritional screening with no cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) found.
- In Arua a sensitization campaign was launched in the 13 villages in Rhino camp settlement following WFP announcement last week of planned food ration cuts for refugees who arrived prior to July 2013.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani Ayilo I settlement is still waiting for 12<sup>th</sup> food distribution cycle to take place, as the planned information/sensitization campaign on forthcoming ration cuts has yet to be carried out.
- In Arua, due to harsh climatic conditions in the first season and poor yields in the second season combined with WFP food cuts for the old caseload of refugees in the settlement, it is anticipated that by February there might be need for an intervention to support families in terms of food assistance.



## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, average water coverage was 17 l/p/d (which is above the emergency standard of 15 l/p/d). In the newly identified relocation site of Maaji LWF has rehabilitated three boreholes out of a total five. Two new boreholes are planned to be drilled to accommodate the first relocation of 1,000 refugees. The provision of household latrines in Maaji will be covered by DRC through UNICEF funding.
- In Adjumani latrine coverage is at 1:11 latrine/persons, meeting and exceeding the emergency standard of 1:20 latrine/persons. (However, in a settlement context ideal latrine/person coverage is 1:1.) Latrine coverage stands at 48%.
- In Arua, Rhino Camp Settlement, the average water supply indicator was 14 l/p/d. This is below the emergency standard and is a result of dry season affecting borehole yields and the breakdown of a number of water taps which is being addressed by partners. The latrine to household ratio remains 1:9 (latrine stance: user). VIP latrine construction in various schools across Rhino camp supported by UNICEF, PAG and IAS is ongoing.
- In Kiryandongo 16 l/p/d was supplied across the settlement through 41 water sources (boreholes). The UNICEF borehole motorization and pipe network project is ongoing and due to be finalized before the end of February. The systems, once complete, will add 18 more water collection points (36 taps) to the total sources available.
- In Kiryandongo overall per person per latrine ratio is 1:14. 70 out of 100 planned stances of school latrines (14 blocks) have been completed thanks to partners; IRC, UNHCR/WTU, IAU and UNICEF/DRC. The aim is to have all school latrines completed before schools open in February. This will improve the latrine stance to pupil's ratio from 1:120 to 1:35 (within Uganda national standard of 1:40). 119 households were visited for home hygiene improvement.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani Nyumanzi Reception centre is facing water challenges after the pump broke down, with water being trucked to the RC while UNHCR and MSF are working to ensure that the pump is fixed.
- Also in Adjumani, in the light of the upcoming first wave relocation of 5,000 refugee to the new site of Maaji, there is a need for an additional nine boreholes and one borehole motorization for the health centre and school to be covered by partners. A hydrogeological survey in Maaji region is also required.
- In Arua the number of hygiene promoters sponsored by DRC-DDG, Oxfam and IAS has reduced from 38 to 22 promoters with a current hygiene promoter: population ratio of 1:775.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- In Adjumani the Education working group met on 12 January.
- In Kiryandongo an all stakeholders meeting was held at the OPM Office to look into the issue of relocations of newly arriving refugees. The meeting which was attended by Samaritan Purse, InterAid Uganda, WFP, UNHCR and OPM. Each individual stakeholder's responsibilities before and during a relocation were agreed. It was also agreed that relocations would be undertaken once a week; every Thursday with around 500 people relocated each time until such a time as arrival numbers demands an alternative arrangement.

### Infrastructure

- In Adjumani the work on opening another new site in Maaji - to accommodate approximately 8,500 in the first phase - has been initiated. DRC has opened up 5 km of main roads within the proposed settlement and is expected to cover a total of 10km. Progress of the various construction activities implemented by DRC and LWF, initiated late October 2014, currently stands at 75% completion. Activities include construction of educational, health and protection facilities and road and bridge construction works at different locations.
- In Kiryandongo UNHCR handed over six completed IP housing units to IPs InterAid Uganda, AIRD and RMF as well as newly constructed IP staff office block, consisting of 10 offices, to KDLG, InterAid Uganda, AIRD and RMF.

## Community Empowerment, Self-reliance and Environment

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani DRC has built and completed 152 beehives for income generating activities out of a total of 675. LWF followed up on 37 farmers groups doing backyard farming and 26 goat farmers on good crop and animal management. LWF helped form 5 new farmers groups of 75 individuals combined and distributed farming tools to 52 farmers groups. LWF also conducted assessments of 15 businesses in Nyumanzi settlement, which had been supported with cash, on their business performance.
- In Arua, in preparation for the first planting season DRC-DDG selected 200 farmers, including 60 nationals (30% of those selected), in seven villages to participate in 2015 bulk production of assorted crops. 30 kilometres of 'fire lines' to stop the spread of bushfires, were created by the district environment office along the Yoro-Ocea plantation.
- In Kiryandongo, across the settlement refugees harvested maize crops this week with good yields reported. Refugees, however, complained that market prices for their product were very low. InterAid Uganda and DRC have been encouraged to assist with capacity building and general awareness on post-harvest handling of the harvested crops.



*Congolese refugee Premice Kipsa, shows his maize harvest in Kiryandongo refugee settlement. UNHCR/R. Mugisa*



## Working in partnership

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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 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, Samaritan Purse, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) and Save the Children International (SCiU).

### **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, Pentecostal Assemblies of God (PAG), SCiU, Touch Africa, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC, WFP, WTU and ZOA.

### **Coordination Meetings**

In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meeting chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners are held on a monthly basis on the last Thursday of the month from 10:00 at UNHCR.

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 fortnightly: the Protection working group meets Tuesdays at 2:30pm; Livelihood coordination meets Tuesdays at 10am; Education working group meets Wednesdays at 3pm; Child Protection and SGBV working groups have been also established. WASH coordination meets weekly on Thursday at 2:30pm. Shelter and Infrastructure working group meetings are held monthly on Tuesdays at 8:30am. Health coordination meets Tuesdays at 9am and is chaired by the Adjumani District Health Officer (DHO).

In Adjumani Settlement coordination meetings take place every few months and are chaired by OPM.

In Arua, weekly WASH coordination meetings continue to be held every Thursdays at 2pm.

In Kiryandongo, a settlement Inter-agency coordination meeting and sectoral coordination meeting such as for Protection/ Community services and WASH takes place on a bi-weekly basis.

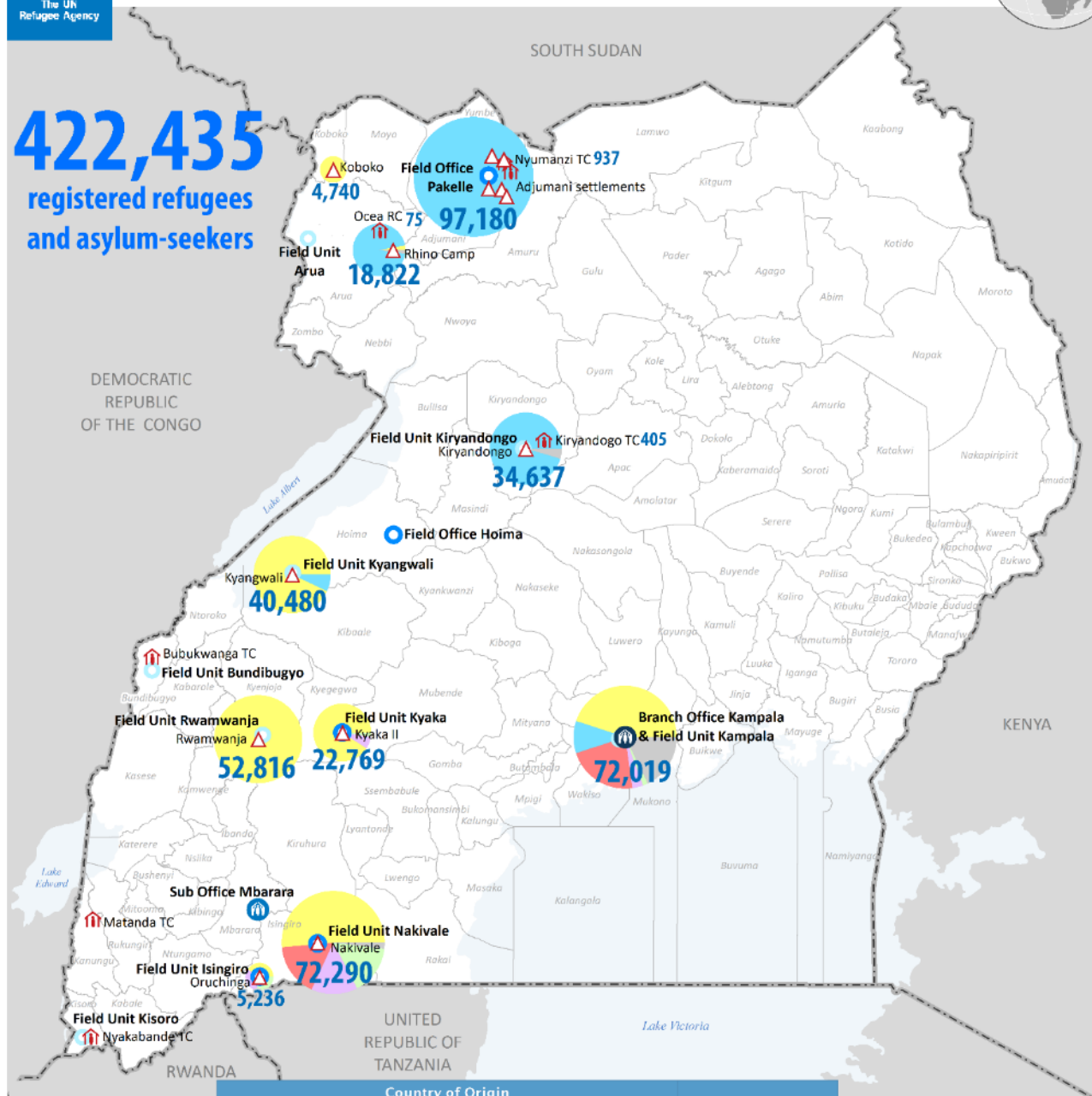


# Uganda: Refugees and asylum-seekers









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

**422,435**  
registered refugees  
and asylum-seekers



	Country of Origin						Total	Percentage
	DR Congo	South Sudan	Somalia	Rwanda	Burundi	Others		
Adjumani	7	97,095	-	-	-	78	97,180	23%
Nakivale	37,175	24	12,000	10,566	11,151	1,374	72,290	17%
Kampala	32,366	7,245	15,995	2,461	1,147	12,805	72,019	17%
Rwamwanja	52,763	-	-	53	-	-	52,816	13%
Kyangwali	37,258	2,860	7	301	18	36	40,480	10%
Kiryandongo	203	32,811	1	26	15	1,581	34,637	8%
Kyaka II	20,615	3	2	1,582	535	32	22,769	5%
Rhino Camp	535	17,848	-	17	8	414	18,822	4%
Oruchinga	2,147	-	-	1,595	1,493	1	5,236	1%
Koboko	4,740	-	-	-	-	-	4,740	1%
Nyumanzi reception centre	-	937	-	-	-	-	937	0.2%
Kiryandongo Transit Centre	-	405	-	-	-	-	405	0.1%
Ocea reception centre	-	75	-	-	-	-	75	0.02%
Nyakabande transit centre	29	-	-	-	-	-	29	0.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>187,838</b>	<b>159,303</b>	<b>28,005</b>	<b>16,601</b>	<b>14,367</b>	<b>16,321</b>	<b>422,435</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>		

-  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%]