

KEY FIGURES

172,411*

South Sudanese refugees have been received in Uganda since the onset of the influx (As of 24 November)

Further breakdown of the above figure:

104,857

Refugees received in Adjumani

18,117

Refugees received in Arua

41,544

Refugees received in Kiryandongo

145

Refugees received in Kyangwali

52

Refugees received in Nakivale

7,696

Urban refugees received in Kampala

**statistics are provided by the Government of Uganda Office of the Prime Minister*

PRIORITIES

A verification exercise is underway in both Adjumani and Arua districts.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The trend of new arrivals from South Sudan has continued at a reduced rate in the aftermath of the peace deal. A total of 758 refugees arrived from South Sudan between 10 – 23 November, similar to recent weeks which have typically seen between 500 and 760 new arrivals. Refugees cite fighting between militia groups and the SPLA in Nisitu area of central equatorial State near Juba, famine and inadequate social services in some states, and tribal clashes in Malakal.
- The joint refugee verification exercise that began in Adjumani on 2 November has been extended to Arua and is on-going in both districts. A total of 33,142 refugees have so far been verified in Aiylo I, Aiylo II (in Adjumani) and Rhino (in Arua) settlements as of 23 November. The exercise being conducted by UNHCR, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and partners aims to update refugee profiles, ascertain actual refugee populations and assess actual location in the settlements for more effective service delivery.
- UNHCR and partners are observing '16 Days of Activism against SGBV' with the official launch of the campaign slated for 30 November in Majji Settlement. OPM and partners have pledged support to the event and the subsequent activities that will follow.



Children participate in a drawing competition in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. ©IAU

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- In Adjumani and Kiryandongo, a delegation of US Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration (BPRM) visited the West Nile Operation to monitor projects under their funding, largely in nutrition, protection, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and reproductive health implemented by ACF, War Child Canada, and UNFPA/ IRC respectively. In Adjumani, the team observed the ongoing refugee verification exercise jointly carried out by UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) at Ocea Reception Centre, interacted with War child Canada on their projects in Rhino Camp and Lobule settlements, and observed three health centre facilities in Ocea, Olujobo and Odoibu. While in Kiryandongo, the BPRM team, whose main purpose was to monitor the gender based violence activities in the settlement, emphasized the need for improved coordination to minimise duplication of services.
- In Adjumani, the Danish Ambassador in Uganda H.E. Mogens Pedersen visited Adjumani to familiarize with the South Sudanese Refugee response. He visited Nyumanzi Reception Centre, Nyumanzi and Maaji settlements where he met with refugees and host communities.
- In Kiryandongo, Interaid Uganda officially launched the SASA! (Start Awareness Support Action!), an SGBV approach that focuses on awareness creation, encourages early reporting and response to cases. This was after a four-day training for 20 partner, Government and UNHCR staff working in Kiryandongo. SASA! is a community based/led approach that encompasses both practical learning and theoretical techniques. It has been found effective in addressing SGBV because it empowers communities through gradual awareness raising strategies and capacity building for forefront implementers.

Protection

- In Adjumani, 1964 new arrivals are currently residing at Nyumanzi Transit Centre, up from 1422 in the last reporting period. UNHCR, together with OPM and partners will gradually relocate them to Maaji settlement.
- In Arua, 122 individuals are staying in Ocea Reception Centre after UNHCR/OPM and partners relocated some 44 individuals to Wanyange village.
- In Kiryandongo, 403 individuals were residing at Kiryandongo Reception Centre (as of 20 November) including eight people living with disabilities, 12 elderly persons and ten separated children. The average daily number of new arrivals at the RC has steadily remained between 17-20 individuals in the recent months.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR, OPM, and Interaid Uganda relocated 115 individuals to different clusters in Kiryandongo settlement. However, there remains a persistent challenge of having over 84% of the new arrivals being women and children, who cannot construct their own houses without support and hence stay longer at the reception centre. Partners continue to call on communities to support these individuals to put up their shelters.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR, OPM and InterAid Uganda protection teams conducted an awareness raising workshop for 40 police officers, five security officials, two prison officers, and three district officials on international protection and human rights to advocate for equal access to public services by refugees. This was jointly done for Kiryandongo and Kyangwali refugee settlements.

People with Specific needs

- In Kiryandongo, four families of persons with specific needs that had been relocated and provided with houses in Kiryandongo were evacuated from the houses back to the Reception centre after their houses collapsed due to the heavy rains currently being experienced. The team is working to develop a long term solution.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani, a team from UN Women conducted a field visit to Boroli and Nyumanzi settlements to monitor a project on psychosocial support and socio-economic strengthening for women and girls that have experienced SGBV. Implemented by Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), the six-month project, which ends next month, hopes to have supported 100 girls and women exposed to SGBV related psychosocial distress with psychosocial counselling. During the meeting with communities, members requested for the support to be extended to men and children of the victims' families.

- In Arua, a team from the Refugee Law Project conducted a two-day training on 'alternative dispute resolutions' for 56 people (40 refugees and 16 nationals). The participants includes Refugee Welfare Committee leaders, village women representatives, chairpersons of child protection committees, leaders of national local councils of hosting communities, chairpersons of disciplinary committees of the schools within the settlements and the general communities. The training tackled common causes of conflict, control and management mechanisms and skills in dispute resolution. Participants demonstrated mediation skills while managing cases within their mandate. They were able to explain key concepts in mediation, arbitration and conciliation.

Child protection

- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR and Interaid Uganda mobilized and engaged 347 children residing at the reception centre and in cluster N in recreational activities like football, netball, athletics, moulding, building blocks, games, drawing and shading, singing, dancing and indoor board games as a way of providing psychosocial support and promoting peaceful co-existence among different ethnic tribes.

Education

- In Adjumani, a new operational partner, Finn Church Aid, with support from Windle Trust Uganda conducted a training for teachers on inclusive education in Aiyo I refugee settlement. The objective of the training was to orient the participants on the common categories within special education. It is expected that the training will improve access to education for children living with disabilities. A total of 32 teachers participated in the training.
- In Arua, WTU held a career guidance/ counselling session for 38 high school students from Rhino Camp and 10 Parents Teachers Association (PTA) members. The students were guided on deciding on career choices, empowered with SGBV awareness and prevention messaging, as well as educated on crime prevention and dangers of drug abuse.

Health

- In Adjumani and Arua, malaria still remains the leading cause of morbidity accounting for 34% followed by respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhoea, and skin infections. The high cases of malaria and respiratory infections, though quite perennial are feared to be rising to epidemic levels because of the onset of the rainy (El-Nino) season which makes the ground too moist for refugees sleeping on mats to breathe fresh air and favours mosquito breeding with abundant stagnant waters. UNHCR and partners together with Village Healthcare Teams are conducting community sensitizations on prevention measures like cleaning their surroundings, draining stagnant waters and clearing bushes to curtail mosquito breeding, and to sleep under insecticide treated mosquito nets and avoid sleeping on bare ground.
- In Arua, a joint annual nutritional survey that started in Rhino Camp settlement on 2 November was completed on 13 November and moved to Koboko district. The objective of the survey is to assess indicators of public health and nutrition including food security, micro-nutrient – anaemia, infant and young child feeding practices, water and sanitation and mosquito net coverage in the refugee settlements in order to generate information for improved programme and policy interventions. Community health workers and village health teams in the settlements are allocated specific number of households to cover during the survey.
- In Kiryandongo IRC is supporting women to access antenatal care and other reproductive health services by bringing midwives from Kiryandongo hospital to support and help bridge the gap on a daily basis since September 2015. This came about after one midwife left for another job, two were government staff and were transferred but not replaced and the fourth is on maternity leave. This support is helping mothers during the day but there is still a gap at night since the supporting midwives do not overnight in the settlement.

Food Security and Nutrition

- In Adjumani, UNHCR, OPM and WFP issued the Comparative Gender and Protection Assessment of the cash and in-kind assistance in Ugandan refugee settlements, following several field missions conducted in September in Adjumani, Arua and Kyriandongo. Major findings for Adjumani include satisfaction with the cash for food project, with preference for the food assistance, due to the fluctuation of market prices and the distance from the market which is not covered for

extremely vulnerable individuals. The assessment recommended improvement in the complaint-management mechanism.

- In Kiryandongo, MTI conducted malnutrition screening for 276 newly arrived individuals, 70% aged 15 and below, in Kiryandongo settlement. Two cases, who were found with severe acute malnutrition were enrolled on inpatient therapeutic care while 32 with moderate acute malnutrition were enrolled on the supplementary feeding program.
- In Kiryandongo, during the summation of the Outpatient Therapeutic Centre (OTC) admissions and performance assessment, there was an improvement in the OTC performance indicators to 75% cure rate from the previous 44% thanks to the supported VHT system which is doing the follow up of cases.

Logistics and CRIs

- In Adjumani, UNHCR handed over some vehicles and office equipment to Adjumani District Local Government (ADLG). The items include five vehicles including one ambulance, five motorcycles and two sets of computers and printers. The hand-over ceremony was attended by Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), LC5, District Health Officer, RDC and Officials from OPM. Speaking at the hand-over ceremony, district and OPM officials applauded the support saying it will help them to effectively discharge their duties and facilitate better service delivery.

Working in partnership

UNHCR and OPM work in partnership with:

Kiryandongo refugee settlement

Government partners: OPM, Kiryandongo District Local Government (KDLG) and the Uganda Police Force.

Humanitarian partners: Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Concern Worldwide (CWW), AIRD, Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), Samaritan's Purse (SP), Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO), UNICEF, UNWFP, Save the Children International (SCI), Feed the Hungry, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), Africa Development Corps (ADC) and War Child Canada.

West Nile

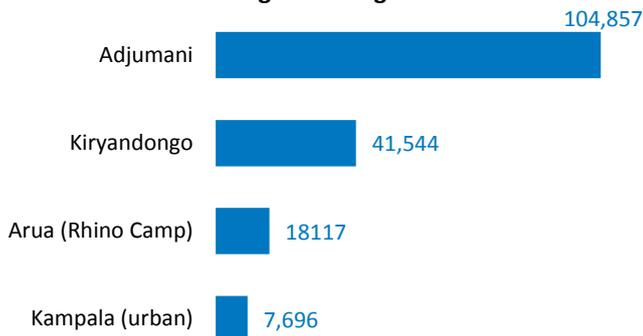
Government partners in all locations: OPM, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko DLG authorities, various technical departments, and Uganda Police Force.

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: ACAV, ADRA, AIRD, Care International, Caritas, Concern World Wide, International Aid Services (IAS), IOM, DRC-DDG, Global Refuge International (GRI), KATO, Malteser international, MTI, NRC, Oxfam, SCIU, URCS/ICRC, Touch Africa, WTI, War Child Canada, WFP, Rice and UNICEF.

BASIC DATA VISUALIZATION:

South Sudanese refugee hosting settlements

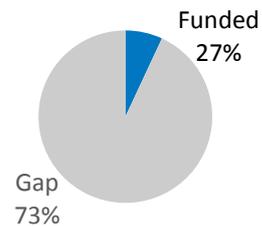
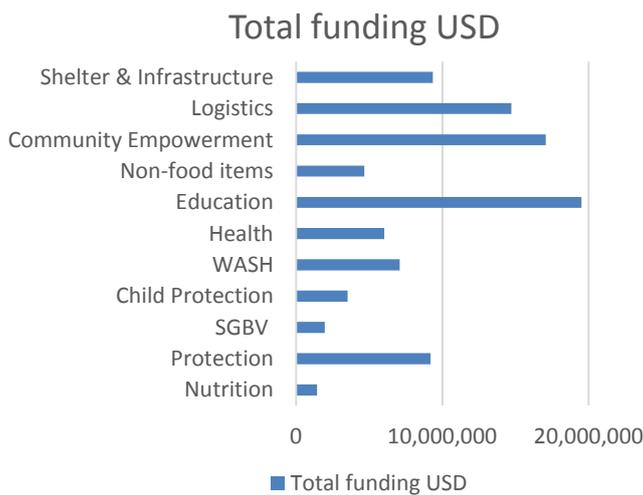


2015 Interagency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan - Uganda needs: USD 99,447,420



Funded 27 %

2015 UNHCR Uganda Supplementary Appeal funding request: USD 72,923,833



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