

UNHCR UGANDA

UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN EMERGENCY

15-28 April 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 27,327 South Sudanese new arrivals have been registered in Office of the Prime Minister's Refugee and Information Management System this year.
- The number of South Sudanese individuals seeking safety and protection in Uganda is currently on the decrease but largely in line with this year's February and March arrival trend. During the reporting period, an average 250 individuals arrived daily in the receiving districts of Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo, a slight decrease from last week's average 300 but closer to the other week's 220 daily new arrivals. The new arrivals still report armed and tribal clashes in various parts of South Sudan. It is yet to be seen whether the return of South Sudan vice president Riek Machar to the capital Juba will have a significant impact on the arrival trend in coming days.
- In Adjumani, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR and Implementing Partners (Lutheran World Federation and Danish Refugee Council) relocated 4,577 refugees from Nyumanzi Transit Centre and Ocea Reception Centre to settlements. UNHCR and OPM are working closely to develop new settlements as Maaji III has been exhausted. Latodo, a forest parcel that can accommodate up to 20,000 refugees has been identified as the new settlement site.
- In Kyangwali, WFP in collaboration with Samaritan Purse, conducted cash assistance distribution in Kyangwali Settlement through Post Bank. The exercise targeted 7,556 individuals (1,836 households). The cash is distributed as an alternative to food assistance which the rest of the 42,000 refugees are getting on monthly basis. The targeted beneficiaries include 1,655 Extremely Vulnerable Individuals each receiving UGX 36,000; some 892 refugees who arrived in the settlement between 2009 and 2010-they receive UGX 15,000 each; and 5,009 refugees that arrived in 2012-each receiving UGX 28,000.
- The Minister for Relief and Disaster Preparedness Eng. Hilary Onek visited Adjumani and commissioned the airstrip that has been under development. He also commissioned two blocks of classrooms and a dormitory in St. Mary Assumpta Secondary School, and a police office at Elegu Collection Point. The minister reiterated government's commitment to protecting refugees in Uganda and enhancing working relations with UNHCR and partners.



The Minister for Disaster Preparedness and Refugee Affairs Hon. Eng. Hilary Onek (C) cuts a ribbon during the Commissioning of the Adjumani airstrip. @UNHCR/P. Baidya

KEY FIGURES

223,623*

Total number of South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers registered and active in Uganda as of 26 April 2016.

196,296

Pre-1st January 2016

27,327

From 1st January to the reporting period.

**note that figures are likely to fluctuate slightly in the coming weeks as the results of the verification exercise in Kiryandongo are reflected.*

Settlement breakdown of SSD refugees and asylum seekers registered in 2016:

16,665

Refugees received in Adjumani

3,829

Refugees received in Arua

6,419

Refugees received in Kiryandongo

394

Urban refugees received in Kampala

20

Kyangwali

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

PRIORITIES

- Resource mobilization as the operation is facing a heightened influx and will shortly run out of resources.
- Decongestion of CPs/TCs preparation of new settlement sites to host new arrivals. Maaji III Settlement in Adjumani is almost full.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- In Kiryandongo, the ongoing general verification exercise to ascertain and update the population of refugees and asylum seekers reached 35% (18,521 of the targeted 52,534) individuals in the settlement. Significant numbers of unaccompanied and separated children are being recorded (currently 192 children), with many claiming to have been left behind by parents/adult family members that have allegedly temporarily gone back to South Sudan for unknown reasons. A mechanism of linking children with adult relatives registered in other households has been adopted. The team at the PSN desk will additionally capture data on the duration the parents or other adult relatives with whom the children were initially registered have been away from the settlement to aid prompt follow up on these cases. The verification exercise is expected to be completed on 10th May.
- Meanwhile, in Kiryandongo, since the beginning of verification exercise, a halt was put on the new arrival registration as the RIMS database was used for verification of the already registered refugees and asylum seekers. As the verification exercised was completed at first verification site on 20th April and shifting was undertaken on 21st April, the team took advantage of the shifting day to clear the registration backlog accumulated in previous three weeks at the reception centre. As a result, 760 newly arriving refugees were registered and are now scheduled for relocation to the settlement villages. The move will go along-way in degusting the reception centre and create space for more new arrivals as over 900 individuals were staying at centre, more than double its 400-person capacity.

Protection

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani, LWF trained the Community Watch Group, youth, Refugee Welfare Committees and elders on SASA (Start Awareness Support Action!). Similarly in **Kiryandongo**, Interaid Uganda commenced the training for 150 Community Activists (CAs) drawn from the structures for SGBV prevention and response, comprising refugee and host community as part of the implementation of the SASA methodology. SASA is a community mobilisation approach that helps communities gain knowledge around violence, change their attitudes and design locally relevant approaches to address the problems, while strategically linking them with HIV. The community activists employ an approach of peer to peer sessions starting with their immediate neighbors. It's a five -year intervention.
- In Arua, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) conducted a community awareness campaign in Ocea village, Rhino Camp Settlement, in a bid to strengthen SGBV prevention, reporting and response. Over 80 community members attended. Topics covered included definition of SGBV, causes, consequences, legal implications, penalties and the referral pathway. The group was urged to report emerging cases promptly for effective response.
- In Kiryandongo, 40 community volunteers and 20 Male Action Group representatives under International Rescue Committee (IRC) conducted a three days' sensitization on SGBV prevention and response in all the 19 clusters using small group discussions. The topic was on consequences of SGBV on women and girls and referral services available for survivors at settlement level. The refugees welcomed the initiative and requested for more such dialogues.

Child protection

- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR, OPM and SGBV sector partners (IAU, WCC, IRC and TPO) organized a workshop on SGBV prevention and response targeting school administrators from all primary and secondary schools in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement. The intervention was aimed at building the capacity of the school administrators on the prevention, identification and referral mechanisms of survivors in need of support.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU led community dialogue sessions with 55 women in clusters G and B in Kiryandongo on their responsibilities to adolescent children particularly girls and to empower them to talk to their children. The women were encouraged to talk and give guidance to their children most especially on abstinence and about the importance of early reporting of SGBV incidents. The participants agreed to mobilize the adolescent children during school

holidays and elected six women who will work with partners during the sex education talks to ensure sustainability of activities.

Peaceful co-existence

- In Adjumani, LWF conducted two peace campaigns between the host community and the refugees employing focus group discussions and dialogue meetings reaching a total of 175 POCs. Alcoholism, land encroachment, limited water sources and idleness among the youth were highlighted as the main drivers of conflicts between settlements and their host communities. The forum created a platform where both groups can periodically discuss tension-fueling factors that lead to conflict especially at resource points like boreholes, firewood and social services so they do not escalate into full-blown community confrontations.
- In Kiryandongo, Warchild Canada conducted a youth training on mediation reaching out to 60 beneficiaries from Kiryandongo Settlement. This training is expected to help youth resolve conflicts among themselves in a more amicable manner. The training followed with a peace debate, hosted at a local FM (VCC) radio station to derive alternative solutions to common challenges the youth face.



Education

- In Kiryandongo, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) commenced the process of documenting interventions within the education sector from the onset of emergency to date. Working with independent consultants, the team conducted key informant interviews with school administrators, teachers, pupils as well as representatives from OPM, UNHCR and the District. The object of this exercise is to independently gauge the level of progress attained to date. In 2014 and 2015, Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement education infrastructure saw a significant boost through construction and renovation of over 40 classrooms, teacher housing units and construction of sanitation facilities among others. These efforts were made possible through funding from UNHCR and partnership with UNICEF.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR and partners, have constructed 14 temporary teachers' houses in Maaji II and III, which will greatly reduce the commuting distance to the schools. The structures can accommodate 39 teachers in Maaji II and III Settlements, who teach over 1500 children. UNICEF also donated 10 tents to two schools in Maaji II and III to promote teaching and learning in the new settlements.
- In Arua, district school inspectors, Centre Coordinating Tutors and WTU staff carried out a joint school support supervision targeting teachers in the four primary schools (Siripi, Ariwa, Odobu and Yoro) in Rhino Camp Settlement to establish their levels of lesson preparation and delivery to ensure improved quality learning. A total of 67 teachers were reached. The teachers are expected to have lesson preparations, schemes of work, assessment records, updated class registers and instructional materials. Head teachers were tasked to carry out regular spot checks to avoid/address laxity.
- In Kiryandongo, WTU conducted a two-day training for teachers in five primary schools in the refugee settlement reaching 55 participants. The purpose of the training was to equip teachers with the knowledge of ensuring that the school is a place where learners can learn and educators can teach in a warm and welcoming environment that is free from any form of intimidation, violence and fear; instill in them a culture of guidance/ counseling; embrace and create a non-violent child-based strategy for dealing with disciplinary issues and lastly increase teachers knowledge on child protection in schools and establish an appropriate system for recording and reporting on criminal and violent behavior and skills of saving for their personal development.
- In Kiryandongo, the current pupil enrolment is 1, 1139 (8498 Refugees), translating to 60%. Of the total enrolled, 92% (1, 1139) attend school on a daily basis.
- In Kiryandongo, a total of 3,436 refugee children are accessing early childhood development with an average 83% of (3436) attending ECDCs on a daily basis. The net enrollment is currently at 62% (5464). The total enrollment also includes refugees of ECD going age who are enrolled in private ECD centers outside the settlement.
- In Kiryandongo, WTU distributed 3,133 text books to the schools in the settlement. These are essential textbooks procured in 2015 to cater for only 5 primary schools in settlement. The distribution that kicked off on 19th April 2016 has brought the pupil to text book ratio to 1:2 from 1:3.

- In Kiryandongo, the current post primary student enrollment is at 1128 at both Panyadoli SS and the neighboring secondary outside the settlement. Of these, 1090 (564M, 526F) are refugees representing 15% (6295) of the secondary school age going refugee children (14-17 years) in Kiryandongo.



Health

- In Kiryandongo, IRC received 2,000 dignity kits from UNFPA to support the refugee and host communities who deliver in the health centers in order to have clean and safe deliveries at the health facilities. The dignity kits are also expected to act as a pull factor for mothers hence increasing the number of women delivering in health centers and reducing maternal and infant deaths.
- In Adjumani, MOH and partners undertook a mass polio immunization campaign in the district, including refugee settlements, targeting children aged 0-59 months. This was effected as part of the national campaign that is ongoing in the country. About 21,000 refugee children were immunized.
- In Arua, Medical Teams International (MTI) together with National Association of Women Living with HIV/AIDS (NACWOLA) carried out a family support group outreach at Ocea health facility in Rhino Camp Settlement, to encourage and support positive living among the refugee and national HIV positive clients. Some 35 clients attended including a couple that were determined to be discordant. This will be a monthly activity for persons living with HIV/AIDS. The key issues pertaining to their health and welfare were discussed and shared among themselves. The overall goal is to encourage positive living and advocate for support.

Key challenges / gaps

- Difficulties in tracking some individual medical and nutrition cases due to refugee self-relocation to settlements of their choice.
- Congestion at Nyumanzi Transit Centre, which sometimes accommodates up to 200% – 300% of its standard capacity, increasing the risk of overcrowding-associated diseases, including acute watery diarrhea due to stressed water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- Relatively high prevalence of severe acute malnutrition among new arrivals.



Food Security and Nutrition

- In Arua, MTI screened a total of 110 children amongst the new arrivals and nationals for malnutrition. Some two children were found to be moderately malnourished and enrolled for supplementary feeding. To boost their immunity, 492 packets of CSB++ (Corn Soya Blend++) were given to children < 5 years to supplement them with essential vitamins, minerals required for normal growth and development, some of which are not available in their regular home meals.



Water and Sanitation

- In Adjumani, with the increasing numbers of refugees, both Nyumanzi TC and Maaji Settlement require urgent actions to avoid an imminent outbreak of WASH related diseases occurring. HIS health reports indicate an increase of diarrhea cases beyond the alert thresholds. UNHCR, OPM and partners are working to decongest Nyumanzi TC which is currently holding twice the recommended capacity stretching out the WASH facilities available.
- In Adjumani, the current water per capita at the transit centre ranges between 6 – 8 l/p/d while persons per latrine (communal) coverage stands at 1:102. Efforts are underway to replace old filled-up pits but still the facilities will be serving beyond capacity. Partners are also striving to increase the water trucking intervention in Maaji III as they look to establishing long term interventions like borehole drilling. In other Adjumani settlements combined, the average per capita is 21 L/p/d and average hh sanitation coverage is at 11 persons per latrine. However, serious support is required to bridge the gap at institutional level (schools and health centres) where there are low number of latrines as compared to pupils.

- In Arua, the average water coverage is still at 15 l/p/d, as previously reported.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU distributed 91 plastic slabs and 364 treated logs to 91 households with verified pits for latrine construction in ranch 37. This was done in line of improving sanitation standards in the clusters and settlement villages in general. This will improve the latrine coverage and reduce spread of diseases.
- In Kiryandongo, there was no reported borehole breakdown during the reporting period hence the water availability per person per day in Kiryandongo remained stable at 16.1 litres.

Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR and Interaid Uganda assisted a team of 13 applicants from Kiryandongo Refugee United Female Football Club to fill the application for the 5th International Women's Football and Cultural Festival scheduled to take place on August 28 – September 5, this year, in Berlin, Germany. The event focuses on football as a tool for addressing the current global situation of migration and refugee movements. The event uses football to strengthen mutual solidarity and women's rights and fight for a more inclusive women's football.
- In Arua, DRC with support of Arua district Agriculture Officer conducted inspection, verification and seed germination tests on the seeds and other inputs procured by the livelihood support sector for distribution to some selected farmer groups in Rhino camp settlement. This is to ensure clean, viable, certified seeds and planting materials which are disease free are given out to the farmers, as a required mandatory exercise by the ministry of Agriculture. However, Maize Longe V variety seeds were rejected outright, the seeds did not have certification tags from the ministry of Agriculture. The supplier did not supply the specified variety of sorghum (sekedo). Ground nuts seeds were rejected on the ground of the poor germination percentage below the recommended percentage of 85% and above, low seed purity (mixed varieties), poor seed health (seed not shorted). The cassava fields where cassava cuttings were to be obtained were found infected with some cassava pests and diseases. There were signs of high population of white flies, cassava bacterial blight on the leaves and in the nearby cassava gardens. The incidence of cassava green mite was evident on the leaves.
- In Arua, DRC in support of Arua district forest officer conducted a number of environmental awareness campaigns in Rhino Camp settlement and catchment areas increasing the demand for tree seedlings for planting. Some 2,955 assorted fruit and other tree seedlings have so far benefited individual farmers and institutions immediately after the onset of first season rainfall in the settlement and catchment areas. It is intended that these seedlings will survive and grow up to combat the harsh effects of climate change and rejuvenate the environment that is currently destroyed by massive deforestation for charcoal burning and shelter construction. The fruit trees are expected to supplement the nutrition of the inhabitants.
- In Kiryandongo, a youth-led refugee community-based organization- Planning for Tomorrow (P4T), through its USAID funded "Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program on HIV/AIDS provided assorted seeds i.e. carrots, cabbage, spinach, green paper, egg plants and Irish potatoes to a total of 52 farmers (refugees and host population) who are caregivers to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). The support is aimed at encourage household production, nutrition, self-reliance and household income generation.

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Links:

[South Sudan Regional portal](#)- [Twitter](#)- [South Sudan fighting forces thousands to flee](#)

WHAT



Coordination

Government (OPM)
UNHCR



Protection

Government (OPM)	UNHCR	ACORD
ADC	UNICEF	TPO
LWF	SP	ARC
UNFPA	DRC	URCS
WTU	UN Women	HelpAge
PLAN	TUTAPONA	NRC
WHH	WCC	CEFORD
WVI	SCI	IAU
OXFAM	WCC	UNICEF



Management of Settlements, Reception and Transit Centres

Government (OPM)
UNHCR
DRC
URDMC
IAU



Food and Food Security

WVI
WFP
WHH
SP
ACF
LWF



Health and Nutrition

Government (OPM)	UNFPA
LWF	MTI
WVI	TUTAPONA
UNHCR	ACF
UNICEF	ACORD
TPO	WFP
CWW	AMREF
RMF	SCI
IRC	



Energy and Environment

Government (OPM)	UNHCR
DRC	LWF
CEFORD	OXFAM
ADRA	IAS
MI	ACORD
FAO	



WASH

Government (OPM)	UNHCR	
LWF	WVI	SCI
NRC	ZOA	UNICEF
PLAN	UNHCR	CEFORD
WHH	ADRA	
DRC	WMI	
OXFAM	URCS	
MI	ACF	
IRC	IAS	



Education

ADC	WVI
ADRA	ZOA
NRC	WHH
PLAN	UNHCR
WTU	FRC
SCI	
TAN	
UNICEF	



Livelihood

ADRA	Government (OPM)
LWF	DRC
NRC	CEFORD
UNFPA	OXFAM
WHH	ADRA
UNHCR	URCS
Caritas	FRC
IRC	IAS
FAO	ACORD
TPO	
UNICEF	



Logistics and Transport

Government (OPM)	AAH
AIRD	UNFPA



Shelter and NFIs

PLAN	DRC	IAU
LWF	NRC	
UNHCR	WHH	
Caritas	WTU	
AIRD	SCI	

WHERE

Region	West Nile / Mid-West													
District	Adjumani													
Settlement / Village	Ayilo I Settlement		Ayilo II Settlement		Baratuku Settlement		Boroli Settlement		Nyumanzi Settlement		Nyumanzi Transit Centre		Maaji Village	
	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR
	LWF	NRC	LWF	DRC	ADC	TPO	ADC	ADC	NRC	LWF	LWF	DRC	DRC	CWW
	UNFPA	MTI	UNFPA	MTI	LWF	WCC	LWF	ACF	LWF	WVI	UNFPA	URDMC	TUTAPONA	AIRD
	WTU	TPO	WTU	TPO	UNFPA	ACORD	UNFPA	AIRD	UNFPA	WHH	WTU	WFP	ACORD	
	PLAN	WCC	PLAN	WTU	ARC	WTU	WTU	WTU	WTU	WVI	PLAN	MTI	WTU	
	WHH	OXFAM	WHH	NRC	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	MTI	WHH	UNICEF	MTI	UNICEF	MTI	
	WVI	CEFORD	WVI	ACF	WHH	WHH	WHH	TPO	WVI	WVI	TPO	WVI	SCI	
	WMI	ACORD	AIRD	FRC	WVI	WVI	WVI	ACORD	WCC	AIRD	WCC	AIRD	FRC	PLAN
	ACF	AIRD	Caritas		UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF	AIRD	Caritas		Caritas		FRC	UNICEF
	Caritas	FRC	UNICEF						UNICEF		UNICEF			
	UNICEF													

District	Adjumani								Anua	Koboko	Hoima	Kiryandongo		
Settlement / Village	Mungula I-II Village		Alere Village		Mireyi & Olijj Village		Olua I-II Village		Baratuku & Elema Village	Rhino Settlement	Iobule Settlement	Kyangwali Settlement	Kiryandongo Settlement	
	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR
	DRC	WCC	DRC	WTU	DRC	WTU	LWF	WTU	LWF	SCI	NRC	MI	SP	SP
	ARC	ACF	ARC	CWW	OXFAM	AIRD	ARC	ARC	URCS	ACORD	UNFPA	CWW	UNICEF	UNFPA
	MTI	CWW	TPO	AIRD	TUTAPONA	SCI	NRC	OXFAM	WHH	WHH	AIRD	TPO	FRC	ADC
	WTU	AIRD	WCC	SCI	WCC	WCC	WCC	TUTAPONA	WTU	WTU	IAS	IAU	UNICEF	ACF
	URCS	SCI	WVI		ADC	ADC	UNICEF	WTU	WTU	WVI	Caritas	TAN	TPO	RMF
	Caritas	ADC	ADC		UNICEF	UNICEF		WCC	ZOA	ZOA	DRC	UNICEF	IAU	SCI
	UNICEF	UNICEF	UNICEF					AIRD	SCI	CEFORD	OXFAM	UNICEF	TAN	WCC
								UNICEF	UNICEF				UNICEF	DRC

WHO

Government , Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
 United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)
 United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
 World Food Programme (WFP)
 United Nation Food Assistant Organization (FAO)
 Action Africa Help (AAH)
 Action Against Hunger (ACF)
 Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
 Africa Development Corps (ADC)
 African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD)
 Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)
 American Refugee Committee (ARC)
 African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)
 Caritas (Caritas)
 Community Empowerment for Rural Development (CEFORD)
 Concern World Wide (CWW)
 Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
 Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)
 HelpAge International (HelpAge)
 International Rescue Committee (IRC)
 International Aid Services (IAS)
 Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
 Medical Teams International (MTI)
 Malteser International (MI)
 Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)
 Oxfam (OXFAM)
 Real Medicine Foundation (RMF)
 Plan International Uganda (PLAN)
 Samaritan's Purse (SP)
 Save the Children (SCI)
 Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO)
 Trauma Counselling (TUTAPONA)
 Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS)
 Ugandan Refugee and Disaster Management Council (URDMC)
 War Child Canada (WCC)
 Water Mission International (WMI)
 Windle Trust Uganda (WTU)
 World Vision International (WVI)
 ZOA- Uganda (ZOA)
 Interaid Uganda (IAU)
 War Child Canada (WCC)
 Touch Africa (TAN)