

## 2015 FUNDING

**USD 220,607,768**

Requirement under 2015  
South Sudan Regional  
Response plan for Uganda

**2% funded**

**Final 2014 funding:  
47%**

## 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 community.
- Redouble efforts to ensure Infrastructure implementation is on track.

## UGANDA

# UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE EMERGENCY

26 February – 4 March 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 144,602 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2013, including 91,001<sup>1</sup> in Adjumani, 12,741 in Arua, 33,370 in Kiryandongo and 7,490 in Kampala. There were 572 new arrivals during the reporting period.
- Across all South Sudanese refugee hosting areas preparations were underway for International Women's Day (8 March) with women's groups and refugee leaders.



*A woman lies outside her shelter in Nyumanzi settlement, Adjumani. ©UNHCR/F.Noy*

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.

<sup>1</sup> Of this only 75,923 are active.

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

---

## Operational Context

- In Adjumani a total of 418 new arrivals were received at Elegu collection centre. There are currently 1,532 individuals staying in Nyumanzi transit centre. In Arua three families of 13 individuals were received at Ocea RC. In Kiryandongo 141 new arrivals (of 79 households) were registered in the reception centre. A trend analysis in Kiryandongo indicates that the new arrivals are mainly fleeing fighting and fear of an impending war in areas as yet not affected by the fighting. They are mainly arriving from the states of Eastern Equatoria, Unity and Jonglei.

## Protection

### Achievements and Impacts

---

- In Adjumani DRC-DDG, together with OPM, organised and facilitated a two-day police training on refugee protection at the Town Council. This was aimed at building capacity of the police serving in the district to offer quality protection services to refugees.
- In Arua DRC-DDG conducted a community dialogue with 126 participants in two clusters of Rhino Camp settlement on the national, regional and international laws and conventions to end all forms of discrimination against women, girls and children.

### Relocations

---

- In Adjumani OPM/UNHCR and partners relocated 188 individuals of 43 households from Nyumanzi transit centre to Maaji settlement during the reporting period. The total population of Maaji is now 1,438.
- In Arua 12 families of 34 individuals were relocated from Ocea RC to various villages within Rhino Camp.

### Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

---

- In Adjumani LWF supported 14 Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVI's) with cash grants for business in Nyumanzi settlement. 30 EVI's and 13 foster parents were also identified in Ayilo I for cash support. 27 PSN houses (out of a planned 150) were constructed by LWF.
- In Kiryandongo six households of 34 individuals who have specific needs were supported with transport and taken to the newly constructed PSN houses in settlement. In a special community outreach, 12 PSNs were identified and profiled for specific intervention through social workers. UNHCR completed the construction of 17 PSN shelters out of a planned 50. Implementing partner IAU also completed 25 PSN shelters.

### Child Protection

---

- In Adjumani 18 separated children were identified at Elegu collection centre on the South Sudan border and transported to Nyumanzi transit centre. Elections of Child Protection Committees (CPCs) and Gender Task Forces (GTFs) were held in four blocks of Ayilo II settlement to help strengthen efforts and structures tackling child abuse in the settlement. LWF established four children's psychosocial counselling groups in Boroli and Ayilo I primary schools. 287 Unaccompanied and Separated children (UASCs) were supported with clothes. DRC-DDG conducted home visits to 24 separated children in Alere settlement to check on their living conditions. DRC-DDG conducted a Joint Community Sensitization with PLAN for children between 13- 18 years old on SGBV, the rights of children and the importance of education in Ayilo II settlement.
- In Arua one Best Interest Determination (BID) for a separated child was conducted. Seven separated children from among the new arrivals at Ocea reception centre were identified and BIAs conducted. The children were relocated to Odoobu II village and linked to two foster families in the settlement.
- In Kiryandongo 35 BIAs for newly arrived separated and unaccompanied minors were conducted at the reception centre. SCiU registered four UASCs in the Rapid FTR, bringing the total number of UASCs registered for family tracing

to 438. Africa Development Corps (ADC) (an agency implementing ECCD strengthening and peace building programmes) supported the Child Friendly Spaces with sports equipment and writing materials.

## Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

---

- In Adjumani LWF conducted a refresher training course for community watch groups and youth peer educators on SGBV case management. LWF supported 18 female SGBV survivors with cash grants for business.
- In Arua one SGBV (rape) case was reported. Legal counselling was provided and witnesses facilitated to attend the court case.
- In Kiryandongo a meeting was held with peer educators to streamline the standard operating procedures and improve on community participation.

## Education

### Achievements and Impacts

---

- In Adjumani WTU provided bicycles to 122 teachers to help them move around the settlements.
- In Arua an education stakeholders planning meeting was organized on the possibility of supporting children to access secondary education. The meeting was co-chaired by OPM and UNHCR and was attended by Arua District Social Services chairperson, Refugee leadership, Arua district Education Officer, Sub-County authorities, local landlord representation, WTU and DRC-DDG. The meeting recommended a secondary school be established in Rhino camp settlement which would be available to both refugee and national children. The school would be included in the Local District Development Plan. WTU conducted internal interviews for two trained teachers and eight classroom assistants to fill vacant positions. 19 eligible qualified individuals were shortlisted.
- In Kiryandongo an interagency education task force meeting was held on 26 February and attended by UNHCR, WTU, IAU, TPO, ADC and head teachers. Achievements, gaps, challenges and way forward were discussed. 18 newly constructed classrooms were handed over to four settlement schools. This will provide classroom space for an additional 990 children. Three blocks of teacher's accommodation were also handed over to schools. ADC trained 21 teachers on peace building at Panyadoli Hill Primary School.

## Health

### Achievements and Impacts

---

- In Adjumani LWF psychosocial sector staff participated in a 10-day training in Cognitive Behavioural Therapy for Trauma (CBTT) organized by TPO. The polio mass immunization campaign, led by the local district, reached 96% total coverage.
- In Arua as a pre-activity for International Women's Day MTI began specialised breast cancer screening at the two settlement health units of Ocea and Olujobo. GRI began comprehensive awareness creation on the usage of household mosquito nets in two villages of the settlement. GRI will also create a mosquito net hanging demonstration centre in Odoibu village. MTI conducted mental health screenings in one of the settlement villages; with five refugees and 36 nationals screened for mental illness. They were referred for further medical interventions to the Arua regional mental health clinic. Care international (supported by UNFPA) distributed 250 Dignity Kits to four health units within Rhino camp settlement to help promote safe delivery of expectant mothers.
- In Kiryandongo 11 health workers attended a three-day training on TB/HIV co-management.

## Food Security and Nutrition

### Achievements and Impacts

---

- In Adjumani 41 children were enrolled in both the inpatient and outpatient feeding programme. 597 children received supplementation feeding package while 672 children aged 6 to 24 months received the blanket supplementary feeding package.
- In Arua general food distribution for the month was successfully concluded. 394 families of 2,086 individuals benefitted from the cash for food project which is attracting an increasing number of beneficiaries from amongst those eligible.

## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impacts

---

- In Adjumani average water coverage stood at 17 l/p/d (above the emergency standards of 15 l/p/d). With the completion of solar hybrid motorization this figure should reach the UNHCR regular programme standard of 20 l/p/d. OXFAM completed the new 6.56 km water network system in Baratuku settlement which includes motorised a borehole (through solar power) and seven additional water taps.
- In Arua average water supply stood at 14.2 l/p/d. This is still below the emergency standard of 15 litres and is a result of poor yielding boreholes and the dry season. Malteser International installed rainwater harvesting structures at Siripi Health Centre III which will provide running water in the health lab. IAS trained water user committees of the two newly drilled boreholes in Siripi and Odobu II villages. DRC-DDG conducted water quality monitoring at nine boreholes in the settlement. Water quality was found to be generally within acceptable standards for drinking, excepting 11% of boreholes tested where corrective measures are being put in place to improve the sanitation around the water points. Household sanitation coverage stood at 68%. DRC-DDG supported 10 primary schools and four health centres in Rhino camp with EMO liquid (supplied by UNICEF) to apply in latrines for sludge and smell reduction.
- In Kiryandongo an average of 16 l/p/d was available in the settlement. The overall per person per household latrine ratio was 1:13 (standard is 1:5 people or 1:1 household). For communal sanitation the ratio in schools was 1 latrine per 36 students (emergency indicator is 1:40 pupils) and at health centres 1:38 (which is below the indicator of 1:20).

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua the number of community-based hygiene promoters (CBHP) remains limited (1:873 people). DRC-DDG is in the process of recruiting additional CBHPs to minimise the gap.
- Kiryandongo settlement has experienced a challenge of low number of hygiene promoters. This is due to the end of funding from OP's engaged in WASH activities. UNCHR is currently working to engage more hygiene promoters through partner IAU.

## Community Empowerment, Self-reliance and Environment

### Achievements and Impacts

---

- In Adjumani eight boys from Ayilo I settlement were trained by LWF in barbershop management skills. 16 groups of 480 farmers were formed and verified in refugee settlements of Nyumanzi, Boroli, Ayilo I and Boroli. The groups will be provided with agronomic and business support to increase food security and household income.
- In Arua DRC-DDG livelihood sector conducted a training on animal health management for 62 youth group members. DRC-DDG procured five grinding mills for three youth groups and two Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) centres which will be installed in four of the settlement villages and allow refugees the option to purchase flour

maize. IAS conducted five environmental campaigns in two settlement villages; sensitising the communities on the benefits of preserving the environment. The campaign emphasised the need for tree planting, use of energy saving stoves and better farming methods.

- In Kiryandongo Hashi Gas Company installed gas cookers and trained four cooks, the reception centre manager and volunteerS at the reception centre on its use. This is a pilot project which attempts to reduce the use of firewood in communal cooking at the transit/reception centres.

## 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 Contre la Faim (ACF), ADRA, 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), DACE, 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, Water Missions Uganda, WFP and WTU.

### **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. The last one was held on 26 February 2015.

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. The first Interagency Coordination Meeting of 2015 took place on 25 February, co-chaired by OPM and UNHCR.

In Arua, a settlement coordination meeting was held on 18 February. Community services, protection and livelihood sector coordination meeting were organised at Rhino settlement. Protection Working Group, Education, Community Services and WASH meetings take place on a regular basis.

In Kiryandongo sectoral coordination meeting such as for Protection/ Community services and WASH takes place on a bi-weekly basis. An interagency meeting was held on 27 February. In advance of International Women's Day female refugee leaders were also involved in the meeting.

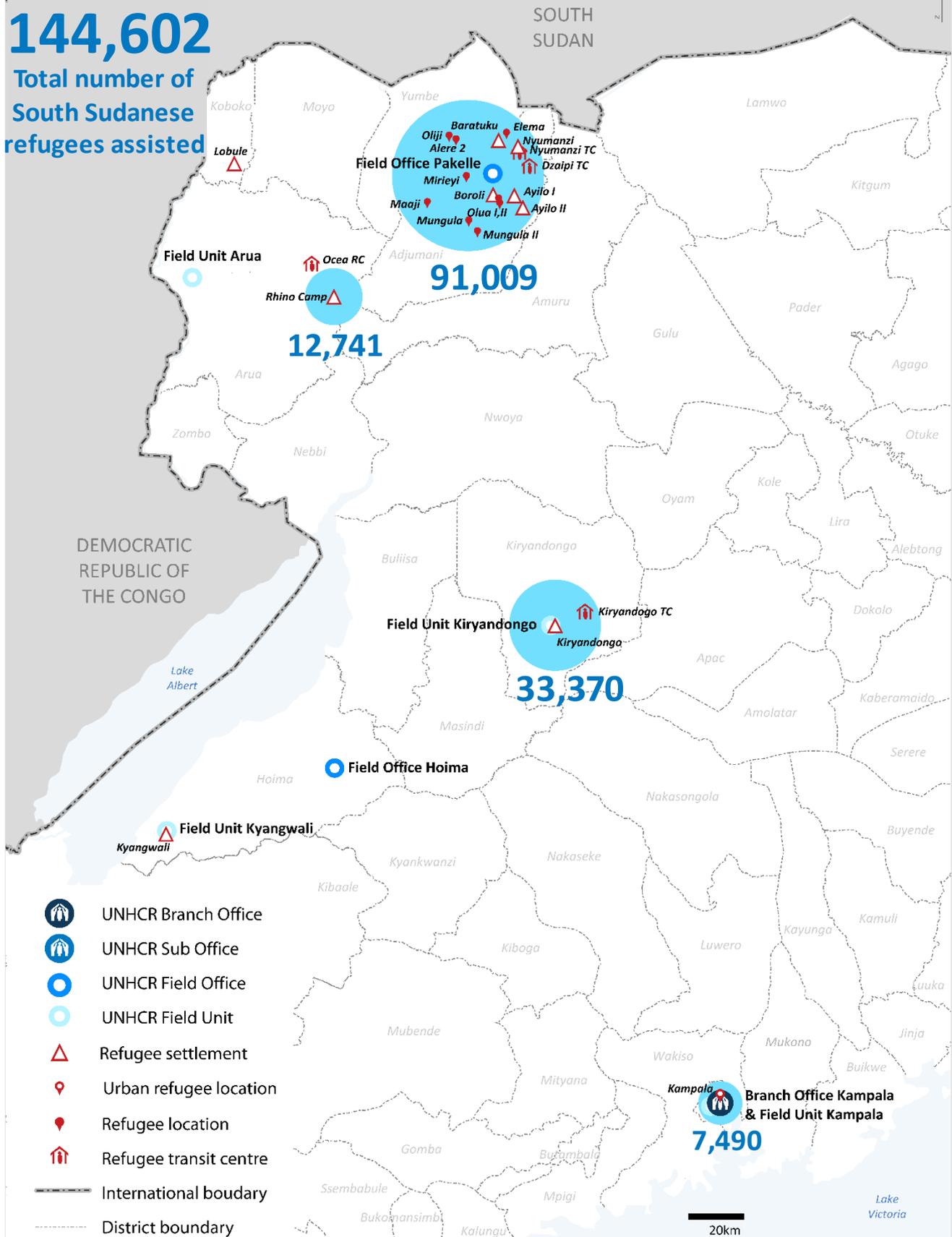


# UGANDA: Arrivals from South Sudan

15 December 2013 – 4 March 2015



**144,602**  
Total number of South Sudanese refugees assisted



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

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
Sources: UNHCR Kampala, UNCS Feedback: UNHCR Regional Support Hub in Nairobi kensrgis@unhcr.org