

UNHCR UGANDA

UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN EMERGENCY

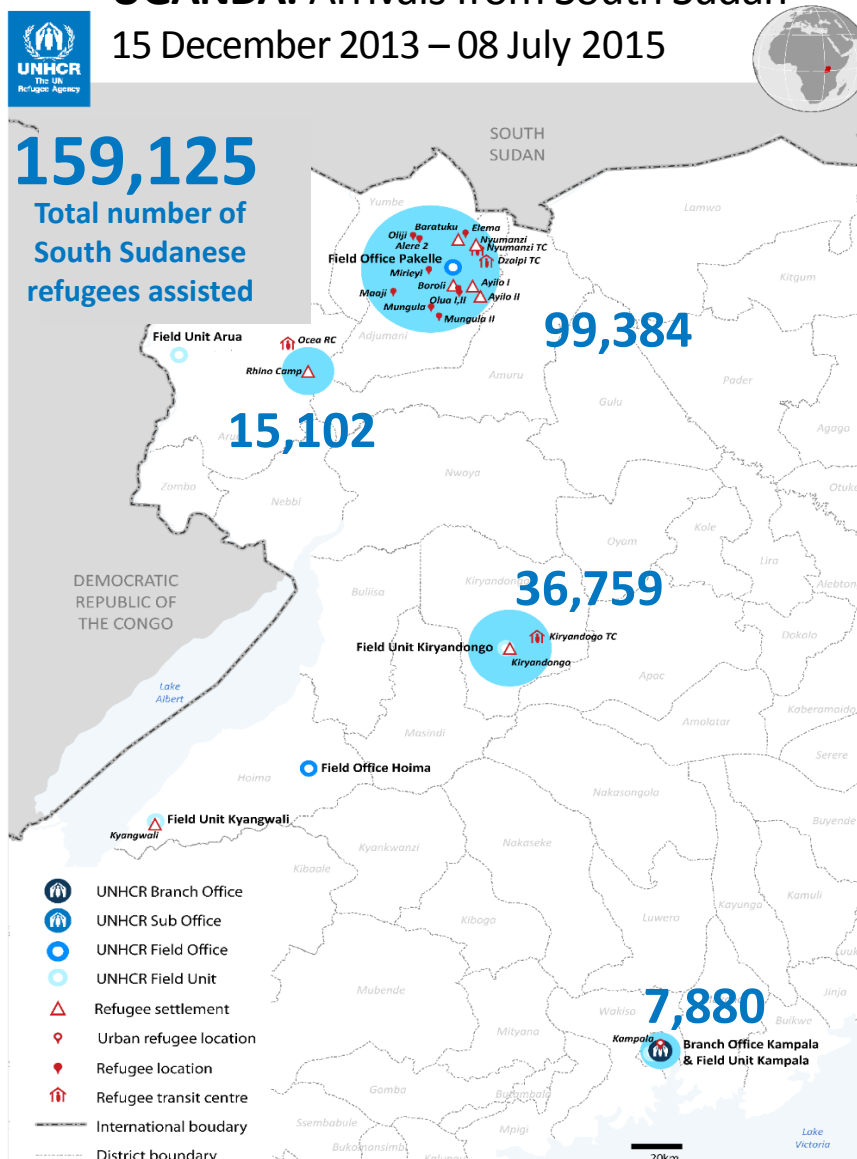
17 – 23 July 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of **159,125** South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2013, including **99,384** in Adjumani, **15,102** in Arua, **36,759** in Kiryandongo and **7,880** (as of 18 June) in Kampala.
- In Adjumani, the repair of the temporary shelter at Nyumanzi Transit Centre has begun. Danish Refugee Council are planning to also construct a permanent office at the Transit Centre. The Transit Centre currently has a population of 3,378 individuals, down from a couple of weeks ago when it had a population of nearly 4,000 and was close to reaching its capacity.
- An analysis of the South Sudanese refugees who have sought asylum in Kiryandongo indicated that the main causes of flight are insecurity, war and fighting in Upper Nile, Unity and Eastern Equatorial States.

UGANDA: Arrivals from South Sudan

15 December 2013 – 08 July 2015



The boundaries and names shown 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: kenngis@unhcr.org

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context



New arrivals are relocated from Nyumanzi Transit Centre to Maaji settlement ©UNHCR/A.Tsujisawa

- In Adjumani, the situation remains calm but with a steady stream of new arrivals crossing through the Elegu border point. New arrivals have reported attacks in Upper Nile State in Korpuluch and Maluth Counties. Some civilians were reportedly killed during the attacks while others were abducted. Lack of food was also reported to be another major reason for flight. There is reportedly no humanitarian access for delivering food to people in Upper Nile State.
- In Arua, new arrivals continue to arrive at Ocea Reception Centre and Kuluba Collection Centre.

Protection

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, UNHCR protection and field staff followed up on a case of fighting in Boroli settlement between Murle youths. A community meeting was held to promote peaceful coexistence between the youths. 633 new arrivals were received at Elegu collection point (male 306 and female 327) of 187 households. The majority were of Dinka ethnicity.
- In Kiryandongo, 205 individuals were biometrically registered by the Office of the Prime Minister.

Relocations

- In Adjumani, a total of 1,537 Individuals were relocated to Boroli, Ayilo1 Block E, Alere and Maaji. All of them have been issued with CRIs, shelter construction poles, hot meals and food rations. The series of relocations reduced the congestion at Nyumanzi Transit Centre.
- In Arua, 158 individuals were registered by the Office of the Prime Minister and relocated to Wanyange I, a newly opened village in Rhino Camp settlement

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- Danish Refugee Council (DRC) conducted home visit to 116 Persons with Special Needs in Maaji and Oliji settlement. One of the key challenges is the affordability of school fees for secondary-age children.

- In Arua, core relief items were provided to a survivor of a kitchen fire in Ocea, village Rhino Camp settlement. 20 persons with specific needs also benefited from latrine constructions in Ocea village.

Child Protection

- In Adjumani, 13 Best Interest Assessments were conducted by Lutheran World Federation (LWF) for 12 separated children and 1 child at risk in Boroli, Nyumanzi, Baratuku and Ayilo I settlements. The key challenges identified include provision of shelter, medical care, education and clothes. 13 Best Interest Assessments were conducted by Lutheran World Federation (LWF) for 12 separated children and 1 child at risk in Boroli, Nyumanzi, Baratuku and Ayilo I settlements. The key challenges identified include provision of shelter, medical care, education and clothes.
- In Arua, 35 (17 male and 18 female) refugee children below the age of 5 in Wanyange I village were identified as priority beneficiaries to receive items donated by Japanese clothing retailer UNIQLO. Child-rights advocacy meetings were held in primary schools at Odobu, Olujobu and Tika. The key challenges that arose were the need for frequent sensitization and discussion on child rights, conflict-resolution training, and awareness-raising. 438 school girls in 07 primary schools in Rhino camp were trained on how to make reusable menstrual pads. This will help to combat pupil absenteeism amongst girls during menstruation periods.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani, an SGBV survivor was supported at the protection house with materials including assorted clothes and soap. Other support is to be provided including cooking utensils, mosquito nets and other items.
- In Arua, 4 SGBV cases were reported, including 3 rapes involving teenage girls under 18 years old and 1 child battering. Counselling services and support was provided for all the cases.
- In Kiryandongo, International Rescue Committee (IRC) supported peer educators with Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) forms to support adolescent sexual reproductive health sensitization. Furthermore, the male action groups and senior teachers in schools made referrals on sexual and gender based violence among the pupils through the adolescent sexual reproductive health referral forms. The Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) in schools is a strong tool that is being used in Kiryandongo and has enabled pupils to speak out about adolescent and sexual and gender based violence issues affecting them.

Psychosocial Support

- In Adjumani, a total of 625 persons received psychosocial interventions during the course of this week. The interventions included community sensitization on psychosocial issues and identification of persons with psychosocial problems, group counselling for both children and caretakers and individual counselling provided to 56 persons. 8 referrals were also made to OPM for protection and to health service providers.

Education

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, interviews for the award of Albert Einstein Germany Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarships were conducted by a panel consisting of representatives from UNHCR, OPM, WTU and 2 refugee leaders. Of the shortlisted 32 refugee applicants, 8 positions were given to 1 candidate for a Master's degree and to 7 candidates for undergraduate studies.
- In Arua, 39 (26 male and 13 female) unaccompanied and separated children from 6 primary schools in Ariwa, Siripi, Olujobu, Tika, Odobu and Ocea benefited received 300 exercise books and 63 pencils. 2 refugee students from Siripi and Ocea were selected to benefit from a DAFI scholarship and 2 were put on the reserve list. A

meeting with teachers from all schools on how to improve performance through micro innovations was conducted. One of the key aims is to improve parents' participation in school activities. Pupil attendance is at 75% and teacher attendance was at 88%.

Health

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, crude and under-five mortality rates were at 0.1/ 10,000 and 0.2/10,000 per day respectively compared to thresholds of 1/10,000 and 2/10,000 per day. Malaria remained the major cause of morbidity with an incidence rate of about 30/1000 population per week. Despite the high incidence rate, resulting deaths were relatively low, at around 0.4% case fatality rate. There is a high daily consultation per clinician per day rate of 1:69 (standard is 1:<50)
- In Arua, malaria continues to be the most prevalent disease. 160 participants attended a training session on the prevention and control of diseases and infections. The training focused on how to use protective equipment should there be an outbreak of Ebola, cholera or other infectious diseases.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, per capita water supply ranged between 15-18 litres per day. Five additional boreholes were drilled in Nyumanzi Settlement by LWF of which, one was motorized.
- In Arua, per capita water supply was at 17.9 litres per day. 936 households in Ocea village received aqua tabs for household water treatment due to some boreholes having found to contain coliforms. Household sanitation coverage is at 80%.
- In Kiryandongo, per capita water supply was at 15 litres per day.



Community Empowerment, Self-reliance and Environment

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, 1,020 individuals were provided with 1,020 machetes (pangas) to be used for clearing land for food production in Ayilo 1 Settlement.
- A Mid-Year review workshop for environment and energy for refugee operations was held in Kampala from 15th-16th July 2015. The key outcomes for the West Nile region are to improve survival rate of planted seedlings and to aim for a target of one million trees per annum in Adjumani district.
- In Arua, 5,872 individuals received clothes donated by Japanese clothing retailer UNIQLO in Olujobu, Tike II, Tika III, Odobu I, Odobu II, Agulupi and Katiku. 8 farmer groups were supported with maize seeds, and a follow up was conducted to ensure all the seeds were planted. These produce will supplement the food ration provided by World Food Programme through World Vision. All the 8 groups planted their maize gardens, however the absence of rain in the month of June and July in Rhino camp settlement has greatly affected the growth of the crops. A variety of livelihood activities, including poultry-keeping, butcheries and grinding mills, were provided with assistance.
- In Arua, 2 environmental campaigns were conducted in Ngurua and Ocea villages. The community were sensitized on the dangers of littering their compounds with materials that do not decompose such as plastic bags, mineral water bottles and other non-perishables. The community was encouraged to fully utilise their rubbish pits and to maintain general environmental cleanliness.

- In Kiryandongo Danish Refugee Council and FAO Project distributed seeds in preparation for the second season planting. The unexpected recent dry spell has affected the tree seedlings planted on World Environment Day and has also negatively impacted the harvest of crops.

Working in partnership

OPM and UNHCR are being 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), 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

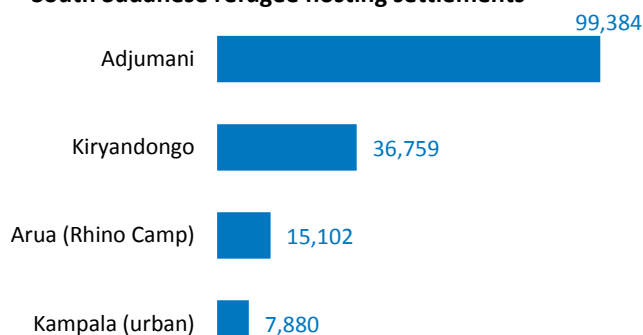
Government partners in all locations: OPM, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko DLG authorities, various technical departments, and Uganda Police Force.

Adjumani humanitarian partners: AAH-U, ACF, ACORD, ADRA, AMREF – Health Africa, Welt Hunger Hilfe (WHH), Concern Worldwide (CWW), CARITAS, DRC-DDG, IOM, LWF, MSF-F, MTI, OXFAM, PLAN, SCI, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS/GRC, TPO, WCC, WFP, WHO, WTU, WVI, ADC, UN Women and NRC.

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

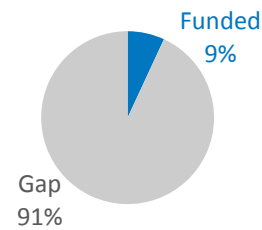


2015 Interagency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan - Uganda needs: USD 220,607,768

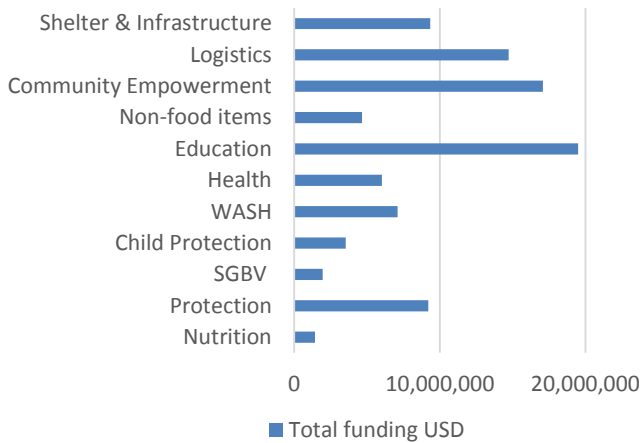


Funded 11 %

2015 UNHCR Uganda Supplementary Appeal funding request: USD 99,447,418



Total funding USD



For more information contact:

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