

UNHCR UGANDA

UPDATE ON THE SOUTH SUDAN EMERGENCY

29 April-12 May, 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 3,857 South Sudanese new arrivals have arrived in Uganda as of 12 May, lower than the 4,038 individuals received in the same period last month. The new arrival trend increased in the last week of April following the return and swearing in of South Sudan vice president Riek Machar to the capital Juba and decreased in the first week of May, but largely remains the same compared to April. Majority of the 2016 new arrivals are children (72%) and women (19.5%).
- Mostly from eastern and central Equatorial with a few from Jonglei and Unity states, the new arrivals cite armed conflicts between rebel groups and government security forces in different parts of South Sudan, particularly, fear for reprisal attacks by rebels following the return of Riek Machar (first Vice President- formerly the rebel leader) to Juba.
- U.S. Ambassador to Uganda, Deborah R. Malac visited Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement and launched a USD\$1,130,000 USAID-funded cross border peace building project called SALUHU (Swahili word meaning solutions) under the theme: ‘PARTNERSHIPS FOR PEACE – DIGNITY FOR ALL.’ Implemented by War Child Canada, the project targeting 35,000 South Sudanese and Uganda host youth, aims to promote cross border peace building through a three pronged approach of youth leadership training, community engagement and creating linkages with external actors, with an overarching capacity building focus. The technical and organizational capacity of two local organizations, one Ugandan (Children As Peace builders – CAP) and one South Sudanese (Upper Nile Youth Development Agency – UNYDA), will be built, allowing them to replicate the peacebuilding model used in this project. The project is being implemented in Adjumani, Arua, Koboko and Kiryandongo refugee settlements and surrounding Ugandan communities, along with IDP Camps in Malakal, Upper Nile in South Sudan. She was accompanied by state minister for Disaster Preparedness, Mr. Musa Ecweru and the UNHCR Representative, Ms. Warsame. The team also observed the just concluded verification exercise in Kiryandongo Settlement.



Kiryandongo relocation and NFIs distribution. © Interaid Uganda.

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

New arrivals since 1 Jan 2016.

**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 full.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- The OPM-led general verification exercise for refugees and asylum seekers in Kiryandongo was concluded on 3 May 2016 with 6,964 families comprising of 31,690 individuals verified. This is 60% of the planned population of 52,534 individuals. The exercise found that some households/individuals were registered more than once in the Kiryandongo RIMS database. Of these, only one record was kept active upon assessment of the desired one. For those individuals registered in two settlements, where the individual had already verified in another settlement, the record was closed in Kiryandongo. A total of 6,964 family attestations and 12,599 identity cards were issued to refugees aged 16 years and above, who have successfully completed the verification exercise.
- In West Nile, UNHCR, OPM, together with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC)), relocated a total of 4577 refugees from Nyumanzi Transit Centre and Ocea Reception Centre to settlements. There was no relocation exercise in the first week of May. The family plots in Maaji had filled up.
- In Kiryandongo, a total 942 individuals (231 households) of new arrivals were received and accommodated at the reception center with a daily average of 85 persons. Some 768 individuals (159 households) were relocated by UNHCR, OPM, AIRD, IAU and WFP/Samaritan's Purse International to Cluster B, which has decongested the reception center making room for fresh new arrivals. The relocated families were each given a plot of land for house construction and cultivation, construction materials (plastic sheets, poles and nylon ropes) and a kit of basic Core Relief Items.

Protection

- In Adjumani, UNHCR, OPM and LWF conducted an international protection training to promote the skills and knowledge for duty bearers in delivery of services to persons of concern. Some 15 members from the Police department, prison officers and district officials participated in the two-day workshop.

Support to PSNs

- In Adjumani, LWF distributed solvatten solar water disinfection kits to 455 PSN households in Nyumanzi Settlement to improve household water quality. The targeted programme is conducted by WASH and community-based protection units where identification is done by the latter and support given through WASH unit. The activity is targeting families that experience challenges in mobility and access to cleaning services to ensure safety and hygiene in water for domestic use.
- In Kiryandongo, 17 PSN households in cluster J received seeds from livelihood sector to assist in boosting their welfare and nutrition. PSNs were sensitized on good crop practices and were urged to plant the beans, maize and ground nuts to promote food security.
- In Kiryandongo, an interagency team comprising UNHCR, IAU, SCI, TPO and WFP assessed a total of 2,198 persons of concern with specific needs during the recently concluded general verification exercise. Some 1,719 individuals (501 households) were granted EVI status which means they are considered to be extremely vulnerable and cannot manage to live without assistance. Another 63 unaccompanied minors and 1,330 separated children were also assessed. Plans are underway to conduct Best Interest Assessments for the newly identified UASC and other children at risk. Some 32 cases were referred to Uganda Red cross for family tracing.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani, LWF through a UNHCR-funded project facilitated capacity strengthening for 33 humanitarian staff from LWF, DRC, TPO, WTU, WCC, IRC and Adjumani district local government on the SASA! (Start Awareness Support Action) approach that aims to prevent violence against women. The trained humanitarian staff have resolved to form a SASA! team for Adjumani as they jointly plan the roll-out of the approach to the refugee and host communities. UNHCR, OPM and Adjumani local government pledged full support on this process, with UNHCR promising to support all partners engaged in rolling out the approach with the a SASA! kit. The training will help all actors to device new

methods on long term interventions in SGBV where the community plays a central role. A harmonization meeting was later organized by UNHCR and OPM to ensure uniformity in implementation to avoid duplication where many partners are operating in the same settlement. SASA is a community mobilization approach to preventing violence against women and HIV.

- In Adjumani, DRC and MTI conducted a SASA! training and a second training on clinical management of rape for the health staff and the police officers. A total of 30 participants were involved. Key emerging issues discussed included the capacity of police in the outposts to respond amidst transport challenges and the payment of examination fees by survivors. LWF and DRC agreed to support the police officers on need basis when it comes to the rescue of the survivors.
- In Kiryandongo, InterAid Uganda trained some 143 community activists in the SASA! methodology in Kiryandongo Settlement to equip them with skills to mobilize their communities to respond and prevent SGBV.
- In Arua, DRC with support of UNHCR, WCC and OPM conducted an awareness campaign on SGBV prevention and response mechanisms in Tika Zone. A total of 366 participants attended (199 refugees and 167 community members). The event focused on community understanding of SGBV. Participants said the most perpetrated forms of SGBV are early marriages due to lack of parental care, poverty, lack of interest of children to; physical assaults (domestic violence) because of alcoholism and denial of resources. Participants called for enforcement of alcohol bi-laws.
- In Arua, DRC together with War Child Canada (WCC) conducted a legal awareness session for 16 paralegals, 37 members of Child Protection Committees and local leadership of two villages of Katiku 1 and II in Rhino Camp Settlement to create awareness about legal counseling. It was also aimed at highlighting the role of community structures in underscoring the legal frame-work and responding to issues arising from community and resolving the non-criminal cases using non-judicial mechanism such as Alternative Dispute Resolution. The participants were encouraged to embrace the use of non-judicial mechanisms to address certain conflicts.
- In Kiryandongo, InterAid Uganda conducted a meeting with 19 school administrators, four district officials and SGBV working group partners to share information on the various SGBV prevention and response activities within the schools to reduce risks and improve quality of response among child survivors both in and out of school. Issues discussed included causes of SGBV within and outside schools.

Child protection

- In Adjumani, LWF and DRC conducted 13 BIDs and 98 BIAs comprising UASC and other children at risk, and some 20 UASC, who were staying in UN compound in Sudan. The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) convened an urgent meeting to device measures of dealing with the large numbers that require family placement. A database for foster families was created for agencies to recruit and prepare them to receive children.
- In Adjumani, LWF and DRC trained 20 child parliament members on children's rights and responsibilities, their code of conduct and the different forms of child abuse that these members should be able to identify. Child parliament is a national structure that addresses grass-root needs of children at the community level and is a community participation forum. It is derived from UNCRC and adopted by nations including Uganda. The child parliament members elected their leader who will guide the team in identifying cases of abuse, link them to sub county and district councils where they can present the key issues affecting children to policy makers.
- In Adjumani, LWF trained 100 care givers and foster parents on parenting skills for quality growth and development of the children under their care. The training will be followed up by cash support to enable them provide the basic requirements.
- In Arua, UNHCR, OPM, DRC, and Save the Children have identified and screened 301 unaccompanied minors and 367 separated children since January 2016, while a total of 226 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) have been conducted and 16 Best Interest Determination (BIDs) have been initiated. Some 93 unaccompanied minor children have been placed under temporary foster care arrangements (62 males and 31 females) in 26 organized foster care families of four male-headed and 22-female headed families in 2016.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR, OPM, District Police CID and InterAid Uganda convened a meeting to discuss the way forward for the nine children and two adults (four Ugandans and seven refugees) that were rescued from a South Sudanese refugee who was arrested for suspected child trafficking and child labor. In collaboration with the Kiryandongo District

Probation Office, the four Ugandan children were reunified with their mothers. Best Interest Determination (BID) was conducted to guide interventions for the five South Sudanese refugee children.

- In Kiryandongo, 73 short BIAs for newly identified Unaccompanied and Separated children during the general verification exercise were conducted and 32 UASC children were referred to Red Cross for family tracing.

Community mobilization

- In Arua, UNHCR together with partners conducted a one-day training on PSN assessment and verification at Yoro Base Camp to prepare participants for the forthcoming joint PSN Assessment in Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement. The training was attended by selected community leaders to support language translation. The training was to equip participants with knowledge and skills in assessing/verifying PSNs in terms of appropriate vulnerability codes to be used, communication skills and observational skills in identification of needs of persons with specific needs to avoid mistakes during the exercise.

Peaceful co-existence

- In Kiryandongo, InterAid Uganda together with community members conducted community mobilization dialogues with youths on issues affecting them. They mentioned inadequate post primary and institutional scholarship opportunities to further their education, and capacity for entrepreneurship skills training.

Education

- In West Nile, the District Education Officer led a three-day training for 35 members of the Education Working Group on skills required for inspection of education facilities and related software. The training had a wide spectrum of issues ranging from structures, infrastructures, ethics motivation and mentoring aspects that differentiate a learning center from a school. It was the first ever training for humanitarian workers in the refugee operations in the last 10 years.
- The annual secondary school ball games for West Nile took place in Adjumani where St Mary Assumpta, who were the district champions faced off with other districts in West Nile. Sudanese girls who are students in St. Mary Assumpta played an active role in the girls' football and netball games. Their participation in the school games and involvement in leadership positions has continued to create a positive attitude between the host and refugee communities. St Mary Assumpta girls lost and took a third position in West Nile.
- In Kiryandongo, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) printed end of first term examination scripts for five primary schools in the settlement. These exams are meant to measure the learning achievement for pupils in P4, P5, P6 and P7 classes. A total 17,572 sets of examination were printed and distributed to all schools. The school term ended on 13th May 2016 and resumes on 6th June 2016.
- In Kiryandongo, WTU facilitated E-registration of P7 candidates in five schools. A total of 372 (124F, 248M) students were fully registered with the Uganda national examination board (UNEB).
- In Kiryandongo, the zonal children's athletics competition was concluded and five schools participated. The main objective is to develop outstanding athletes and skills. The curriculum also aims at enriching the basic knowledge and skills of physical education teaching and athletics instruction and training.

Health

- Malaria remains the leading cause of illness in all settlements, followed by respiratory tract infections, largely attributed to the cold season.
- In Arua Rhino Camp settlement, MTI conducted the third round house to house polio campaign vaccination aimed at implementing the Polio Eradication and End Game Strategic Plan set by Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI). The local government under the leadership of Rigbo Sub-County with support of MTI conducted the activity for both refugees and nationals. A total of 11,851 children below five years were immunized against the target population of

10,645 giving percentage coverage of 111%. In the second round we achieved 106.4% coverage, showing an improvement of 4.6%. This exercise was organized by MoH with support from UNICEF, WHO and MTI.

Water and Sanitation

- In Adjumani, water per capita has improved from 7 to between 12-19 litres/person/day because of the decreased numbers in Adjumani Transit Centre following relocations. DRC is drilling additional boreholes in Maaji III to improve daily water consumption.
- In Arua, the water per-capita in Rhino Camp Settlement has remained at 15l/p/d despite the breakdown of water facilities because there is an increased water table associated with onset of rains.
- In Kiryandongo, water availability per person per day is at 16.1litres.

Sanitation and Hygiene

- In Adjumani, semi-permanent latrines were constructed in addition to the existing ones at the transit centre to bring the latrine to person ratio from 1:49 to 1:28 which is within acceptable standard. However, whereas average household sanitation coverage is at 11 persons per latrine, critical needs at institutional level remain where learners share very few facilities below the recommended standard. For instance in Alere, latrine to pupils' ratio is 1:353.
- In Arua, the WASH team conducted a household water quality analysis covering 60 homes in Ocea and Wanyange villages in Rhino Camp Settlement, using hydrogen sulphide focusing on faecal coliform contamination. Some 13 households (5 samples and 8 samples picked from Ocea and Wanyange villages respectively), were found to be contaminated yet the water at collection points was safe. The rate of contamination of water from the sampled households was thus at 21.6%. This is attributed to inadequacy of water storage containers in the households sampled. Poor hygiene practices such as hand washing have also been observed due to lack of soap in the households which also negatively impacts on safe water chain management. Water quality testing at household level will continue for the remaining villages at a rate of 2 villages per week and this will be repeated after completion of all 15 villages in Rhino Camp Settlement. DRC has embarked on intensive sensitization through home to home visits targeting safe water chain management, as well as advocating for soap distribution through engagement of stakeholders like UNHCR and other partners in order to boost hygiene promotion at household level.
- In Kiryandongo, sanitation coverage has dropped from 75% to 73% at house hold (HH) level and remained at 1: 65 for institutions. The reduction in coverage of sanitation facilities at household level is attributed to collapse in sanitation facilities due to heavy rains and storms experienced in the settlement. Sensitization is in progress to ensure that new latrines are constructed and UNHCR continues to offer technical guidance on the construction of latrines in loose soils.
- In Kiryandongo, with support from UNHCR, ACF handed over 10 hand washing facilities (2 to each school) to 5 schools in the settlement: Canrom, Panyadoli, Bidong, Sir Arnold Primary and Panyadoli Secondary schools. A joint hygiene promotion session on hand washing was also conducted in the receiving schools to ensure appropriate use.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- In West Nile, UNHCR and OPM convened an emergency preparedness meeting to deliberate the next move to Latodo as Maaji III is full. The team agreed to start the opening up of Latodo site in line with the contingency plan. The host community had been reluctant to allow OPM lead the road opening but negotiations have been initiated and the LC3 chairman has persuaded the traditional leaders to allow refugees safe passage to Latodo.

Contacts:

Charlie Yaxley, Associate External Relations Officer, yaxley@unhcr.org, Tel: +256 (0)776 720045

Abdelrahman JABER, Associate Information Management officer, jaber@unhcr.org, Tel: +256(0)772 707057

Links:

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

UGANDA: Burundi Refugee Situation

Who's Doing What Where (2016)

WHAT



Coordination
Government (OPM)
UNHCR



Protection
Government (OPM) UNHCR
AHA ARC WTU
HURA RtP TUTAPONA
LWF ICRC
SP URCS
WHH DRC
UNFPA SCI
MTI UNICEF



Management of Settlements, Reception and Transit Centres
Government (OPM)
UNHCR
ARC



Food and Food Security
LWF NSAMIZI
SP
WFP
UNHCR



Health and Nutrition
AHA ACORD
UNFPA RHU
MTI
UNICEF
WHO
WFP
UNHCR



Energy and Environment
HURA
LWF
NSAMIZI
AIRD
UNHCR
DRC



WASH
HURA ARC
LWF IOM
SP DRC
WHH UNHCR
NSAMIZI UNICEF



Education
WTU
UNHCR
FRC



Livelihood
HURA Government (OPM)
LWF FRC
WHH
NSAMIZI
ARC
DRC
UNHCR



Logistics and Transport
HURA
AIRD
UNHCR
ARC



Shelter and NFIs
LWF AIRD
UNHCR WTU
HURA ADRA
ARC
DRC

WHO

Government , Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
World Food Programme (WFP)
World Health Organization (WHO)
International organization for migration (IOM)
African Initiative For Relief and Development (AIRD)
American Refugee Committee (ARC)
Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD)
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
Finnish Refugee Council (FRC)
Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HURA)
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)
Medical Teams International (MTI)
Nsamizi Training Institute of social development (NSAMIZI)
Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU)
Right to Play (RtP)
Samaritan's Purse (SP)
Save the Children (SCI)
Trauma Counselling (TUTAPONA)
Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS)
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
Windle Trust Uganda (WTU)

WHERE

Region	South West									
District	Isingiro				Kyegegwa		Kamwenge		Kisoro	
Settlement / Village	Nakivale Settlement		Oruchinga Settlement		Kyaka II Settlement		Rwamwanja Settlement		Nyakabande Transit Centre	
	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR	Gov. (OPM)	UNHCR
	SP	RtP	HURA	WFP	AHA		AHA	WTU	AIRD	UNICEF
	NSAMIZI	ICRC	SP	RtP	SP		LWF		HURA	WFP
	WTU	URCS	NSAMIZI		NSAMIZI		WHH		ICRC	
	UNFPA	UNICEF	WTU		WTU		UNFPA		URCS	
	MTI	IOM	UNFPA		ICRC		AIRD		MTI	
	ARC	WHO	MTI		WFP				SCI	
	AIRD	WFP	AIRD		DRC					
	TUTAPONA	FRC								
	ACORD	RHU								
	ADRA									

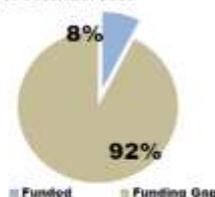
2016 SOUTH SUDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN

Funding snapshot as at 01 April 2016

The requirements presented in this funding snapshot refer to the 2016 Regional Refugee Response Plan covering the period January to December 2016

Funding level*

RRP requirements	\$637,503,700
Funding received	\$48,213,715
% funded	8%



Organization	Requirements (Jan - Dec 2016)	Funding received**					Regional funding	Total received	% funded
		Ethiopia	Kenya	Sudan	Uganda				
AAH - Action Against Hunger	\$3,930,000						\$0	0%	
ACF - Action Contre la Faim	\$3,000,000						\$0	0%	
ACORD	\$198,275						\$0	0%	
ADRA Adventist Development and Relief Agency	\$700,000						\$0	0%	
AIRD	\$10,000						\$0	0%	
Almanar Organisation	\$214,590						\$0	0%	
ARRA	\$7,133,195						\$0	0%	
ASSIST	\$906,733			\$351,184			\$351,184	39%	
CONCERN Worldwide	\$2,000,000						\$0	0%	
DCA	\$2,100,000						\$0	0%	
DICAC	\$5,026,797						\$0	0%	
DRC Danish Refugee Council	\$11,253,488				\$2,328,049		\$2,328,049	21%	
ERCS	\$906,372						\$0	0%	
FAI - Film Aid International	\$433,351						\$0	0%	
FAO Food & Agricultural Organization	\$14,717,271				\$998,464		\$998,464	7%	
GOAL Ethiopia	\$2,000,000						\$0	0%	
HELP Age	\$929,374	\$19,935					\$19,935	2%	
IMC International Medical Corps	\$3,481,847						\$0	0%	
International Aid Services	\$91,340				\$180,000		\$180,000	197%	
IOM International Organization for Migration	\$11,448,093	\$1,000,000					\$1,000,000	9%	
IRC International Rescue Committee	\$3,700,000	\$1,259,254					\$1,259,254	34%	
LWF Lutheran World Federation	\$4,522,936				\$2,602,600		\$2,602,600	58%	
Malteser International	\$504,000						\$0	0%	
MCMDO	\$1,676,758	\$50,000					\$50,000	3%	
NCA/DCA/DASSC	\$1,700,000						\$0	0%	
NRC Norwegian Refugee Council	\$14,282,385						\$0	0%	
NRDEP	\$1,500,000						\$0	0%	
Oxfam	\$4,497,500	\$2,952,932			\$308,160		\$3,261,092	73%	
Pancare	\$650,000						\$0	0%	
PLAN International	\$6,612,861				\$797,860		\$797,860	12%	
PWJ - Peace Winds Japan	\$500,000		\$206,439				\$206,439	41%	
RaDO	\$2,933,849						\$0	0%	
SCI Save the Children International	\$7,374,050						\$0	0%	
SRCS Sudanese Red Crescent Society	\$825,714						\$0	0%	
TPO	\$1,000,000						\$0	0%	
UNFPA United Nations Population Fund	\$3,742,770			\$2,010,000	\$1,640,000		\$3,650,000	98%	
UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	\$292,312,598	\$5,578,688		\$696,918		\$5,763	\$6,281,369	2%	
UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund	\$36,900,636		\$598,775	\$5,326,187	\$1,775,000		\$7,699,962	21%	
UPO - United Peace Organization	\$200,000						\$0	0%	
WCC - War Child Canada	\$560,000						\$0	0%	
Welthungerhilfe	\$507,293						\$0	0%	
WFP World Food Programme	\$162,479,496	\$5,791,119		\$1,000,000	\$7,516,664		\$14,307,783	9%	
WHO World Health Organization	\$14,124,600			\$1,421,430	\$300,000		\$1,721,430	12%	
WVI - World Vision International	\$1,075,648	\$674,300			\$823,995		\$1,498,295	139%	
ZOA International	\$2,839,881						\$0	0%	
TOTAL	\$637,503,700	\$17,326,228	\$806,214	\$10,806,719	\$19,270,792	\$5,763	\$48,213,715	8%	

	Ethiopia	Kenya	Sudan	Uganda	Region	Total
Requirements Total	\$284,384,438	\$47,617,062	\$141,163,416	\$164,338,784		\$637,503,700
Funding Level Total	\$17,326,228	\$806,214	\$10,806,719	\$19,270,792	\$5,763	\$48,213,715
% Funded	6%	2%	8%	12%		8%

* The funding level refers only to funding received against the Inter-Agency Appeal 2016

** Financial figures are from UNHCR and from DGHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS)

DONORS (2016)



Funding also received from PRIVATE DONORS