

## UGANDA

# UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE EMERGENCY

14 – 20 October 2014

## HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of **128,816** South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Uganda since the influx began on 16 December.
- In Adjumani, training was conducted by UNHCR for all partners in preparation for Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming assessment (AGDM), the three-day assessment began on Monday 20 October, 2014.
- In Arua UNHCR visited various border points to monitor the situation in terms of security and other operational matters.



In Adjumani UNHCR and partner staff prepare to start the AGDM. ©UNHCR/J. Karanja

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with partner support, coordinate the maintenance of Nyumanzi transit centre (TC), Ocea reception centre (RC), and Kiryandongo RC in the midwest which have accommodated the majority of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees.

A total of **128,816** South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began on 16 December. Out of this number, **93,444** South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in the West Nile Region, since the influx began in mid-December 2013.

### The breakdown includes:

Adjumani District:	81,583
Arua District:	11,861
Kiryandongo District:	28,990
Kampala:	6,382 [Please note correction in comparison to the previous week. The previous week included the pre- 16 December figure.]

## FUNDING

**USD 224,303,989**

requirement for the Uganda  
Emergency Response  
(all agencies)

**43% funded**

## PRIORITIES

- Relocate recently arrived refugees from transit centres to settlement plots.
- Redouble efforts to ensure infrastructure implementation is on track.
- Follow up recommendations from the mid-year review.

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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## Operational Context

- Uganda operation is currently working with OPM and partners to consolidate sectoral needs for 2015 to feed into the Regional Interagency Appeal for the South Sudan Situation. An interagency workshop is planned for 21 October to discuss the response strategy and activities as well as to conduct a gap analysis for 2015.



## Protection

- In Adjumani, the absence of War Child Canada in the field, on request from OPM, has made it difficult for refugees to obtain legal and GBV services, or access hotlines.
- Also in Adjumani, the issue of a medical examination fees for people, including refugees with court cases was raised during the PWG meeting. UNHCR will follow up on the matter with OPM.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR completed the participatory assessment exercise with Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM). All implementing and operational partners, including government and refugees actively participated.
- Kiryandongo Police have trained 40 crime preventers in support of UNHCR/IAU. The crime preventers were trained in the definition of crime and related concepts, civil and criminal cases, and justice and crime prevention.

## Border monitoring

- In Adjumani, 130 people arrived through the Elegu border. UNHCR received reports that some refugees who went back to South Sudan and then returned to Uganda were requested to pay US\$ 50.00 for a visa at Elegu border point. UNHCR is taking up the matter with OPM.
- In Arua, 27 individuals from 7 households were received from South Sudan at Kuluba transit centre in Koboko District.
- In and around Arua, visits were made to various border points with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), including: Kampala market border point in Logiri Sub County in Arua District; Paidha in Zombo District; and Goli in Nebbi District. The aim was to monitor the situation in and around Arua District. While there was no fighting related to land ownership, security incidents, mainly involving theft and robbery affected communities in Uganda as well as the DRC. This was evidenced by the deaths of two Ugandans that reportedly occurred during robberies, and whose bodies were found on DRC side of the border.

## Relocations

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG supported 304 refugees to relocate from Nyumanzi TC to Ayilo II and Boroli settlements on 15 October. This number included 16 PSNs relocated by LWF.
- In Kiryandongo, relocation did not take place this week, due to low arrival.

## Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani, 780 PSNs have been identified and documented so far in 2014. DRC-DDG compiled and submitted to UNHCR and LWF bio-details of 3,037 girls and women aged 12-47 in the old settlements who will receive sanitary material. LWF carried on identifying extremely vulnerable individuals so that they could receive support of monthly cash transfers. So far 67 beneficiaries have been identified. LWF re-assessed 150 PSNs in Olua I and II to benefit from construction of latrines; and visited 25 PSNs in their homes, assessed them and referred them to other partners for appropriate assistance.
- In Arua 12 households headed by women received thatch to help repair their leaky roofs. In addition 24 female caregivers, who benefited from income-generating activities, were monitored and given technical advice.
- Also in Arua, 12 PSN were identified and will receive support in the form of shelter construction. Other support to PSNs included visits to 51 people, including 39 SC/UAMS in their homes, to assess their needs and assist them.

Additionally two vulnerable girls in Ocea were provided assorted stationery to help them start school, while a 16-year-old girl who had dropped out of school in Agulupi went back after sessions of counselling.

- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR is analysing the PSN survey that concluded last week, for proper recording in proGres and to create a referral pathway. 642 cases which were primarily on registration, child protection, and medical issues were documented and referred to OPM and Partners for action and follow up.
- Also in Kiryandongo, UNHCR/IAU constructed 20 PSN Shelters and latrines.

### Child Protection

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- In Adjumani, LWF worked with UNICEF to facilitate the birth registration in all 14 settlements and refugee villages, and financially supported training for all settlement commandants on how to conduct birth registration. LWF began conducting best interest determination for children separated from their families (SC) and unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and will finalize the exercise in the coming week. It monitored 12 UAMs to establish how they were coping with life. The shelter built for UAMs in Boroli is now ready for occupation.
- In Arua, a child protection committee visited a primary school and advised children about self-discipline and encouraged parents to send their children to school. The committee also settled a case of child neglect by reporting the matter to the police and counselling the neglectful parent, and made foster care arrangements for four SC, among other achievements.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU conducted 17 BIAs for separated children.

### Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

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- In Adjumani, LWF has engaged a consultant to conduct a Knowledge Attitude and Practice survey on GBV. The survey is being carried out in eight settlements and refugee villages to assess the knowledge of refugees on GBV, their attitude towards the response to and prevention of GBV and their practice or behaviour. LWF provided medical support to a GBV survivor in Nyumanzi settlement, assisted with police procedures and carried on identifying women at risk so that they could receive assistance to help them improve their livelihood. It also continued to provide psychosocial support of three GBV survivors currently sheltering at the Dzaipi safe house, and liaised with the World Food Programme to provide them with food.
- In Arua, while two girls who survived SGBV are being taken care of by their biological mother and coping well, they reportedly stopped taking their PEP drugs owing to lack of food. Their mother was encouraged to ensure they eat so that they can complete their drug regime. They received school material so that they could start school. A survivor who became pregnant as a result of rape suffered a miscarriage after being beaten by her caregiver. She was taken to a health centre for treatment, and the case is under police investigation.
- In Kiryandongo, 3 cases of physical assault were reported during the period, giving the cumulative figure of 24 cases reported. The reported cases received counselling and material support distributed by IAU. IAU/UNHCR conducted follow up home visit to six SGBV survivors to conduct health and counselling services.

### Community Mobilization

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- In Adjumani, the URCS mobilized 1,208 households in Mungula village to clean up the environment to prevent the spread of malaria. DRC-DDG met with: 69 members of Child Protection Committees and the Gender Task Force to discuss challenges and find solutions; and pupils of Alere Primary School to sensitize them about peaceful coexistence.
- Also in Adjumani, LWF mobilized: 118 refugee leaders who were then trained by UNHCR to conduct the AGDM; and two settlements to select peace committees. It also visited youth groups and a recreational women's group, who have benefited from material support in the past, to monitor their progress. Additionally LWF coordinated training for community leaders on mental health and psycho social support.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/IAU conducted an awareness session on hygiene and sanitation using the Film Van with a focus on proper excreta disposal, latrine construction, safe water chain and personal hygiene; 620 individuals participated (429 women and 191 men).

## Education

- In Adjumani, the enrolment of refugee children in integrated schools and community schools has risen from 10,500 to 13,000, bringing the overall enrolment rate to 60%. Limited access to secondary school education remains a huge challenge. WTU distributed desks to schools in October. Additionally WTU hired more teachers, thereby improving the teacher statistics from 214 to 244, and the ratio of teachers to students from 1:87 to 1: 76. In another development, the district education office instructed refugee agencies working in child friendly spaces to shut down the centres during school hours, stating that children in lower primary school abandoned school to be in child friendly spaces. The issue has been taken up with OPM to clarify the specific role of child friendly spaces.
- In Arua, the District Education Office ordered the temporary closure of 11 Early Childhood and Development Centres managed by DRC-DDG and Touch Africa Now, citing failure to observe basic minimum requirements (lack of latrines for the children, questionable qualifications of the caregivers, etc.) The partners concerned have been given a month to address these issues, while the centres remain closed pending further information from the education authorities. Also in Arua, UNHCR supplied some 9,600 text books to Windle Trust for distribution to primary schools in the settlement.
- In Kiryandongo, there are 5 primary schools attended by 5,516 students (4,055 refugees and 1,461 nationals) in the settlement. Windle Trust Uganda/UNHCR distributed school materials to 4 primary schools in the settlement during the reporting period.



South Sudanese Refugee entrepreneurs receiving training on business skills and book keeping organized by Inter Aid Uganda & UNHCR in Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, Uganda. Photo ©UNHCR/Benup.

## Health

- In Adjumani, the URCS administered first aid to 13 refugees and referred patients to a Health Centre for appropriate treatment.
- In Arua, ADLG and MTI continued to provide curative and preventive health care to refugees and the host community alike in 4 health facilities. The two partners made 2,221 consultations, raising the total of consultations made since January to 86,723. Malaria remained the leading cause of ill-health, with 935 cases. A shortfall in supply of anti-malarial medicines in the four settlement health units continues to be challenge, especially considering the high prevalence of the disease in the district.
- In Adjumani and Arua, 17 patients were referred to Arua Regional Referral Hospital and three to Mulago National Referral Hospital, while 72 patients were admitted to local health centres.
- In Kiryandongo, there were 573 (473 Refugees and 100 Nationals) Out Patient Department consultations at health centres. During this reporting week, 9 people (2 refugees and 7 nationals) were enrolled for HIV Treatment (ART-Clinic).

- Also in Kiryandongo, an Ebola alert meeting was called by UNHCR where OPM, KDLG and RMF coordinated and formed a task force and budget for team training.

## Reproductive Health

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- In Adjumani, ACORD/UNFPA continued mapping pregnancy in the various settlements, registering 87 mothers-to-be in total and referring 16 for antenatal care. The aim is to encourage deliveries at health centres and thereby improve maternal health and reduce neo-natal mortality. Through awareness sessions, ACORD/UNFPA conveyed messages on GBV, reproductive and sexual health to over 5,000 refugees in 3 settlements. ACORD/UNFPA also provided group counselling and health education to 134 young refugees in a settlement, covering topics such as early marriage and the management of sexually transmitted infections.
- In Arua, the mapping of expecting mothers in Rhino Camp settlement was completed and it was established that 295 refugees and 253 nationals are expecting babies between October 2014 and March 2015. The information will be updated monthly. Overall 118 expectant mothers visited health units for antenatal consultations, 31 of them for the first time while the rest were making repeat visits. MTI tested 46 expectant mothers for HIV/AIDS with the aim of preventing mother-to-child transmission of the virus. Additionally it carried out voluntary counselling and testing for HIV for 606 individuals, two of whom tested positive. The health centres delivered 31 healthy babies.
- In Adjumani and Arua, ACORD/UNFPA also referred a Ugandan victim of rape in Boroli area to the Ofua Sub-County Community Development office for further support. The two partners conducted outreach service camps, identified women with suspected cervical cancer and fistula, and made arrangements for them to go for check-ups. The partners referred six women, including one for delivery, by ambulance to a health centre.
- In Kiryandongo, International Rescue Committee (IRC) continues to facilitate 3 health centres in conducting reproductive health (RH) interventions. IRC conducted two community mobilizations and outreach programs on youth sexual reproductive services. IRC informed the community on availability of RH services using a mobile van and trained VHTs. IRC also conducted education awareness sessions on family planning, condom use, and other youth friendly services. These sessions were conducted by trained youth peers and supervised by IRC staff.
- In Kiryandongo, IRC/KDLG served 62 Anti-natal Care (ANC) attendances (44 nationals and 18 refugees). 8 (6 nationals and 2 refugees) deliveries were carried out at the three health facilities. IRC/KDLG cared for 25 maternity cases during this reporting period.

## Psychosocial Support

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- In Arua, three girls who are SGBV survivors and their families, received counselling to help them cope with their traumatic experience.
- In Adjumani and Arua, Tuatopona and DRC-DDG supported over 60 people, including three GBV survivors sheltering at Dzaipi safe house, by providing them with individual and group counselling. LWF and Tutapona coordinated mental health and psychosocial support training for community leaders in four settlements.
- In Kiryandongo, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO), provided psycho-education and Early Child Development classes to 700 refugees. TPO assessed clients in the community on Mental Health and other psychosocial problems, 11 clients were assessed using the Global Mental Health Assessment Tool and other confirmatory tools; the majority were diagnosed with Depression. TPO intervened by providing Psychosocial and cognitive counselling to a female victim of SGBV referred by IAU. A home visit follow up was made to the family of a mother who was separated with her 3 children due to GBV related issues. She was offered some counselling during the visit and the emotional wellbeing of the children was assessed.
- In Kiryandongo, TPO has identified, assessed and referred 07 (M-2, F-5) PSNs to WTU for support in Special Needs Education. TPO CFS has registered a total of 269 people who attended a session of an educative Video titled “Baby’s day out”. A dialogue was conducted on some positive cultural practice in adolescent psycho-development, 13 female parents participated in this activity.

## Immunization

- In Arua, 349 children under five benefited from vaccination against measles and other childhood diseases and received vitamin A doses.
- In Kiryandongo, during this reporting week Real Medicine Foundation (RMF)/KDLG facilitated 151 people (68 Refugees and 83 Nationals) with 7 different types of vaccines.



## Food Security and Nutrition

- In Adjumani, general food distribution continued, with 12,900 refugees in six settlements and refugee villages receiving 211.1 metric tonnes of food. The distribution was, however, disrupted by a shortfall in the corn soy blend in three settlements.
- In Arua, MTI carried out nutrition screening for children aged between 6-59 months, registering five children with moderate acute malnutrition and enrolling them for supplementary feeding.
- In Adjumani and Arua, WFP began assessing the cash-for-food programme in which refugees accept cash instead of food. The purpose is to bench mark food security indicators for beneficiaries receiving cash and those receiving food in order to understand which assistance programme is working better. WFP enrolled 56 families comprising 305 individuals in Arua who will receive cash instead of food, raising the total number enrolled in this programme since it was rolled out in May 2014 to 1,205 individuals (241 households).
- In Kiryandongo, ACF (Action against Hunger) assisted 4 children in managing acute malnutrition (1-Inpatient and 3-Outpatients). ACF conducted a door to door Nutrition screening and survey on Infant and young child feeding practices servicing 491 refugees.
- Also in Kiryandongo, ACF conducted a one week workshop to train 25 Health workers from Ministry of Health to strengthen the health systems in managing acute malnutrition and promotion of good infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices in Kiryandongo Refugee settlement and host community.



## Water and Sanitation

- In Adjumani, the average water availability is 16 litres/person/day.
- In Adjumani, the average number of users per latrine is 1:11 and latrine coverage is gradually improving. In Alere progress is slow as the recent rains are making it difficult for Oxfam to obtain mud blocks for construction. LWF finished 16 community-based household latrines in Nyumanzi this week.
- In Arua the average water supply was 14.2 l/p/d delivered through 56 functional boreholes four of which are motorized while the others are fitted with hand pumps. Water Missions is test-pumping boreholes targeted for motorization, while UNICEF is casting aprons and installing hand pumps for the 11 new boreholes and IAS has started the drilling of five boreholes. Meanwhile UNHCR and Oxfam continually monitor water quality.
- In Adjumani and Arua, URCS participated in the global hand washing campaign in four institutions around Mungula refugee village and market, and distributed 1,208 bars of soap to 1,817 refugees. URCS completed 12 pit latrines for PSNs, bringing the number constructed in October to 68. For its part LWF repaired two boreholes; helped 16 households install tippy taps for hand washing; supported the construction of 12 new household latrines; trained 11 community-based hygiene promoters; and sensitized over 200 refugees about the importance of hand washing.
- In Arua, household sanitation coverage is 60%, with a total of 1,155 household latrines completed. The entire Rhino Camp benefited from hygiene promotion activities ranging from training of school health clubs to the dissemination of information on Marburg, Ebola and cholera went across.
- Also in Adjumani and Arua, the average latrine-to-pupil ratio in schools is 1:88, against the national standards of 1:40. UNHCR is lobbying for more support from WASH partners to improve this.
- In Kiryandongo, an average of 12.7 l/p/d is being supplied overall in the settlement. This figure is calculated based on the total registered population in the settlement. However, not all persons living in Kiryandongo use the available water systems. From random surveys done by partners at HH level, the per capita is 16.5 l/p/d. The Reception Centre

is currently served from the NWSC main lines and refugees are receiving adequate amount of water (more than 30 l/p/d average). KDLG and UNHCR/IAU repaired 2 boreholes in Kiryandongo settlement.

- In Kiryandongo, the overall person per latrine ratio is currently 1:17. Based on the total relocated refugees to the settlement. IAU distributed 14 slabs and 56 logs in the settlement to support refugees building pit latrines.

## Shelter and NFIs

- In Adjumani, URCS distributed construction materials to 567 households, while LWF supplied 1,935 households (14,784 individuals) with soap. Additionally 140 households (728 individuals) benefited from core relief items.
- In Arua, newly relocated refugees in Tika IV village received core relief items.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- DRC-DDG continues to receive new arrivals at Nyumanzi TC and Ocea RC and serve them hot meals twice daily to an average of 457 refugees. While in Kiryandongo, InterAid Uganda (IAU) continues to prepare three hot meals per day for the 417 refugees at the Reception Centre.
- DRC-DDG also procured and delivered 20,000 litres of water for use by new arrivals at Elegu collection centre.

## Infrastructure

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG along with LWF, continued to maintain cleanness of the commuter shelters, latrines, bath shelters, etc, the reception centre.
- LWF carried on with the construction of: two safe houses; five classroom blocks; five-stance pit latrines at three health institutions and a primary school.
- In Kiryandongo, out of the UNHCR planned 8.6 km road rehabilitation, 85% of the work has been completed.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/WTU has started the construction of 3 units of 3 classrooms blocks in 2 schools. Construction is ongoing with 55% completed. The construction of a staff compound for UNHCR and IPs (Administration blocks and Accommodation) is ongoing with 86% completed.

## Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

### Livelihoods and self-reliance

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG provided technical support through training of 12 farming groups in ox- traction and kitchen gardening; and training for 42 beneficiaries to produce soap. It also provided 10 farmer groups with a variety of vegetable seed. LWF provided training for 10 young men in a refugee settlement to help them start and run barber shops.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/IAU has selected 6 enterprise groups which were assisted with a revolving fund to start businesses. The beneficiaries include foster parents and SGBV survivors. During this reporting week training on financial literacy, savings and record keeping was provided to 70 refugees from the 6 groups.

### Environment-related activities

- In Adjumani, LWF provided technical advice to 125 participants on ways to grow fruit tree and vegetables, and noted that the tree and fruit tree seedlings distributed to communities and primary schools were growing very well. Also performing well were 18 farmers who received cassava and potato cuttings. Additionally LWF visited 95 farmers who received goats in the past and established that animals were healthy. Among the challenges noted were: low response towards advisory services from communities especially with regard to fruit trees.
- In Arua, 161 farmers received training in the post-harvest handling of crops primarily to help them minimize post-harvest losses.

- In Kiryandongo, IAU mobilized the refugee community to clear 5 Acres of land to plant Markhamia and Gravelia seedlings. IAU also distributed 3,400 Markhamia lutea seedlings to Baghdad Community Wood Lot. The woodlots were planted for environment conservation and income generation for the school/community.

## Access to Energy

- In Adjumani and Arua, LWF trained 22 beneficiaries on energy saving stoves, but noted a poor response in undertaking training on energy-saving stoves.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU conducted TOT for 40 refugee family heads in the construction and demonstration of 20 energy saving stoves.

## Logistics

- In Adjumani, AAH continued with transportation of new arrivals from Elegu CP to Nyumanzi TC and, along with AIRD, supported the relocation of refugees from the TC to the settlements. AIRD and UNHCR also continued tracking water in 3 settlements, while AAH supported the transportation of treated poles for latrine construction.

## 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 Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), AIRD, DRC-DDG, FAO, Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), SP, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO), UNICEF, WFP and WTU.

### 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:* ADRA, AIRD, Care International, Caritas, International Aid Services (IAS), DRC-DDG, Global Refuge International (GRI), Humedica, Malteser international, MTI, Oxfam, SCIU, ZOA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC and WFP, WTU, Touch Africa.

### Coordination Meetings

- In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meetings are now held on a monthly basis. 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 weekly: the Protection working group meets Tuesdays at 3pm; health coordination meets Tuesdays at 9am; livelihood coordination meets Tuesdays at 10.00am; the education working group meets Wednesdays at 3pm and, WASH coordination meets Tuesdays and Fridays at 9am respectively. The Shelter and Infrastructure working group meetings is held on a bi-weekly basis on Tuesdays at 8.30am. Community meetings take place every day in Baratuku and Nyumanzi settlements.
- In Arua, weekly WASH coordination meetings continue to be held on Thursdays at 2pm.
- In Kiryandongo, all partners' weekly coordination meetings are held, chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment.

