

UGANDA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE EMERGENCY

21 – 27 January 2015

2015 FUNDING

USD 220,607,768

Requirement under 2015
South Sudan Regional
Response plan for Uganda

0% funded

(pending any carry-over of funds
from 2014)

**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.

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 140,462 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2013, including 88,737 in Adjumani, 12,639 in Arua, 31,714 in Kiryandongo and 7,372 in Kampala. There were 1,250 new arrivals during the reporting period.



A young South Sudanese refugee girl checks her sums at a community run school in Nyumanzi refugee settlement. ©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.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- In Adjumani 673 South Sudanese refugees were received in Nyumanzi transit centre during the reporting period. The majority of new arrivals remain women and children of Dinka and Madi origin. In Arua 138 individuals were received at Ocea Reception Centre. In Kiryandongo 438 refugees arrived (average daily rate of 88) at Kiryandongo Reception Centre. There was one new arrival in Kampala during the reporting period.
- In Adjumani the preparation of the new Maaji settlement site is progressing. MSF-F have now established a temporary health response centre. Save the children have secured funds for a child friendly space while the reception centre in Maaji has been constructed in readiness for relocation.

Protection

Achievements and Impacts

Border Monitoring

- In Adjumani 37 deaths were reported by arriving refugees on 23 January in Pigi county of Jonglei state. Also, the Madi say there has been heavy deployment of SPLA in the Equatorial area causing increased fear among those of the Madi tribe.
- In Arua UNHCR and OPM conducted border monitoring along Keruwa entry point in Yumbe district and Oraba borders in Koboko district. Refugees reported the security situation in Yei, Juba and Maridi are calm. However, killings were reported in Wau, bahr el ghazal, Jongolei, Yambio and Bentiu. Security officials reported that a convoy of traders being escorted by SPLA soldiers was attacked by gunmen in Bentiu, the number of victims has not been established.

Relocations

- In Adjumani there were no relocations of refugees from the transit centre to the settlements. There are currently 1,800 South Sudanese refugees residing in the transit centre.
- In Arua 10 families of 49 individuals were relocated from Ocea reception centre to Ngurua Village. 355 refugees remain in Ocea reception centre.
- In Kiryandongo 63 households of 221 South Sudanese new arrivals were relocated from the reception centre to Kiryandongo settlement. Of these 51 were separated children with family members.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani DRC-DDG Identified 30 PSNs at the Nyumanzi Reception Centre who were given with emergency kits which included sanitary wear for women and girls within reproductive age. Fifty two (52) additional PSNs have been verified by LWF for hut construction in Nyumanzi settlement.
- In Arua, 33 home visits were conducted by DRC-DDG to persons with specific needs in Tika I, II, III, Olujobo I and II, Odobu I and II villages during the reporting period. Two female foster care takers were provided starter capital to initiate small business by DRC-DDG.
- In Kiryandongo IAU received 169 clients with an assortment of issues related to NFIs and house construction. Six PSNs were referred to RMF for medical assistance.

Child Protection

- In Adjumani LWF provided one off cash support to 127 unaccompanied minors and separated children in the settlements with a total of 320 children expected to be supported. The cash is to assist with the paying of school fees and purchase of scholastic materials. 40 BIAs were conducted in the settlements by LWF and DRC-DDG for both UAMs and separated children. DRC-DDG organized a meeting with 56 old and new foster care parents to discuss

challenges they are facing, and ways forward. DRC-DDG identified 28 UAM in Nyumanzi reception centre for whom BIAs will be conducted prior to relocation to settlements.

- In Arua five BIAs were conducted for the newly relocated case load to Ngurua village. 13 separated children and 3 unaccompanied minors were identified among the new arrivals at Ocea RC – most coming with family members and claiming their fathers were involved in the conflict and mothers were deceased. Rapid BIAs were conducted for them by DRC-DDG community service staff.
- In Kiryandongo IAU compiled 57 BIA's at their reception desk. 26 cases were referred to various partners for support and follow-up: four to TPO for further psychosocial support management, 10 to RMF for medical assistance, two to Save the Children for shoes and clothes and 10 to Windle Trust Uganda. IAU conducted six follow up home visits to seven separated children. SCiU conducted five home visits to vulnerable children and supported them with NFIs (plastic shoes, clothing, washing soap, sanitary pads). 265 UA/SC have been registered in the Rapid FTR database since August, 2014.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani UNHCR/LWF/DRC-DDG distributed 24 bicycles for GBV Community Watch Groups in the settlements.
- In Kiryandongo three SGBV cases were reported including two physical assault and one child sex abuse. Two home visits were conducted to offer home based counselling. Village Health Teams (VHTs), supported by IRC, referred one SGBV case and followed up on three rape cases.

Community mobilisation

- In Adjumani seven people with mental health challenges were identified with the help of the community and referred to Medical Teams International for professional management. LWF and DRC-DDG mobilized selected Refugee Welfare Council members in five settlements for dialogues with UNHCR Integrated Protection Solutions mission aimed at enhancing the complementarity of protection subsector activities. 46 participants attended the meeting held at the community centre in Nyumanzi and Mireiyi settlements.
- In Kiryandongo TPO conducted interactive learning session with 79 members of Child Protection Committees (CPCs) including 19 host community members. The issues discussed included; the effects of high alcohol consumption, high school dropout rates and increased smoking among children.
- In Kiryandongo, refugee youth as part of the football team 'Kiryandongo Camp United' participated in the district level football competition; qualifying for finals scheduled for 26 January 2015.

Education

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani WTU distributed 90 office chairs to primary schools in Adjumani as part of a donation from 'Performance Future Uganda' to WTU.
- In Arua, WTU in partnership with the Refugee Welfare Committee (RWC) III office offered counselling and guidance to 30 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) supported under the sponsorship of WTU in secondary education. WTU participated in a community dialogue organized by Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment (RICE) west Nile in conjunction with a local Radio station Pacis. The major issues raised by the community are lack of ECD centres, secondary school and adult literacy centre.

Health

Achievements and Impacts

- Crude mortality and under-five mortality rate were kept within acceptable ranges at 0.01 deaths/10000/day (standard <1) and Under-five 0.025 deaths/10000/day (standard <2) respectively. There were no maternal deaths reported during the previous month. The leading cause of illness is malaria (52%) and Respiratory tract infections (21%). Over half (56%) of the consultations were made to host population.

- In Kiryandongo, 65 VHTs were trained by ACF on the use of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling cards and each of these VHTs was equipped with an IYCF counselling card, VHT bag, gumboots and raincoat.
- A meeting was held with MSF-F regarding future plans in regard to health service provision. Tentatively, MSF-F plans to exit from service delivery in Adjumani at the end of July 2015. Regular meetings are held at the field level to prepare for handover of services to Medical Teams International (UNHCR IP).

Reproductive Health

- 97% of pregnant women delivered in the health facilities although only 52% completed the 4 antenatal care visits. Pregnancy mapping and referral for antenatal care services continue to be provided by ACCORD (UNFPA IP).
- In Kiryandongo IRC tested 123 nationals and 20 refugees for HIV of which two nationals were found to be positive and linked up to the ART clinic.
- In Kiryandongo Village Health Teams (VHTs), supported by IRC, conducted 534 home visits to women of reproductive age and counselled them on reproductive health, 184 women referred were for family planning. 61 pregnant refugees were referred and attended ANC.

Psychosocial support

- In Adjumani Tutapona enrolled 43 persons of concern for group counselling and carried out follow ups for 8 previous clients.
- In Kiryandongo TPO provided psychosocial support to 178 children through child friendly spaces. They identified 20 new clients including cases of child neglect, children affected by domestic violence, depression, and other mental problems from both the host community and the settlement. A total of 11 clients were referred to TPO by other agencies (such as SCiU, IAU, and RMF) and Refugee Welfare Committees for mental health and psychosocial support. TPO received, assessed and enrolled on treatment 17 clients with mental health illnesses in Panyadoli HCIII. Nine of these clients presented with Epilepsy followed by 5 cases of depression.

Immunization

- Refugees benefited from the Countrywide door-to-door Polio campaign as part of the Polio Eradication for the Horn of Africa given the high cross-border movements of populations including refugees and asylum seekers. The coverage rates will be shared in due course.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impacts

- The draft results of the 2014 food security and nutrition assessment were shared by the consultant and are being reviewed by the UNHCR nutrition team.
- In Adjumani a total of 19 children identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were enrolled in the therapeutic feeding programme and 67 children were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and enrolled in the supplementary feeding programme.
- In Adjumani food was distributed to Ayilo I settlement which had missed the regular rotation. The establishment of a second distribution point to serve refugees who are in the periphery of the settlement is underway and is coordinated jointly with WFP/WVI, OPM and UNHCR upon refugees' request.
- In Arua MTI carried out nutrition screening for 1,093 (627 refugees, 466 nationals) children aged between 6-59 months. 44 children were admitted clients on the therapeutic feeding programme. MTI received 156 cartons of CSB+ for the blanket supplementary feeding programme.
- In Kiryandongo 16 children were admitted on feeding programmes during the reporting period; 12 with SAM and four with MAM.

Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua the average water supply was 14.1 l/p/d. 52 boreholes are currently functional, six of which are motorized systems supported by Malteser International, while the rest are fitted with hand-pumps. Repairs of 10 broken hand pumps are in progress. IAS successfully commissioned two new boreholes in Odobu II and Siripi villages. Through UNICEF's support, Royal Techno contractor is progressing with the 13 km pipeline motorization project; currently, 1.5 km of 90 mm diameter HDPE pipeline is laid and backfill
- In Arua there are 1,344 household latrines representing 66% coverage based on the actual households mapped and a ratio of 1:9 (latrine stance: user). Of the completed latrines, 215 are in support to PSN households (by Oxfam, DRC-DDG, UNICEF, IAS, URCS, CARE, ZOA and SCiU). Construction of additional household latrines is ongoing. VIP latrine construction in various schools across Rhino camp supported by UNICEF (four blocks), PAG (two blocks) and IAS (four blocks) is in progress. Currently, the average latrine stance – pupil ratio stands at 1:88 against the national standard of 1:40. Oxfam conducted a two-day refresher training with more than 50 % of water user committees in Rhino camp settlement. The hygiene promoter - refugee population ratio stands at 1:775, above the UNHCR standard 1:500. IAS facilitated the youth-initiated efforts to construct public latrines at the football fields in Ngurua and Ocea to curb open defecation.
- In Kiryandongo an average of 16 l/p/d is being supplied overall in the settlement with 41 water sources (boreholes) in use.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua due to unconfirmed budgets for 2015, most partners scaled down their hygiene promoters from a total of 38 (in December 2014) to the current 22 hygiene promoters (DRC, Oxfam and IAS), thereby affecting hygiene sensitization activities.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- In Adjumani the bi-weekly coordination meeting for child protection was held - coordinated by UNHCR, with nine agencies present. The team agreed to have joint plans to create synergy in implementation and capacity building of the stakeholders.
- In Adjumani UNHCR held a meeting with ADC (African Development Corps), who are planning to undertake an assessment to identify gaps which exist in the in the area of peace education.

Infrastructure

- In Arua a joint monitoring of shelter and infrastructure development was conducted by staff from OPM, DRC-DDG, ArDLG Senior Engineer and UNHCR to 11 locations of 41 project sites for the constructions considered under additional funds received at the end of 2014 in Rhino camp. A number of the projects have under gone some major construction progress. Technical observations and recommendations of the joint monitoring team were shared with contractors on the spot and changes will be re-checked in a follow-up monitoring visit.

Community Empowerment, Self-reliance and Environment

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani LWF established a tree nursery to raise 40,000 tree seedlings seedling. 42 farmers and 70 goat keepers were visited by LWF and DRC-DDG and advised on backyard gardening, watering of vegetables to ensure constant production in the dry season. Farm tools were also distributed. DRC-DDG delivered assorted materials for livelihoods training to 100 women and 50 men in the settlements. DRC-DDG also concluded a two days value chain

development training with 47 participants to introduce them to commodity value chain and build relationship between the actors in the value chain.

- In Arua, nine Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) members were mobilized for enterprise selection, under IGA support livelihood project activities. FAL classes were conducted, in five villages with a variety of skills including hair braiding, shoe making and bakery taught along with basic reading and writing.

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), 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), 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, WFP, WTU and ZOA.

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. However, for January the meeting was held on 22 January in advance of a regional meeting on the situation in the DR Congo. In the interagency meeting the draft contingency plan was discussed.

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).

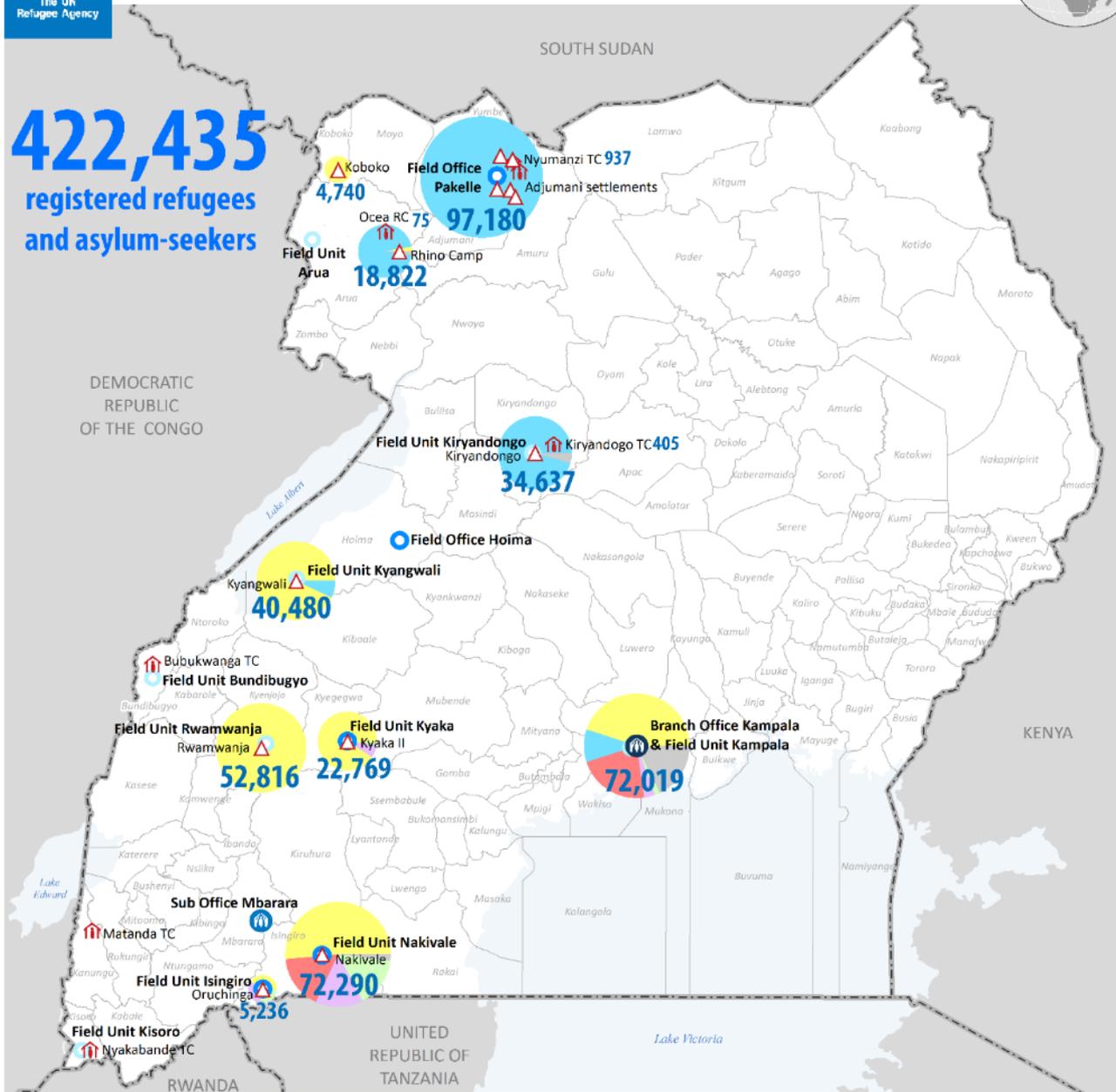
In Adjumani Settlement coordination meetings take place every few months and are chaired by OPM.

In Arua, weekly WASH coordination meetings continue to be held every Thursdays at 2pm.

In Kiryandongo, a settlement Inter-agency coordination meeting and sectoral coordination meeting such as for Protection/ Community services and WASH takes place on a bi-weekly basis.



422,435
registered refugees
and asylum-seekers



| Refugee Location | Country of Origin | | | | | | Total | Percentage |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| | DR Congo | South Sudan | Somalia | Rwanda | Burundi | Others | | |
| Adjumani | 7 | 97,095 | - | - | - | 78 | 97,180 | 23% |
| Nakivale | 37,175 | 24 | 12,000 | 10,566 | 11,151 | 1,374 | 72,290 | 17% |
| Kampala | 32,366 | 7,245 | 15,995 | 2,461 | 1,147 | 12,805 | 72,019 | 17% |
| Rwamwanja | 52,763 | - | - | - | 53 | - | 52,816 | 13% |
| Kyangwali | 37,258 | 2,860 | 7 | 301 | 18 | 36 | 40,480 | 10% |
| Kiryandongo | 203 | 32,811 | 1 | 26 | 15 | 1,581 | 34,637 | 8% |
| Kyaka II | 20,615 | 3 | 2 | 1,582 | 535 | 32 | 22,769 | 5% |
| Rhino Camp | 535 | 17,848 | - | 17 | 8 | 414 | 18,822 | 4% |
| Oruchinga | 2,147 | - | - | 1,595 | 1,493 | 1 | 5,236 | 1% |
| Koboko | 4,740 | - | - | - | - | - | 4,740 | 1% |
| Nyumanzi reception centre | - | 937 | - | - | - | - | 937 | 0.2% |
| Kiryandongo Transit Centre | - | 405 | - | - | - | - | 405 | 0.1% |
| Ocea reception centre | - | 75 | - | - | - | - | 75 | 0.02% |
| Nyakabande transit centre | 29 | - | - | - | - | - | 29 | 0.01% |
| Total | 187,838 | 159,303 | 28,005 | 16,601 | 14,367 | 16,321 | 422,435 | |
| Percentage | 44% | 38% | 7% | 4% | 3% | 4% | | |

- UNHCR Branch Office
 - UNHCR Sub Office
 - UNHCR Field Office
 - UNHCR Field Unit
 - Refugee settlement
 - Refugee transit centre
 - International boundary
 - District boundary
- Source countries of refugees**
- DR Congo [45%]
 - South Sudan [38%]
 - Somalia [6%]
 - Rwanda [4%]
 - Burundi [3%]
 - Others [4%]

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
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