

KEY FIGURES

172,411*

South Sudanese refugees have been received in Uganda since the onset of the influx (As of January 12, 2016)

Further breakdown of the above figure:

104,857

Refugees received in Adjumani

18,117

Refugees received in Arua

41,544

Refugees received in Kiryandongo

145

Refugees received in Kyangwali

52

Refugees received in Nakivale

7,696

Urban refugees received in Kampala

**statistics are provided by the Government of Uganda Office of the Prime Minister*

PRIORITIES

Strengthening response capacity and services at the TCs, and conducting site planning to increase the absorption capacity in settlements.

De-congesting transit centres, by accelerating transfer of new arrivals to settlement areas and identification of new settlements.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The New Year has witnessed a sharp increase in the number of new arrivals with 5181 individuals received in the West Nile districts of Adjumani- 3667; Arua- 878 and Kiryandongo-636, as of January 12. The arrival trend was about 50 individuals per day in the first three days then shot up peaking on January 7-8 with over 700 daily arrivals. So far, the average rate of arrival is averaging 431 individuals per day, though with fears of further increase. The majority arrive at Elegu border point, but we also see increases in arrivals to Arua and Kiryandongo. Areas of origin vary depending on the day, but include Western Equatoria (also Maridi), Central Equatoria (Juba), Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei. Some cite violence and fighting, others hunger as the main reasons for flight.
- The new Madi-Opei border point reported previously received slightly over 50 refugees as of end of December last year but they are often few and far between with as long as three weeks lapsing without a single arrival. This year has not seen an individual come through this border point yet. Nonetheless, UNHCR, OPM and partners are organizing a reconnaissance mission to Madi-Opei to consult with the district and immigration officials in preparation of possible influx. OPM and UNHCR agreed to support the immigration officers with a communal tent considering that most arrivals are staying in the market.
- While the operation in Northern Uganda is well set-up to manage a steady flow in arrivals, such large daily numbers require extra-ordinary measures. The transit centres are at their limits. Nyumanzi Transit Center (TC) can accommodate 3,000 persons but can be stretched to 5,000 individuals in a worst case scenario while Maaji Settlement (Adjumani) can take another 10,000 refugees. More resources (trucks/buses/staffing/NFIs/budget) are being allocated to Adjumani which is receiving most of the new arrivals.



A father carrying his baby-both were injured during an attack by an armed group in Ikotos.

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UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- In Adjumani, UNHCR and OPM relocated a total of 431 new arrivals from Nymanzi TC to Maaji Settlement. Partners have placed priority to relocations in a bid to create room for new arrivals at the transit centres. As of 11 January, there were 3,873 new arrivals at Nyumanzi TC. OPM allocated plots to resettled refugees, while Lutheran World Federation (LWF) supported them with core relief items.
- In Arua, UNHCR and OPM officially relocated 124 individuals to Wanyange Village Settlement from Ocea RC, which is currently housing 856 individuals. OPM allocated residential plots for the relocation, while Danish Refugee Council (DRC) provided first and second phase of Core Relief Items incorporating basic household items and shelter construction tools based on UNHCR CRI standards. WFP provided assorted food items to the relocated refugees.
- In Kiryandongo, the increasing inflow of new arrivals from South Sudan is placing significant pressure on available space at the reception centre. A Monday January 11, 2016 joint Interaid/UNHCR/OPM headcount revealed that 830 individuals were residing at the reception centre, whose capacity is 500 people. This has been worsened by lack of any relocations since the beginning of the year because of a 'significantly slow pace of registration'-attributed to internet interruptions. Only 136 persons were registered while 371 persons remained pending in the first week. As such, a number of new arrivals, especially those who come on family reunion opt to stay with their relatives in the settlement which can be a challenge as they are not captured in the headcount statistics.

Protection

- In Adjumani, three refugee children (aged 2, 5, 8 years) in Ayilo 1 were tied up with string and dumped in Adidi stream by their mother. The children were rescued by passer-by and placed under the care of their uncles. The case was reported to the police and investigation is on-going but information so far reveals that the mother apparently experienced some mental imbalances during her last pregnancy. LWF protection team has been following up on the case, provided legal counselling, and referred the mother for psychosocial counselling.
- In Kiryandongo, a South Sudanese 25-year-old refugee who was in detention in Gulu Prison, died on 30 December 2015 while admitted in Gulu Hospital after he fell sick. He had been arrested on charges of unlawful possession of a firearm on his way from S. Sudan to Kiryandongo. His death came to the Kiryandongo authorities' notice when the prison warden refused to release the body to the family without proper identification. The body was later released to OPM and the Interaid legal officer handed it over to the family on 04 January 2016 for burial. The death certificate and postmortem reports are to be picked later this month to establish cause of death.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani, LWF and DRC supported 78 persons of concern with psychosocial education and awareness. Interactive methodologies like play, dance and singing were applied to ensure participation and active engagement of the POC in the psychosocial activities. This enabled them to interact and socialize with other different ethnicities at the collection center.
- In Arua, DRC made a follow-up on an SGBV survivor who is also disabled to assess the status of her living condition in the protection house in Odoobu II. She was found in good health and expressed need for basic items such as fish, soap, charcoal, body jelly and clothing which were provided to improve her hygiene and nutrition. She is among the 1500 PSN cases recorded in Arua.
- In Kiryandongo, there is a group of about 150 persons with specific needs at the reception centre who may not easily be relocated since they are not able to construct shelters for themselves. The community services team is looking into ways of facilitating their fast relocation in safety and dignity. The main suggestions include sourcing for community participation in constructing temporary shelters made of plastic sheeting and poles as a more durable and permanent shelters. The community members who volunteer to do this work could be paid using non-cash incentives or at the lowest daily wage used in the local market. This option however requires support from programme and identification

of funds which are currently not available considering that the numbers are much higher than anticipated during the planning period.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani, LWF received a case of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) involving a 17-year-old girl who got pregnant in the process. Her case was referred to the police for investigations but the alleged perpetrator has escaped. LWF provided her with psychosocial counselling while MTI is supporting her with pre-natal services.
- In Adjumani, a pathologist from the district hospital and court prosecutor from Gulu Magistrate's Court conducted a one-week training on clinical management of rape for 30 participants, including eighteen medical personnel from MTI, ACORD and Adjumani District Hospital. The training was intended to equip participants with hands-on skills for handling SGBV survivors. The topics covered included the referral pathway, SGBV concepts and current trends.
- In Arua, DRC held a two-day training for 70 youths from all the settlements on the 'the Youth pyramid model which focuses on training one person who will in turn train three others and each of the three will in turn train another three each creating a multiplier effect. The model was introduced in Uganda operations in August 2014 under the Safe From The Start project. The objective of the training was to equip youth with knowledge and skills to prevent SGBV and be able to respond to SGBV incidents. The topics covered included definition of a youth pyramid, definition of a youth in accordance to international laws, the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda and linkage of the pyramid to SGBV prevention among others.
- In Kiryandongo, Interaid Uganda received five cases of SGBV relating to rape (one), denial of resources (a woman) and physical assault (three). The rape occurred in the settlement as the survivor (an adult refugee woman) was coming home late at night from Bweyale trading centre. The case was immediately reported to police, and the survivor received medical assistance. All the survivors received assistance ranging from psychosocial support, medical and legal support. The unknown perpetrator (a boda boda rider believed to be a national) of the rape case is still at large.

Child protection

- In Kiryandongo, a 12-year old South Sudanese refugee separated child was struck by lightning during a heavy downpour. She was declared dead upon arrival at Panyadoli Health Center III in Kiryandongo. She was living with her grandmother who survived the lighting strike. The child had separated from her mother who is believed to be in S. Sudan during flight and her father is dead.
- In Adjumani, DRC and LWF conducted Best Interest Assessments for four unaccompanied minors in Ayilo 1 Settlement. They were supported with necessary care arrangement which included counselling, documentation for placement and provision of non-food items which include mats, blankets and kitchen sets. The children will continue to receive community- based support through child protection committees.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR /LWF/DRC conducted BIAs for 30 children at risk, recommending direct material support for all their foster parents including clothes and uniforms to enable the children attend school. Regular visits by the social workers were also recommended to ensure constant monitoring of the children at risk.
- In Kiryandongo, Interaid Uganda conducted BIAs for two separated children in the community for purposes of family reunification with the mother who is in Kyangwali refugee settlement. The children are currently living with their grandmother and maternal uncles. The children both girls aged 10 and 7 years respectively will be facilitated to reunite with their mother as soon as the panel recommends it.
- In Adjumani, LWF conducted a refresher training on parenting, child rights and fostering for 250 foster parents and care givers in Nyumanzi, Aiylo, Baratuku, Boroli and Eleme settlements to enhance their capacity of providing better support to the children under their care.

Peaceful co-existence

- In Arua, OPM mobilized a total of 567 people from 14 villages and surrounding trading centers in Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement for a community policing sensitisation/awareness session. Topics covered included Laws of Uganda, understanding the composition and role of Uganda Police plus its procedures, crime prevention and the role of community policing.

Education

- Windle Trust Uganda in Kiryandongo is working on the completion of construction of new classrooms, repair and maintenance of the older building structures in preparation for the new academic year.
- In Arua, with funding from WTU, four new classroom blocks for Rhino High School at Wanyange village has been completed with walls plastered. Fitting of the fixtures are currently ongoing.

Health

- The Kiryandongo District Local Government (KDLG) in conjunction with all health partners and stakeholders including UNHCR held their first 2016 HIV/AIDS coordination meeting on 07 Jan 2016. The main purpose of the meeting was for KDLG to present the report of their support supervision of the year 2015. The report highlighted a lot of gaps at Panyadoli Health Center III that included inadequate numbers of interpreters, Village Health Team members indicating unwillingness to work without clear terms of reference, staffing gap caused by the absence of a medical officer (as recruitment is on-going) and lack of nutritional support for some five special cases that are on specialized treatment and pre and post-operative care among others. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) uptake was noted to be at a low rate of 71% as compared to the national standard of 90%. The UNHCR Health & Nutrition Coordinator, Hoima who attended the meeting is addressing the some of the concerns raised by having discussions with UNHCR Programme unit and assisting in hastening the recruitment process to fill the staffing gaps.

Water and Sanitation

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage is 19 litres per person per day against UNHCR standard of 20 litres per person per day. The highest coverage is 31 l/p/d in Olijji. The lowest is 10 l/p/d in Ayilo II where ground water availability is limited. More number of bore-holes are being drilled in Maaji as the number of settlement population grows in number.
- In Arua Rhino Camp Settlement, water table has drastically dropped due to the dry season, this affected the average potable water supply across the settlement and motorized water pumps are pumping below 10 l/p/d. Arua team is looking to an alternative options for supply of potable water to meet standards for both emergency and regular water supply in the villages.
- In Arua, the Yoro-Siripi water pipeline supply was interrupted due to leakages close to the source at the pump station and Simbili. This affected the villages of Agulupi, Simbili and Siripi during the period. However, this was rectified by the water engineer and DRC staff.
- In Kiryandongo, Water availability is at 15 l/p/d. The water has more or less remained at the same level because despite having added one more water point in December 2015, the population of water users has also increased due to the new arrivals who continue to treacle into the settlement. Two boreholes are being motorised and once completed, an increased water cover to and above recommended levels is anticipated.

Food Security and Nutrition

- In Arua, WFP through World Vision continued to provide assorted food commodities to prepare hot meals for new arrivals at Ocea RC. WFP provided 4.65 metric tons of CERMML, 0.77 metric tons of pulses, 0.333 metric tons of vegetable oil, 0.55 metric tons of CSB, 0.055 metric tons of salt and 0.150 metric tons of high energy biscuits.

Shelter / Infrastructure

- As the number of refugees is increasing plot demarcation work is ongoing in Maaji Ext. III settlement, which is expected to accommodate 12,000 more refugees. At present the road opening in the Maaji ext.-I viz. Block# A, B, C, D, E, F and G are ongoing and new arrivals are being accommodated there. Similarly, assessments are ongoing for two new sites Arra and Ibibaworo to accommodate more refugees. The work on rehabilitation of the overnight shelters

in Nyumanzi TC is ongoing. So far two out of 20 semi-permanent shelters have been completed by DRC. The other construction work such as community centers, food distribution points, latrines, PSN shelter construction, opening of new roads and road rehabilitation works under the regular 2015 budgetary allocations are progressing well.

Working in partnership

UNHCR and OPM work in partnership with:

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

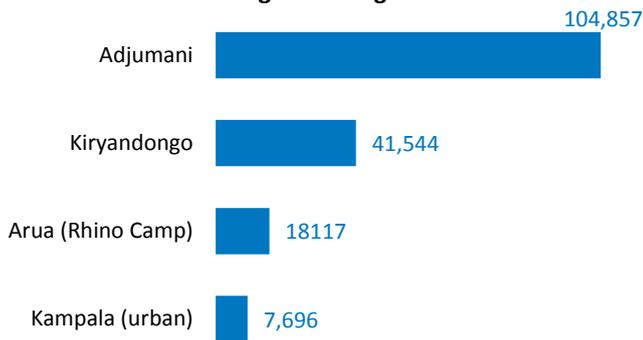
Government partners in all locations: OPM, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko DLG authorities, various technical departments, and Uganda Police Force.

Adjumani humanitarian partners: AAH-U, ACF, ACORD, ADRA, 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 International Uganda, SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC, TPO, War Child Canada, WFP, WHO, WTI and WVI.

Arua humanitarian partners: ACAV, ADRA, AIRD, Care International, Caritas, Concern World Wide, International Aid Services (IAS), IOM, DRC-DDG, Global Refugee International (GRI), KATO, Malteser international, MTI, NRC, Oxfam, SCiU, URCS/ICRC, Touch Africa, WTI, War Child Canada, WFP, Rice and UNICEF.

BASIC DATA VISUALIZATION:

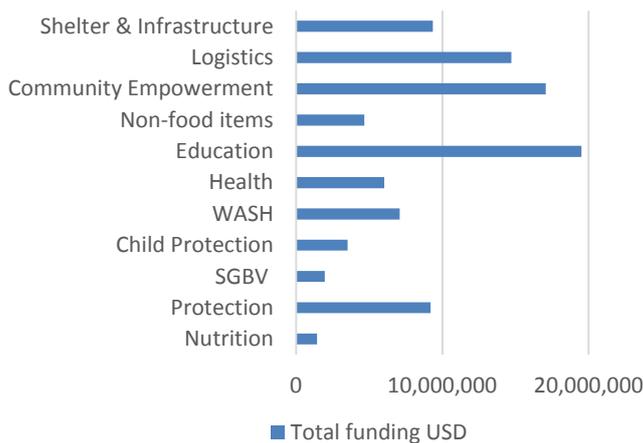
South Sudanese refugee hosting settlements



2016 Interagency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan - Uganda needs: USD 164, 338,784



Total funding USD



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