



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Key Figures

109,457

Identified persons with specific needs

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|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 35% | Unaccompanied and separated children |
| 18% | Older person at risk |
| 12% | Single parents |
| 12% | Disability |
| 10% | Serious medical condition |
| 7% | Women at risk |
| 5% | Child at risk |
| 1% | others |

34,354

Number of community structures (estimated)

ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2019

184,795

Number of PoC with psychosocial needs receiving psychological support

4,879

Number of people trained on community leadership and decision making

MONTHLY UPDATE – PROTECTION - Community Based Protection, August 2018

Community-based Protection and Community Mobilization

In settlements in Arua, 94 (68M, 26F) refugee leaders were trained on protection mainstreaming.

In Kyaka II, the construction work of the first Women's Development Centre was completed in Kakoni zone. Over 20 women's groups from both refugee and host communities have been formed and will start using the centre for skills training and to build and reinforce social network.

International Youth Day was commemorated at national level and in settlements, with diverse activities led by youth, including sports events, exhibitions, drama, music and dance, and motivational talks.

The quarterly Refugee Welfare Council meeting was held in Nakivale with OPM and partners to review mid-year progress, identify gaps, harmonize activities and pass information about planned activities. 155 leaders (124M, 31F) attended the meeting.

In Bidibidi, IRC and ARC continued to mentor the community structures on their roles. IRC distributed 21 mega phones to community leaders in 21 villages to improve community mobilization by the leaders.

6 urban refugee youth were supported to participate in the Global Peace and Leadership Conference on 1-3 August in Munyonyo, focusing on youth education, entrepreneurship and peacebuilding

RO Kampala held a meeting with the Department of Equity and Rights of the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development to explore possible areas of collaboration in future, including capacity-building of Refugee Welfare Councils (RWCs) and partners on protection mainstreaming and rights-based approach. As a starting point, a representative of the Department will regularly attend meetings of the

National Refugee Protection Working Group.

- The Refugee Craft Women's group in Kampala produced 15,500 key rings in response to an order from Australia for UNHCR, which will contribute to the livelihoods of the concerned women. The key rings are being packed for shipment to Australia.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSN)

- Among new arrivals, 448 and 56 PSNs were identified at Nyakabande and Matanda Transit Centres respectively in the South West, and individually assessed for their specific needs. In Kyangwali, 185 PSNs were identified/profiled, given on spot counselling, profiled and issued with PSN identification forms for further assessment and support. PSN verification exercises were commenced in Nakivale and Rwamwanja in August.
- PSN verification exercise were commenced in Nakivale and Rwamwanja in August.
- Case follow-up and provision of targeted support to PSNs continued in all locations. Non-cash support included provision of NFIs (e.g. metallic buckets, shoes, clothing, soap, mosquito nets, mats, blankets, sanitary pads, solar lamps, energy saving stoves, etc) to over 3,200 PSNs across settlements, and assistive mobility devices and/or orthopaedic devices to persons with disabilities. Cash grants (unconditional or livelihoods related) were provided to over 370 PSNs in settlements in Adjumani and Palorinya. Livelihoods support was provided to over 11,800 PSNs including livestock support.
- During the reporting period, construction of some 100 shelters were completed in Kyaka II, Adjumani, Palabek, and Palorinya. In Kyangwali, the PSN sub working group completed its assessments for PSN households in need of assistance with shelter construction, and approximately 230 households were referred to partners. Construction is ongoing.

- In Imvepi, in a bid to assess the outcomes of psychosocial support in the community, UNHCR and TPO carried out impact monitoring sessions with a group of 12 PSNs who benefit from Cognitive Behavioural Therapy Treatment (CBTT). This revealed a level of recovery of approximately 90% as a result of community-based psychosocial training provided by social workers and their ability to engage in productive family/community activities. In Rhino Camp, 3 groups have graduated so far in zones of Ocea and have shown an improvement in their social functioning and a positive attitude towards life.
- In Bidibidi, TPO conducted awareness raising and psycho education, reaching a total of 459 females. A total of 31 cases (14 M, 17 F) of clients with mental illness across all zones in the settlement were attended to. Additionally, 26 groups of 312 clients were taken through the TPO CBTT and are showing significant improvement
- In the settlements in Arua, 926 complaints (from 285M, 641F) were received in August through community-based complaints mechanisms, including through the 29 ISCs in Imvepi and Rhino Camp. Shelter, health and food security related complaints / concerns were the top three areas reported.
- 4 Zonal meetings were conducted in Rhino Camp and attended by 203 leaders, and 4 Integrated Village Meetings conducted in Imvepi attended by 352 refugees. The main issues discussed included refugee names missing on the food log, refugees and host community living in fear following tribal clashes, limited youth engagement, and request for opening of access roads to link villages, inadequate desks for children in classrooms, PSNs walking long distances to food distribution points. UNHCR is following up through engagement with partners and communities.
- In Bidibidi, IRC and ARC continued to identify, document, address and refer protection concerns through ISCs and mobile protection activities. The main issues registered include state of PSN shelters, worn-out NFIs, health, and cases of missing food.

Communication with Communities / Accountability to Affected Populations

- Preparations continued for the establishment of an inter-agency comprehensive feedback, referral and response mechanism (FRRM), which is planned to be piloted in Nakivale and Kiryandongo settlements in September and thereafter expanded to other locations. The system will include the establishment of a new country-wide toll-free helpline alongside other existing feedback channels.
- UNHCR Uganda's proposal for funding from the Community Connectivity under Innovation Service was approved. The proposal focuses on connectivity for Protection Desks / Information and Support Centres (ISCs), enabling PoCs to access information and communicate through the above-mentioned helpline.
- In the South-West, community meetings took place in all locations where various issues were discussed. Through the implementation of the FRRM as well as operationalization of the complaints boxes, communication with communities will be done in a more structured manner in the coming months.
- In Kyangwali, UNHCR and partners attended to 82 cases at protection desks. Complaints received included: theft of NFIs, verification of children who are absent, mistreatment, land issues, destruction of latrines, physical violence, request for wheelchair for Persons with disability, loss of documentation, need for shelter construction, scholastic materials, etc.

Peaceful co-existence

- In the settlements in Arua, 2,553 (1330F, 1223 M) refugee were reached through peaceful co-existence awareness raising by UNHCR, OPM and partners. The integrated village and zonal leaders' meetings were also used to disseminate key peaceful co-existence messages. In response to the community conflict between Dinkas and Nuers in Tika Zone in Rhino Camp settlement in June, tailored dialogues on peaceful coexistence, conflict resolution and reconciliation were carried out in addition to enhancement of police presence. In addition, Arua Regional Police and UNHCR conducted community policing sessions, with 372 participants from both refugees and nationals. There remains the need for continued awareness raising on peaceful co-existence. DRC also conducted community peace and social recovery model training, attended by 29 partner staff.
- UNHCR and OPM (Arua and Adjumani) jointly assessed the situation of PoCs who had self-relocated to Adjumani settlements following the afore-mentioned ethnic tensions in Rhino Camp. As they expressed strong objection to return to Rhino Camp, the team recommended to allow them to remain in Adjumani.

- In response to the escape of a defilement perpetrator in Imvepi and subsequent tension between host and refugee communities, UNHCR led a community dialogue with leaders from both communities.
- In Bidibidi, IRC and ARC conducted two community dialogues to address the hostility between the refugees and host community arising over allegation of witchcraft practices. IRC held a 2-day consultative workshop on peaceful co-existence for 40 refugee and host community leaders in Yumbe and ARC organized a sports tournament and fun day, for promotion of peaceful co-existence between the two communities.
- A refugee CBO called YSAT (Youth Social Advocacy Team) launched a project called 'Engaging Youth to Unlearn Violence and Promote Peace in Rhino settlement' that will run for 8 months. Main activities include youth exchange visits, peace ambassador trainings, sports gala, cultural gala, youth conference, peace campaigns and interschool debates.

Needs / Challenges

- Inadequate material and livelihood support to PSNs due to funding constraints. Majority of PSNs require supplementary food, assistive devices, and other NFIs. Overwhelming need for replenishment of CRIs for PSNs taking into consideration that the ones they received when they arrived in Uganda are worn out.
- Insufficient shelter support for PSNs, including numerous complaints received on the state of shelters and latrines. The termite infestation has affected poles and bamboos, and others have collapsed, worsened by weather conditions. Insufficient plastic sheeting and lack of adequate sanitary facilities for PSNs in temporary shelters also need to be addressed.
- Limited material support to community structures, resulting in low participation in community-based protection activities. There is also need for more capacity building of community structure members.
- Need for more youth engagement and empowerment.
- Need for continuous engagement of cultural and religious leaders in the implementation of activities.
- Likelihood of ethnic dimensions of the South Sudan conflict manifesting in the settlements, and need for more focused attention and possibly dedicated partner for initiatives for peaceful coexistence alongside blended support to the police.

- Insufficient number of structures for community activities (e.g. youth recreational centres) and for counselling activities
- Inadequate staffing for psychosocial support in some settlements
- A high rate of alcohol consumption was reported in Bidibidi, increasing mental illness.

Priorities / Interventions

- Enhance and strengthen community-based protection mechanisms including community mobilization and empowerment, clear referral pathways, as well as individual outreach and case management
- Support empowerment of women, youth and other diverse groups and equip them to actively undertake leadership roles within their communities and ensure diversity in community structures.
- Establish effective and efficient complaints and feedback mechanisms and ensure that all actors provide timely protection, access and accountability to persons of concern.
- Strengthen peaceful co-existence between refugee and host communities and promote resilience.

UNHCR implementing partners for community-based protection

AAH, AIRD, ARC, CAFOMI, CTEN, District Local Governments, DRC, HIJRA, IAU, IRC, LWF, MTI, NRC, OPM, Tutapona, TPO

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