

UGANDA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE EMERGENCY

20 - 26 August 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of **124,321** South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the start of the influx in December 2013.
- In Adjumani, health facilities provided 11,653 outpatient consultations, 88.8% of them to refugees. Malaria remained the overwhelming cause of morbidity.



South Sudanese refugees pump water from a rehabilitated borehole in Rhino Camp settlement. ©UNHCR/A. Ndungu.

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with partner support, coordinate the maintenance of Nyumanzi transit centre (TC), Ocea reception centre (RC) in the northwest and Kiryandongo reception centre in the midwest which have accommodated the majority of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. In addition to the refugee settlements and villages which accommodate new arrivals.

124,321 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2014.

The breakdown includes:

Adjumani District: 79,974

Arua District: 11,589

Kiryandongo District: 27,714

Kampala: 5,044

FUNDING

USD 224,303,989

requirement for the Uganda
Emergency Response
(all agencies)

34% 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

Operational Context

Protection

- In Kiryandongo, Inter Aid Uganda (IAU) organized two community policing meetings for 58 refugees to discuss crime prevention, recruitment of crime preventers, Ugandan traffic laws and other crime-related issues.

Border monitoring

- In Adjumani, a total of 335 people arrived through the Elegu border during the reporting period.
- In Arua, 16 individuals in two families were received at Kuluba collection point in Koboko District.

Relocations

- In Adjumani, the relocation planned for 20 August was postponed as it coincided the national census. Some 600 refugees are awaiting relocation at Nyumanzi transit centre. Meanwhile, 196 refugee households relocated on 13 and 14 August to Ayilo I have begun constructing their shelters.
- In Arua, 117 individuals in 26 families were relocated from Ocea reception centre to land plots in Tika IV village.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) followed up 33 new cases of separated children (SC) and unaccompanied minors (UAM) and also followed up previously identified cases. LWF continued with the construction of 161 PSN houses in Baratuku, Ayilo I and II, Nyumanzi and Boroli refugee settlements
- In Arua, specialist from the Regional Referral hospital assessed 71 people with disabilities to determine what mobility appliances they might require. They also issued 7 wheelchairs and crutches to 9 people who were previously assessed.
- In Arua, the Danish Refugee Council-Danish Demining Group (DRC-DDG) provided blankets, jerry cans, buckets and second-hand clothes to PSNs. As well, 14 PSNs were assessed at Siripi and Simbili villages, while 115 others benefited from home visits. The visits confirmed the progress in the construction of huts and latrines for PSNs.
- In Kiryandongo, 10 pit latrines were constructed by InterAid (IAU) for PSNs.

Child Protection

- In Adjumani, LWF and the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) mobilized communities in Baratuku settlement to conduct elections for Child Protection Committees. LWF conducted 24 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for 14 SC and 10 for children at risk. As well, LWF facilitated Community Based Psychosocial Support department to conduct a dialogue with refugees in Ayilo II and address issues of concern to them.
- In Arua, 5 BIAs were conducted in Ocea village. Children who were reported to be in conflict with their parents benefited from follow-up visits, both are receiving counselling.
- In Kiryandongo, 47 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for SC giving a cumulative figure of BIA conducted for 1,397 SC. As well, 2 BIAs were conducted for UAM, giving a cumulative figure to 17 BIAs for UAM.
- Also in Kiryandongo, IAU conducted follow up home visits to 12 separated children to review needs and provide counselling and also provided them with soap. As well, IAU conducted dialogue sessions with children and their families on the challenges they are facing which included lack of food at schools, sports items and toys. IAU and Save the Children Uganda (SCiU) jointly organized a meeting for 57 foster parents to understand the challenges they face and to help improve the care and assistance provided to children by humanitarian actors.



Construction of a safe house is ongoing in Odobu refugee village in Rhino Camp settlement. ©DRC-DDG/Patrick

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani, War Child Canada (WCC) registered and attended to 6 newly reported SGBV cases concerning five women and one man. It conducted group legal counselling with SGBV survivors at Boroli settlement. WCC took part in child protection monitoring in six settlements. WCC organized a legal panel discussion on SGBV that was aired on Radio Amani, delivered an open-air awareness session and a community dialogue in Ayilo I settlement on the same theme. LWF continued identifying SGBV community watch groups and helped form a new 10-member group in Olua II, and identify sites for solar lights as part of the *Safe from the Start* project. WCC provided legal advice to 21 SGBV survivors.
- In Arua, refugee welfare council leaders were mobilized to participate in the launch of the *Safe from the Start* project launch on 26 August 2014 in Ocea village. A total of 78 refugees attended the quarterly SGBV meeting, however, the level of SGBV reporting by the community remains low.

Psychosocial Support

- In Adjumani War Child Canada (WCC) registered and attended to 6 protection cases who were referred through help desks located in the settlements. As well, WCC referred 9 survivors of violence to TUTAPONA, Windle Trust and LWF for appropriate assistance. It also registered 43 calls from refugees using toll free lines in various settlements.
- In Arua, child protection partners followed up several identified cases to review needs and offer counselling.

Community Mobilization

- In Kiryandongo, IAU organized sports activities which saw 460 refugee youth participate in different sports activities.
- Also in Kiryandongo, IAU organized community dialogue sessions for 280 refugees to promote peaceful coexistence between refugees and the host community.

Education

- In Adjumani, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) recruited and trained 37 teachers on professional conduct, alternatives to corporal punishment and a safe learning environment.
- In Arua WTU conducted supervisory and monitoring visits to 7 primary schools. International Aid Services (IAS) held sessions in two primary schools to promote hygiene among pupils.
- Also in Arua, 207 UAM and separated children in various villages received assistance in the form of school uniforms.



Health

- In Adjumani, the health facilities provided 11,653 outpatient (OPD) consultations, 88.8 % of them to refugees. Malaria remained the overwhelming cause of morbidity. Two survivors of sexual assault were attended to and benefited in timely manner from Post Exposure Prophylaxis, within less than 24 hours following the violent incidents.
- In Arua no new cases of cholera were reported in Rhino Camp settlement or nearby, and the one case that had been admitted to Adumi Health Centre IV has been closely monitored. MTI received 64 boxes of medicines and medical supplies from UNHCR through AIRD-Uganda for distribution to the four health facilities in Rhino Camp. However, there remains a shortage of Coartem for the treatment of malaria. About 100 people were mobilized to attend Medical Teams International (MTI) outreach health services in Agulupi and Katiku refugee villages.
- Also in Arua, there were 2,229 outpatient consultations (1,150 refugees, 1,079 nationals). This brought the total number of consultations in 2014 to 70,955 (35,545 refugees, 35,410 nationals). There were 18 referrals made to Arua Regional Referral Hospital. Overall 59 patients, including 25 refugees, were admitted to health facilities. Staff accommodation remains a major challenge as most of their tents were damaged or destroyed by recent heavy rains.
- In Kiryandongo, OPD consultations at Panyadoli health centre was 518 (404 refugees, 114 nationals). There were 399 consultations at the OPD reception centre.

Reproductive Health

- In Adjumani, 443 expectant mothers visited antenatal care facilities including 92 women who were making their first visit. There were 88 live birth deliveries, and no maternal deaths and still births. In Baratuku and Boroli settlements LWF distributed sanitary materials to 1,869 women of reproductive age.
- In Arua, 95 expectant mothers visited antenatal care facilities and included 40 women who were making their first visit. Altogether 47 expectant mothers were tested for HIV/AIDS, and two tested positive. Twenty babies (03 refugees and 17 nationals) were delivered.
- In Kiryandongo, 14 women (6 refugees, 8 nationals) access antenatal consultations. As well, IAU distributed sanitary materials to 110 women of reproductive age.

Immunization

- In Arua the District Health Office distributed vaccines to Rhino Camp health facilities, targeting some 10,000 refugee and national children under five in the nation-wide Periodic Intensified Routine Immunization exercise that commenced on 23 August. Health partners vaccinated 300 children against diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus and measles.
- In Kiryandongo, 91 refugees and 14 nationals were vaccinated during the reporting period.



Food Security and Nutrition

- In reception centres refugees are provided with 2-3 hot meals a day with WFP food rations and once refugees relocate to their land plots they receive a monthly food ration from WFP.
- In Adjumani MTI and MSF-F, through their outpatient therapeutic feeding programmes, enrolled 87 new cases in Nyumanzi, Ayilo I and II settlements. WFP began a supplementary feeding programme in Nyumanzi settlement, 34 children were diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition and are receiving supplementary feeding. As well, DRC-DDG monitored food utilization by refugees and noted no incidence of wastage.
- In Arua, eight children, including three refugees, benefited from outpatient therapeutic feeding and received plumpy nut. Nutrition screening was conducted for a further 141 children (90 refugees, 51 nationals).



Water and Sanitation

- In Adjumani, there was an average of 18 litres of water per person per day (l/p/d). The latrine : person ratio was 1 : 19.

- In Arua the average water supply at 17.3 l/p/d. UNHCR-hired water trucks continued to supplement 27% of water supply, while 64% came from hand-pumped boreholes (45 functional boreholes) and 9% from piped systems (1 motorized borehole). Water quality monitoring is in progress by Oxfam, UNHCR and URCS at tap stands and in households; high turbidity remained a challenge for water trucked from the River Nile. Oxfam, URCS, Malteser and UNICEF are carrying on drilling boreholes. WASH partners supported 47 public hygiene promoters (PHP) representing 1 PHP per 241 persons who have continued to pass key hygiene messages on the safe water chain, personal and food hygiene, proper solid waste disposal and management, proper human excreta disposal.
- In Kiryandongo, an average of 15 l/p/d is being supplied overall in the settlement. All settled refugees receive water from boreholes fitted with hand pumps. The reception centre is currently served from the NWSC main lines and PoC are receiving an adequate supply of water. The overall person per latrine ratio in Kiryandongo is currently 1:17.

Shelter and NFIs

- In Arua, UNHCR with support from OPM, distributed core relief items to 157 households who were registered on 16 August 2014, and later relocated to Tika V refugee village.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- In Adjumani, refugees arriving at Nyumanzi transit centre (TC) are sensitized on their entitlements and responsibilities, partners operating at the centre, and code of conduct at the TC. DRC-DDG also maintained commuter shelters, latrines, bath shelters, the registration shelters, kitchen, store, compound and surroundings of the TC.

Infrastructure

- In Adjumani, eight sites for institutional latrines were handed over to contractors to begin construction work.
- In Arua DRC-DDG continued with the supervision of construction and renovation work of latrines, offices, safe house and roadwork, which was at various stages of progress in Rhino camp.

Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

Livelihoods and self-reliance

- In Adjumani LWF distributed 1,020 fruit tree seedlings, 756 kg of beans, 480 kg of sorghum, 148 kg of maize, and 28 kg groundnuts to host communities. As well, LWF facilitated visits by the Adjumani District Veterinary to check farmers' goats and treat them if necessary.
- In Arua DRC-DDG mobilized 150 refugees and leaders, nationals, local authorities, partners and other stakeholders for meeting to review progress in implementing farming projects and to find solutions to challenges in Rhino Camp settlement. It provided extension support services to 300 local and refugee farmers on land preparation, plant spacing, weeding, and harvesting of cassava. DRC-DDG also procured and distributed kits to eight groups of refugees and two of nationals to assist them in income-generating activities such as hairdressing and knitting.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU distributed 1700 kg of maize seeds to 340 refugees.

Environment-related activities

- In Arua 10,000 tree seedlings were distributed to 22 farmers in Simbili, Siripi and Wanguru villages, while farmers who planted their crops in July 2014 in two other villages benefitted from follow-up visits. UNHCR noted some Cassia species have reached maturity and are due for harvesting. There is a noted increase in the number of seedlings demanded by farmers especially by the newly settled refugees.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU mobilized the refugee community to clear 2 Acres of land to plant Markhamia and Gravelia seedlings and distributed 813 assorted seedlings for expansion of a tree nursery. As well, IAU held demonstrations on the construction of energy saving stoves at two nursery sites in the settlement.



A South Sudanese woman shows off some vegetables she is growing in sack in Kiryandongo refugee settlement. ©UNHCR/A. Benup

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 meeting chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners took place on 24 July at UNHCR. Meetings are now held on a monthly basis and there is one scheduled for 28 August.

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.

In Adjumani, 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.

