

UNHCR UGANDA

UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN EMERGENCY

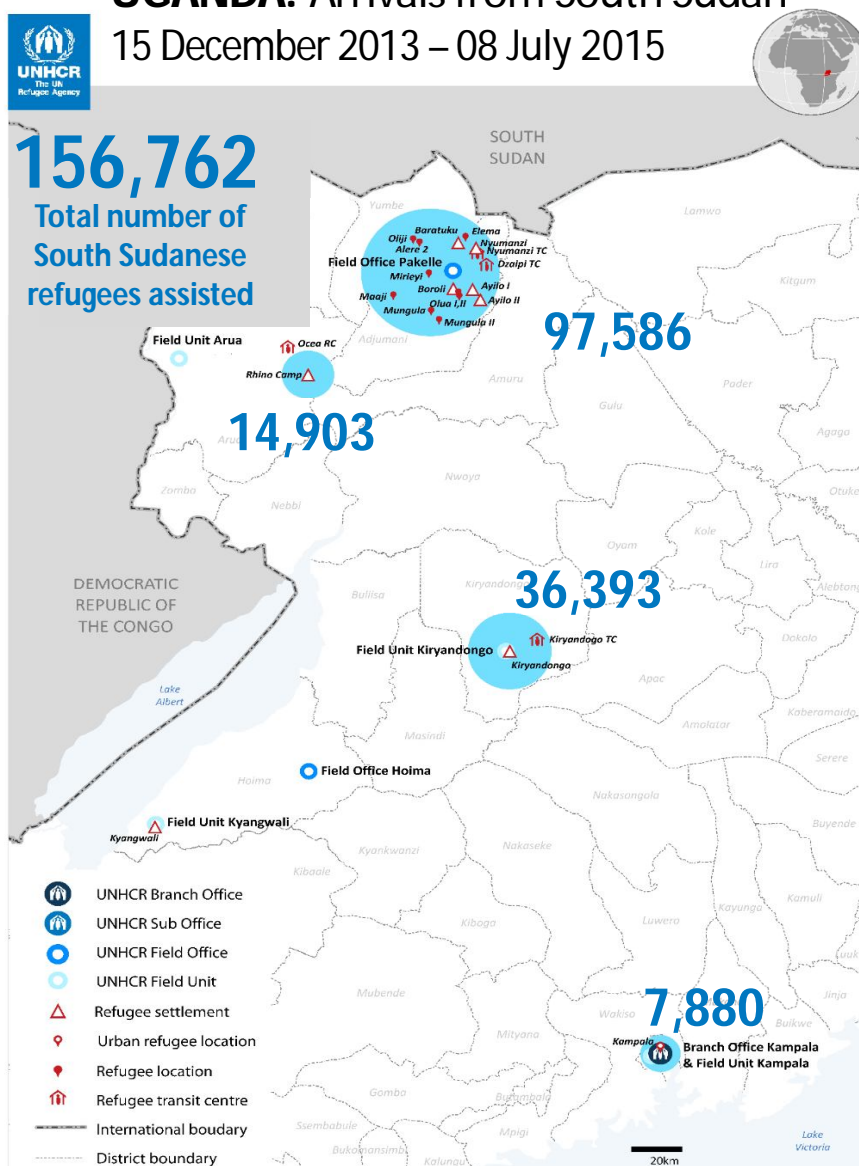
3 - 9 July 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of **156,762** South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2013, including **97,586** in Adjumani, **14,903** in Arua, **36,393** in Kiryandongo and **7,880** (as of 18 June) in Kampala.
- There was a significant increase of daily arrivals in Adjumani. From 1st to 6th July 2015, 742 refugees arrived to Elegu Collection Centre from South Sudan with a daily average of about 124 individuals, with a peak of 203 arrivals registered on 3 July. UNHCR Protection staff met with the Lutheran World Foundation and Border Internal Security Officer, the latter of which confirmed that there was an attack on Gordon hill, Juba Road, South Sudan on Saturday night. 03 trucks (one transporting gas cylinders, 02 transporting new vehicles) were attacked and set on fire by armed groups. Before the road attack, the same group of people attacked Nimule airfield. The next morning, the border was blocked preventing people from crossing into Uganda up to 0800 as the SPLA tried to search for the armed group of people. The situation across the border remains shaky with restrictions on movement imposed.

UGANDA: Arrivals from South Sudan

15 December 2013 – 08 July 2015



UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context



New arrivals being briefed by the local council at the recently opened site in Wanyange village, Arua. ©UNHCR/A. Ndugu

- In Adjumani, a 2015 Mid-Year Review meeting for the West Nile Operation was held between Government officials drawn from the District Planning Unit and Office of the Chief Administrative Officer of the respective districts, UNHCR, refugee leaders, and implementing and operational partners. Among the issues discussed was the need for improved partnership, harmonize standards of assistance, integration of social services into the District Development Plans of the respective Districts, increasing mental health and psychosocial support and services at an early stage. Key unmet needs include secondary and tertiary education, youth engagement and employment and standards for shelter construction for persons with special needs and the environment and livelihoods.
- In Arua, 39 individuals were received in Kuluba collection Centre. The disputed border land issue between Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda at Vurra, near Arua, has not been conclusively resolved. It has resulted in zero commercial movement between Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo through the border crossing. The DRC government have reportedly deployed additional army personal to the border.

Protection

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani, nineteen persons (14 male, 05 female) with disabilities were supported with assorted mobility appliances, more than two-thirds (13) of whom were nationals from the host communities. 10 home visits to PSNs were conducted in Boroli to assess damage caused by recent floods. Pit latrines were found filled with water that required remedial action.
- In Arua, 37 home visits were conducted to (13 males, 24 female) Persons with specific needs (PSNs). 11 of those visited (01 males, 10 females) required shelter to improve their living conditions. 06 (03 males, 03 females) had medical concerns, all were referred and linked to Medical Team International (MTI) for medical assistance. One cancer patient was supported with basic food items including sugar and soap; MTI plans to re-send the individual back to Mulago hospital for review. 01 male refugee with mental illness was referred from Siripi

village to Ocea health unit for medical psychiatric attention, where he was further referred to Arua Regional Referral Hospital Mental Unit for further management.

- In Kiryandongo an assessment for 33 persons with disabilities was done in preparation for a mission to assess mobility appliances needs. Final assessment and fitting is scheduled for the week of 13th July 2015 by the National Wheelchairs Association based at Mulago.

Child Protection

- In Adjumani, sixty eight (68) foster parents were supported with direct cash grant to facilitate the purchase of basic needs for the children they foster in the settlements of Ayilo 1 and Nyumanzi.
- In Arua, 24 separated children (10 males, 14 females) living in foster care of 14 single parents were visited in Katiku village to ascertain their living condition, 05 children were found to be not attending school due to lack of school fund contributions and uniform.
- In Kiryandongo, Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) members, together with 6 refugee adolescents (3 females and 3 males), took part in a webinar on Monday 29th June 2015 focusing on "Measuring the Strength of Child Protection Systems in Humanitarian Settings: a Study in Uganda and Rwanda". The study highlighted areas for improvement in Kiryandongo.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani, Eighty community watch group members had their capacity strengthened on SGBV prevention and response in the form of assistance with small-scale businesses, poultry keeping and DSTV installation for IGA and messages promoting the prevention of SGBV. The livelihood team plans to hold a meeting with the groups to guide them in their selection of which enterprises to pursue and how to develop a business plan.
- In Arua, 04 SGBV referral pathway billboards/information sign posts were installed, 01 per each of the 04 exiting health units of Ocea, Odobu, Olujobo and Siripi in Rhino camp settlement. Regular support supervision was provided to 02 police booths in Ocea and Siripi to ensure SGBV documentation is provided in accurate and timely manner. 52 refugees were sensitized on the laws regarding SGBV in the villages of Tika I, Olujobo, Tika II, III and Tika IV.
- In Kiryandongo, in a bid to reduce Sexual and Gender Based Violence prevalence in Kiryandongo, Interaid Uganda conducted a meeting with the peer educators to review activities for June, share work plans for July, and to elect their leaders to mobilize for planned dialogues. Additional suggestions were received from refugee youth on ways to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence within the settlement.

Education

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, in collaboration with education officials from the district, OPM, UNHCR and WTU conducted interviews for 59 shortlisted new teachers. 18 (14 females and 04 males) were selected while 10 were put on a waiting list to be called upon in case of short falls. More female teachers were recruited, improving the female teacher ratio from 24% to 38%. 09 secondary teachers were recruited for the newly established Rhino Camp High school. The interviews were conducted at the district education office (DEOs) Arua district Local Government. 17 qualified (12 males and 05 females) were interviewed. 03 females and 06 males were selected with priority given to candidates from neighbouring areas since the school is in its infancy and can provide no accommodation for teachers.
- In Kiryandongo, a consultative discussion on harmonizing approaches at Early Child Development (ECD) was held with partners involved in Early Childhood development on Thursday 2nd July 2015. The outcome of the

meeting decided that a committee that will follow up on Early Childhood development matters within the settlement and that there will be a joint inspection of all the ECD centres by the District Inspector of Schools. These are aimed at eventually licencing of all the settlement ECD centres.

Health

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, the crude mortality rate remains 0.1 deaths/1000 population/month. There were no child deaths during the reporting period. A total of 18,465 consultations were carried out within the refugee settlement health facilities, 45% (8,271) of whom were nationals. Malaria has remained the highest cause of death. Consultations per clinician per day was 62, slightly higher than the expected standard (50).
- In Arua, malaria remains the highest cause of death. A wide-scale 2-day vaccination programme was conducted in Rhino Camp Settlement. 79 (04 refugees, 75 National) individuals attended antenatal care (ANC) consultations in 04 health centres in Siripi, Odobu, Olujobo and Ocea. 1st time visits were 30 (02 refugees, 28 nationals) with the rest being follow up visits. 17 babies (04 refugees, 13 nationals) were delivered. 61 (05 refugees, 56 nationals) mothers benefited from services preventing the transmission of diseases from mother to child transmission. 232 (74 refugees and 158 nationals) individuals benefited from HIV/AIDS, voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services in the four health centres in Rhino Camp, none tested positive
- In Kiryandongo, health partners referred 15 patients for further management and services at Kiryandongo and Gulu Regional Referral Hospitals. A total of 229 under 5year old children were vaccinated at Panyadoli Health Centre III (77), Reception centre (140) and Panyadoli Hills Health centre II (12) against BCG, polio, diphtheria and measles. 130 antenatal consultations were conducted (101 at Panyadoli Health Center and 29 at Panyadoli Hills Health Center II). 27 patients (08 Refugees, 19 Nationals) were admitted at Maternity ward for both ante-natal and antenatal services.
- In Kiryandongo, 130 antenatal consultations were conducted (101 at Panyadoli Health Center and 29 at Panyadoli Hills Health Center II). 27 patients (08 refugees, 19 nationals) were admitted at the maternity ward for antenatal services. 25 babies were delivered.

Food Security and Nutrition

- In Adjumani, 436 cases presented with some form of malnutrition, 71% of whom were refugees. The majority of cases were children aged between 6 and 59 months. All the cases received 3 kg of 'super cereals plus' at the supplementary feeding centre for home consumption. Current recovery rates area at 96% and 91% for refugees and nationals respectively. There were 72 severely malnourished children in the outpatient feeding programme. A total of 25 new cases presented with severe acute malnutrition, 80% of whom were refugees. The average weight gain reported for the severe acute malnourished children was 5 grams per body weight per day.
- In Arua, 863 children were screened (501 refugees, 324 nationals) for malnutrition. 35 (14 refugees, 21 nationals) were enrolled on the Supplementary Feeding Programme. 35 previously enrolled children were discharged from the Supplementary Feeding Programme having made a recovery.
- Kiryandongo settlement hosted a delegation from WFP Kampala and South West, OPM South West and Lobule, USAID and Post Bank Kampala, on a learning visit before they roll out Cash Based Initiative projects in their respective locations. During the meeting, participants were taken through the planning process, selection and target criteria, the successes and challenges of the Cash Based Initiative pilot project in Kiryandongo and the different roles of the partners involved in the project.

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Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, routine monitoring of the functionality of boreholes was conducted in Ayilo I, Nyumanzi and Ayilo II. It was found that two boreholes: DWD 45274, and DWD 45285 were non-functional, plans to repair them is under way. The motorized systems were all effectively functional. The under-performance of the motorized water system in Nyumanzi Settlement has resulted into low water supply in Block E. The solar system's pumping duration is not enough to meet the current demand for water. The system requires fuel to run the generator in order meet demand. Tippy taps were installed for 151 households, 60 in Nyumanzi Settlement, 20 in Baratuku Settlement, 42 in Boroli Settlement and 29 in Ayilo 1, to promote regular hand washing. 25 households in Baratuku Settlement were provided with latrine construction materials, including 25 pieces of plastic san plats and 100 pieces of treated poles. The provision is expected to increase household access to latrines, eliminate open defecation and result in reduced cases of faecal-oral infections.
- In Arua, the average portable water supply across Rhino camp rose to 17.9 litres per person per day upon commissioning of two new boreholes (fitted with hand pumps) by International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Wanyange I and Ngurua villages. International Organization for Migration (IOM) winded up their activities after six months of implementation with support from Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding. During the period IOM drilled 2 new boreholes, rehabilitated 10 existing boreholes, constructed 4 blocks (5 stances each) of drainable latrines in 3 primary schools and constructed 270 household latrines for PSNs all in coordination with UNHCR, OPM, Arua District Local Government and the refugee welfare leadership. Household sanitation coverage is at 80% coverage
- The five boreholes that had broken down in Kiryandongo were all repaired ensuring that the available water per person per day is maintained at 15 litres.

Shelter / Infrastructure

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, a 10km stretch of road linking the villages of Ariwa and Katiku II in Rhino Camp Settlement has now been completed.

Community Empowerment, Self-reliance and Environment

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, a base line survey for UNHCR Livelihood projects was conducted with the aim of determining the status of beneficiaries prior to the provision of support. This base line will be used for analyzing the impact of projects on beneficiaries. A total of 182 (65 males, 117 females) respondents were interviewed in Ocea and Tika in Rhino camp settlement.

- In Kiryandongo, International Rescue Committee, Interaid and UNHCR held a meeting with 20 youths to encourage them to come up with Income Generating Activities innovations and ideas. The youth were encouraged to undertake an analysis of the market environment, the customers' wants, needs and competitors, be open to new ideas and adaptive to change, develop a strategic, responsive plan, which includes innovation as a key business process.

Working in partnership

OPM and UNHCR are being 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), 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

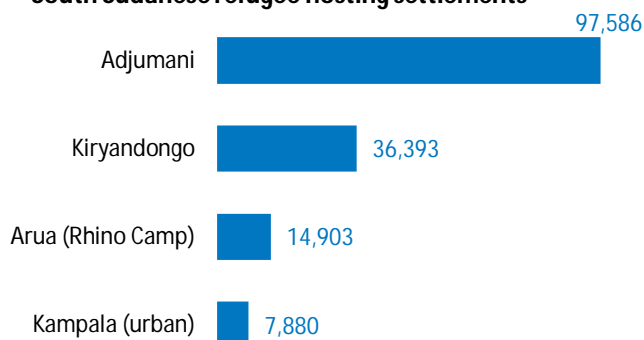
Government partners in all locations: OPM, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko DLG authorities, various technical departments, and Uganda Police Force.

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, 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 Refuge 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

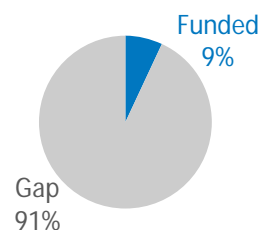
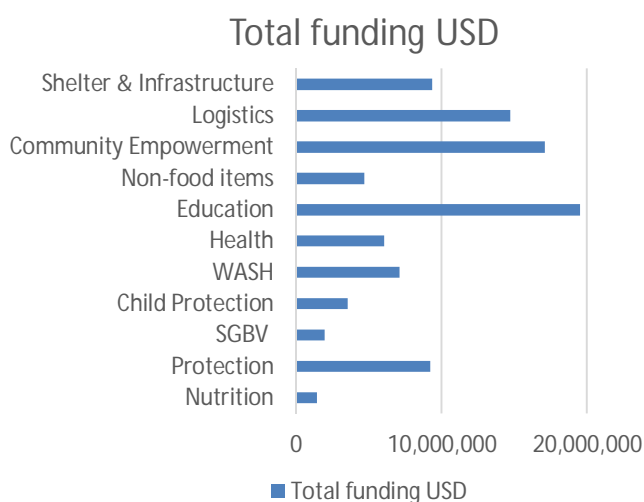


2015 Interagency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan - Uganda needs: USD 220,607,768



Funded 11 %

2015 UNHCR Uganda Supplementary Appeal funding request: USD 99,447,418



Contacts:

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Links:

[South Sudan Regional portal](#)- [Twitter](#)- [South Sudan Stories](#)

Uganda - South Sudan Situation as of (08 July, 2015)

Info-graphic and statistics

Total

Pre 15 December 2013 Post 15 December 2013

22,264
Refugees

156,762
Refugees
Assisted

Registered : 154,908 | Unregistered: 606

Key Statistics for (Post 15 December 2015)



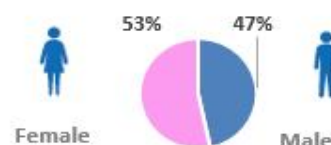
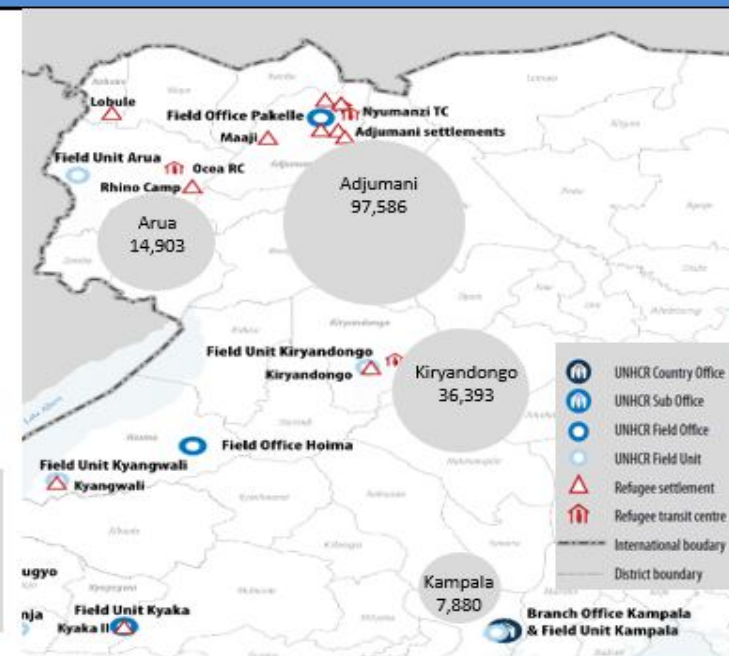
64 %
of the population are
Children <18
100,327 individuals



86 %
of the population are
Women and Children
134,815 individuals



03 %
of the population are
Elderly
4,702 individuals



Age and Gender Breakdown



New arrivals trend since 1st January 2015



* Registered : person of concern who went through level 1/ level 2 registration with government , * Unregistered : new arrivals pending registration

* Source : Government (OPM) , Refugee Information Management System (RIMS)

For inquiries, please email: Jaber@unhcr.org | Assoc. Information Management Officer | portal : <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>

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