

KEY FIGURES

223,449*

Total number of South Sudanese refugees and asylum-seekers registered and active in Uganda as of 12 April 2016.

17,112

Pre-December 2013 caseload

206,337

Post-December 2013 caseload.

23,894

South Sudanese refugees received in Uganda in 2016 alone (as of 31 March)

**note that figures are likely to fluctuate slightly in the coming weeks as the results of the verification exercise in Adjumani are reflected.*

Settlement breakdown for the post Dec 2013 SSD influx:

126, 271

Refugees received in Adjumani

22,158

Refugees received in Arua

49,143

Refugees received in Kiryandongo

8,127

Urban refugees received in Kampala

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

PRIORITIES

- The operation is facing a major new emergency and will shortly run out of resources.
- The recently opened Maaji III settlement in Adjumani is almost full and a new settlement area needs to be identified to host new arrivals.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of South Sudanese new arrivals has picked up in April compared to March and February. A total of 4298 individuals were registered in the three receiving districts of Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo in this reporting period, an average of 331 people arriving every day, and a notable increase compared to last week's 3094 individuals and 2,840 reported previously. The new arrivals, the majority of whom are women and children, continue to cite militia activities, particularly in Bor, Twic, Uror and Fangak areas. The operation is facing a major emergency influx and will shortly run out of resources. The first quarter of the year has already seen new arrivals equal to 80% of the initial planning figure for the year. If the current influx continues at this rate, Uganda will receive 120,000 new South Sudan refugees by the end of 2016 (more than three times of the initial planning figure).
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR and OPM began a general verification exercise aimed at identifying the current population of refugees and asylum seekers residing in the settlement and providing them with identification documentation. So far, 8% of the target population, 4,239 individuals (1,279 households), have been verified and issued with documents. The exercise is expected to last until 10th May. Overwhelming numbers of unaccompanied and separated children have been observed, with many claiming that their parents have gone back to South Sudan. Community services teams have established a mechanism of linking unaccompanied and separated children with adult relatives registered in other households.
- An EXCOM donor mission, comprised of representatives from Geneva, capitals and Kampala, visited Adjumani between 5th- 8th April in order to gain a deeper understanding of how UNHCR responds to emergency influxes. The team visited Elegu Collection Point, Nyumanzi Transit Centre, Nyumanzi, Baratuku and Maaji Refugee settlements. They visited different facilities which provide services to both the refugees and host communities such as health centres and schools, interacting with both the service providers and beneficiaries. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Arua and Adjumani local district authorities, UN Agencies and partners briefed the visitors about their areas of intervention, achievements and challenges. The donor representatives called for a balance between emergency response and sustainable development and to strengthen community structures that support vulnerable persons.



*Donor representatives receiving information on the refugee registration process at Elegu Collection Point.
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UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- In Kiryandongo, 934 individuals (201 households) are staying at the reception centre, more than double its capacity of 400 persons. The high number of occupants is attributed to the suspension of relocations due to the on-going verification exercise. OPM and UNHCR are considering simultaneous registration of new arrivals alongside verification of the existing population so that relocations can still be conducted.
- In Kiryandongo, War Child Canada, formally launched their cross-border peace-building project called “Faulu” targeting the youth. The USAID-funded project is expected to run until 30th September 2017. The project seeks to work in partnership with Children and Youth as Peace (CAP) builders in Uganda as well as the Upper Nile Youth Development Agency (UNYDA) South Sudan, alongside other partners involved in peacebuilding efforts in Kiryandongo, Adjumani and Arua.
- In Adjumani and Arua, UNHCR, OPM, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) relocated a total of 3357 refugees from Nyumanzi Transit Centre and Ocea Reception Centre to settlements. A total of 3117 refugees were relocated from Nyumanzi Transit Centre to Maaji III (1460) and Boroli (1657) settlements; while 240 individuals were relocated from Ocea Reception Centre to Wanyange village. OPM provided residential plots to relocated refugees, while implementing partners provided core relief items including shelter construction tools.

Protection

- In Adjumani, DRC conducted BIDs for 56 unaccompanied minors and separated children at the transit centre and for two child-headed families living in Maaji III. They were provided with educational support and family care (foster care arrangement) and shelter. Efforts are underway to find them with suitable foster parents.
- In Arua, DRC identified 32 vulnerable children at risk (eight unaccompanied minors and 24 separated children) among the new arrivals at Ocea Reception Centre. Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted for 18 of the children to identify their needs which included educational support and clothing. Two foster care arrangements were initiated for eight unaccompanied minors while another eight were physically relocated and formally reunited with their identified foster parents in two villages of Odoobu II and Ngurua villages. Follow up visits to these families were steered to assess their living conditions and plans are underway to avail them with their immediate educational needs (uniforms and other scholastic materials), while the foster care parents are earmarked for involvement in income generating activities to support their families. Meetings have been conducted with the foster parents on their responsibilities and the rights of these children. Community structures are being empowered to make follow up of foster families to ensure the children are protected and their rights respected.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Arua, DRC identified 46 PSNs at Ocea Reception Centre. They included unaccompanied minors, separated children, female single parents, the elderly and persons with physical disabilities. One female was identified with serious medical conditions and was referred to MTI for medical attention. The eight single parents taking care of unaccompanied minors and separated children were given psychosocial support on good parenting. DRC will link the identified PSNs for livelihood assistance in Rhino Camp.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani, DRC identified three cases of SGBV including two cases of physical assault from Mungula II and Alere. The third case was in relation to a forced marriage involving a 16-year-old girl from Mireyi. She was taken back to South Sudan to get married without her consent but managed to flee back into Uganda. The survivor is in good health but living in fear of possible abduction by her ‘forced’ betrothed. She was counseled and advised to report to authorities should her perpetrator resurface.

- In Adjumani, DRC held a meeting with 15 community leaders from Olijji Settlement on SGBV response measures and referral systems for the cases which can't be managed at settlement level. During the meeting, leaders discussed non-criminal cases that can be handled at community level and were sensitized about Ugandan laws as contained in the National Constitution, Penal Code plus other conflict resolution mechanisms.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR, OPM, and DRC conducted a joint sensitization meeting on conflict resolution and management for 298 individuals in Mirieyi and Ayilo II Refugee Settlements. They discussed the importance of mediation, negotiation and restorative justice in conflicting areas. The community applauded the interaction saying it would help maintain good relations among refugees and hosting communities.

Child protection

- In Kiryandongo, Inter-Aid Uganda conducted a targeted distribution of blankets for some 302 children aged between 2 and 17 years. This follows NFI feedback that blankets given do not take into consideration the gender and age composition of families. Reports had been received that adults were declining to share beddings with young relatives, especially in mother-son or father-daughter relationships, leading to children sleeping without adequate beddings.



Education

- In Arua, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) supported eight refugee primary learning schools of Yoro, Siripi, Ariwa, Odobu, Tika, Olujobo, Wanyange, Ocea and Rhino Camp High School in Rhino Camp Settlement with 3694 assorted nationally recommended text books for primary and secondary education, plus a few for early childhood development centres managed by WTU as a one-off support. Odobu and Siripi primary schools have established libraries in their schools.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR and partners, have constructed 14 temporary teachers' houses in Maaji II and III, to help reduce commuting distance for teachers to school. The structures will accommodate 39 teachers in Maaji II and III Settlements, who teach over 1500 children. Similarly, UNICEF donated 10 tents to 2 schools in Maaji II and III to promote teaching and learning in the new settlements.



Health

- In Arua, a total of 3,088 medical consultations were recorded, with malaria for 25% of morbidity, partly due to the beginning of the rainy season creating fresh breeding grounds for mosquitoes. In recent weeks, upper respiratory tract infections had overtaken malaria as the leading cause of morbidity due to the dry, sunny and dusty spell that has since been replaced by the onset of the rainy season.
- In Kiryandongo, a total of 92 (16 Refugees, 76 Nationals) deliveries were carried out by skilled health workers at Panyadoli Health Center III 67, Panyadoli HCII 9 and Nyakadot HCII 16 indicating an increase from the 87 reported previously. However, the majority of mothers are still nationals with refugee mothers making up around 20%.



Food Security and Nutrition

- In Adjumani, there is currently a very high rate of malnutrition amongst new arrivals. Medical Teams International (MTI) screened 345 children aged 6 – 59 months for malnutrition and found prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was 13.3% (UNHCR standard <15%) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) was 6.0% (UNHCR standard <3%). A total of 279 children aged 6-59 months were given Vitamin A supplementation. MTI will admit malnourished children in appropriate feeding program for nutritional rehabilitation.
- In Arua, MTI screened a total of 110 children. Two children were found moderately malnourished. A blanket supplementary exercise saw 492 packets of CSB++ (Corn Soya Blend++) given to children < 5 years for essential vitamins, minerals required for normal growth and development, some of which are not available in their regular home meals.

Water and Sanitation

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage stood at 22 litres per person per day. However, water availability at Maaji III Settlement was still below the emergency standard with per capita recorded at 10 litres per person per day. 30,000 litres of water are being trucked to Maaji III from Zoka Primary School of Maaji II to meet immediate water needs, Uganda Red cross is in the process of drilling 3 boreholes while DRC is drilling two additional boreholes to increase per capita water availability.
- In Adjumani, the average household sanitation coverage is 11 persons per latrine in the settlement. Intensive sensitization on hygiene promotion is on-going by partners, especially in newly opened settlements. However, support is required to bridge the gap at institutional level (schools and health centres) where there are low numbers of latrines relative to pupils/patients.
- In Arua, the water per capita has increased to 15l/p/d from 12.5 l/p/d of previous reporting period due to increased efforts made by UNHCR and partners to repair five boreholes. Similarly, the yield of the water stressed boreholes has increased due to the onset of rainfall. Additional pumping of the motorized hybrid water systems using generators has also contributed to this increment.
- In Kiryandongo, one borehole (Crop Valley) was repaired and this has maintained the average available safe water per person per day at 17 litres, up from last week's 16.5 litres per person per day.

Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

- In Arua, ten Community Based Extension Workers consisting of 5 refugees and 5 nationals were trained on Farmer Field School (FFS) methodology to promote and ensure livelihood and self-reliance initiatives are sustainable. They were trained at Abi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute and the training was designed to strengthen extension service provision to farmers through experimental season long illustration of recommended agronomic practices tailored to the local context of Rhino Camp and specific enterprises that are viable. Key themes covered included; experimental learning cycle, introduction to Farmer Field School, principals of integrated pest management, understanding ecosystems, conducting agro-ecosystem analysis, mainstreaming gender perspectives in farmer field school activities, effects of HIV/AIDS on agricultural production, drawn from a pre-visit of the technical facilitators of this training to Rhino camp refugee settlement. The principal facilitator of this training is a master FFS trainer trained by UN-FAO.

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

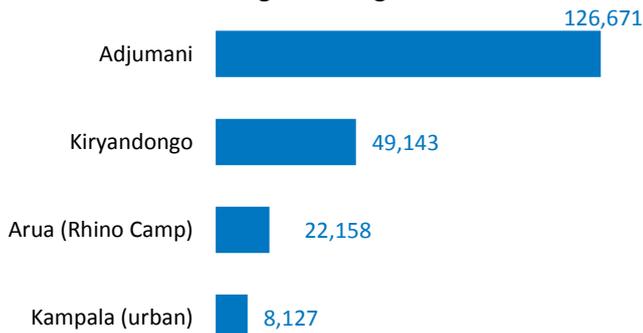
Government partners in all locations: OPM, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko DLG authorities, various technical departments, and Uganda Police Force.

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 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:

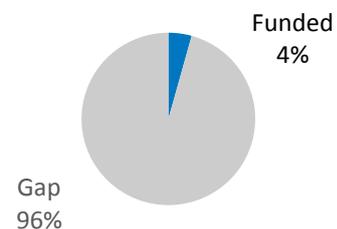
South Sudanese refugee hosting settlements



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



UNHCR Uganda portion of the 2016 Interagency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan: USD 88,807,513



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