

## UGANDA

# UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE EMERGENCY

18 - 24 November 2014

## HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 130,204 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2013, including 82,610 in Adjumani, 11,969 in Arua, 29,070 in Kiryandongo and 6,555<sup>1</sup> in Kampala.
- In Kiryandongo, the Chief Justice, Stephen Kavuma made an unannounced 3 hour visit to the settlement on 20 November, to see first hand how refugees live and talk with UNHCR staff.



*South Sudanese refugees sponsored by WTU under the JPP scholarship in Flamingo Vocational school Edi ofe graduate. ©Windle Trust*

## FUNDING

**USD 224,303,989**

requirement for the Uganda programme

**46.8% 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.

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with partner support, coordinate the protection and assistance in 7 refugee settlements and 5 refugee villages in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo Districts and maintenance of Elegu and Kuluba Collection Points (CP), Nyumanzi transit centre (TC), Ocea reception centre (RC) Kiryandongo RC which have accommodated the majority of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. The registration of new arrivals in Kampala continues on a daily basis at the office of the OPM in old Kampala.

<sup>1</sup> No new arrivals during this period of period (the increase from 6,520 to 6,555 is due to registration of persons of concern that arrived earlier).

# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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## Operational Context

- In Adjumani 340 people arrived through the Elegu border. The numbers of new arrivals increased from an average of 12 people daily in late October to an average of 48 individuals per day in the last seven days.
- In Arua 22 individuals in six families arrived at Ocea reception centre and are awaiting biometric registration.

## Protection

### Achievements and Impacts

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- In Adjumani, UNHCR continued to register protection issues in the various settlements, thanks to the increase in awareness campaigns carried out through legal advice, protection messages on radio, toll free hotline call handling, follow-up of existing cases and dialogue with refugees. UNHCR and LWF along with War Child Canada organized a four-day training course attended by 34 Adjumani police officers, who acquired skills in providing legal aid and GBV and child protection. LWF participated in phase two training organized by the Uganda Joint Christian Council to improve the mediation and reconciliation skills of stakeholders: agency staff; district cultural elders/ leaders and refugee peace representatives from all settlements.
- In Kiryandongo, 18 Best Interest Determination (BIDs) reports were compiled for Unaccompanied Minors, separated children and children who are SGBV survivors.

### Border Monitoring

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- In Adjumani newly arriving refugees claim that situation is still unstable in South Sudan with no quick solutions in sight. Attacks were reported in the upper Nile State in areas of the still-insecure Bentiu, and an unknown number of civilians were reported to have lost their lives.

### Relocations

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- In Adjumani UNHCR, OPM, LWF and other partners relocated 45 families of 195 individuals from Nyumanzi transit centre to Ayilo II. There are still available plots in Ayilo II and Alere settlements for the relocation of new arrivals.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The problem of refugees moving to settlements spontaneously remains a challenge. Continuous registration is required to ensure that correct addresses are captured and refugees are provided with assistance in the location they reside.

### Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

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- In Arua, 150 people with specific needs were visited in their homes in five villages within Rhino Camp settlement, and 28 of them were referred to nearby health units to receive medical treatment. The construction of eight houses and five latrines for PSNs continued in Tika and Agulupi villages.
- In Kiryandongo, an interagency team finalised PSN verification in all the refugee villages for the remaining 74 cases. A total of 51 PSNs were verified and 19 referrals made, the cumulative number of cases referred is 135. EVI housing construction activities by IAU are in progress, with 20 out of the 25 houses completed and ready for occupancy. 11 latrines were completed and site clearing for another 25 PNS houses started this week.

### Child Protection

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- In Adjumani LWF visited 28 extremely vulnerable individuals that it has been providing with monthly support in eight settlements to monitor their welfare. LWF also visited 23 children separated from their families (SC) and five unaccompanied minors (UAMs) in five settlements, and continued to make arrangements to support foster parents and caregivers in meeting the children's basic needs. They distributed clothes to 125 SC/UAMs and other children at

risk in Olua I refugee village. TPO continued conducting activities at child friendly spaces reaching 564 children, which included film watching, football, netball, storytelling, the alphabet, counting and singing. They also conducted peer-to-peer learning for 87 children at Alere primary school.

- In Arua, visits to 40 UAM/SC revealed that 13 children in Katiku village had dropped out of school. Their parents and caregivers cited the long distances between Katiku village and the closest primary schools as the reasons for this. The children and caregivers were counselled and will be monitored. 4 BIDs were initiated for UAMs in Katiku village.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU compiled 44 Best Interests Assessments (BIAs) for separated and unaccompanied children and children at risk. They conducted 31 individual counselling sessions for children, parents and caregivers, and referred 7 children to WTU for school materials. Save the Children (SCiU) registered 13 separated children in the Rapid FTR. The total number of Separated Children registered with SCiU is 121. SCiU conducted school sensitisations on Child Protection and Child Friendly Space (CFS) functions in 3 primary schools with 516 students. SCiU also conducted community dialogues on foster care with 160 participants, and made 2 home visits to PSNs.

## Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

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### Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani LWF supported War Child Canada (WCC) in conducting a training course for the police on legal aid, GBV and child protection. Training was also provided on GBV and community policing for over 195 GBV Community Watch Group members from all the 14 settlements. LWF continued to provide psychosocial and material support to three GBV survivors with three dependents at Dzaipi safe house and all are showing significant improvement in their mental health. 25 localized GBV referral pathway billboards were set up and translated into Dinka, Arabic, Madi and English in six settlements. ARC/ UNFPA held eight community awareness campaigns in six settlements on GBV causes, consequences and referral pathways.
- In Arua, a community dialogue meeting held at Ocea reception centre was attended by 60 participants who learned to identify, prevent and report SGBV cases and refer survivors for proper management, and also shared their progress, gaps and action points.
- In Kiryandongo, 2 new incidents of physical assault were reported, bringing the total number of incidents reported to 45. 39 trained community volunteers conducted 19 door to door outreaches on SGBV, identifying 2 SBV cases of domestic violence. 44 community outreach sessions have been conducted reaching 5,425 women and girls with information on sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and SGBV.

## Community Mobilisation

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- In Adjumani, ARC, LWF, UNICEF and other partners participated in the joint awareness and mobilization campaign for 16 days of activism spearheaded by UNHCR across all the 14 settlements, villages and within Adjumani town. TPO conducted a community awareness session at Alere settlement on alcohol abuse among the youth and a community dialogue to improve service delivery at Alere HC II, attracting 28 people including staff of the centre, health management committee members and village health team members.
- In Kiryandongo, 4 awareness raising sessions were conducted in the settlement reaching a total of 295.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Kiryandongo, there is a problem with police not having the capacity to following-up on the cases which leads to the release of suspects and community discomfort. Establishing Safe spaces for survivors of SGBV remains a major challenge.

## Education

### Achievements and Impacts

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- In Adjumani, ADRA supported Mungula, Boroli and Alere schools through water provision, food security/livelihood and environment projects. It has set up food crop-growing (cassava and sweet potato) projects, planted fruit trees and wood lots in the schools and supplied them with hoes, pangas and slashers. They are constructing kitchen shelters

and stores for food and garden tools for the three schools and motorizing 3 boreholes. They also completed a classroom block in Ayilo II settlement.

- In Arua, WTU provided assorted NFIs donated by UNICEF and URCS to 30 orphans and vulnerable children in various educational institutions.
- In Kiryandongo, works on construction of pit latrines at two Primary schools have reached finishing stage, and the roofing is complete. Once completed the 3 latrine blocks will serve at least 750 pupils.

## Health

### Achievements and Impacts

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- In Adjumani, there was a suspected cholera case in Ayilo I settlement. Rapid tests were negative, but specimens have been sent to Kampala for further confirmation. The patient was discharged from Ayilo health centre. An Eye Camp, conducted by Christian Mission Aid across various settlements will continue until the end of November. Main focus is on treatment of cataract and trachoma cases among the refugee and host communities.
- In Arua, 2,064 outpatient consultations were carried out by ADLG and MTI across the 4 health facilities. 16 patients were referred for further treatment to Arua Regional Referral Hospital, while 56 people were admitted to inpatient departments in Siripi and Olujobo Health Centre IIIs. MTI carried out “Elimination of Mother to Child Transmission (EMTCT)” campaign through HIV testing for mothers. It tested 31 mothers, all of whom posted negative results, and also tested 397 other individuals for HIV/AIDS (HCT), 2 of which tested positive.
- In Kiryandongo, the ART Clinic enrolled 7 patients (1 refugees, 6 nationals) on care. Village Health Teams (VHTs) continued to conduct home visits and health education sessions in the settlement. 68 pregnant women were tested for HIV, and 1 pregnant mother tested HIV positive and was enrolled for EMTCT. A 3 days of training was conducted for 22 health workers on syndrome management of STIs by district government trainers.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua, ruptures in drug supplies in the health centres remained a challenge. While the National Medical Stores recently supplied medicines to the facilities, this fell short of the requirement given the high consumption rate. As a result, people of concern to UNHCR were obliged to buy the medicines.
- In Kiryandongo, insufficient office space is a handicap in conducting interviews with refugees in a secure and confidential manner.

### Reproductive Health

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- In Arua 96 expectant mothers visited health units for antenatal care consultations, including 19 who were making their first visits. 32 deliveries were carried out across health facilities.
- In Adjumani, SCiU conducted an antenatal care (ANC) session with pregnant women in Baratuku settlement to raise their awareness of the importance of antenatal visits, health facility delivery and dangers of home delivery. SCiU held a session in Boroli settlement to create conducive environment for mothers and babies to promote best practices of breastfeeding among breastfeeding mothers.
- In Kiryandongo reproductive health outreaches on ANC, Post Natal Care (PNC) and Family Planning were conducted in the transit centre and settlement to move services closer to the beneficiaries. 138 ANC attendances were registered and family planning services provided to 10 new people. There were 9 deliveries (3 refugees, 6 nationals) at Panyadoli health center III.

### Nutrition

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- In Kiryandongo, 2 refugee children were admitted to the Therapeutic Feeding Clinic.
- In Adjumani, WFP in partnership with MTI provided 744 moderately malnourished children with food supplements.
- In Arua MTI and ArDLG carried out nutrition screening for 1,575 children aged 6-59 months. 40 were found to have moderate acute malnutrition while 3 had severe acute malnutrition. All were enrolled on the Supplementary Feeding Programme. 14 children were also enrolled in the out-patient therapeutic feeding programme.

## Psychosocial support

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- In Arua, 16 people with psycho-social dysfunctions in three villages were screened for psycho-social therapy. They are scheduled to attend counselling sessions with professional counsellors from Arua hospital in November.
- In Adjumani TPO conducted 16 structured sessions of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Trauma – a structured psychosocial treatment model designed to treat post-traumatic stress (PTS) and related emotional and behavioral problems—reaching 208 individuals. ARC provided psychosocial counseling to two survivors of emotional violence.
- In Kiryandongo, 13 children were assessed and 2 were diagnosed on the Autism spectrum. 3 children were diagnosed with epilepsy and are receiving medication. 5 children were identified from the CFS and assessed for PTS Disorder and other Psychological issues. TPO, in conjunction with Panyadoli Health Centre III, referred 2 mental health patients to Butabika National Referral Hospital for review.

## Immunisation

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- In Arua, 334 children under five benefited from vaccination against measles and other childhood diseases and received doses of vitamin A.  
In Kiryandongo, a total of 90 children (71 Refugees, 19 Nationals) were immunised against BCG, PAB, Polio, DPT-HepB + Hib, PCV, Rotavirus, Measles, Vitamin A Vaccines.



## Food Security

### Achievements and Impacts

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- In Adjumani, WFP and World Vision International completed the 10 cycle of general food distribution, which involved 1,227 metric tonnes of food.
- The November food cut for old caseload refugees was averted following a last minute donor support to WFP. However, the pipeline projection still remains uncertain for 2015.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani the main challenges encountered during food distribution were names missing from the food log and spontaneous relocation by new arrivals.



## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impacts

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- In Adjumani, the average water availability stood at 19 litres/person/day. WHH drilled a borehole at Elegu collection point at the South Sudan border crossing, and a water tank has been installed. This will put an end to the trucking of water to the collection point. LWF pump tested nine boreholes drilled with funding from UNICEF. LWF also repaired six boreholes in five settlements, and re-trained members of water councils in Nyumanzi settlement on how to maintain and clean water sources. SCiU completed construction of 500-litre Rain water harvesting systems at the latrines in Baratuku and Nyumanzi settlements. LWF installed tippy-taps in 33 households in Nyumanzi and Olua I and II settlements.
- In Adjumani average number of users per latrine is 1:11. LWF identified and trained 10 hygiene promoters in the three settlements in sanitation and hygiene promotion. SCiU carried out safe water chain session with Separated Children in Baratuku and provided 75 of them with 20-litre jerrycans and soap.
- In Arua, the average water supply indicator remained at 15.0 l/p/d, supplied through 57 functional boreholes (supported by UNICEF/DRC-DDG, Oxfam, Malteser, URCS, ZOA, IAS, ArDLG) four of which are now motorized by Malteser while the others are fitted with hand pumps.
- In Arua IAS mobilized girls of 12 and above from two primary schools in Rhino camp on how to use the re-usable sanitary pads (Afri-pads) and distributed 150 packets of sanitary pads to promote improved hygiene. Household sanitation coverage is at 61%, representing a 1:9 latrine stance: user ratio, with a total of 1,251 complete household latrines (Supported by Oxfam, DRC/UNICEF, IAS, and URCS & CARE).

- In Kiryandongo, an average of 14 l/p/d is being supplied overall in the settlement. 37 water sources (all boreholes with hand pumps) are currently in use in the settlement. The overall latrine per person ratio is 1:17, from Household surveys carried out by partners, the latrine coverage stands at 55%. IRC and IAU have been assisting PSNs to excavate pit latrines at household level and IRC carried out a Cleanup Campaign against Jiggers.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, heavy rainfall is complicating the construction of latrines; causing the structures already constructed to collapse.
- In Arua, UNHCR is continuing to lobby WASH partners for additional support in constructing institutional latrines to reduce the latrine stance: pupil ratio from the current 1:88 to the national standard of 1:40.

## Shelter, NFIs and Infrastructure

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, LWF conducted follow-up meetings with the refugee leaders in Baratuku settlement to get feedback on an earlier assessment on people whose homes and property were damaged by heavy rains. The majority of those affected are willing to be relocated to other settlements in Adjumani. LWF distributed soap to 4,428 households with 22,079 individuals in 11 settlements, and also supplied 30 households with 148 individuals with NFIs.
- In Arua, NFIs were issued for distribution for the 10 households of 42 individuals who were recently registered at Ocea reception centre.

### Infrastructure

- In Arua, 95% of the construction work was completed, including the renovation of accommodation houses at Yoro base camp.
- In Kiryandongo, most of the new construction projects have started works this week while others are still mobilizing. Sites clearing, building setting, excavation for foundation and lean concrete casting are in progress in 9 various sites. Works on the construction a laundry slab and establishment of drying lines at the Reception Centre were completed.

## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- In Kiryandongo, the bi-weekly Protection/Community services coordination meeting was held on Tuesday 18th November 2014. The participants agreed to start holding weekly SGBV meetings and also encourage joint community activities with refugees to address the issue of the partners who do not have funds to provide refreshments and or money to refugees.

## Community Empowerment, Self-Reliance and Environment

### Livelihoods and self-reliance

- In Adjumani, ARC/UNFPA helped 13 groups (310 participants) of women/young people develop life skills and improve their livelihood. They received materials for bead making and embroidery, training in group dynamics and GBV concepts. LWF trained 24 women in Boroli settlement to make liquid/bar soap, vaseline and candles as a way of improving their household income.
- In Arua, four farmer field school groups, comprising 100 farmers, were mobilized for post-harvest handling training.
- In Kiryandongo, a total of 50 Persons of Concern were supported to participate in a learning visit to Namulonge crops research and resources institute.

## Environment-related activities

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- In Kiryandongo, training for the community on un-burnt brick moulding was conducted for 100 Persons of Concern (PoCs). 500 seedlings were transferred from the nursery to the woodlot and 2 acres of land ploughed ¼ of an acre of land weeded.

## Working in partnership

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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.

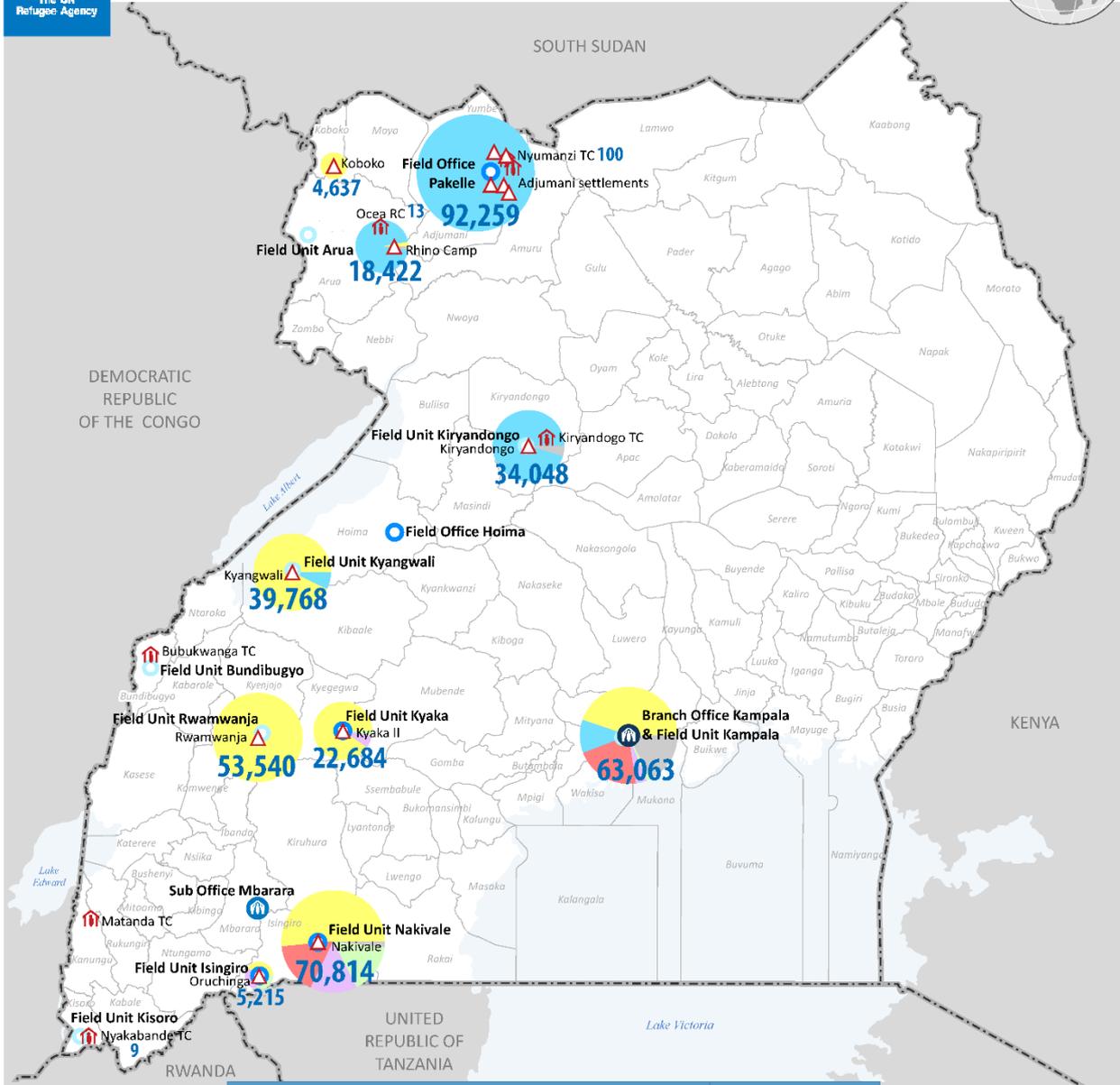
Arua humanitarian partners: ADRA, AIRD, Care International, Caritas, International Aid Services (IAS), DRC-DDG, Global Refuge International (GRI), Humedica, Malteser international, MTI, Oxfam, SCiU, ZOA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC and WFP, WTU, Touch Africa.

### **Coordination Meetings**

In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meeting chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners takes place on a monthly basis.

In Adjumani, sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place fortnightly: the Protection working group meets Tuesdays at 2:30pm; 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 weekly on Fridays at 9am respectively. The Shelter and Infrastructure working group meetings is held monthly on Tuesdays at 8.30am.

In Kiryandongo, interagency meetings are held on a monthly basis as the situation stabilizes.



Refugee Location	Country of Origin							Total	Percentage
	DR Congo	South Sudan	Somalia	Rwanda	Burundi	Others			
Adjumani	7	92,174	-	-	-	78	<b>92,259</b>	23%	
Nakivale	36,511	18	11,534	10,441	11,037	1,273	<b>70,814</b>	18%	
Kampala	28,248	7,003	13,580	2,235	968	11,029	<b>63,063</b>	16%	
Rwamwanja	53,495	-	-	45	-	-	<b>53,540</b>	13%	
Kyangwali	36,580	2,853	7	274	18	36	<b>39,768</b>	10%	
Kiryandongo	199	32,239	1	26	15	1,568	<b>34,048</b>	8%	
Kyaka II	20,476	3	1	1,619	553	32	<b>22,684</b>	6%	
Rhino Camp	534	17,467	-	17	8	396	<b>18,422</b>	5%	
Oruchinga	2,127	-	-	1,590	1,497	1	<b>5,215</b>	1%	
Koboko	4,637	-	-	-	-	-	<b>4,637</b>	1%	
Nyumanzi reception centre	-	100	-	-	-	-	<b>100</b>	0.025%	
Ocea reception centre	-	13	-	-	-	-	<b>13</b>	0.003%	
Nyakabande transit centre	9	-	-	-	-	-	<b>9</b>	0.002%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,823</b>	<b>151,870</b>	<b>25,123</b>	<b>16,247</b>	<b>14,096</b>	<b>14,413</b>	<b>404,572</b>		
Percentage	45%	38%	6%	4%	3%	4%			

- UNHCR Branch Office
  - UNHCR Sub Office
  - UNHCR Field Office
  - UNHCR Field Unit
  - Refugee settlement
  - Refugee transit centre
  - International boundary
  - District boundary
- Source countries of refugees**
- DR Congo [45%]
  - South Sudan [38%]
  - Somalia [6%]
  - Rwanda [4%]
  - Burundi [3%]
  - Others [4%]

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.  
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