UNICEF Uganda Situation Report

June 2016

UNICEF Uganda Situation Report
South Sudanese, Burundi and DRC Refugees, Internal Displacement and Disease Outbreaks

UNICEF Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF Targets 2016</th>
<th>UNICEF Cumulative Results Jan-June 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>16,200</td>
<td>2,255</td>
</tr>
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<td>Number of children immunised against polio</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>65,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 years with SAM admitted to treatment programmes</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>7,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children benefiting from child protection services</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>25,767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Date: 30 June 2016

148,117
Refugee children from South Sudan (OPM and UNHCR as of 31 May, 2016)

119,439
Refugee children from DRC (OPM and UNHCR as of 14 June, 2016)

17,662
Refugee children from Burundi (OPM and UNHCR as of 31 May, 2016)

2,798
Cholera cases reported Jan-June, 2016

UNICEF Appeal 2016
US$ 14.4 million required
Funding Gap 66%

2016 funds available

Funding gap: $9.4m
2016 funding requirement: $14.4m
Funds received to date: $2.8m
Carry-forward amount: $2.1m

*Funds available includes funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.

Highlights

- 51 Water User Committees were formed in Maaji, Ayilo II, Olua I & II and Oliji settlements to improve operation & maintenance of water points serving a total of 27,387 people, mostly refugees from South Sudan in June, 2016.
- Over 5,200 children were immunized against Polio and Measles in Rhino Camp Refugee settlement, Arua District in June 2016.
- Some 537 volunteers from Uganda Red Cross Society and District Village Health Teams received training on Malaria prevention and have conducted door to door campaigns to ensure the appropriate use of mosquito nets in the 11 Districts most affected by the disease since October 2015, in Northern Uganda.
- About three million people are at high risk of Malaria infection in Northern Uganda, of whom 561,000 are children (18.7 per cent under the age of five).
- UNICEF’s Education response remains critically underfunded with only 7 per cent of the 2016 education humanitarian appeal received to date.
- UNICEF and partners took part in the celebrations on 20 June of the International World Refugee Day with the theme: ‘We stand together #With Refugees’ in Kyaka II Refugee settlement.

UNICEF Appeal 2016
US$ 14.4 million required
Funding Gap 66%
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Refugees
According to UNHCR and Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) reports, as of 1 June, Uganda is host to over 538,252 refugees and asylum seekers, 224,420 from South Sudan (66% or 148,117 are children), 205,930 from Democratic Republic of Congo (58% or 119,439 are children) and 38,395 from Burundi (46% or 17,662 are children). According to UNHCR reports, Nyumanzi Transit Centre is accommodating 4,540 refugees (more than twice its capacity). Additional refugees are being accommodated in the Maaji area while the new settlement of Pagirinya in Adjumani was opened on 23 June, with the capacity of hosting 22,000 refugees. In the Pagirinya / Maaji areas, 11 boresholes for safe water will be drilled for both refugees and host community members, while tents have been provided by UNICEF to accommodate a temporary Health Post. In Pagirinya, three blocks of land have been reserved for education institutions to accommodate early childhood development (ECD)/child-friendly spaces (CFS), primary school and play grounds. Child protection gaps amongst South Sudan refugees include a lack of reception centres, training needs for Child Family Protection Units in data management and computer software applications, and the establishment of trained personnel in Arua to assist with the reintegrating children, among other tasks. In South Western Uganda, Nyakabande transit centre has received 253 unaccompanied children and 179 separated children since January 2016. These children have arrived with traumatic stories and experiences, and there is a continued need to support their possible reunification with their families or referring them to foster care.

Disease outbreaks

Cholera
Uganda has registered over 2,609 cholera cases, 77 deaths and a case fatality rate of 3%, exceeding the WHO threshold. The table to the right shows cholera cases in Uganda between 1 October, 2015 and 30 June 2016. In Nebbi district, there is a risk of cases from DRC transmitting across the border. There is need to work with the teams from DRC to overcome the epidemic. In Parombo Sub County, Nebbi District, one primary school (Ossi) where ten children were affected was temporarily closed. The district continues to report 3-5 cases per day.

Rift Valley Fever
On 8 and 10 June, two more human cases of Rift Valley Fever were confirmed, bringing the total number of human confirmed RVF cases to 4 (all alive). All cases from Kabale District are currently isolated at Kabale Regional Referral Hospital. The disease is transmitted by mosquito bites and drinking or eating animal products that are not well prepared from infected cattle, goats or sheep. The actual prevalence of the disease in animals is still unknown therefore impacting the commercialization of the livestock. The DVO & DHO are conducting social mobilization in the affected communities while daily radio spots and talk shows are run by all radios in the region to increase awareness.

Yellow Fever
Following the reactive vaccination campaign in the affected areas of Masaka, Rukungiri and Kalangala Districts conducted in May and June (see table), no new cases have been reported since 21 April 2016. Epidemiological surveillance is ongoing in districts surrounding the affected areas.

Malaria
The Ministry of Health’s epidemiological reports show that over 150,000 people have been affected by Malaria in 2016 in 10 high risk districts (Gulu, Nwoya, Kole, Apac, Lamwo, Agago, Pader, Oyam, Amuru and Kitgum) with the majority of cases being among children since the start of the outbreak in April 2015. The number of cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>target population</th>
<th>vaccinated</th>
<th>coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masaka</td>
<td>301,743</td>
<td>273,447</td>
<td>90.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rukungiri</td>
<td>314,155</td>
<td>304,605</td>
<td>96.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalangala</td>
<td>52,338</td>
<td>49,654</td>
<td>93.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>668,236</td>
<td>627,706</td>
<td>93.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
exceeds available resources (Medicines and other health supplies). Most of the artemisinin combination therapy (ACTs) delivered are consumed immediately. The malaria positivity rate in most districts is reported to have exceeded 80% (out of 100 people tested for Malaria on Rapid Diagnostic Test or laboratory examination, 80 people are confirmed to be positive with Malaria parasites), despite social mobilization efforts by the Uganda Red Cross Society. In addition, weekly epidemiological reports indicate rising Malaria cases in West Nile districts. The government has agreed to fund some operational costs for Indoor Residual Spray and the activity is anticipated to start in October 2016.

Other Humanitarian situations

Floods
UNICEF, in partnership with the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), supported the flood response in several villages across in Sironko District, mobilizing 870 non-food item (NFI) kits which URCS will distribute to the most vulnerable out of 1,975 affected households.

Storms
In Kasese District, Ruwenzori region, some 5,920 primary students were forced to discontinue their lessons after storms heavily damaged several classroom blocks in different schools. UNICEF provided 12 large tents for continued learning in four of the most affected schools in Kenyange, Kasokero, Mundongo, Muhind. In the same district, UNICEF supported the construction of VIP Latrines in Karusandara Health Centre III and in Nyakaziga Primary School (benefiting 536 children).

Conflict
Bundibugyo is still facing post-election violence challenges, including internal displacement following the February elections. Approximately 1,000 people out of 17,247 are still living in Bubukwanga transit centre, Bukonzo, Sure Deal and Katumba camps. The OPM plans to carry out an assessment of the IDP situation in the first week of July 2016. This will inform the Government, UN and NGOs of critical gaps and needs to ensure the safe return home of the IDPs home when the situation will allow.

Resettlement
The Sango Bay camp was formally closed by OPM on 28 June, 2016. The 5,000 people who were expelled from Tanzania in 2013 were moved to a temporary centre at Rwentuha health center in Kyaka 1, Kyeggegwa District. The OPM will allocate each household 3 acres of land for permanent settlement.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination
The Government of Uganda, through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM, Department of Refugees), and UNHCR are the lead coordinators in the refugees response. UNICEF is technically supporting the WASH, Nutrition and Education sectors within the coordination mechanisms. During this month, UNICEF contributed to the review of the inter-agency Regional Refugee Plans for Burundi and for South Sudanese Refugees. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM, Department of Disaster Preparedness) maintains the overall coordination in response to disasters, internal displacement caused by floods or conflict, while response to disease outbreaks is coordinated through a multi-stakeholder National Task Force co-chaired by Ministry of Health (MoH) and WHO at the national level. UNICEF is also partnering with URCS to respond to disease outbreaks and internal displacement.

Humanitarian Strategy
UNICEF’s humanitarian support to refugees in Uganda continues to be based on the long term refugees and host community empowerment framework (ReHoPE). Through the Country Program, UNICEF supports the most vulnerable Districts, including all Refugee Hosting Districts, to cater for the expansion of routine social services in health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection to reach both refugees and host communities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

South Sudanese Refugees
• In Adjumani, UNICEF with partner Danish Refugee Council (DRC) repaired 24 rain water harvesting tanks and 7 hand washing facilities in 13 schools and 5 health centers serving over 14,451 people. In June, 51 water
user committees were trained to aid Operations and Maintenance of water points serving over 27,387 Persons of Concern and 40 hand pump mechanics and technicians were also trained from Maaji, Ayilo, Ukusijoni, Pakale, Nyumanzi Transit Centre and Alere.

- From May to June, Concern Worldwide and respective districts assessed health facilities for their readiness to support nutrition services. The assessment tool focused mainly on human resource, structures, equipment and supplies. Preliminary findings indicate incomplete filling of registers and reports, and understaffing as major challenges. The report will be used to guide nutrition response planning.
- A mini immunization campaign was conducted in Rhino camp refugee settlement to reach new arrivals and children that might have missed out in the previous campaign. To date, more than 5,200 children have been immunized against Polio and Measles.
- UNICEF and partners conducted a child protection minimum standards contextualization workshop for partners in Adjumani (13-15 June) and Kiryandongo (16-18 June) for the South Sudanese Response. Over 92 partner staff have been consulted in the contextualization exercise at the field level.
- In Adjumani, UNICEF supported the Day of the African Child (16th June) and World Refugee Day (20th June) through activities with partner World Vision International, reaching 650 children (287 F; 363 M).
- UNICEF and partners conducted a justice for children monitoring visit in Arua where the key findings included: a lack of reception centers at most police stations in West Nile; the need to conduct dialogues with parents on child neglect and reintegration and the importance of selecting trained personnel on child protection issues.
- Joint monitoring of all primary schools, including refugee settlements was conducted by education partners in Adjumani and Arua with support from UNICEF in June 2016. The exercise helped the districts and education partners to ascertain attendance levels among teachers and learners which was 80% and 75% respectively. In addition, teaching effectiveness, community participation and support and the identification of gaps in education were assessed. Enrolment and attendance in the settlement primary schools stands at 9,646 in Arua and 33,414 in Adjumani.
- UNICEF has supported the primary school in Pagirinya settlement with five tents for temporary class rooms and an office. All new ECDs and primary schools are in need of permanent, long term solutions.

Burundi & DRC Refugees

- UNICEF participated in the Day of the African Child celebrations held in Masaka District with the theme ‘protecting children’s rights: A call to action’. At the event, over 32 schools (pupils and teachers) received 500 copies of each of the child friendly guidelines for conflict and disaster risk management (CDRM) booklets. These include Training manuals for orienting teachers in refugee settlements, Upper and Post Primary CDRM guidelines and CDRM guideline for teachers. (http://www.unicef.org/uganda/media_18358.htm).
- A Birth Registration exercise will start next week in Kyeegwa, Isingiro and Kamwenge districts in four settlements of Kyaka II, Nakivale, Oruchinga and Rwamwanja. The exercise will reach an estimated 31,196 children (15,630 girls, 15,566 boy between 0-4 years). It is expected to be completed by end of July 2016.
- Congolese children between 9 months and 14 years of age in Kyaka II and Rwamwanja settlements will receive Measles vaccination in the third quarter of 2016. Additional outreaches in the two health facilities supporting Kyaka II refugee settlement will be carried out.
- UNICEF will support Rwamwanja Refugee settlement with the construction of six bore holes. The sites identified for these bore holes include 3 in the settlement (Katogo, Mahega and Kikura) and 3 in the neighboring host communities (Mabale, Mpaga and Nkoma).
- Over 30,000 refugees and host communities will benefit from UNICEF’s extension of the water pipeline system to 33 new Burundian villages in Rubondo zone, Nakivale refugee settlement.
- UNICEF supplied various learning materials to the newly created ECDs in Nakivale settlement to assist care givers with materials for over 1,600 ECD going children within the centers.
- UNICEF, in partnership with UNHCR, carried out nutrition screening of 4,034 children. Some 16 children were enrolled for severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 17 for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment. A total of 610 children benefited from Vitamin A and 85 from deworming, while 1,079 pregnant mothers received Folic Acid for the period January to June 2016.
Disease Outbreaks

Cholera: Working under the guidance of the National Task Force, UNICEF and WHO are supporting the District Local Government’s early action and response in all affected districts. UNICEF has provided supplies including cholera kits to support case management and to supplement the National Medical Stores (NMS) supplies. The URCS has begun social mobilization activities with a main focus on inter personal communication using volunteers and VHT as well as distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials. A Cholera task force has been formed to coordinate response at both district and sub county level. The MoH with support from UNICEF and WHO is training health workers on treatment and required infection control measures, ensuring community surveillance, airing health education messages on radio and TV talk shows. Terms of Reference have been developed for a Public Health Specialist to support the district Health team’s development of comprehensive epidemic preparedness and Response plans and to update the Cholera response plan.

 Rift Valley Fever: UNICEF is providing technical assistance in the response, through the National Task Force meetings and support to social mobilization for containment of RVF. UNICEF has supported the development of specific IEC materials to support the response and long term prevention & preparedness efforts.

Yellow fever: Surveillance and social mobilization activities supported by WHO and UNICEF continue to be implemented in all high risk districts through the National Task Force response team.

Malaria: UNICEF is engaged in social mobilisation on the prevention and control of Malaria within the affected 10 Northern Districts as well as in Arua in West Nile through the URCS in an ongoing mosquito net campaign called “Hang Up- Keep Up”. 537 URCS volunteers and Village Health Teams were trained before kick starting the ongoing campaign.

Conflict
In response to the conflict in Bundibugyo, UNICEF has assisted the displaced population with WASH, nutrition, health and child protection services. UNICEF, in partnership with the URC and OPM, supported over 710 households with food, NFIs including Jerry cans and soap. Further assistance is pending following the OPM led assessment in the area, which UNICEF, along with several UN agencies and Red Cross, will support.

Communications for Development (C4D)
UNICEF continues to support the airing of Cholera radio spots and talk shows as well as printing and distribution of Cholera, Malaria and Yellow Fever communication materials (signs and symptoms, transmission and prevention) in several languages. In partnership with the URCS, social mobilisation and house-to-house sensitisation is being carried out in districts affected by the Cholera and Malaria outbreaks.

Supply and Logistics
The Supply End-User Monitoring System (SEUMS) is routinely used by 14 partners including the District Health Offices (Arua, Koboko, Adjumani, Gulu, Nakapiripirit, Rakai, Mpigi, Wakiso) along with the URCS, Lutheran World Federation and DRC. This allows both UNICEF and partners to track distributions and provide low-stock / stock-out alerts.

Funding
In the 2016 HAC, UNICEF has appealed for US$ 14.4 million to address the humanitarian needs of affected women and children in Uganda, and to date has received $4,926,575, leaving a funding gap of $9,473,425, or 66%. UNICEF is grateful to all donors (including DFID, ECHO and CERF) for the contributions received in 2015 / 2016 which have supported humanitarian response in many areas as indicated above.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds available*</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>1,225,094</td>
<td>974,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>291,808</td>
<td>1,208,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>5,200,000</td>
<td>609,569</td>
<td>4,590,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>954,100</td>
<td>1,745,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>1,124,380</td>
<td>1,675,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Support</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>721,624</td>
<td>-721,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$14,400,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,926,575</strong></td>
<td><strong>$9,473,425</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Funds available* includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year of US $2,156,949.

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS**

**UNICEF Uganda Humanitarian Targets 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</th>
<th>2016 targets</th>
<th>results</th>
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</tr>
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</table>

**EDUCATION**

| Number of children accessing early childhood development services | 16,200 | 2,255 |
| Number of Adolescents accessing formal or informal education | 35,000 | 355 |

**HEALTH**

| Number of children immunized against polio | 100,000 | 65,551 |
| Number of children immunized against measles | 121,000 | 14,135 |

**NUTRITION**

| Number of children under 5 years with SAM admitted to treatment programs | 12,000 | 7,249 |
| Number of children aged 6 to 59 months received vitamin A supplementation | 100,000 | 256,493 |

**CHILD PROTECTION**

| Number of children benefiting from child protection services | 60,000 | 25,767 |
| Number of unaccompanied and/or separated children receiving family tracing and reunification support and placement in interim / foster care | 5,500 | 827 |

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