Highlights

- Uganda is host to over 665,040 refugees and asylum seekers originating mainly from South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Somalia and Rwanda.

- Over 153,000 children have received deworming and Vitamin A supplementation in the refugee districts of Arua, Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Yumbe, Koboko, Isingiro and Kyegegwa since July 2016.

- Since July, over 40,600 children have been screened for malnutrition in 5 refugee districts with 559 children found to be severe acutely malnourished.

- 23,500 people are newly benefiting from clean drinking water from 47 drilled boreholes with hand pumps that were installed in Adjumani, Yumbe, Arua, Kiryandongo and Kamwenge districts.

- A Yellow fever outbreak in Masaka, Kalangala and Rukungiri was successfully controlled and the country was declared free from Yellow Fever this year; out of which, 128,680 were children under five years of age.

- In 2016, over 181,703 refugee children were immunized against Polio in the refugee districts of Arua, Adjumani, Kiryandongo, Yumbe, Koboko, Isingiro and Kyegegwa as of September 2016.

UNICEF Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF Targets 2016</th>
<th>UNICEF Cumulative Results as of September 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of people provided with access to at least 15 litres of clean water per person per day</td>
<td>109,000</td>
<td>219,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children accessing early childhood development services</td>
<td>16,200</td>
<td>22,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children immunised against polio</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>181,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 years with SAM admitted to treatment programmes</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>7,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children/adolescents requiring continuation of ART in humanitarian situation</td>
<td>5,787</td>
<td>4,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children benefiting from child protection services</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>65,302</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date: 01 July - 15 October 2016

- **278,992** Refugee children from South Sudan (OPM and UNHCR reports as of 27 September, 2016)
- **127,289** Refugee Children from DRC (OPM and UNHCR as of 31 August, 2016)
- **18,355** Refugees from Burundi (OPM and UNHCR as of 31 August, 2016)
- **3,196** Cholera cases reported as of September 2016

**UNICEF Appeal 2016**

- **US$ 14.4 million required**
- **Funding Gap 43%**
- **2016 funds available**

*Funds available include funding received for the current appeal year as well as the carry-forward from the previous year.*
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Refugees

According to reports from UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister’s (OPM) Department of refugees, there are 410,283 South Sudanese, 219,463 Congolese and 39,902 Burundians in Uganda as at 31 August 2016. The influx of South Sudan refugees to Uganda increased immensely due to recommencement of fighting in South Sudan in early July 2016. Since July, over 181,000 new South Sudan refugees arrived in the country. The new South Sudanese refugees are being hosted mainly in two settlements (Pagirinya and Bidibidi in Yumbe district). The relocation of South Sudanese refugees by UNHCR and the OPM from collection points, transit and reception centers to Yumbe continues on a daily basis. A new refugee settlement (Agojo which is 16km west of Adjumani town) has been established and is now ready to receive refugees.

The Bunagana entry point in Kisoro District continues to receive refugees and asylum seekers from DRC. Since January 2016, 14,500 refugees from DRC have entered Uganda through this entry point. The main reason cited by refugees for escape is forceful abductions and looting by the militia groups in Eastern DRC. Presidential and legislative elections in the DRC that were supposed to take place in November 2016, have now been delayed and an increasing polarization between the opposition and President Joseph Kabila’s PPRD party have led to a tense political climate and anticipated civil unrest in DRC with increased refugee influx of Congolese into Uganda projected.

With the continued refugee arrivals into Uganda, especially over the past few months, social services have become overstretched in host communities, particularly in the sectors of Health, Child Protection, Education, Nutrition and WASH.

Disease outbreaks

Cholera: The cholera outbreak started in October 2015, and since then, 3,196 cases have been registered in the country in 34 districts. Out of the 34 districts, cholera is currently only active in the five districts of Arua, Amuru, Moyo, Nebbi and Zombo. There have been 95 cholera related deaths reported with District level case fatality rates ranging from 0-33 percent, generally exceeding the WHO threshold. Cholera cases have been reported in South Sudanese refugee hosting settlements in Adjumani and Yumbe. UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO, and other partners intervened with cholera treatment, hygiene promotion and WASH and health supplies. Adjumani and Yumbe districts continue to undertake preventive measures against new cholera cases, and no new cases have been reported in these districts over the past month. Cholera sensitization and awareness programme on prevention and control continues in the most at risk districts in the country.

Rift Valley and Yellow Fever

A Yellow fever outbreak in Masaka, Kalangala and Rukungiri was successfully controlled and the country was declared free of the outbreak in September 2016.

The country continues to conduct surveillance and social mobilization on the Rift Valley Fever outbreak which was declared in March 2016 in the district of Kabale. Assessments will take place shortly to determine if the Ministry of Agriculture will need to conduct a vaccination campaign of all animals in Kabale and other neighbouring districts.

Malaria

During the week of 5-11 September, a cumulative total of 195,424 cases of malaria with 43 deaths (CFR 0.02 percent) were reported. Over 40,062 children affected by the epidemic are under five years of age. Over the past month, there has been a reduction in the number of cases reported in the 10 Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) districts as well as in Arua, which could be due to the onset of the dry spell. Most malaria epidemic districts in Northern Uganda are still above the respective malaria threshold. The most at risk populations are in the districts of Gulu, Nwoya, Amuru, Kitgum, Lamwo, Agago, Pader, Oyam, Apac, Arua and Kole.
Internal Displacement

Earthquake: On 10 September, Rakai district experienced an earthquake which left 1,601 homesteads affected. A total of 234 households were completely destroyed, 13 institutions were damaged while 14 people were injured. An assessment was carried out by various government departments and the Chief Administrative Officer of Rakai appealed to the government and various stakeholders for support for the displaced population. An estimated 577 children aged 1-14 years were affected out of the 1,170 people in total who were affected.

Bundibugyo Clashes: The majority of people left displaced from the conflict that took place after the February elections in Bundibugyo district have returned to their homes. Only 336 households are yet to return home and 124 of these are located in UNHCR's Bubukwanga Transit site. In September, the Office of the Prime Minister and Uganda Red Cross Society carried out a detailed assessment of Bundibugyo’s internally displaced persons (IDPs) with support from UNICEF. The main finding from the assessment, is that IDPs lack materials to reconstruct their homes. In the interim, OPM is planning to provide iron sheets to the displaced populations and is working closely with the district to have this activity completed in order to resettle the remaining IDPs.

Returnees from Tanzania: In 2014, 4,500 Ugandans (including an estimated 2,050 children) were expelled from Tanzania and arrived back in Uganda. In June 2016, 4,222 expellees, who were in Sango bay camp since 2013, were moved to a temporary site at Rwentuuha health center in Kyaka 1, Kyegegwa District. This month, OPM allocated land for permanent settlement to over 3,378 of these people. Currently, there are 844 people still waiting for validation, a requirement before land allocation. In general, children in the settlement are in need of Health, WASH, Child Protection and Education services. The Kyegegwa District Local Government is organizing sector focused assessments to find out the specific needs of the newly resettled people. An appeal for support will be made to partners thereafter.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Government’s Office of the Prime Minister’s Department of Refugees and UNHCR are the lead coordinators in the refugee response in the country. The Office of the Prime Minister’s Department of Disaster Preparedness coordinates and leads the country’s humanitarian response efforts, primarily through a National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform. The National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform coordinates national response to disasters and internal displacement caused by floods or conflict, while humanitarian response to disease outbreaks is coordinated through a multi-stakeholder National Task Force co-chaired by the Ministry of Health and WHO. UNICEF provides technical contribution within these humanitarian coordination mechanisms, within the sectors of WASH, Child Protection, Health, Nutrition and Education.

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. UNICEF employs a systems strengthening approach, building the adaptive and response capacity of districts affected by natural hazards and continues to support the government’s emergency preparedness and response to mitigate the effects of disease outbreaks. UNICEF utilizes Communication for Development (C4D) as a cross-cutting approach to achieving programme results in all sectors.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

South Sudanese Refugees

Over the past two months (August-September), an additional 20,500 South Sudanese refugees have been reached with safe drinking water through UNICEF’s drilling of 41 boreholes fitted with hand pumps; this brings the total number of South Sudanese refugees provided with safe drinking water to 151,500 in 2016. This includes the 24,000 people that benefited from the three motorised systems set up in Bidibidi settlement.
Working with Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), UNICEF supported seven refugee hosting districts with house to house hygiene promotion, and strengthening of sub county disaster and response committees in the prevention of cholera outbreaks through training and awareness sessions. Prevention measures including hand washing with soap and chlorinating water are ensured in all settlements.

UNICEF, Concern Worldwide and respective District Health Teams continue to support health and nutrition screening of children at all active refugee entry points, namely in Yumbe district. Since July, 40,601 children have been screened for malnutrition, and of these, 559 were found to have SAM, while 530 were provided with therapeutic treatment.

In 2016, over 37,000 South Sudanese refugee children have been immunized against polio and 37,475 have received Vitamin A, while over 67,000 refugee children have been immunised against Measles and over 114,000 children have been provided with deworming medication. Since the July influx, 3,323 caregivers have been trained on key information about nutrition programme activities, while 6,894 caregivers of children aged 0-23 months have been provided with access to infant and young child feeding and counselling services.

The identification and registration of separated and unaccompanied children is still ongoing especially in Yumbe and Arua, and over the past two weeks, seven (six boys, one girl) reunions were conducted. A cumulative total of 2,859 unaccompanied and separated children have been registered among South Sudanese refugees since the start of the July influx. Between 3 and 8 October, 69 children (40 boys, 29 girls) were recorded as separated in Yumbe and Arua.

UNICEF partners in Yumbe, Adjumani and Kiryandongo Districts continue to provide psychosocial support for children and parenting skills to foster parents through follow up home visits and community dialogue sessions. Over the past two weeks, community workers have recorded 15 children (13 boys, 2 girls) who have suffered physical violence and 9 (7 boys and 2 girl) children who have been neglected. These cases were found during home visits and since July 2016. Over 11,000 children have been assessed through home visits by community workers in South Sudanese refugee settlements.

In order to strengthen the refugee response, a training programme on Interagency Network for Education in Emergency (INEE) Minimum Standards for education in Emergencies (MSEE) is scheduled for 46 staff from UNICEF implementing partners and district local governments in 4 refugee hosting districts, which will take place in the last week of October in Arua District. The training will be attended by education staff from World Vision, Plan International, East African Play Grounds, Fin Church, War Child Canada, Danish Refugee Council and West Nile District Local Government.

Cumulatively, registration at Bidibidi settlement in Yumbe for Integrated Early Childhood Development (IECD) activities is now 3,418 children (1,800 male and 1,618 female) in six centers. Work to establish two IECD centers in Arua have already started in two sites of Ariaze B and Ocea Arua Rhino camp, estimated to benefit over 400 children. IECD programmes include health, education, WASH, nutrition and child protection related services for children aged 0-8 years which leads to holistic development of the child. IECD is important because if children are well-nurtured and cared for in their earliest years, they grow up healthier and are able to fully develop their thinking, language, emotional and social skills, perform better in school; and have a greater chance of becoming creative and productive members of society.

East Africa Playground will construct 15 Child Friendly Spaces in refugee settlements in three districts (Eight in Bidibidi, Yumbe, four in Adjumani and three in Arua). In September, 10 ECD kits and four recreation kits were supplied to IECD centres in Bidibidi settlement. ECD kits include books and in and outdoor play materials, among others, whereas the recreation kits include assorted balls and nets, game kits and ropes, among other items.
Child friendly spaces are outdoor play areas in ECD centres that facilitate learning, socialization, cooperation and psychosocial, emotional and intellectual development of the child.

In 2016, over 20,000 South Sudanese refugee children have been provided with access to quality education through the construction of new schools, the delivery of school supplies and teacher and school management committee trainings. The construction of 2 new schools has begun in Bidibidi by UNHCR and partner Windle Trust Uganda, with an additional 4 schools to be opened in the near future. These additional 6 new schools will provide quality education for 1,200 additional South Sudanese refugees in Uganda. A total of 1,158 (881 boys and 277 girls) secondary school going refugees children have so far been registered. One key challenge identified in Yumbe is that the existing host secondary school is over 8 kms from the refugee reception centre making it difficult for children to access the school. To address this issue, partners are planning to construct community schools within the settlements.

**Burundi and Congolese Refugees:**
UNICEF continues to provide support for routine immunization outreach activities in the refugee settlements of Nakivale, Oruchinga and Kyaka II. From July 2016 to date, 6,308 children were immunized for Polio and Measles through the district Reach Every Community/Reach Every District (REC/RED) activities amongst Burundi and DRC refugees. Additionally, 1,484 children were given deworming tablets and Vitamin A supplementation. All settlements continue to receive nutrition supplies (including Ready to Use therapeutic feeds, F75 and F100) which are delivered directly through the district or Kabarole Regional Referral Hospital.

In 2016, 19,500 DRC and Burundi refugees have been provided with clean drinking water through the construction of water extension, drilling of boreholes and the distribution of WASH supplies (including aqua tabs, house hold latrine digging kits, laundry soap, etc). The construction works for the extension of water to an additional 13 villages hosting Burundi refugees in Rubondo Zone in Nakivale refugee camp have begun. The extension is expected to be finalized in December 2016 and will benefit over 30,000 people. In September 2016, six boreholes were drilled in Rwamwanja refugee settlement benefiting 3,000 refugees. Three were in the settlement and three in the host communities which is in line with the ReHOPE strategy. All the six are fully functional.

UNICEF supported the training of 86 IEC caregivers from Nakivale and Oruchinga and has organized an ongoing education needs assessment (results yet to be shared) for adolescent refugees in the settlements of Nakivale, Oruchinga, Rwamwanja and Kyaka II. The caregivers training focused on how to implement integrated early childhood development activities. Training was aimed at building capacity of caregivers to understand and implement IEC activities, learn how to handle and support children’s cognitive, psychosocial, physical and emotional needs and how to manage centers as well as work with school management committees to ensure that centre activities are providing skills that engage children. The education services for Burundi and DRC refugee children in Uganda still have gaps. There is need for construction of more centrally located schools (both primary and secondary) for easy access and the expansion of schools to accommodate the increasing numbers of children. In addition, the established schools are in need of additional latrines to meet the demand of students.

The Child Protection Committee’s trained in July 2016 reached 564 (231 boys and 333 girls) Burundian refugees at risk of interpersonal violence; while 147 children (58 boys and 89 girls) who suffered abuse, violence and neglect were identified, responded to and reported/referred for different services including psychosocial support. UNICEF is supporting birth registration in the refugee host districts of Isingiro and Kyegegwa. In Kyegegwa, 17,558 children under five years have been registered since July 2016 of which over 2,000 were refugees. In Isingiro, 15,690 children were registered with over 50 percent being refugee children. Birth registration is yet to start in Rwamwanja settlement. UNICEF also trained 130 Child Protection stake holders in the South Western region in Child Protection Minimum Standards in humanitarian action which gives them knowledge and skills on basic requirements for child protection response in emergency situations. The standards provide for principles and approaches in providing quality child protection response, addressing child protection needs, developing adequate child protection strategies and mainstreaming child protection response with other humanitarian
sectors. This training included all implementing partners in the refugee settlements as well as District Local Government, representatives from Office of the prime minister and UNHCR.

Disease Outbreaks

Cholera
Working under the guidance of the National Task Force, UNICEF and WHO are supporting the District Local Government’s cholera 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 Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) has begun social mobilization activities with a main focus on inter personal communication using volunteers and Village Health Teams as well as the distribution of IEC materials. UNICEF and its partner URCS supported rapid assessments in 9 districts and developed WASH preparedness and response plans (multi-sectoral and including standard operating procedures for Cholera response) for 20 districts in the most cholera prone/at risk areas of the country. The Ministry of Health, with support from UNICEF and WHO, trained health workers on cholera treatment and infection control measures hence ensuring community surveillance.

Rift Valley Fever
UNICEF, Ministry of Health and WHO continue to conduct surveillance and social mobilization to contain the Rift Valley Fever outbreak. The Districts are responsible for social mobilization to ensure people eat well cooked meat. UNICEF is part of the planning team that has developed a response plan for Rift Valley Fever. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries is yet to carry out an assessment to find out if symptoms of the disease are still evident among the animals. If the assessment report deems it necessary, a mass vaccination campaign for all animals in affected districts of Kasese, Ntungamo, Kanungu and Kisoro will be carried out.

Malaria
UNICEF is engaged in social mobilisation for the prevention and control of Malaria within the affected 10 Northern Districts as well as in Arua through the Uganda Red Cross Society. UNICEF’s partner, Uganda Red Cross Society, carried out social mobilization activities to ensure preventive and control measures are undertaken to overcome the malaria epidemic in 11 epidemic districts. Through these efforts, 1,565,238 people were reached through dissemination of behavioural change messages through household to household visits and the distribution of IEC materials. Over 41,688 pregnant women were reached during the mosquito hang up campaign and of these, 29,384 were found to have slept under treated nets the previous night, while over 231,000 children under five years of age were found to have slept under treated nets the previous night.

Communications for Development (C4D)
With support from UNICEF, the Ministry of Health, and respective District Health Teams in Adjumani, Yumbe and Arua, Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) is carrying out community-based cholera prevention and control interventions, including the distribution of translated cholera posters and leaflets, airing of radio talk shows and radio spot messages, house to house health and hygiene promotion, and the distribution of laundry soap to facilitate effective hand washing for diarrheal disease prevention, among other activities.

Funding
UNICEF is grateful to all donors for their contributions to UNICEF Uganda, including the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Department for International Development (DFID), whose support to preparedness and response has, in addition to UNICEF core resources, supported timely humanitarian action to the renewed influx of refugees from South Sudan.

UNICEF’s 2016 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Uganda is US$ 14.4 million and to date $8,204,731 has been received, leaving a funding gap of $6,195,269, or 44 percent. With the recent influx of refugees from South Sudan in July 2016 and other humanitarian needs in the country, the 2016 HAC is currently being revised to reflect the latest funding requirements.
### Uganda CO Situation Report

#### October 15, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF’s 2016 HAC Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Funds Available 2016* HAC (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C=A-B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>2,200,000</td>
<td>1,620,490</td>
<td>579,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,229,406</td>
<td>270,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>5,200,000</td>
<td>2,559,914</td>
<td>2,640,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2,700,000</td>
<td>2,009,990</td>
<td>690,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>784,931</td>
<td>2,015,069</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,400,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,204,731</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,195,269</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

UNICEF Uganda web page: [www.unicef.org/uganda](http://www.unicef.org/uganda)
UNICEF Uganda Twitter: [www.twitter.com/UNICEFUganda](http://www.twitter.com/UNICEFUganda)
UNICEF Uganda Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefuganda](http://www.facebook.com/unicefuganda)

**Who to contact for further information:**

- **Aida Girma**
  Representative,
  UNICEF Uganda
  Tel: +256 417 171 010
  Email: agirma@unicef.org

- **Stefano Pizzi**
  Chief, Field Coordination
  UNICEF Uganda
  Tel: +256717171450
  Email: spizzi@unicef.org

- **Boiketho Murima**
  Emergency Specialist,
  UNICEF Uganda
  Tel: +256 717171456
  Email: bmurima@unicef.org
## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNICEF Uganda Humanitarian Targets 2016</th>
<th>2016 targets</th>
<th>Results as of September 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people provided with access to at least 15 litres of clean water per person per day</td>
<td>109,000</td>
<td>219,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of people provided with hand washing facilities</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>119,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children accessing early childhood development services</td>
<td>16,200</td>
<td>22,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Adolescents accessing formal or informal education</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children immunized against polio</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>181,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children immunized against measles</td>
<td>121,000</td>
<td>69,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 years with SAM admitted to treatment programmes</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>7,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children aged 6 to 59 months received vitamin A supplementation</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>159,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIV/AIDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children/adolescents requiring continuation of ART in humanitarian situation</td>
<td>5,787</td>
<td>4,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of HIV positive pregnant women who receive ART to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV in humanitarian situations</td>
<td>4,229</td>
<td>3,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD PROTECTION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children benefiting from child protection services</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>65,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of unaccompanied and/or separated children receiving family tracing and reunification support and placement in interim / foster care</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>9,606</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>