

2015 FUNDING

USD 220,607,768

Requirement under 2015
South Sudan Regional
Response plan for Uganda

0% funded

(pending any carry-over of funds
from 2014)

Final 2014 funding:
47%

PRIORITIES

- Provide emergency, lifesaving support to new arrivals.
- Provide quality services (protection/ community services, health, education, WASH).
- Enhance self-reliance opportunities and peaceful coexistence between refugees and host community.
- Redouble efforts to ensure Infrastructure implementation is on track.

UGANDA

UNHCR OPERATIONAL UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDANESE EMERGENCY

28 January – 4 February 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 141,107 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2013, including 89,245¹ in Adjumani, 12,678 in Arua, 31,714 in Kiryandongo and 7,470 in Kampala. There were 932 new arrivals during the reporting period.
- In Adjumani relocations to the new settlement site of Maaji began with the first 261 people relocated on 4 February. The site, as it currently is, is expected to accommodate around 8,500 people. Resumption of relocations is expected to decongest the Nyumanzi Reception Centre which has been accommodating some 3,196 refugees.
- Uganda's military presence (UPDF) in South Sudan has been extended for a further four months in a ceremony that took place in Kampala on 2 February between the two nations' Ministers of Defence.



Two young Dinka men participate in a traditional Dinka wrestling tournament organised between Baratuku and Nyumanzi settlements in northern Uganda. ©UNHCR/F.Noy

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with partner support, coordinate the maintenance of Nyumanzi transit centre (TC), Ocea reception centre (RC) Kiryandongo RC in the midwest which have accommodated the majority of newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. The registration of new arrivals in Kampala continues on a weekly basis.

¹ 15,482 have not shown up for biometric registration, making an active population of 73,769.

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- In Adjumani there were 420 new arrivals during the reporting period. In Arua 12 households of 39 individual were received at Ocea Reception Centre (RC). In Kiryandongo 467 refugees arrived (average daily rate of 90) at the Reception Centre. There are currently 321 individuals (52 households) staying in Kiryandongo RC.
- Uganda's military presence (UPDF) in South Sudan has been extended for a further four months in a ceremony that took place in Kampala on 2 February between the two nations' Ministers of Defence.

Protection

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani Justice Law and Order Sector (JLOS) conducted a meeting on juvenile justice. Participants were informed that UNHCR has supported the construction of two rooms for juveniles at Adjumani police, and it will be completed by the end of February. UNHCR held Protection Working Group meetings with all the protection implementing and operational partners to share reports and harmonize operations of programme activities.

Relocations

- In Adjumani 216 individuals (62 households) were relocated to the new site of Maaji on 4 February and 1,014 (171 households) to Ayilo I. Subsequent relocations are being planned for in phases, as the total number of refugees currently waiting for relocation in Nyumanzi exceeds 3,000.
- In Arua 26 families of 126 individual refugees were relocated to Ngurua Village.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani 14 PSN houses were completed in Boroli refugee settlement with the support of LWF, under the cash for work voucher program.
- In Arua DRC-DDG Community Service conducted 29 home visits to persons with specific needs in seven villages.
- In Kiryandongo IAU identified 14 PSNs including 20 single parents, 15 elderly and 4 people with disabilities.

Child Protection

- In Adjumani 15 BIAs were conducted in the settlements of Nyumanzi and Boroli; four were unaccompanied minors and 11 separated children. DRC-DDG conducted two home visits to unaccompanied minors in Olijji village. LWF has provided one off cash support to 25 unaccompanied minors and separated children in Baratuku and Ayilo II settlements. LWF held a focus group discussion with 12 children in Baratuku settlement to establish their needs so as to facilitate proper programming in child protection. The main issues raised by the children were; lack of school fees for secondary education, lack of leisure and recreational materials, scholastic materials and physical abuse by parents at home.
- In Arua, DRC-DDG Community services visited 13 UAM/SCs in six villages. Four BIAs were conducted.
- In Kiryandongo TPO conducted interactive learning session with 79 members of Child Protection Committees (CPCs). Issues discussed included; effects of high alcohol consumption, high school dropout rates and increased smoking among children. IAU conducted 33 BIAs, with the majority – 19 – being for separated children. SCiU, with other Child Protection actors, registered 28 separated children in the Rapid FTR. The total number of Separated Children registered so far is 344. During the week, there were seven internal family reunifications. SCiU conducted eight home visits to UASCs. TPO conducted awareness on Child Psychosocial care with 43 parents. TPO provided psychosocial support to 178 children through the Child Friendly Spaces (CFS). TPO identified 20 new clients with cases of child neglect, children affected by effects of domestic violence, depression, and other mental problems from both the host community and the settlement.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Adjumani LWF provided cash for business to 92 women at risk of GBV and GBV survivors in eight settlements. The women supported will use the money to set up businesses of their choice. A survivor of GBV (physical assault) was attended to in Ayilo I and provided with psychosocial support and medical support from MSF-F. LWF and Tutapona continue to provide material and psychosocial support to GBV survivors at the protection house. Survivors have been provided with food, soap, kitchen set and mattresses. GBV Peer Educators in Ayilo I settlement organised a football match as a way to disseminate information on GBV prevention through leisure and recreational activities.
- In Arua, three rape cases involving teenage girls were reported from three different villages. Medical and police support was given to the survivors.
- In Kiryandongo one GBV incident reported (physical assault) during the period, making a total of four incidents reported so far in 2015.

Education

Achievements and Impacts

- Across Uganda most public schools reopened on 2 February for the first term of 2015.
- In Adjumani LWF will begin constructing four primary school classrooms in Ayilo I settlement in response to community requests. A meeting took place on 29 January between UNHCR and partners interested in Emergency Education Response (SCIU, NRC, OPM and WTU) for the opening of the new site of Maaji settlement. It was agreed that SCIU would be responsible for Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Early Childhood Development Centres (ECD). DRC-DDG is currently renovating the nearby existing Zoka primary school after which the running and maintenance will be handed over to NRC.
- In Adjumani, of the 308 children who sat for the Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) in the settlements, 60% (184 children) passed including 137 boys and 47 girls. WTU, in collaboration with Welthungerhilfe, provided 1,400 text books to five schools in Adjumani settlements.
- In Arua an education sector meeting was organized by WTU who is the UNHCR implementing partner for the education sector. It was attended by various stakeholders in education including SCIU, TAN, DRC-DDG, Arua district Education Officer, district Inspector of Schools, RWC leadership, OPM and UNHCR to plan for the year, harmonize, relocate and merge ECDs and CFS in the villages to avoid duplication of services.
- In Kiryandongo WTU has recruited 15 teachers and five classroom assistants. 3,054 pupils and 81 teachers attended the 4 settlement primary schools on the first day of the new term, while 302 students and 18 teachers were at the one Secondary school in the settlement. WTU attended a STIR (School and Teachers Innovating for Results) workshop to empower teachers to be change makers and develop micro-innovation practices and influence peers and policy makers to improve children's learning. WTU, together with KDLG officials, held a meeting with refugee community leaders on improvement of children and teacher's attendance. This is aimed at improving the enrolment and retention rate of children in schools.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani the withdrawal of 44 government teachers from 11 integrated primary schools, has created a staffing gap. Recruitment processes to replace them are underway.

Health

Achievements and Impacts

- As part of addressing the challenges with clearance of medicine and medical supplies, UNHCR and WHO formally agreed to have WHO as the consignee for the UNHCR SMS consignments so that clearance is expedited. WHO will clear the medicines and deliver them to UNHCR warehouse.
- Following health partners' meeting in Kiryandongo to harmonize VHT activities in the settlement, a joint VHT meeting was held with ACF, CONCERN, RMF and KDLG and 69 VHT participants, to harmonise VHT activities and report on achievements and challenges. It was agreed that IRC continue with community dialogues to further

sensitization of the community on VHT roles and responsibilities. VHTs conducted home visits and referred 432 refugees to health facilities for a variety of treatment. 63 Health Education sessions were conducted with the harmonized VHT structure.

Reproductive Health

- UNHCR worked with UNFPA on a rapid assessment of Reproductive Health kits requirements for the districts that are hosting South Sudanese refugees.
- Refugee VHTs visited 38 national mothers and counselled them on reproductive health. They referred 128 refugees and 10 nationals for Family Planning and 66 pregnant refugees for ANC. 21 refugees and 10 nationals were also referred for delivery at the health facility.

Psychosocial support

- Psychosocial support continues to be provided by TPO in Adjumani and Kiryandongo while DRC-DDG and Peter C Alderman Foundation provide the services in Arua.

Immunization

- New arrival children in Adjumani, Kiryandongo and Arua (Rhino camp) continue to be vaccinated and screened for malnutrition.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani a group of 121 lactating women participated in the cooking demonstrations. Women were taught how to cook a balanced diet for the children aged 6 months and above.
- In Kiryandongo 122 households benefited from the WFP cash for food voucher scheme as part of the monthly food distribution cycles.
- In Kiryandongo all health facilities now have Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) in their routine health care services and each of the VHTs, and all Maternal and Child Health (MCH) clinics in supported facilities have acquired IYCF counselling cards to aid further the dissemination of appropriate messages.



Water and Sanitation

Achievements and Impacts

- The Nairobi RSH Senior WASH officer visited Kiryandongo, Arua, Adjumani on mission to contribute to the upcoming WASH Workshop being organized by the UNHCR Uganda WASH Team and to monitor infrastructure under WASH.
- In Adjumani average water coverage was 17 l/p/d (above the emergency standard of 15 l/p/d). The water issues at Nyumanzi Reception centre due to a broken pump were resolved as the pump was fixed. The water coverage is expected to reach 20 l/p/d all once the ongoing solar hybrid motorization systems are completed. Water mission and LWF motorization systems, funded by UNICEF, in Ayilo and Nyumanzi settlements are at 70% completion. While Oxfam is working on motorization in Baratuku settlement. In the new site of Maaji LWF rehabilitated five existing boreholes and drilled two new ones. A third borehole drilling is in progress.
- In Adjumani latrine coverage is 1:11 latrine/persons, which is an improvement from the previous week's ratio of 1:12, and is within emergency standards of 1:20. Latrine coverage stand at 49%. At the new site of Maaji LWF constructed 64 stances of communal latrines and showers (covering a population of around 1,300 people). The construction of household latrines will be covered by DRC-DDG, through UNICEF, funding as refugees begin to settle in the settlement.

- In Arua the average water supply indicator is currently at 14.1 l/p/d supplied through 52 boreholes. DRC-DDG repaired three boreholes with hand pump parts supplied by UNICEF. Construction works of three motorized water systems in three villages, funded by UNICEF, UNHCR, Oxfam and Water Missions Uganda are ongoing. Household sanitation coverage is at 66% with a total of 1,344 household latrines complete.
- In Kiryandongo four boreholes were repaired. Hygiene promoters visited 399 households to 2,108 people to conduct sanitation and hygiene education and establish the household sanitation levels. Of this 324 households were found to have pit latrines.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani UNHCR is in discussion with partners to cover the need of nine additional boreholes and one motorization for health centre and school in the new settlement site of Maaji.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

- In Adjumani a settlement coordination meeting was held in Baratuku on 2 February. OPM, UNHCR and Partners met with refugee representatives and a member of the local authority (LC3). Major issues discussed included internal relocation for families affected by heavy rains, access to water and sanitation, the refugees' request to establish a primary school within the settlement and the need for improving access to medical services and relevant referrals.
- In Kiryandongo the Child Protection Working group held a coordination meeting in which several issues including weekly and monthly work plans, case management meetings and having a training session for staff on Rapid FRT were discussed.

Infrastructure

- In Adjumani, the OPM assigned surveyor has demarcated almost 1,200 plots of land of 30 x 30 metres. Road opening, under DRC-DDG, is proceeding and has opened 9 km of the expected 10 km of main roads. OPM surveyors have also been deployed to re-demarcate approximately 600 abandoned plots in blocks E and F of Ayilo I settlement. In conjunction with this DRC-DDG is expected to open approximately 8 km of new roads in the respective blocks; which was one of the concerns raised by the refugees abandoning the area. Approximately 1,000 refugees are expected to be relocated to the re-demarcated plots.



Community Empowerment, Self-reliance and Environment

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani two sites were identified for the establishment of tree nursery beds in the settlements of Nyumanzi and Ayilo I to provide tree seedlings to refugees and act as demonstration sites for learning on proper seedling cultivation. LWF distributed farm tools to 26 groups of refugees and nationals in Lewa parish Pakele Sub-county. LWF trained three national farmers groups of 90 people in Dzaipi sub-county on effective group management as part of extending assistance to the local host communities. LWF conducted refresher training with 15 women on bar/liquid soap, Vaseline and candle making in Boroli refugee settlement as a small business enterprise.
- In Arua, DRC-DDG livelihood sector mobilized and selected four youth groups of 10 members for poultry projects and grinding mills as part of Income Generating Activities.

Working in partnership

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 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, Samaritan Purse, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) and Save the Children International (SCiU).

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 Refugee International (GRI), Humedica, Malteser international, MTI, Oxfam, Pentecostal Assemblies of God (PAG), SCiU, Touch Africa, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC, WFP, WTU and ZOA.

Coordination Meetings

In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meeting chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners are held on a monthly basis on the last Thursday of the month from 10:00 at UNHCR. The last one was held on 22 January 2015.

In the field, OPM / UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani, and on Thursdays in Arua.

In Adjumani, sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place fortnightly: the Protection working group meets Tuesdays at 2:30pm; Livelihood coordination meets Tuesdays at 10am; Education working group meets Wednesdays at 3pm; Child Protection and SGBV working groups have been also established. WASH coordination meets weekly on Thursday at 2:30pm. Shelter and Infrastructure working group meetings are held monthly on Tuesdays at 8:30am. Health coordination meets Tuesdays at 9am and is chaired by the Adjumani District Health Officer (DHO).

In Adjumani Settlement coordination meetings take place every few months and are chaired by OPM.

In Arua, weekly WASH coordination meetings continue to be held every Thursdays at 2pm.

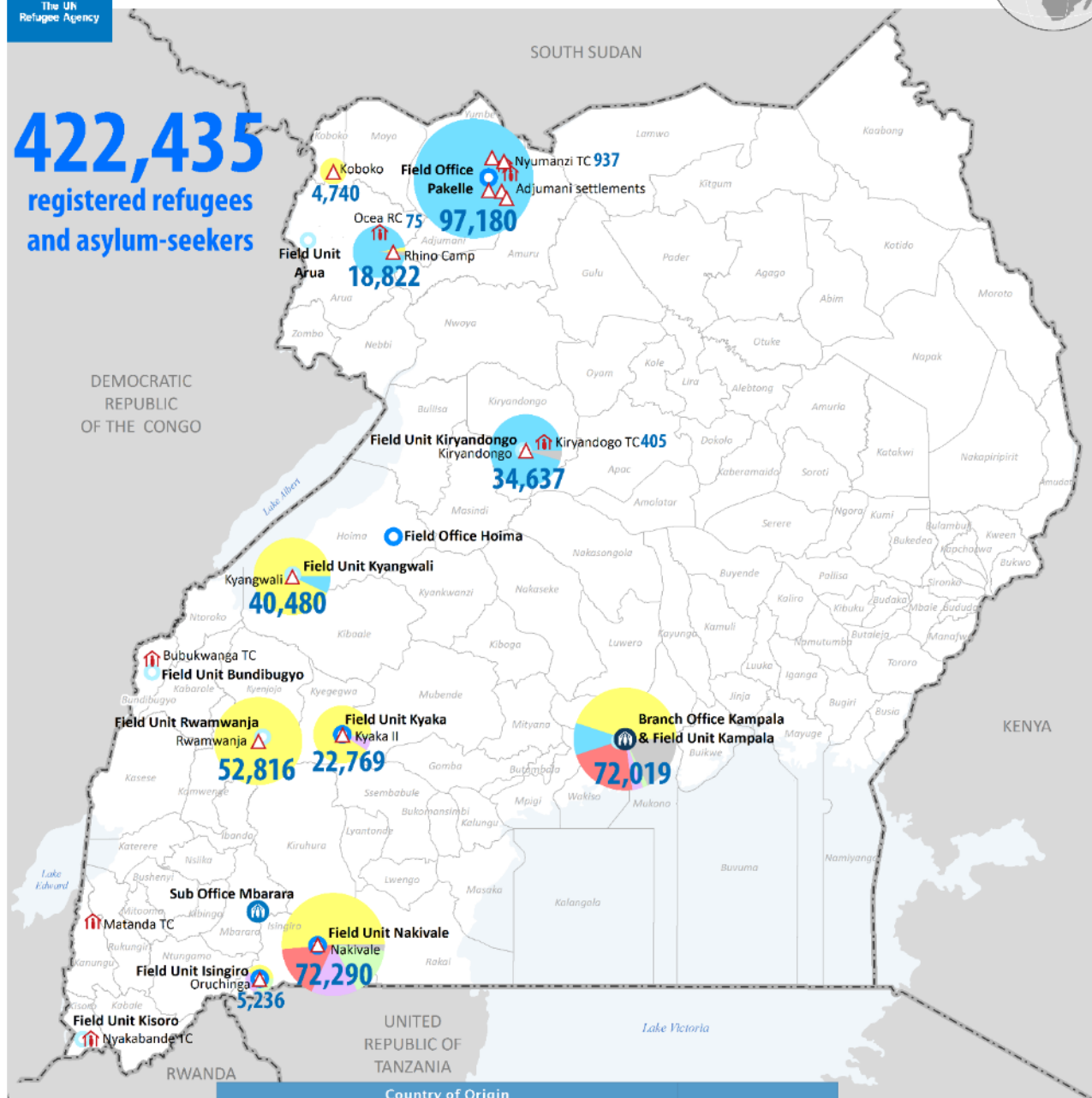
In Kiryandongo, a settlement Inter-agency coordination meeting and sectoral coordination meeting such as for Protection/ Community services and WASH takes place on a bi-weekly basis.

Uganda: Refugees and asylum-seekers









01 January 2015









422,435
registered refugees
and asylum-seekers



Refugee Location	Country of Origin						Total	Percentage
	DR Congo	South Sudan	Somalia	Rwanda	Burundi	Others		
Adjumani	7	97,095	-	-	-	78	97,180	23%
Nakivale	37,175	24	12,000	10,566	11,151	1,374	72,290	17%
Kampala	32,366	7,245	15,995	2,461	1,147	12,805	72,019	17%
Rwamwanja	52,763	-	-	53	-	-	52,816	13%
Kyangwali	37,258	2,860	7	301	18	36	40,480	10%
Kiryandongo	203	32,811	1	26	15	1,581	34,637	8%
Kyaka II	20,615	3	2	1,582	535	32	22,769	5%
Rhino Camp	535	17,848	-	17	8	414	18,822	4%
Oruchinga	2,147	-	-	1,595	1,493	1	5,236	1%
Koboko	4,740	-	-	-	-	-	4,740	1%
Nyumanzi reception centre	-	937	-	-	-	-	937	0.2%
Kiryandongo Transit Centre	-	405	-	-	-	-	405	0.1%
Ocea reception centre	-	75	-	-	-	-	75	0.02%
Nyakabande transit centre	29	-	-	-	-	-	29	0.01%
Total	187,838	159,303	28,005	16,601	14,367	16,321	422,435	
Percentage	44%	38%	7%	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%]