

SECTOR INDICATORS - UGANDA

July, 2016

	CHILD PROTECTION				EDUCATION				
	Unaccompanied children	Separated children	Best Interest Assessments	# of children attending Child Friendly Spaces	% of children				
					Pre-primary age enrolled in pre-primary education	Primary age enrolled in primary school	Secondary age enrolled in secondary school		
Units	IND	IND	BIAs	IND	%				
Time frame	Current caseload as of 30th of month		This month	This month	as of 30th of month				
Nakivale	4	9	23	0	70%	36%	18%		
Kyaka II									
Orchinga									
Rawmanja									
TOTAL	4	9	23	0	70%	36%	18%		

	SGBV		WASH			HEALTH			ENERGY
	SGBV incidents	SGBV survivors supported	Litres water / person / day	Persons / latrine	Persons / hygiene promoter	Crude Mortality Rate	Under 5 Mortality Rate	Maternal Deaths	% of HH received >50% domestic fuel needs
	incidents	IND	l / p / d	p / l	IND	deaths/10,000/dav		IND	%
Time frame	This month		Average for this month			Average for this month			This month
Sphere Indicator			>15 lpd	<50	<500	<1	<2		-
Nakivale	0	0	20.29	50.00	369	0.0000	0.00	0.00	n/a
Kyaka II									n/a
Orchinga									
Rawmanja									
TOTAL / AVERAGE	0	0	20.29	50.00	369	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0%

	NUTRITION				SHELTER AND SITE				
	Treatment of SAM		Treatment of MAM		Average dwelling floor size per person	Average plot area per person	% of households		
	# of children (6-59 months) admitted for treatment	% Recovery Rate	# of children (6-59 months) admitted for treatment	% Recovery Rate			Communal shelter	Family emergency shelter	Family semi-permanent structures
Units	IND	%	IND	%	m ² / person		%		
Time frame	This month				Average for this month		As of 31st of month		
Sphere Indicator		>75%		>75%	>3.5m ²	>45m ²			
Nakivale	3	100.00	16	90.00	1.28	37.5			
Kyaka II									
Orchinga									
Rawmanja									
TOTAL / AVERAGE	3.00	100.00	16.00	90.00	1.28	37.5	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Sphere Indicator Met Sphere Indicator Not Met - data unavailable



Source: UNHCR and Partners // Contact: UNHCR, Abdelrahman JABER, Associate Information Management Officer, jaber@unhcr.org
For further information visit the UNHCR South Sudan Portal: <http://data.unhcr.org>

This Indicator Report provides a monthly snapshot of the regional response to the Burundi Situation. The indicators included report on the Post 1 January 2015 Burundi caseload only. The notes below provide further contextual information on various sector indicators:



CHILD PROTECTION

Since January 2015 to July 2016 a total of 338 Best interest assessments (BIAs) have been conducted; 118 Unaccompanied children (UAC), 155 separated children (S/C) and 65 children at risk (C/R). However in the month of July (23) BIAs were conducted (4) UAC, (9) separated children and (10) children at Risk. In the Month of July (10) children; 6 M & 4 F were linked to education support (11); 5M & 6F were referred to OPM to obtain refugee status determination, (9) 5M & 4 F were referred for family tracing; 1 Female child was referred to MTI for Nutritional supplements and (5) 3M, & 2F children were re-united with her parents. ARC continues to make follow up actions to ensure linkage for services with other partners is realised. A total of 5 follow up home visits were conducted to 6 (UAC); 2 M & 4 F to monitor the living conditions of children put under foster care.

SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)

ARC Conducted one GBV awareness session with a group of the youths in Kyeibare C at Rubondo Sub Base camp office. Sixteen (16) females and Eleven (11) males attended. The message relayed centred on strengthening the referral pathways in their communities. Members present promised to always work hand in hand with community structures in order to strengthen their reporting system. At the end of a session, they promised to put more efforts on SGBV prevention because it is better than cure. These included the adolescent youth, adults and the elderly. The discussions were also on; Sexual gender based violence, its types and consequences, available services in the settlement, partners that provide service to refugees and when refugees can be availed issues to be addressed. What the men can do to prevent sexual gender based violence? The awareness raising session talked about sexual gender based violence including early childhood marriage.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The latrine coverage in the emergency villages increased from 70.7% in June to 76.8% in July. The increase is attributed to the continuous support of the new communities with treated logs and slabs and the formation and strengthening the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) groups.

Access to safe water increased from 19.21 l/p/d in July to 20.29 l/p/d in July 2016. This is as a result of increased water production, improved storage and pipeline extension services.



HEALTH

A total of 2591 consultations (996 male and 1595 female) were seen in the period of July. The crude mortality rate reported was 0.000/per 1000 /per Month (Standard is 0.75/1000/per month), Under five mortality rate =0.00% (Standard: 1.5/1000 /per month), Maternal mortality rate =0.00% (Standard is 0/1000 /per month), 1:50 (Ratio of Community Health workers to households is per MOH standard). Top causes of Morbidity: Malaria burden reported was 28% (total of 1040 RDT tests done out of which 290 turned positive (27.9%). The other diseases reported were Upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) at 27% (695), Lower respiratory tract infections (LRTI) at 9% (229), watery diarrhoea at 7% (178) and skin infection at 4%.

A total of 42 mothers attended first Antenatal care (ANC) visit of which 14 of them attended within the first trimester. However only 10 other mothers attended ANC II visit. 86 mothers were tested for HIV of which 1 was found positive and linked to health care. Immunisation was done for Polio1/DPT1=56, PolioII/DPT2=38, PolioIII/DPT3 = 52 and Measles = 57.



FOOD AND NUTRITION

The admission criteria for both SFP and TFP is WFH or MUAC. The total number of children between 6-59 months screened is 1193 from Kabazana/R/C, OPM and Ruhoko outpost. The total SAM enrolled was 03 and MAM 16. Cure rate for SFP is 90% Default rate is at 10% and non response at 0%. There were 3 cured discharges from Therapeutic feeding programme (TFP) and 9 from Supplementary feeding programme (SFP) this month. No death occurred in both TFP and SFP. The Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is at 1.2% and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) rate at 0.1%.



EDUCATION

Out of 2545 children of 3-5 years, 1773 (M 875, F 897) are enrolled in ECDS which is 70% and attendance was 1640 (M828, F812) 92.4%. In Primary schools out of 4148 children, 1507 were enrolled making 36% and the attendance was 1446 (M758, F688) 96%. In secondary out of 1724, 302 enrolled standing at 18% and the attendance was 259 (M 128, F 131) 85%. In ECD, distribution of 25 plastic baby chairs to each ECD was done in (Nakivale, Nyarugugu, Kabazana, and Kashojwa villages totalling to 100), distribution of teaching and play materials (manillas, chalk, glue, markers, toys balls, skipping ropes etc) and also renovation of Kashojwa ECD in order to enhance teaching and learning environment. 62 ECD care givers (32 did Module 1, 30 Module 2) acquired a one week ECD management training funded by UNICEF.

In ECD, primary and secondary routine monitoring and support supervision was done to ensure that all the children and teachers attended regularly, language teachers are effectively performing, teaching and learning process, and learners assessment. Distribution of school uniforms to all P.1 pupils in Nyarugugu, Kabazana, Nakivale, Juru, and Kahirimbi primary schools was done; this was to increase retention and identity. Recruited 6 teachers (M 3, F 3) in an effort to reduce the teacher pupil ratios. In secondary construction of 7 classrooms and an office is in progress; 2 blocks roofed, English lessons are still going on and guidance and counselling session was conducted.



SHELTER AND SITE

Uganda does not report on average dwelling floor size per person as the refugees build their own dwelling of various sizes on their own plots. The average plot size per family in Nakivale is 15 by 20 meters and this is meant for house construction. The cultivation plot size allocated measures 30 by 60 meters. Uganda reports on plot area per person rather than camp area as the refugees live in settlements and not camps. No standard operating procedures (SOPs) are being utilized to guide the allocation of plots of land for shelter construction thus variations in size by zone. A total of 186 Burundian Households of 396 individuals were allocated plots of land and settled in Kajurungusti village in Juru zone. A total of 251 Households of 503 Burundian individuals received NFIs. Note: only Burundian nationalities were settled in the mentioned villages.



ENERGY AND LIVELIHOODS

Sensitization exercises on the use of charcoal briquettes were conducted in Kakoma and Juru villages to a total of 123 (78 F & 45 M) to increase the adaptability of the new cooking fuel among the new arrivals through demonstrations.

Two (2) groups of 26 members (18 F & 8 M) were supported to access financial services through the Moral Brotherhood and neighbourhood (MOBAN) SACCO household. The objective was to improve their small business operations (Tailoring and food vending/stall) and thus improved household incomes. The groups supported were in Kashojwa and Base camp I. A total of 8 Burundian livelihood groups which include; 1 crop cultivation, 3 saloons, 2 tailoring, 1 carpentry and 1 restaurant with a total of 101 people, (63F, 38M) from the 5 villages of Misiera A, Kashojwa C, Nyakagando, Ruhoko and Juru D were also sensitised on skills and knowledge to improve and sustain their businesses.

A total of 46 new Burundians (33 F & 13M) were equipped with knowledge on vegetable harvest management and preparation through a demonstration exercise conducted in Nyakagando village. From this 13 Burundians were able to practice vegetable preservation methods like sun drying for storage, harvest spacing to ensure the plants produce vegetable for prolonged periods.