

SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION - POST 15 DEC 2013 CASELOAD

SECTOR INDICATORS - UGANDA

March 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				
Adjumani	238	2,039	135	10,408	55%	69%	13.00%		
Arua/Rhino	62	75	12	924	32%	65%	0.04%		
Kiryandongo	25	1,135	32	1,704	62%	60%	15%		
TOTAL	325	3,249	179	13,036	50%	65%	9%		

	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/day		IND	%	
Time frame	This month		Average for this month			Average for this month			This month	This month
Sphere Indicator			>15 lpd	<50	<500	<1	<2		-	
Adjumani	15	12	✓ 22.00	✓ 11.00	✗ 713	✓ 0.10	✓ 0.20	0.00	n/a	
Arua/Rhino	6	6	✗ 13.00	✓ 11.00	✗ 520	✓ 0.00	✓ 0.00	0.00	n/a	
Kiryandongo	10	10	✓ 16.5	✓ 7.0	✗ 800	✓ 0.10	✓ 0.30	0.00		
TOTAL / AVERAGE	31	28	✓ 17.2	✓ 9.7	✗ 678	✓ 0.07	✓ 0.17	0	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				
Adjumani	148	✓ 84.00	362	✓ 87.00	Uganda does not report on dwelling floor size per person as the refugees build their own shelter	✓ 180.0	3.14%	0.00%	96.86%	
Arua/Rhino	36	✓ 83.00	16	✓ 82.00		✓ 120.0	1.20%	0.00%	98.80%	
Kiryandongo	0	✗ 0.00	0	✗ 0.00		✓ 500.0	1%	0%	99%	
TOTAL / AVERAGE	184.00	✓ 83.50	378.00	✓ 84.50	✓ 266.67	1.78%	0.00%	98.22%		

Sphere Indicator Met	✓	Sphere Indicator Not Met	✗	- data unavailable
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This Indicator Report provides a monthly snapshot of the regional response to the South Sudan Situation. The indicators included report on the Post 15 December 2013 South Sudan caseload only. The report is prepared through collaboration with the reporting country and the Regional Support Hub, Nairobi.

The notes below provide further contextual information on various sector indicators:



CHILD PROTECTION

In Adjumani, the figures for Unaccompanied and Separated children continue to increase due mainly to the new refugees crossing to Uganda through Elegu boarder. The number of males is still high compared to the females among the UAMs (50males, 22females) and SC, (53 males, 36 females). As for Child Friendly Spaces, UNICEF with its implementing partners manage 33 CFSs in the settlement. During the reporting period, a total of 7 (5m, 2f) BIDs were initiated and 5 (3m, 2f) were completed.

In Arua, 5(3m,2f) UAMs and 13 (6 m, 7f) SC were identified at Ocea reception centre in March 2016. BIAs was conducted for 12 (6m, 6f). Since January 2016, cumulative figure for UAM is 170 (85 m, 85f), 322 SC (160m, 162f) and total BIAs conducted was 183 (94m, 89f). No BID was conducted.

In March, received a total of 32 (14 boys and 18 girls) separated children whose BIA's were initiated and completed. out of the 32, 07 who needed other intervention were referred to other agencies for further support that included medical care and education counseling was provided to all the children and their families through regular home visits.



EDUCATION

The school age population in Uganda is as follows:

Pre-primary: 3 - 5 years

Primary: 6 - 12 years

Secondary: 13 - 17 years

In Adjumani, 55% of 11,268 refugee children of 3-5 years old are enrolled, of which 10408 are refugees in the 33 ECD centers in Adjumani settlements. 21818 (12394males, 9424females) out of 31250 refugee children of primary school going age are enrolled in 26 primary schools that are currently supported by WTU, with a net enrolment therefore stands at 69%. There is a possible drop in terms of net enrolment due to number of new arrivals; e.g. in Maaji settlement. Provision of secondary education remains the big challenge, with only 11% of secondary school refugee students enrolled. 1123 students out of 11,992 are enrolled, with only 515 supported with scholarships. Only 10 students are currently on DAFI scholarships in public and private universities in Uganda. The system is facing, inter alia, important challenges related to quality education at all levels of education, in the context of Children above 6 years still in ECD centers. Overcrowded classrooms in primary schools. Pupil classroom ratio is 1: 108 against the standard 1:53; Insufficient Desks: Pupil desk ratio is 1:5 against the standard of 1:3. Text books inadequacy. Pupil textbook ratio of 1:4 against the standard 1:1; Inadequate WASH facilities in schools (Pupil latrines ratio of 1:68 against the standard of 1:35 for girls and 1:40); Limited number of children with specific needs so currently attended: 45; Limited opportunities for Training of Trainers and Continuing Profession Development for school management staff, teachers and assistant teachers; Equivocal/recognition of qualification and certification for teachers and assistant teachers. Overall, the delayed start of the academic term in February affected the enrollment.

In Arua, total of 924 refugee children were enrolled in the 12 ECDs; In Primary the enrolment increased to 8,535 (5,151 refugees, 3,384 nationals) giving 65% enrolment, while in Rhino camp High schools the enrollment was 208 students (158 refugees, 50 nationals).



SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

The cumulative number of reported SGBV cases since the beginning of the year is 18 cases for Adjumani. 12 cases reported for Adjumani involved were sexual abuse 01, Economic abuse 03, Emotional abuse 04 and Physical abuse 04. All the 12 cases received Psychosocial support as part of the assistance provided. The working initiated a review process for the SOP and the referral pathway integrate services and reflect new actors in service delivery.

In Arua, 06 cases of SGBV were recorded in March 2016, of which 05 cases were physical assault (2m, 3 f) and 01 was defilement case. The cases are being handled by the police and case workers.

In Kiryandongo, as of March 2016, 10 incidents were reported (05 defilement and 05 physical assault who were all female survivors, all the 10 survivors received psychosocial support, 05 were referred to police for legal assistance and follow up, while 06 accessed medical care. 05 perpetrators of defilement incidents were arrested and are in detention. Additionally, cumulative number of reported incidents from January - March 2016, is 21 cases (06 defilement, 01 rape, 12 physical assault, 01 forced marriage and 01 denial of resources).



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

In Arua, Hygiene promoter ratio was 1:1,108 (25 HP for the settlement) due to increased number of new arrivals. The water per capita has reduced due to low water tables caused by dry spell. Currently water is being trucked to the villages. WASH coordination meeting was held in Rhinocamp. Major focus was the water shortage in the settlement due to the dry spell. WASH partners present are UNICEF, UNHCR, OPM, IAS, OXFAM, MTI, DRC, ZOA.

In Kiryandongo, Available water per person was at 16.5 litres as at the end of March 2016 compared to the 17.68 litres as of February 2016. This reduction has been due to the increased population of PoC's (new arrivals). whereas, Persons per hygiene promoter is at 1:800 as of March 2016 which was below the standard of 1:500 due increase in population where as no additional hygiene promoters were recruited. Persons per latrine ration is at 1:7 as of March 2016



HEALTH

Figures are obtained from the Monthly HIS reports from the field. The health indicators are within acceptable levels as a result of improved public health interventions including surveillance, improved integrated outreach in the community/settlement. Health Centres received 50 Dignity Kits from CARE International. NMS delivered some essential medicines and vials of Hepatitis B Vaccine respectively for massive vaccination against Hepatitis B. Blanket mosquito net distribution and hung up campaigns was organised by UNHCR and implemented by MTI and other partner like ADLG, OPM, WTC, ZOA etc. This massive campaign was undertaken because malaria has consistently been the number one cause of morbidity in the settlement. There was an introduction of Hub riders at Rhino camp Health centre IV organised by Baylor Uganda where Two Staffs from Medical teams attended. There was massive hail storm) that caused massive destruction of the health facility in Ocea especially the IPD and waiting shade, and outreach post in Wanyange village. These were facilities installed with tents.



ENERGY

Adjumani/Arua:The Uganda operation is currently not funding distribution of domestic fuel to households.



NUTRITION

In Arua, the methodology used to calculate GAM and SAM in Uganda is MUAC and WFH. The SAM and MAM numbers are within acceptable ranges and decreasing, compared to last month. The MAM and SAM recovery rates remain within acceptable ranges as a result of weekly nutrition outreaches per Health center, community sensitisation (especially on anemia) through dialogues held twice a month plus follow up of defaulters.

In Arua, MTI held an inception meeting on the 22nd on the Maternal and Child Health Nutrition Project funded by WFP. Key stakeholders(OPM, WFP, Refugee leaders, health centre in charges) attended.



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 plot. Uganda reports on plot area per person rather than camp area as the refugees live in settlements and not camps. Only PSNs are provided with readily built shelter. The rest of the refugee population are provided with shelter kits as part of CRIs upon arrival.

