

KEY FIGURES

183,406*

South Sudanese refugees have been received in Uganda since the onset of the influx (As of February 02, 2016)

Further breakdown of the above figure:

110,117

Refugees received in Adjumani

20,252

Refugees received in Arua

44,938

Refugees received in Kiryandongo

146

Refugees received in Kyangwali

52

Refugees received in Nakivale

7,901

Urban refugees received in Kampala

**statistics are provided by the Government of Uganda Office of the Prime Minister*

PRIORITIES

Strengthening response capacity and services at the TCs, and conducting site planning to increase the absorption capacity in settlements.

De-congesting transit centres, by accelerating transfer of new arrivals to settlement areas and identification of new settlements.

UNHCR UGANDA

UPDATE FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN EMERGENCY

January 15 - February 04 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 11,705 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Uganda in January. For the first four days of February, 425 individuals have been received.
- The number of south Sudanese coming into Uganda is decreasing with this week's average daily arrival at 197 individuals, a decrease compared to 333 last week and 422 the week before. However, it remains higher than roughly 100 per day we were receiving last year. New arrivals are continuing to report violence between armed groups that are also attacking civilian populations and razing villages. They also cite hunger due to the continued violence that made it extremely difficult for them to go to the fields and cultivate crops, further exacerbated by the decreasing value of the South Sudanese pound. Refugees are informing UNHCR staff that they don't foresee a change to the insecurity any time soon and as such, expect others from South Sudan to follow them in fleeing to neighbouring countries.
- Majority of the new arrivals are Dinkas, Nuers and Acholi, with a few Madi and Zande, mostly from Unity State, Jonglei, Western and Eastern Equatorial states. Most of the new arrivals are entering Uganda through Elegu border point in the West Nile district of Adjumani. Notably, this includes those fleeing from Western Equatoria, despite the fact the Kuluba border point in Arua is closer. The new arrivals from this area are telling UNHCR staff this is because insecurity in Central Equatoria, particularly in Yei, making it increasingly dangerous to travel through the region, and so they instead choose to first travel to Juba and then onwards to Uganda through Elegu.



South Sudanese refugees sit at the Nyumanzi reception centre in Adjumani in northern Uganda. © UNHCR/I. Kasamani

UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

Operational Context

- UNHCR and OPM relocated a total of 1,640 new arrivals from Nymanzi Transit Centre to Maaji, Boroli and Alere settlements in Adjumani. In Arua, 862 new arrivals were relocated from Ocea RC to Wanyange village, which was recently opened to accommodate refugees coming from South Sudan. Nyumanzi Transit Centre, is currently host to 3,641 new arrivals, significantly above its 2,000 person capacity though the population is decreasing because of the ongoing relocations. Some 1,320 individuals are residing at Ocea RC in Arua, with relocations planned for this week.
- In Kiryandongo, OPM in partnership with UNHCR, InterAid Uganda and AIRD relocated 1,006 individuals (198 households) to Ranch 37, Cluster OQ. The settlement, currently holding 47,924 individuals is close to its capacity of 50,000. OPM led a joint survey to identify additional land as part of the contingency planning for the continued South Sudanese Refugee influx. The exercise identified Ranch 18 as a potential extension site, which can accommodate approximately 30,000 new arrivals.
- In Kyangwali, USAID/WFP mission visited the Refugee Settlement and held meetings with UNHCR, OPM, Partners, Post Bank Uganda and the host community. The main objective of the mission was to assess the ongoing cash for food intervention, general food distribution methods, and livelihood and nutrition projects. The mission further paid keen interest to the HIV/AIDS prevalence among refugees and in the host communities, vocational training opportunities, saving schemes and the WASH situation to determine potential interventions.
- In Kyangwali, UNHCR, OPM and AAHU distributed female hygiene kits containing six packets of sanitary pads, six pieces of soap and three items of underwear to 90% of the targeted 9,330 women and girls of reproductive age in Kyangwali Refugee Settlement. The 10% remaining targeted refugees are mostly new arrivals registered in the Government Refugee Information Management system (RIMs) whose data is currently being manually desegregated in order to generate a distribution list to ascertain who qualifies before they can be effectively served, in at least two weeks. The intervention, to be conducted twice a year, is part of the High Commissioner's five commitments to refugee women and girls of reproductive age. Others are: increasing the percentage of women participation in decision-making; provision of identification documents (including temporary ones); SGBV prevention and response (including prior to, and during, displacement, as well as after return); and promotion of Women involvement in food distribution.

Protection

Psycho-social care

- In Arua, Danish Refugee Council (DRC) with support from Peter C Alderman Foundation (PCAF based in Arua Regional hospital) provided psycho-social support to nine individuals from three villages of Odobu II, Ariwa and Ocea. The experts also offered support to some children whom they observed to be reserved, failed to associate or play with other children, and aggressive. DRC will be conducting home visits to assess the impact of the services provided.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs)

- In Adjumani, DRC supported 94 foster parents in Alere settlement with 94 mattresses and 94 solar lanterns for the children under their care. This was aimed at improving the standard of living of the children who are under foster care. The support will help to enhance quality of service being provided to children under the foster care arrangement.
- In Arua, DRC provided eye glasses to 14 refugees to improve their vision. The individuals, who relied on the support of other refugees to move around are now able to do so independently and perform their daily activities. Some other 16 visually impaired individuals were identified and will also be supported with corrective eye glasses.
- In Kiryandongo, Interaid, UNHCR, OPM, and Samaritan's Purse conducted a joint assessment for 56 vulnerable individuals including frail and elderly persons, elderly persons taking care of minors, chronically sick, unaccompanied

and separated children to determine their welfare needs for appropriate support. The team recommended 100% food aid for the individuals with further support towards household level livelihood projects to improve their welfare.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

- In Kiryandongo, six new incidents of SGBV were reported and coded in the GBVIMS (01 physical assault, 01 rape, 01 denial of resources, 01 defilement). The rape involved a mentally challenged woman who could not identify her perpetrator. The incident was realized when it was already too late to give post exposure prophylaxis. All the six survivors were referred to police and as a result two perpetrators were arrested (01 for physical assault and 01 denial of resource). Mediations were initiated since the 02 survivors are not interested in pursuing court cases. Most of the cases (5) involved refugees both survivors and perpetrators while 01 (defilement) involved the host community in Bweyale where both survivors and perpetrator are nationals. All the survivors received medical, material and psychosocial support.

Child protection

- In Arua, DRC identified and screened 63 unaccompanied minors and 122 separated children among the new arrivals. Some 12 children suffering from skin rashes and cough were provided immediate medical support while 52 unaccompanied minors were linked to foster care. All of them were provided with psycho-social support. Another 80 vulnerable children were identified in Rhino Camp Settlement (27 unaccompanied minors and 53 separated children). Best interest assessments were conducted for 31 children to identify immediate needs, of which four temporary care arrangements were made and 13 unaccompanied minor children were put under foster care.
- In Kiryandongo, the child protection working group conducted BID assessments 84 children-eight unaccompanied minors for foster care arrangement, one girl for family reunification, one baby girl for custody and 74 separated children. It was noted that the majority of the separated children are aware of their parents' or former primary caregivers' whereabouts and are in communication with them.

Education

- The Uganda National Examinations Board (UNEB) released the 2015 Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE) results with a 78.8% pass rate in the integrated refugee and community schools in Adjumani and 81.6% pass rate Kiryandongo where at least 192 individuals qualify to join secondary schools. In Adjumani a total of 473 candidates passed the examinations, of which 360 are refugees. The number of candidates who sat the examinations increased from 466 in 2014 to 601. Some 14 candidates (9 refugees and 5 Nationals), absconded from the examinations compared to 10 (8 refugees and 2 nationals) in 2014. The main reasons for non-attendance were early marriage, teenage pregnancy and spontaneous return to South Sudan.
- In Adjumani, OPM, UNHCR and Windle Trust agreed to enroll 200 refugee children in a temporary school to be opened in Maaji III settlement. Refugees and host communities, with support from UNHCR and partners, have started constructing temporary classrooms in the settlement. The school will receive affiliation from District Education Office. UNHCR through Windle Trust will provide necessary support through teacher recruitment, instructional materials, classroom furniture and stationery.

Health

- In West Nile, the Joint UN Programme of Support on AIDS (JUPSA) in Uganda conducted a rapid assessment of HIV and AIDS situation and response in refugee settlements to identify priority interventions for emergency response for HIV and AIDS. They found a low level of HIV knowledge among refugees, very high level of stigma and discrimination, inadequate interventions targeting the youth and inadequate coverage of HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment services. Based on these findings, the JUPSA developed activities that will be carried out through the recently announced UN Central Emergency Response Fund funding, while others are to be included in the regular annual JUPSA programme activities.

- In Arua, new arrival screening was conducted at Ocea Reception Centre with 42 children screened for measles, 243 individuals provided deworming tablets, 21 children vaccinated against polio, 33 tetanus vaccines provided and 113 children screened for malnutrition. None of the children needed malnutrition treatment. Similarly, mass polio immunization was carried out in Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement where 4,039 out of 4056 children below five years were immunized. Another 493 new arrivals in Wanyange settlement were also given supplementary measles dose for those below 15 months.
- In Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement, the Ministry of Health conducted a two-day Supplementary Immunization Activity (SIAs) from 20 to 22 January. A total of 16,958 children below five years in the settlement and its environs received a booster dose of polio vaccine. The target was to reach 100% previously unreached children in hard to reach areas by bringing services closer to them prevent possible polio outbreaks.

Water and Sanitation

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage is 19 l/p/d against the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. The highest coverage is 31 l/p/d in Oliji. The lowest is 10 l/p/d in Ayilo II where ground water availability is limited. More bore-holes are being drilled in Maaji to address the increasing population in the settlements with continued water trucking in the rest of the villages.
- In Arua Rhino Camp Settlement, the water table has drastically dropped due to dry the season. This has affected the average potable water supply across the settlement with motorized water pumps are pumping below 10 l/p/p/d. To address the water scarcity, UNHCR hired water trucking services from some high yielding motorized boreholes in Yoro to the most affected locations. UNHCR, DRC and Oxfam/Ceford also maintained four broken hand pumps and the motorized water system in Ocea village. UNHCR further supported Yoro and Ocea motorized water systems with diesel for extra pumping hours to add to the solar supply which has been insufficient. These interventions raised the water coverage to 12.5 l/p/d. More repairs on water systems in Tika V village, broken down boreholes among others, are in progress. Sensitization on conserved water use across Rhino Camp Settlement commenced to ensure that the available water is sparingly utilized.
- In Kiryandongo, the available water is at 17 l/p/d due to the completion of three motorized boreholes. Additionally, 64 out of the 100 pit latrines for persons with specific needs have been constructed by UNHCR in partnership with Interaid Uganda.

Food Security and Nutrition

- In Arua, Rhino Camp Settlement, the Ministry of Health conducted a nutrition outreach in Wanyange village under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP). Some 172 children were assessed for malnutrition indicating 99% refugee coverage. Results indicated that all children fall within the acceptable range symbolized by the Green colour. The community members were sensitized for providing appropriate food to the children to avoid malnutrition.

Shelter / Infrastructure

- A joint monitoring mission from OPM Kampala and Ministry of Works visited Adjumani, Arua, and Kiryandongo districts to assess construction works implemented under 2015 budget by DRC and LWF. Although the team is yet to provide their monitoring report, they called for sharing of approved blue prints, certified/approved plans, BOQs, drawings, specifications (with stamps) with partners; involvement of district technical staff in monitoring to ensure quality of construction work. They also called for grading of school compounds and planting of trees for not only a green look but also conservation of the environment.
- In Adjumani, three temporary overnight communal shelters (10m x 20m) have been constructed in Maaji III settlement to accommodate relocated refugees from Nyumanzi Transit Centre. Similarly, 3km of road was opened to facilitate movement of refugee into the new settlement. The settlement will accommodate approximately 12,000 new arrivals.

Working in partnership

UNHCR and OPM work in partnership with:

Kiryandongo refugee settlement

Government partners: OPM, Kiryandongo District Local Government (KDLG) and the Uganda Police Force.

Humanitarian partners: Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Concern Worldwide (CWW), AIRD, Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), Samaritan's Purse (SP), Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO), UNICEF, UNWFP, Save the Children International (SCI), Feed the Hungry, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), Africa Development Corps (ADC) and War Child Canada.

West Nile

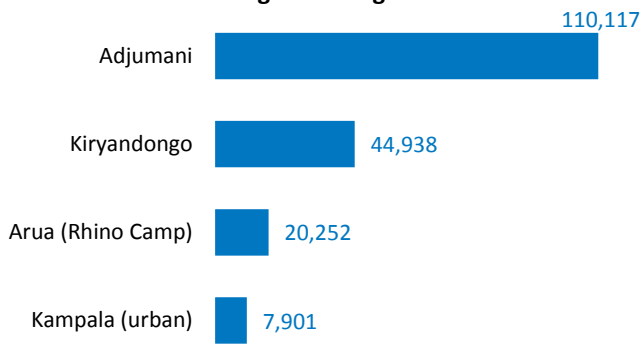
Government partners in all locations: OPM, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko DLG authorities, various technical departments, and Uganda Police Force.

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 International Uganda, SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC, TPO, War Child Canada, WFP, WHO, WTI and WVI.

Arua humanitarian partners: ACAV, ADRA, AIRD, Care International, Caritas, Concern World Wide, International Aid Services (IAS), IOM, DRC-DDG, Global Refuge International (GRI), KATO, Malteser international, MTI, NRC, Oxfam, SCiU, URCS/ICRC, Touch Africa, WTI, War Child Canada, WFP, Rice and UNICEF.

BASIC DATA VISUALIZATION:

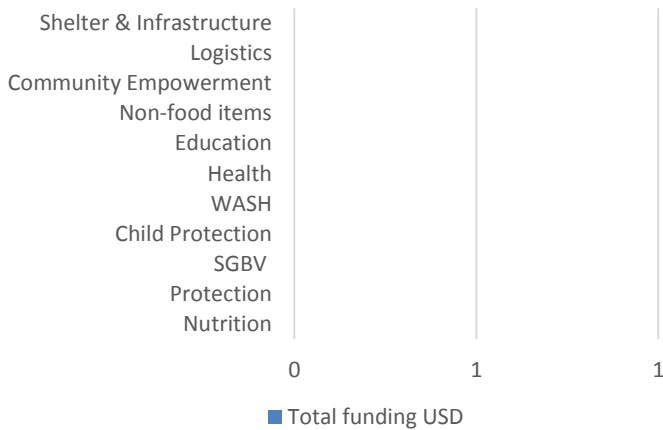
South Sudanese refugee hosting settlements



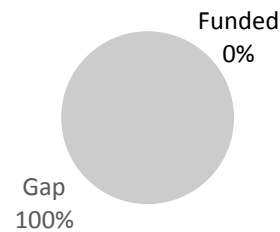
[2016 Interagency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan](#) - Uganda needs: USD 164,338,784



Total funding USD



2015 UNHCR Uganda Supplementary Appeal funding request: USD 72,923,833



Contacts:

Charlie Yaxley, Associate External Relations Officer, yaxley@unhcr.org, Tel: +256 (0)776 720045
 Abdelrahman JABER, Associate Information Management officer, jaber@unhcr.org, Tel: +256(0)772 707057

Links:

[South Sudan Regional portal](#)- [Twitter](#)- [New militia violence drives more South Sudanese to Uganda](#)