Highlights

- As of 24th November, 2015, UNICEF and partners have supported over 173,447 (34% of Refugee/asylum seekers in Uganda) South Sudanese in Uganda since the influx began in mid-December 2013. The majority of South Sudan Refugees are hosted in Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Kampala. Of these, 46,034 are new arrivals in 2015.
- Over 9,174 severely malnourished children have been managed in Outpatient Therapeutic Centres and 1,580 children in Inpatient Therapeutic Centres since December 2013.
- 44 caregivers, 11 community mobilisers and 90 children management committee members benefited from capacity building training aimed at improving children’s education quality in the ECD centres in Adjumani district.
- A total of 64,316 children have been reached (36,002 Males and 28,314 Females) with peace building activities amongst the refugee children in partnership with War Child Canada and World Vision International.
- 1,585 (629 Male and 956 Female) SMC, PTA, parents and community leaders were sensitized on Conflict Sensitive Education and 13 peer-to-peer support systems for peace with 182 pupils were established and all participants were trained.
- 85 teachers (53 male, 32 female) were trained on independent and organized sports and activity days for Primary School Children, which has benefited over 35,608 children both in and out of school.
- In Kiryandongo, a total of 100 adolescents are undergoing a handicrafts skills training in making paper beads, beaded bags, envelopes and bracelets, among others.
- Approximately 28,472 refugee and national children under 5 years of age in Adjumani have been registered using the National Mobile Vital Registration System.

Date: 30th December, 2015

Refugees & Asylum Seekers in Uganda

112,741
# of South Sudanese children affected
(OPM December 16, 2015)

173,447
# of affected South Sudanese people
(OPM December 16, 2015)

149,164
# of affected South Sudanese women & children
(OPM December 16, 2015)

511,867
# of refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda
(OPM December 16, 2015)

UNICEF Appeal 2015
US $20.8 million funding gap
UNICEF 2015 appeal is US$36.1 million to address critical needs for refugees from South Sudan, DRC and Burundi, as well as chronic vulnerability in Karamoja and other natural disasters.
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The situation in South Sudan remains volatile. A total of 1,265 refugees arrived from South Sudan between 11 and 20 December 2015 mainly through Elegu (885) and Kuluba (287) collection points and Apriti Entry Point (123). South Sudanese refugees recently started crossing into Uganda through two new border entry points in Lamwo district about 12kms from the Apriti Immigration Point, this is the first time new arrivals have been reported at these locations. In Kiyandongo, the average daily arrival rate has increased from 40 to 76 individuals in the past two weeks. The majority of the new arrivals are Dinkas from Twic East and a few Nuer from Malakal, most of them being women, children and the elderly, citing increased armed fighting between government and rebel groups, with associated violence and human rights abuses.

The vast majority of the new arrivals cross in to Uganda through Nimule and Kaya Border Points. Refugees coming from Upper Nile areas have cited famine (which has been reported in Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states) and fighting between armed groups in Pari, Malakal and Bentui. In addition, new arrivals are citing congestion in the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) compound and lack of social services as reasons for fleeing South Sudan. Other reasons include formation of unspecified new rebel groups, community killings, abduction of people from their homes and conflict over resources (grazing pasture/land), which they claim has taken a political dimension.

In Adjumani and Arua, the joint (OPM, UNHCR and Partners) physical verification of all refugees was completed. Verified refugees, of 16 years and above, received identity cards with five-year validity as new individual documentation complementing the family attestation.

The 2006 Refugee Act and 2010 Refugee Regulations are under review. UNICEF is participating, along with partners, district officials, local councils, and refugee welfare councils. Some inconsistent and conflicting provisions have been observed in the existing Act. There are also some new relevant laws resulting from dynamism propagated by terrorism, smuggling, and trafficking that call for review if refugee rights are to be fully respected. OPM is undertaking field consultations, with the exercise estimated to take six months (at district level) before the national review.

Within the overall refugee response, there are still gaps in health, nutrition, education, child protection and WASH services that require immediate support to keep affected children alive and thriving, safe and learning.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR are the lead coordinators in this response. The United Nations Country Team meets to allocate complementary functions in responding to the range of needs posed by the influx of refugees into Uganda. UNHCR sector coordinators support the efforts led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). UNICEF is providing technical support in WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection and Education and is supporting the harmonisation of approaches and response within the UNHCR-led coordination mechanism. The Government of Uganda’s refugee policy pivots around integration into Ugandan community development which makes UNICEF’s model of engaging directly with district governments highly relevant. UNICEF’s strategic satellite office in Adjumani District within geographical vicinity to the affected population is functional and technical specialists participate continuously in coordination efforts. In addition, UNICEF has contributed to the 2016 inter-agency appeals for refugees from Burundi and South Sudan.

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF’s humanitarian support to refugees in Uganda is based on inter-agency response planning and a longer-term refugees and host communities empowerment framework (ReHoPE). The Government of Uganda allocates land to refugees with the aim of integrating them into local communities and service provision provided by the district government. This practice has significant resource implications compared to a policy based on encampment. To accommodate South Sudanese refugees, the government-led process has established a range of humanitarian priorities that affect both refugees and host communities in Adjumani, Arua, Kiyandongo and Koboko District, and proposes a coordinated response to those challenges. Due to the recent increase in new arrivals, the Office of the Prime Minister has
proposed expansion to new settlements of Latodo and Agojo in Adjumani district. UNICEF support to the districts caters for expansion of the routine social services in health, nutrition, WASH, education and child protection to reach both refugees and host communities.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

UNICEF’s response to the immediate needs of affected women and children amongst the South Sudanese refugees is currently focused on the following interventions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results of UNICEF’s Response with partners January to December</th>
<th>2015 Target</th>
<th>2015 Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children under 5 years vaccinated against polio* (as at June 2015)</td>
<td>59,303</td>
<td>71,164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of children with SAM provided appropriate treatment and care**</td>
<td>19,445</td>
<td>15,752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children under 5 years with access to vitamin A supplementation**</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>418,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children and women with access to at least 15 litres of clean water/person/day*</td>
<td>67,200</td>
<td>48,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School children with access to water and good sanitation and hygiene facilities***</td>
<td>27,300</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PROTECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separated Children receiving family tracing and reunification support, and placement in interim or foster care*</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affected children are provided with psycho-social support*</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>30,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-aged children have access to emergency education and early childhood development services*.</td>
<td>108,000</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This Indicator refers to Refugees only. **This indicator refers to refugees, affected communities and those located in Karamoja Region. ***This indicator refers to Karamoja Region only.

Health and Nutrition

Since UNICEF and partners established Therapeutic Feeding Centres after December 2013, more than 9,174 children below five years of age have been managed in Outpatient Therapeutic Centres and 1,580 in Inpatient Therapeutic Centres. UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health to review and validate the nutrition guidelines comprising of Outpatient Therapeutic Care, supplementary feeding and Inpatient Therapeutic Care. UNICEF supported a national workshop to create awareness for all nutrition stakeholders which included the training of national facilitators and national trainers. UNICEF, with Concern Worldwide, supported capacity strengthening approaches for detection, treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition. Specific activities included the provision of equipment and supplies, mentoring health workers on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, support for the mobilization on micronutrient supplementation, technical support for the implementation of IMAM and promotion of key nutrition health messaging.

UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP are supporting round two of the annual food and nutrition security assessment through the training of selected nutritionists, doctors and social workers as enumerators. The assessment is being done in districts hosting refugees in West Nile and Western Uganda, targeting both refugees and host communities. Data collection has been completed and analysis is currently on-going.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)

UNICEF’s partner Danish Refugee Council has conducted Bacterial Analysis at the Household level and water points covering 18 households in Arua and 18 in Kiryandongo. UNICEF supported the construction of 50 Latrines for persons with special needs (PSN). In Arua, 10 Pits have been excavated and superstructure construction on-going and in Kiryandongo,
20 Pits have been excavated and superstructure construction is underway. Hygiene promotion through home visits has been conducted in the three districts, covering 3,553 homes visits in Arua, 2,908 in Kiryandongo and 5,215 in Adjumani. UNICEF delivered 3,000 drinking water Jerry cans of 20-litre capacity each (Arua 1,000, Kiryandongo 1,000 and Adjumani 1,000) to enable enhanced household hygiene.

Child Protection
A total of 30,964 (18,969 Male 11,995 female) children have been registered at 40 Child Friendly Spaces and are receiving psychosocial support with an average monthly attendance of 16,478 (8,848 Male, 7,630 Female) children in the month of November. The Child Protection Information Management System officers are supporting case management in South Sudanese response districts of Arua, Adjumani and Kiryandongo. Over 3,916 (2,074 male, 1,842 Female) separated children have gone through the different processes to restore and maintain family links and several other children are undergoing verification exercises using the Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) system. Over 122 (62 male, 60 female) separated children were registered between 23rd November and 23rd December, 2015 with 39 on-the-spot reunifications. Most family separations have been on a voluntary basis and this accounts for 60 (39 male and 21 female) accomplished reunifications with active tracing to reunify over 313 children. War Child Canada and World Vision International (with funding from UNICEF) are conducting peace building activities through primary schools, communities and child friendly spaces as their major platforms. War Child Canada has been able to reach over 11,904 children (29,690 Males and 5,592 Females), while World Vision International has been able to reach over 52,412 children (24,202 Males and 22,722 Females) since inception. Approximately 28,472 refugee and national children under 5 years of age in Adjumani alone have benefitted from birth registration. In Kiryandongo, a total of 100 adolescents are undergoing a handcrafts skills training in making paper beads, beaded bags, envelopes and bracelets, among others. Approximately 28,472 refugee and national children under 5 years of age in Adjumani have been registered using the National Mobile Vital Registration system.

Education in Emergencies
A total of 44 (20 Male, 24 Female) caregivers and 11 community mobilisers were trained in records management, special needs education, positive discipline and code of conduct; 90 (43 Male, 47 Female) CMCS were oriented on their roles and responsibilities and on basic information on ECCD policy to enable them to acquire and improve managerial skills.

A total of 9,757 (4,792 boy and 4,965 girl) children have been enrolled and are accessing Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres in the three emergency districts. UNICEF has provided twenty tents to ECD implementing partners to ensure that each age group has its own learning shelter to supplement the limited existing learning structures, and to enhance child friendly and conducive learning environments in the ECD Centres.

1,585 (629 Male and 956 Female) SMC, PTA, parents and community leaders were sensitized on Conflict Sensitive Education and 13 peer to peer support systems for peace with 182 pupils were established and all participants trained. 85 teachers (53 male, 32 female) were trained on independent and organized sports and activity days for Primary School Children which has benefited over 35,608 children both in and out of school by Africa Development Corps (ADC), with UNICEF support in, Kiryandogo and Adjumani settlements and surrounding host communities.

Communications for Development (C4D)
UNICEF and partners contributed to messaging on breastfeeding, nutrition, immunization, maternal health and water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Funding
UNICEF is grateful to all donors for the contributions that have been carried over from 2014 and grant support from ECHO and DFID received so far this year, which have made the current response possible. There is still need for continued donor support to women and children in this response.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Original 2015 HAC Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Funds Received Against 2015 HAC (US$)</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></td>
<td></td>
<td>US$ (C/A*100)</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>8,735,225</td>
<td>2,564,293</td>
<td>6,170,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5,292,990</td>
<td>597,462</td>
<td>4,695,528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Health</td>
<td>17,141,029</td>
<td>2,171,387</td>
<td>14,969,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>4,942,596</td>
<td>1,152,492</td>
<td>3,790,104</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unallocated balance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>36,111,840</td>
<td>6,485,634</td>
<td>29,626,206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carry-forward</td>
<td>8,819,697</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total funding available</td>
<td>15,305,331</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>36,111,840</td>
<td>15,305,331</td>
<td>20,806,509</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Date of the Next Sitrep:** 30 January, 2016

**UNICEF Uganda web-page:** www.unicef.org/uganda
**UNICEF Uganda Twitter:** www.twitter.com/UNICEFUGanda
**UNICEF Uganda Facebook:** www.facebook.com/unicefuganda

**Who to contact for further information:**

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

- **Grace Ekudu**
  OIC Chief, Field Co-ord & Emergency
  UNICEF Uganda
  Tel: +256 7171 71155
  Email: gekudu@unicef.org

- **Boiketho Murima**
  Emergency Specialist,
  UNICEF Uganda
  Tel: +256 794 701 220
  Email: bmurima@unicef.org