



Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report



Issued on 6, June 2014

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

Since the 15th of December, fighting in South Sudan has displaced around 900,000 people within South Sudan (OCHA, April 17), and led to the outflow of asylum seekers into neighbouring countries. Uganda has received a large number of them, registering more than 110,000 South Sudanese refugees between December and the beginning of June. Uganda has a long history of receiving and hosting asylum seekers from South Sudan. For those fleeing the latest outbreak of violence, the Government of Uganda (GoU) is offering refugee status on a *prima facie* basis.

- *In line with the regional contingency planning process, the UNCT has revised its planning figures (and is currently amending the associated appeal) to 300,000 refugees in 2014. This SitRep reflects those revised planning figures.*
- *Women and Children make up 87% of the refugee population, and among adults 63% of the population are women, raising a number of protection concerns and labor constraints.*
- *An urban refugee registration is currently ongoing in Kampala to identify additional refugees who have bypassed the transit centers in the north. So far, 2,179 additional refugees have been registered this way.*
- *Cholera—which is endemic in the region—has been identified and contained in Arua and neighboring Moyo districts. A national cholera response plan is in place should additional cases be identified.*
- *UNICEF is actively partnering with refugees and host communities by providing interventions that benefit both—for example by the installation of dual-use boreholes and supporting schools attended by both Sudanese and Ugandan students*

113,706

of refugees who have crossed into Uganda since 16 December (UNHCR, 27 May, 2014)

98,924

of women and children (87%)

73,909

of children under the age of 18 (65%)

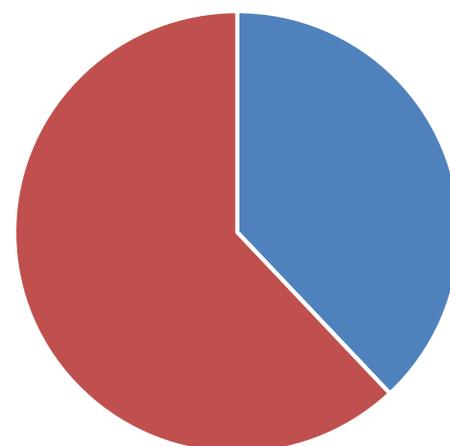
2014 Funding Requirements for South Sudanese Refugees

US\$ 32.4 million**

* The number of women and children have been calculated based upon the percent of population reported by UNHCR.

UCO South Sudan Response Funding

28%



■ Funded ■ Unfunded

Funding

Funding Requirements (as defined in the revised Humanitarian Appeal for South Sudanese refugees) for a period of 12 months

Appeal Sector	Requirements**	Funds received*	Funding gap	
			\$	%
WASH	\$7,500,000	\$2,443,000	\$5,058,589	67%
Education	\$6,000,000	\$2,534,000	\$3,466,000	58%
Health	\$4,500,000	\$860,009	\$3,426,991	81%
Nutrition	\$6,500,000	\$1,073,111	\$5,426,889	83%
Child Protection	\$5,500,000	\$1,571,316	\$3,928,689	71%
Programme Support	\$2,400,000	\$736,437	\$1,663,563	69%
Total	\$32,400,000	\$9,218,284	\$28,181,716	72%

* Funds received does not include pledges.

** UNICEF's requirements have been revised upwards from USD21.4 million to USD32.4 million to respond to the increasing number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda. The Inter-Agency Appeal for the South Sudanese Refugee Emergency (January - December 2014), to be revised and launched by the end of June 2014, will reflect UNICEF Uganda's new requirements.

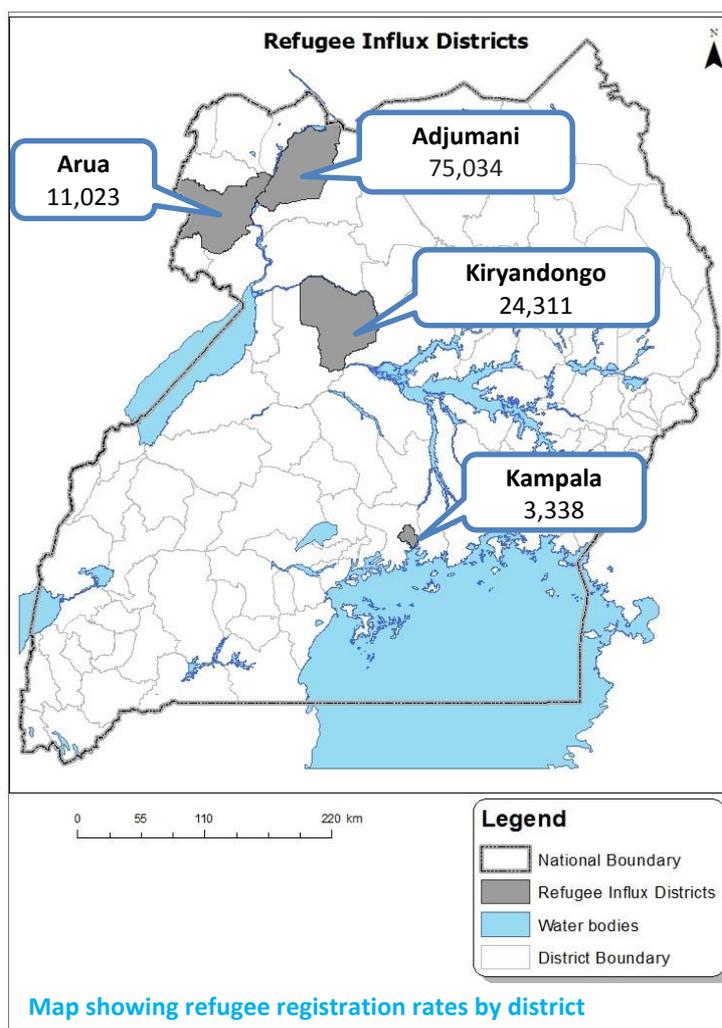
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Clashes continue in parts of South Sudan, and a large number of people remain displaced both inside and outside the country. Uganda has contributed troops to support the heavy SPLA military presence in the north and east of South Sudan. This involvement and support of the SPLA may affect the degree to which minority groups (particularly Nuer) feel comfortable seeking asylum in Uganda.

Above and beyond those currently seeking asylum, a significant number of South Sudanese are already in Uganda, but have not registered as refugees. If the security situation in South Sudan does not improve, it is thought that some of these families will be forced to turn to support from the GoU and aid agencies. This could further drive up the registration numbers and drain existing resources. UNHCR is currently undertaking an urban registration of refugees in Kampala for individuals who have bypassed the settlements in the north of the country.

The Government of Uganda has a progressive refugee policy which allocates land to refugees with the aim of integrating them into local communities and service provision provided by the district government. While in many ways this constitutes a “best practice,” it has significant resource implications compared to a policy based on encampment.

The districts where South Sudanese refugees are currently being settled are Arua, Adjumani, and Kyriandongo where the district local government is stretched far beyond capacity in seeking to respond to the needs posed by the influx. In all of these districts there is an urgent need to improve service provision to meet the increased demand. Health centers require additional staff, space, and supplies as they absorb patients from among the refugee community and are faced with a surge of cases of diseases and malnutrition. School enrollment has increased dramatically, with up to 300 students per classroom in Adjumani. UNICEF is committed to supporting the GoU approach of integrating refugees into local service provision, and is working closely with the district local government and host communities to provide support. As settlement land in Adjumani is running out, the Government of Uganda has secured additional land in the neighboring district of Moyo. If the influx continues at the current rate, it is thought that operations will expand to cover this additional district within a few months.



Humanitarian leadership and coordination

The UN Country Team has met numerous times to delineate complementary functions in responding to the range of needs posed by the influx of refugees into Uganda. UNHCR has brought in sector coordinators to support the efforts led by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). These individuals serve a coordination function, but UNICEF is providing technical leadership in areas related to its mandate. This includes Water and Sanitation, health and nutrition for children and lactating mothers, child protection and emergency education. Because the GoU's refugee policy pivots around integration into Ugandan communities, UNICEF's model of engaging directly with district governments is highly relevant. UNICEF participated in an inter-agency assessment led by the OPM, and has established a satellite office in Adjumani. From this office, technical specialists are participating in coordination efforts and working with the district to provide health, nutrition, and education support to refugees.

Humanitarian Strategy

The UNICEF humanitarian support to refugees from South Sudan is based on inter-agency response planning which has taken place over the past five months. This government-led process, has established a range of humanitarian priorities that affect both refugees and host communities in Adjumani, Arua, Kyriandongo and Koboko, and proposes a coordinated response to those challenges. All of these interventions have been designed in line with UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children to reduce morbidity and mortality and ensure protection and participation of affected populations. The key programme priorities for UNICEF are: outbreak prevention, including mass vaccinations and support to districts to increase routine vaccination services; WASH support to provide clean water and prevent disease outbreak; scaling up nutrition support and response through the training of nutritionists and the supply of therapeutic foods; protection and provision of psychosocial support for children—

including separated children identified through rapid FTR; and education and early childhood learning services for refugee and host community children.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Nutrition

Findings from UNICEF's in-depth nutrition assessment among South Sudanese Refugees showed high levels of Global Acute Malnutrition (19.9%) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (4.5%) as well as a high percentage of mothers (56.4%) who are underweight. UNICEF has already scaled up nutrition support by deploying therapeutic foods, establishing 17 outpatient treatment centers and training 40 health workers to identify and treat malnutrition in Arua, Adjumani and Kiryandongo. In response to these findings, support has been rapidly scaled up and more than 1,000 children have already been treated for SAM. Recruitment of a national office to support the nutrition response is currently underway. The individual will be based in Adjumani and work closely with implementing partners in the field.

Health

In response to outbreaks of measles and meningitis, UNICEF has implemented targeted vaccination campaigns (including vaccinations against meningitis, measles and polio) throughout the three districts. In total more than 65,000 refugee children in Arua, Adjumani, and Kiryandongo have received vaccinations. New arrivals are being vaccinated at the transit centers before they arrive at the settlements and periodic mop-up campaigns are in place to ensure full coverage. In response to an outbreak of cholera in Arua and Moyo Districts in early May, UNICEF rapidly deployed medical supplies and set up an isolation ward. Contingency plans for cholera outbreaks in Adjumani and Kiryandongo are also in place.

WASH

In accordance with its mandate and technical expertise and in collaboration with UNHCR and OPM, UNICEF is supporting with the provision of clean water, hygiene and sanitation in the refugee affected areas. A full-time WASH officer has already been deployed to the refugee affected areas, but additional international capacity has been requested through a standby agreement to provide technical coordination of UNICEF interventions in the field. To date, 45 boreholes have been drilled, and 20 more have been rehabilitated and are serving approximately 37,500 refugees. An assessment is currently underway to identify high-yielding boreholes which will be motorized and equipped with solar-powered piped water systems. In partnership with Danish Refugee Council, UNICEF has provided 4,000 latrine slabs, 8,000 poles, and 16,000 logs to support the construction of latrines. Effective micro-organisms (EMO) were deployed immediately to increase the capacity of latrines while additional ones are being constructed. Working with implementing partners, a KAP survey on water consumption, sanitation and hygiene behavior was carried out to identify the present gaps in knowledge, attitudes and practices among the refugee community. This information is guiding UNICEF's hygiene and sanitation education support being provided through implementing partners.



Refugees draw water from UNICEF borehole in Adjumani

Child Protection:

UNICEF, with its partner, Save the Children, is registering separated children, using Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification (Rapid FTR). UNICEF has set up three child friendly spaces and plans and siting for an additional 15 is underway. An in-depth child protection assessment is planned which will probe further into the range of psychosocial and child protection needs among the refugees. International surge capacity has been secured and the staff member is expected to be deployed to Adjumani within the next two weeks. A national officer has been recruited and will be deployed to Adjumani full-time in the coming weeks.

Education in Emergencies:

Approximately half of the refugees are of school-going age (3-17). Based on the education assessments conducted in May, very few these children are currently enrolled in schools. Since basic education structures and facilities are in place, UNICEF is focusing on establishing Early Childhood Education (ECD) centres and supporting the existing government primary school. However since the existing structures are far too small to accommodate the increased enrolment, an assessment is currently underway on the opportunities to construct additional classrooms to increase school enrolment capacities and to establish temporary learning spaces inside the settlements. A range of supplies have been released to 22 schools including: 82 "School in a Box" kits; 40 Early Childhood Development Kits; 36 Recreation Kits and 54 tents. UNICEF is also supporting the development of a short-course for the teachers identified among the refugees and the training will take place early June. Partners have been identified and implementation of ECD activities for Arua and Adjumani will commence as soon as the partnership agreement has been finalized. Due to constraints in funding, these efforts are currently focused in Adjumani and Arua, but similar support in Kiryandongo is also needed.

Communications for Development (C4D)

By using Ureport, UNICEF was able to poll 18,674 young people in the affected districts on 8th January 2014 by asking them whether their community had been affected by the arrival of refugees from South Sudan. A Ureport dashboard was created exclusively for all emergency related messages received so that UNICEF Field Coordination & Emergency Operations as well as the Office of the Prime Minister are able to monitor feedback from the affected communities in real-time and respond accordingly to the situation on the ground. U-Report will now be rolled out in the refugee settlement as well, so that UNICEF can utilize this two-way communication tool to improve service provision and emergency response efforts.

The use of Rapid FTR continues to assist in the reunification process of families that were separated as they fled to Uganda. The upcoming Family Health Days in April 2014 will allow refugee communities, especially children and women, to access various services including immunisation, Vitamin A supplementation, deworming, antenatal care and post natal care.

Supply and Logistics

Based on initial 2014 contingency planning figures for influxes from both Congo and South Sudan, a range of humanitarian supplies had been prepositioned in Kampala. These emergency stocks were distributed rapidly, depleting initial stocks. UNICEF Uganda has rotated in additional supplies from nearby countries, put logistics surge capacity in place and secured a \$1 million internal EPF loan to support immediate needs.

Media and External Communication

UNICEF Uganda has provided local and international news media with background information on the influx of refugees, including facts about the Fund's interventions. Media engagement included CNN online, France TV, BBC Swahili, Xhinua, and Xhinua TV. *The New Vision*, *Daily Monitor*, and *The Observer* newspapers and 20 radio stations were also provided with information on the situation. UNICEF Communications staff have visited the refugee affected areas to document the stories of refugee children and women.

Security

Overall, the security situation in Adjumani and Arua remains relatively good. The Uganda Police and military have increased their presence throughout the area to make sure law enforcement officials are available to address any issues that might arise. There continue to be tensions around the allocation of land to refugees, but the Office of the Prime Minister has taken a proactive approach to navigating these challenges.

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