Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

According to the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR reports, the month of January 2016 saw a significant rise in the number of new arrivals from South Sudan as the political, social and economic situation in South Sudan continues to worsen due to the after effects of the protracted war. More than twice the number of refugees expected in a month arrived in Uganda in January 2016. As at 19th January, 2016, a total of 5,264 refugees had arrived from South Sudan mainly through Elegu border point, Arua and Kiryandongo (since January 1, 2016). The average arrival rate is 431 individuals per day since the year begun. The daily influx in Adjumani ranges from 50 to 300 while in Kiryandongo daily influx ranges from 70 to 200 individual, 60 per cent being children. Major reasons

Date: (January 1st - February 7th, 2016)

Refugees & Asylum Seekers in Uganda

117,380
# of South Sudanese children affected
(OMF January 28, 2016)

180,585
# of affected South Sudanese people
(OMF January 28, 2016)

155,303
# of affected South Sudanese women & children
(OMF January 28, 2016)

514,810
# of refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda
(OMF January 25, 2016)

UNICEF Appeal 2016
US $13.4 million funding gap
The funding gap on the UNICEF 2016 appeal is US$13.4 million needed to address critical needs for refugees from South Sudan, DRC and Burundi, disease outbreaks and other natural hazards such as floods and landslides.
for the influx as mentioned by refugees include drought, hunger, devaluation of the pound by 16 per cent causing high inflation which has led to high cost of living, thus forcing some of the South Sudanese that were internally displaced persons to seek asylum in Uganda. Following the increase in influx, OPM and Partners in Adjumani conducted an assessment of a new settlement to be opened that will support at least 15,000 refugees, while the government continues to secure more land. The majority of new arrivals are Madi from Central (Juba), Eastern and western (Maridi) Equatorial. Reports have indicated the refugees have been harassed by army men, especially at night. Other people come from Jonglei, Yei, Unity and Upper Nile states.

In Adjumani, Kiryandongo and Arua, physical registration is taking place at the transit centers and individuals are given nonfood items before being taken to settlements for land allocation. To avoid congestion, relocation in Adjumani is done twice a week. Most people have been settled in Maaji while a few were picked up by their families settling in other settlements in Adjumani. 431 new arrivals from Nyumanzi Transit Centre to Maaji settlement. As of January 11, 2016, there were 3,873 new arrivals at Nyumanzi Transit Centre.

While the operation in Northern Uganda is well set-up to manage a steady flow in arrivals, such large daily numbers require extra-ordinary measures. The transit centres are at their limits. Nyumanzi Transit Center can accommodate 3,000 persons but can be stretched to 5,000 individuals in a worst case scenario while Maaji Settlement (Adjumani) can take another 10,000 refugees. 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 OPM 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 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, Kiryandongo and Koboko District, and proposes a coordinated response to those challenges. Due to the recent increase in new arrivals, the OPM 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:

Health and Nutrition
Since UNICEF and partners established Therapeutic Feeding Centres after December 2013, to date, more than 10,921 children below five years of age have been managed in Outpatient Therapeutic Centres and 1,880 in Inpatient Therapeutic Centres. UNICEF supported OPM to conduct a regional consultative meeting on the Uganda National Nutrition Policy to review the existing policy and aligned it with the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (UNAP). The main objective of the workshop was to capture and incorporate the nutrition concerns of the Northern region (including emergency districts) from the district technical leadership. Capacity strengthening continued for the detection, treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition. Specific activities included the provision of supplies, mentoring health workers on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices and maternal nutrition, and support for the mobilization on micronutrient supplementation. Therapeutic supplies including Plumpynut, formula milk and Resomal have been delivered to emergency districts in preparation for increasing influx and anticipated food insecurity due to the onset of the lean season. The national polio vaccination campaign was conducted house to house with a purpose to supplement on the routine immunisation services. In the emergency districts, generally the coverage was on target 100% and in other districts above target was registered in Adjumani district.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)
UNICEF with partner Danish Refugee Council has conducted house to house hygiene improvement campaigns covering 65 households in Arua. A survey conducted shows that 83% practiced good hygiene methods and of these, 62% had well placed sanitary facilities ranging from drying racks to latrines with hand washing facilities. In Arua and Kiryandongo settlements, the general household sanitation is at 80% with 15 to 17 liters of water per capita per day, while, in Adjumani, the Household sanitation is at 60% with an average of 18 liters per person per day. UNICEF continued to support the supervision and construction of 20 more pit latrines for persons with special needs (PSN) in Arua and Kiryandongo settlements. 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 31,142 (19,071 Male 12,071 female) children have been registered at 40 Child Friendly Spaces and are receiving psychosocial support among which 10,306 (6717 Male and 3,589 Female) are adolescents and youth. In January, 2016, the average monthly attendance dropped from 16,478 (8,848 Male and 7,630 Female) to 15,267 (8,060 Male and 7,207 Female) children due to high mobility during holidays. The Child Information Management System (CPIMS) rolled out that started early this year with Adjumani and Arua partners was concluded in Kiryandongo and is ready to be implemented as per the action plan laid. A total of 4,063 (2,145 male and 1,918 Female) separated children have gone through registration to restore and maintain family links among which 853 (463 Male and 390 female). In addition, 2,016 (1,028 Male and 988 Female) separated children were supported with family tracing and reunification services using the RapidFTR system. Of the total unaccompanied and separated children, over 145 (74 male and 71 female) separated children were registered between 23rd December, 2015 and 23rd January, 2016 with 17 (5 Male and 12 Female) on-the-spot reunifications, and additional 60 (39 male and 21 female) accomplished reunifications and 325 tracing requests. 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 35,282 children (29,690 Males and 5,592 Females), while World Vision International has been able to reach over 46,924 children (24,202 Males and 22,722 Females) since inception in 2015.
Education in Emergencies
UNICEF with partners continue to support children education needs. A total of 44 (20 Male, 24 Female) caregivers and 11 community mobilisers were trained in records management, special needs, positive discipline and code of conduct; 90 (43 Male, 47 Female) Child Management Committees were oriented on their roles and responsibilities and on basic information on Early Childhood Development 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. A total of 85 teachers (53 male and 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. The hygiene promoters’ ratio is at 1:500 people in all the settlements. 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.

Funding
UNICEF is grateful to ECHO and DFID Uganda for the contributions that have been carried over from 2015 to 2016. These funds have enabled UNICEF interventions during the month of January. There is still need for continued financial support to children and women in this response.

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<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Original 2016 HAC Requirement (US$)</th>
<th>Funds Received Against 2016 HAC (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
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<td>Grand Total</td>
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Date of the Next Sitrep: 29 February, 2016

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