

2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA
REFUGEES
Monitoring Report for May - August
WEST NILE AND OTHER REFUGEE AREAS

The progress chart operates in two levels: the text in each box expresses the indicators of the Sectors and the colors show the trend, toward meeting the target by the end of 2010.

	ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met during 2010
	MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in some areas
	MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps are delaying progress in many areas
	UNABLE TO MEET TARGET: This target is not expected to be met in 2010
	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter

OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: (max 200 words).

UNHCR continues to render protection and humanitarian assistance to 149,289 refugees and asylum seekers countrywide, the majority of whom are hosted in various settlements in Western Uganda. Additionally, some 37,298 others in urban areas, Kampala specifically, are under the care of UNHCR. The Office continues to seek durable solutions through resettlement and voluntary return, notably to South Sudan and Kenya. With an aim to increase assistance to the most at risk population, UNHCR conducted an assessment, identification and verification of Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs).

There are noted gaps in education service delivery, support to PSNs, and provision of basic domestic items. Overcrowding in class rooms still remains a challenge. Additionally, the host population in the catchments areas of the settlement receives health treatment in the settlement, which is causing drug shortages. Therefore, required actions include:

- Construction of additional classroom blocks and teachers accommodation;
- Construction of an in-patient ward (Rwanyawawa Health Center III, Kyangwali settlement);
- Interventions to ensure adequate drug supplies, improved access to essential drugs and specialized treatment; and
- Increased support to PSNs and other extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs)

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

To supplement Government efforts to save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions to achieve Durable Solutions.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATU S	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
100% of refugees are registered and updated	ON TRACK	Approximately 95% of both urban refugees and those in settlements have been registered individually. In Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements, approximately 11,237 households consisting of 36,193 individuals were verified and provided with attestation letters. Periodic registration of refugees and asylum seekers, new arrivals, monthly births and deaths, and refugees who voluntarily repatriated is performed regularly.
Government supported in provision of protection and assistance in accordance with international and national laws	MINOR GAPS	The government is supported through The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) who maintain a presence in the refugee settlements, as well as in major centers in and around the settlements. Police units provide physical security in refugee settlement. Government partners are supported with logistics, project staffing costs, shelter and office equipment at central and district levels both in the settlements and at the Refugee Desk Office-level to enable them to perform their duties effectively. However, OPM Kyaka II still faces transport constraints. Trainings on refugee protection, international law, human rights and SBGV Prevention and Response were offered to police, OPM government officials, community development officers and medical staff. Four psycho-social counselors (affiliated with Arua Hospital and the central government) were identified and supported to carry out counseling sessions with refugees suffering from trauma, depression and other psychological ailments.
100% PSNs, older persons, women, children and	MINOR GAPS	PSN verification was carried out in the south west (Nakivale, Oruchinga and Kyangwali), and a PSN assessment in Adjumani by UNHCR in collaboration with

<p>disabled persons provided with required specialized services for improved independence</p>		<p>implementing partners in both refugee settlements and urban areas between May and July 2010. As a result of the assessment in Adjumani, additional PSNs will benefit from food assistance, hut and latrine construction, land opening, school fees etc. PSNs identified in Kyangwali will be provided with 100% monthly food ration, 6 PWD's were supported with mobility aid and 59 children with IGA within their foster homes in Kyangwali. Construction is ongoing of 75 houses for EVI/PSNs in Nakivale and 60 in Kyaka II - however, it was noted that the shelter currently provided covers less than 30% of those who would qualify for shelter assistance among PSNs.</p> <p>In Arua settlements, 4 tukuls were constructed for PSNs with the support of the community. While more tukul construction is planned for the next quarter, an additional 35 PSNs require shelter assistance. One deaf child was supported to study in a special needs primary school in Arua.</p> <p>UNHCR provided basic support such as subsistence assistance and relief items (plastic cups, plastic plates, mosquito nets, saucepans, plastic basins, jerry cans, baby kits, used clothes, IGAs) for all identified PSNs. UNHCR also distributed blankets, soap, sanitary materials and mosquito nets to prisoners in Moyo and Adjumani in June 2010. Women and girls were provided with sanitary materials in all settlements.</p> <p>Livelihood training including sewing, animal rearing and cultivating vegetables was provided to PSNs in Nakivale.</p> <p>In continued efforts to support the growing population of urban refugees, approximately 1,238 vulnerable individuals were identified for subsistence support in the form of health care, medical referrals and follow-up, health sensitization, and psychiatric care. The individual cases are reviewed monthly and the beneficiaries are consistently supported with self-reliance activities and education. Thus far, 619 individuals have used this support to find ways to care for themselves and their families, and as such are no longer under the care of UNHCR.</p>
<p>Number of refugees that have successfully been provided with durable solutions.</p>	<p>ON TRACK</p>	<p>Between May and August 2010, a total of 1,518 refugees were processed for resettlement. The cases comprised of Somali, Congolese, Ethiopian, Eritrean, Sudanese and Rwandan individuals. Further, 381 refugees departed for resettlement to Australia, Canada, France, USA, New Zealand, UK and Denmark.</p> <p>The office increased efforts to identify refugees for repatriation through a Come and Inform Visit (CIV) from South Sudan comprising of a team of UNHCR staff, government officials, and returnees from Kajo Keji, Nimule, Magwi, Torit and Juba in June. The CIV team visited all the settlements in Adjumani and Moyo and provided first-hand information to refugees about the quality of education, availability of adequate health facilities, issues of land disputes, tribal conflicts and justice systems and prognosis for the upcoming referendum in areas of return. The CIV participants made a number of follow-up recommendations including the need to launch a Go and See Visit (GSV) to assess health, education and access to land in South Sudan. Consequently, a GSV was organised in August 2010 comprising of representatives from OPM, UNHCR and refugees who visited return locations within South Sudan (Magwi, Kajo Keji and Torit). Moving forward, a series of mass information campaigns to share the findings of the GSV are scheduled in settlements in Adjumani.</p> <p>As of 15 August 2010, 2,431 refugees have voluntarily repatriated to South Sudan with assistance from UNHCR. It is hoped that a further 2,500 individuals will return by the end of the year. Between May and August alone, 1,441 individuals voluntarily repatriated to South Sudan. Two households consisting of 12 individuals were issued Voluntary Repatriation Funds (VRFs) by UNHCR for self assisted returns to South Sudan.</p> <p>UNHCR assisted approximately 109 Kenyan refugees (53 Households) return voluntarily to Kenya. Another convoy consisting of approximately 113 individuals is tentatively scheduled for the end of September 2010.</p>
<p>100% refugees have access to sufficient basic and social services (health, security, sanitation,</p>		<p>Although 100% of refugees had access to basic social services during the reporting period, the lack of medical personnel and a high doctor-to-patient ratio led to interruptions and delays in the referral process. Within settlements in the West Nile region, the number of Outpatient Department (OPD) consultations decreased from 4,537 to 2,868, the utilisation rate from 3.0% to 2.1%, and</p>

<p>education, shelter etc) as well as livelihood requirements</p>	<p>MAJOR GAPS</p>	<p>vaccination coverage reduced from 89.6% to 37% due to lack of vaccines. In contrast, the referral rate increased from 1.3% to 1.5%. Immunization outreach programmes, HIV/AIDs prevention, treatment, VCT, sensitization and support to risk groups, and Malaria projects including distribution of mosquito nets continued in both Kampala and all settlements (excluding Nakivale from the net distribution). Health centres in all settlements received support (upgrading, maintenance, health equipment/supplies) and continue to serve both refugees and nationals.</p> <p>In the Southwest, health indicators remained within the benchmark with no outbreak reported - mortality indicators improved slightly and immunization coverage also increased significantly. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for medical supplies and the epidemic preparedness contingency plans are now in place. Health Information System reporting improved from 10% in January 2010 to 79% by June 2010 (against a global standard of 75%) and 100% of births were reportedly attended by skilled health personnel in the southwest.</p> <p>The current primary school enrolment for refugee children is 21,740 pupils aged 5-17 who receive supported in 77 refugee primary schools in all settlements. Many refugee children are also enrolled in other government and private schools. UNHCR continued to provide support to teachers' through incentives, accommodation, and classroom infrastructure with the aim to improve the classroom to pupil ratio as well as retain Government posted teachers in the settlement.</p> <p>All new arrivals and individual cases received plastic sheets for shelter construction. A total of 570 acres was developed for farmer groups who were provided with seeds and tools for improved farming practices.</p> <p>Household latrine coverage is still low averaging approximately 79% in settlements in the southwest. Nearly 50% of the household latrines lacking appropriate superstructures.</p> <p>Major challenges include: limited supply of Coartem for treatment of malaria, Rapid Diagnostic Test Kits, and lack of computers for implementing partners HIS focal points. At 4.6%, the contraceptive prevalence rate remains low but showed an increase from 2% in the first quarter (Jan-April 2010). Insufficient accommodation for health and education staff has resulted in 20- 50% of health staff in the southwest sharing rooms with over 80% having no lighting, and the overall result being a very high health and education staff turnover. Despite support to OPM and the police, significant protection gaps remain. There is need for increased female police officers to deal with female SGBV survivors. Additionally, it takes a long time for SGBV cases to be heard in court with alleged perpetrators of SGBV being released, others escaping, and facts in police files sometimes inaccurate. To address this, UNHCR Hoima field office has planned a meeting with the judicial authorities.</p>
<p>Number of refugees with access to at least 20 liters of safe clean water per person per day</p>	<p>MAJOR GAPS</p>	<p>The supply of potable water has been maintained at 30 litres per person per day for settlements in the West Nile region. In the southwest, the average water coverage has improved to slightly above 15 litres per person per day, well below the target of 20 litres per person per day. The increase is attributed to four more boreholes drilled and installed in Nakivale improving equitable distribution of the safe water facilities. However, the average walking distance to a safe water point remains high at about 1.5km, far below UNHCR's standard of 200m.</p>
<p>Number of UAMs identified, supported and reunified with family members</p>	<p>MINOR GAPS</p>	<p>Unidentified minors (UAMs) and Separated Children (SC) identified in the settlements include 298 (131 in West Nile, 212 in Hoima settlements and 55 in the Southwest). Fifty-three UAMs/SCs have been re-united with their parents and families and 39 have been placed under foster care.</p> <p>In Kampala, 3 children were reunited with their parents in Kenya in June. Further, approximately 10 cases of UAMs/SC are underway for reunification with their parents in Belgium and over 30 Best Interest Determination (BIDs) cases and reports were produced and approved.</p> <p>UAMs and SCs were issued with uniforms, scholastic materials, school fees and other requirements. UNHCR continues its efforts to strengthen child protection systems, with plans to organise child protection trainings in the last quarter of 2010. In addition, appropriate BIA/BID systems will be established in the operation by the end of 2010. There is need to improve child participation in matters affecting</p>

		them but also need for in-depth understanding of child protection by the stakeholders
CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE		
TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE STRENGTHENING OF DISTRICT CAPACITY FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE		
100% of asylum seekers accepted as refugees are registered and receive protection/ material assistance in a coordinated and timely manner	ON TRACK	100% asylum seekers are referred to the settlements and receive NFIs and food rations. Protection and material assistance were provided to them in a coordinated and timely manner. Some 3,230 Rwandans submitted asylum applications with OPM in May and only 160 individuals were granted status. Further, some 1,700 asylum seekers from Nakivale and Kyaka II refugee settlements were forcibly deported by a bilateral agreement between the Government of Uganda and the Government of Rwanda on 14 July 2010 - an exercise which was condemned by UNHCR.
0% cases of <i>refoulement</i>	ON TRACK	No cases of <i>refoulement</i> were reported. However, some 7-10 refugees were reported amongst those forcibly returned to Rwanda on 14 July 2010 though this is yet to be verified by UNHCR. Investigations are ongoing.
% of refugee arrivals have and are provided with access to basic services - health, nutrition, education, sanitation, clean water supplies	MINOR GAPS	100 % of refugee arrivals were, and continue to be, provided with access to basic services - health, nutrition, education, sanitation, and clean water supplies with minor gaps in the quality of education (education environment and requirements), availability of adequate drugs and an unacceptable walking distances to health centers and safe water points.
Number of PSNs, elderly, disabled persons etc identified and have access to protection and other specialized services	MAJOR GAPS	There is limited support for the elderly especially in the offering of specialized services, inadequate NFIs and lack of community/family support during emergencies.
Number of local communities sensitized and supported on the presence and community support to the arrivals	ON TRACK	No sensitization was carried out this quarter with any local communities or local leaders in the southwest on new arrivals however an emergency response training for local leadership, key partner staff and district authorities in the south west (Kisoro, Kanungu and Kasese) is planned for the next quarter. In the west Nile, the RDO kept UNHCR informed about the presence of all new arrivals. However, due to the small number of new arrivals and their relatively easy integration into the settlements, no sensitization has been deemed necessary.
Number of facilities and related infrastructure constructed, maintained and equipped to address the refugee influx - temporary shelters, reception centres, office blocks, schools, health facilities, water sources etc	ON TRACK ON TRACK	UNHCR and OPM have a contingency plan in place. The plan was shared with UNICEF during their mission to the West Nile region. It includes preparations to receive 55,000 new arrivals from South Sudan. In line with this, contractors have received instruction to repair all defects in Arua and Yumbe health facilities. Two ambulances were donated to Maracha and Koboko districts to improve the referral system of the districts and two new motorcycles have been donated to the DFO and DHO Arua for extension services. The current repatriation centres in Palorinya and Dzaipi were identified as reception sites in case of an emergency. There are adequate boreholes within the refugee settlements in West Nile which can be reopened if need arises. In Hoima settlements, construction of Marembo police post, 21 km access road spot repair, and a waiting shed for registration and protection handling are all underway. Construction of staff quarters, meeting room/centre, classroom blocks

		and teachers accommodation is ongoing.
Coordinate the development of an interagency contingency plan to respond to refugee influxes	ON TRACK	In view of various planned elections and a referendum in the region, UNHCR continues to monitor the situation along the border to South Sudan for a possible refugee influx. A draft Contingency Plan exists related to the situation in South Sudan. Stakeholders and concerned agencies provided input to this. UNHCR is in touch with immigration officials for regular updates on the border movements. UNHCR is also organising an emergency response training for key partner staff and district authorities in the south west (Kisoro, Kanungu and Kasese).