

**2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA**  
**REFUGEES**  
**Monitoring Report for January - April**  
**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.*

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

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

UNHCR continues to provide legal assistance, protection and life sustaining humanitarian assistance to 136, 140 refugees and asylum seekers, most of who are hosted in settlements across the western regions of Uganda. The support compliments the provision of land and security by the Government of Uganda. Additionally, Persons with Specific Needs/Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (PSN/EVIs) are assisted with special support in the areas of food, shelter, clean water, health and education.

UNHCR resumed the facilitation of voluntary repatriation to South Sudan, while at the same time providing support and assistance to the remaining refugees in the West Nile and other refugee-hosting areas.

While the food distribution in the settlements was uninterrupted, there is a concern that due to inadequate funding, food distribution from May onwards could be disrupted. WFP and UNHCR are working with the Donor Community towards the identification of possible mitigating solutions.

There is already commendable progress made in maintenance of basic infrastructure and rehabilitation works particularly in south-western settlements. Following a major operational review of livelihood implementation, more partners have been enlisted to reinforce operations in three south-western settlements of Nakivale, Kyaka II and Oruchinga.

To enable the local governments of Masindi and Hoima fully integrate health and education institutions within settlements, there is a need to construct staff accommodation to which government posted teachers and health workers will be able to reside as refugee settlements are currently very difficult to reach.

**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	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
100% refugees are registered and updated	<b>On track</b>	100% refugees registered in a timely manner as soon as they are granted refugee status. New arrivals are also registered in the same ProGRES database as per the agreement with OPM of April 2010, to wit, the status of Asylum Seeker will be given to all new arrivals, irrespective of the country of origin. Documentation is forwarded to the REC for further processing. Birth and death records are regularly registered and updated. Data Clerks have been posted in relevant Field Units for efficient, effective and timely registrations and updates.
Government supported in provision of protection and assistance in accordance with international and national laws	<b>On Track</b>	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) maintains its presence in the refugee settlements, as well as in major centres in and around the settlements. Police units are engaged in the settlements to provide physical security. At central and district levels, government partners have been provided with adequate logistics, project staff costs, shelter and office equipments in the settlements and at the Refugee Desk Office-level to enable them to perform their duties in accordance with international and national laws. OPM Kyaka II still faces transport constraints.
100% PSNs, older persons, women, children and disabled persons provided with required	<b>On Track</b>	UNHCR and implementing partners continue to conduct home visits to persons with specific needs (PSNs) to ascertain their conditions of living. UNHCR has provided Non-Food Items (NFIs), mainly clothing, to PSN/EVIs, while blankets, jerrycans and children's clothing were

specialized services for improved independence		<p>provided to all refugees. UNHCR has also updated PSNs in ProGres for the supplementary food basket. All women in the reproductive age were issued sanitary materials (clothes, pads, underwear) in the first quarter. Functional Adult Literacy is ongoing in all settlements in the West Nile region.</p> <p>Targeted, quarterly PSN/EVIs verifications exercises are conducted to address vulnerabilities. Interventions include BID, fostering, support with education materials for children, support with shelter, and counselling for the elderly. However, 100% services for improved independence could not be provided because of inadequate resources such as crutches, wheelchairs and eyeglasses.</p>
Number of refugees that have successfully been provided with durable solutions.	<b>On Track</b>	<p>Between January and April 2010, 1,014 refugees have returned voluntarily to South Sudan with UNHCR facilitation. No Voluntary repatriation (Volrep) movements were organized during April elections in Sudan as a precautionary measure.</p> <p>A number of Kenyans expressed interest to repatriate but had to wait for the conclusion of a tripartite agreement.</p> <p>There are reports of unreported spontaneous departures among Congolese refugees. Actual numbers will be known after the verification exercise.</p> <p>In the first quarter of 2010, 247 cases/658 individuals were processed for resettlement, while another 51 cases/183 individuals were resettled in Australia, Canada, France, USA, New Zealand, UK and Denmark. The refugees originated from DRC, Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan and Rwanda.</p>
100% refugees have access to sufficient basic and social services (health, security, sanitation, education, shelter etc) as well as livelihood requirements	<b>MINOR GAPS</b>	<p>All refugees have access to basic social services. Health Indicators remained within benchmark with no outbreak reported.</p> <p>Health Staff Outreach teams in south-western Uganda received training on Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition to improve on nutritional care. Early health seeking behaviour received a boost with training of CHW on mobilization techniques to empower households and community members for health action.</p> <p>UNHCR is currently supporting refugees for primary, post primary, secondary, vocational and university studies. <u>All</u> refugee schools (17) in West Nile region are functional with 62 teachers paid by UNHCR. Enrolment of pupils as of 31 March 2010 was 1,093 refugee pupils (631 males and 462 females) and 1,609 national pupils (874 males and 735 females).</p> <p>There are, however, major challenges in water and sanitation: poor coverage and domestic sanitation infrastructure in Nakivale and Kyaka II settlements at household level; scant latrine coverage and poor hygiene practices at household level; low access to water points (1.5-3km distance in Nakivale), and use of lake water by households near Lake Nakivale.</p>
Number of refugees with access to at least nine liters of safe clean water per person per day	<b>ON TRACK</b>	<p>UNHCR issued jerrycans to all households in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter to improve water storage at household level.</p> <p>Average access rates to clean water supplies have remained at 20 litres/person/day since end 2009 in all settlements of West Nile region. However, per capita water coverage in the southwest is lower: Nakivale's is 15 litres, Kyaka II's 13.5, and Oruchinga's 14.</p> <p>Average consumption in Kyangwali and Kiryandongo is higher than 15 litres of water/person/day.</p>

Number of UAMs identified, supported and reunified with family members	<b>On Track</b>	<p>Child protection training was conducted in March this year at Imvepi and Rhino camp settlements. Best Interest Determination assessments are ongoing for 71 UAMs/SC in Imvepi and 129 in Rhino Camp.</p> <p>144 UAMs have been identified in Kyangwali and Kiryandongo (Kiryandongo-24 and Kyangwali-120) in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2010. Nine were reunited with their families in the DRC with tracing support from ICRC. Most of the UAMs identified are with foster families.</p> <p>About 85% of UAMs identified in Nakivale, Kyaka II and Oruchinga are not yet reunified. This is due to an existing backlog from 2008 compounded by tedious procedures followed by organisations in-charge of reunification and family tracing at field level.</p>
<b>CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE</b>		
<b>TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE STRENGTHENING OF DISTRICT CAPACITY FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.</b>		
100% of asylum seekers accepted as refugees are registered and receive protection/ material assistance in a coordinated and timely manner	<b>On Track</b>	<p>All new arrivals are referred to UNHCR by OPM and registered. All new arrivals (mainly of Congolese origin) are referred to the settlements and NFIs + Food rations are provided to each Household. 100% of all the asylum seekers granted refugee status are registered and provided with the required food and NFI assistance in a timely manner. However, not all asylum seekers received were granted refugees status: about 99% of Congolese are granted refugee status while only about 10% of Burundians and less than 1% of Rwandese are granted refugee status. Most of the rejected asylum seekers stay in the shelters at the Reception Centres.</p>
0% cases of <i>refoulement</i>	<b>On Track</b>	No reported <i>refoulement</i> cases during the reporting period.
% of refugee arrivals have and are provided with access to basic services - health, nutrition, education, sanitation, clean water supplies	<b>On Track</b>	<p>Joint local government-UNHCR services provided in health and education, while the General Monthly Food distribution covers 100% of the new arrivals.</p> <p>100% of new arrivals provided with access to basic services –shelter, health, food &amp; nutrition, education, sanitation and clean water supplies during the reporting period.</p> <p>100% refugees formally received at border districts and relocated from Kampala were provided with access to above basic services.</p> <p>Asylum-seekers entering Uganda from DRC face challenges accessing limited health facilities at border towns in Kisoro and Kanungu districts. As such, contingency planning and preparedness measures will begin in May 2010 in view of the forthcoming August 2010 elections in Rwanda, 2011 elections in DRC and Uganda, and the 2011 referendum in Sudan.</p>
Number of PSNs, elderly, disabled persons etc identified and have access to protection and other specialized services	<b>Minor Gaps</b>	<p>Provision of targeted assistance to EVIs/PSNs during initial phase of an influx has proved challenging because limited resources restrict major priorities to stabilizing the general population. A major constraint has been limited transport capacity for the weakest.</p> <p>The availability, in advance, of adequate resources for proper contingency planning would enhance preparedness and emergency response measures.</p>
Number of local communities sensitized and supported on the presence and community support to the arrivals	<b>On Track</b>	<p>100% of the district authorities i.e. RDC, LC V, CAO and the DHO informed about the potential for or presence of new arrivals. However, no specific support has been extended to them. Community involvement in receiving new arrivals is minimal. There is also no sensitization targeting local communities on the presence of or preparations for new arrivals.</p> <p>In general, local communities co-exist peacefully with new arrivals, sometimes even hosting them in their homes and sharing available</p>

		public services.
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	<b>On Track</b>	<p>In Kisoro (Nteko), Nyarusuzu Primary School serves as a reception center for up to 100 persons and comprises two communal shelters, four toilets, two shower stalls, and a 10,000 ltr. water reservoir for rainwater harvesting.</p> <p>Nyakabande Health Centre II was provided with a fridge for vaccine storage and an assortment of drugs.</p> <p>A bridge leading to Bukazi Primary School was constructed and handed over to the district. Bukazi primary school is located close to the DRC border and is usually the point of entry for asylum-seekers from eastern DRC.</p> <p>Kisoro and Matanda Transit centres were handed over to district authorities. Systems and procedures are in place for UNHCR to support district authorities in the event of an influx.</p>
Coordinate the development of an interagency contingency plan to respond to refugee influxes	<b>On Track</b>	<p>In view of various planned elections and a referendum in the region, UNHCR has been closely monitoring regional developments in the event of a refugee influx. UNHCR Uganda is finalizing a draft Contingency Plan for South Sudan. Other UN humanitarian agencies were consulted during the process, and their inputs included in the draft. A consultative meeting on the same was held with Lamwo and Kitgum Districts.</p>