



# URBAN REFUGEE PROGRAMME

August Monthly Report



## Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved.

For the month of August 2019, the legal team conducted 02 information dissemination sessions targeting business owners and victims of insecurity. They were attended by 814 (443F, 371M) who were empowered with information on business registration, acquisition of trading licenses, contract arrangements, and tenancy agreements' party obligations. They were also guided on the importance of making police statements for reported cases and co-operating with the police throughout investigations, cautioned against presenting fraudulent reports, and also informed about the three durable solutions.



The team also provided legal assistance to 460 (215F, 245M) PoC to the challenges as presented below;

Category	Number of PoC	Issues presented
Legal Assistance and guidance.	142 (62F, 80M)	Human rights violations, custody applications in Court, employment disputes, tenancy disputes, simple defilement, assault to minors, guardianship orders, foster guardian arrangements, legal implications of civil marriages, police bond obligations, replacement of identification documents, the 72 hour window period, evidence chain of custody, registration of an associations, obtaining trading licenses for business from KCCA, Rights and obligations of a suspect in police custody.
Court Monitoring	03 (01M, 2F) cases	To watch brief and ensure that refugees understand Court Proceedings and also attain justice.
Legal Remedies	04 (All female)	01 Rape, 02 Defilement cases for medical re – examination and 01 fresh case for medical examination all by a Police Surgeon, this all aimed at enabling the victims make their cases for Court or further interventions.
Alternative Dispute Resolution	02 (01M, 01F)	01 was referred to Justice Centres Uganda for further legal guidance while 01 referred to Refugee Law Project to be supported to file custody application.
General protection and other concerns.	332 (165F, 167M)	They presented general insecurity, threatening violence resettlement claims, medical challenges, status determination inquiries, threatening prank calls, tenancy agreements, Arson, school fees requests, livelihood needs, asylum seeker registration processes, voluntary repatriation, family reunification, hawking in and around Kampala, University bursaries, academic certificate equation and translation. All were given appropriate legal guidance accordingly.

The team further conducted;

- Routine Detention monitoring and follow up on 16 cases at Katwe Police Station, Old Kampala, Kireka CMI Detention Centre, Kakajo Police post, Nsambya Gogonya Police post, Buganda Road Police post, Busabala police post, Namirembe Community Police

Post, Nakulabye Police post, Jinja Road Police station, Uganda Human Rights Commission Central Regional Office.

- 02 legal aid clinics attended by 344 (295F, 49M) from the Somali Refugee Community in Kisenyi, Central Division & Kawempe Ttula. PoC were given information on rights and obligations of refugees, Refugee Status Determination and registration process for asylum seekers.
- A community outreach in the Sudanese Community which was attended by 29 (08F, 21 M) PoC. They were sensitised about their rights and obligations, the importance of social cohesion and peaceful co-existence, respect for local leadership structures (LC Chairpersons, Police Officers and KCCA Law Enforcement).
- Protection Appointment screening for 13 cases which were compiled and shared with the UNHCR Protection Team for further protection interventions.

### To reduce the risk of SGBV and improve quality of response;

- 07 SGBV Awareness campaigns were conducted during the reporting period and these included;
  - 02 in Bondeko and Tuula in the Congolese and South Sudanese Communities.
  - 02 group counseling sessions at Kitebi and St. Peters Primary Schools
  - A Town hall meeting at Kabusu Community Center with the Eritrean community
  - 03 integrated Community Outreaches in kikajjo Zone, Kisenyi Somali Community, and Namungoona. 06 new SGBV survivors were identified and appropriate interventions and referrals were provided accordingly.
- Multi sectoral targeted response was given to specific identified SGBV Survivors during the reporting period. This included;
  - Psychosocial Support Services to the 215 (20 new survivors and 195 Old Survivors)
  - Medical Support Services to 70 (18 New and 52 Old Survivors)
  - Legal Assistance services to 32 (05 New and 27 Old Survivors)
- Safety and Security Services to 05 survivors
- Material and financial support to 44 survivors which included Food and shelter to 01 survivor, education support to 08, sanitary towels to 30, transport facilitation to 05 for access to medical care and legal assistance.
- All the 20 (19F, 01M) new survivors received were recorded in the SGBV incident recorder and accorded with appropriate services as sought.
- The team participated and conducted 04 capacity building and refresher sessions which included 01 on the use and adoption of ProGres V.4, 01 on the response to the FRRM cases, 01 on Individual Case Management, 01 on Data Collection organized by LWF and Global Women Institute.
- Participated in 01 SGBV working group meeting with different partners organisations<sup>1</sup> where updates on different on going activities and input into the referral pathway was given. We also participated in 01 National SGBV working group meeting coordinated by UNFPA.
- The team also followed up and closed 16 individual cases identified from the FRRM, provided appropriate support to 37 SGBV survivors identified by the Community Extension Workers and also conducted 08 home visits for home based counselling and support.

Individual Counselling during a Home Visit



<sup>1</sup> JRS, RLP, ACTV, CEWIGO, MFADVU& UNHCR

## To strengthen the Protection of children;

- The Child Protection team conducted 24 BIDs (10 Boys, 14 Girls) out of the 41 BIAs for children at risk. They presented with the following protection risks;
  - 07 (04 girls and 03 boy) living with different abilities (02 with hearing, 03 with autism and 02 with physical disabilities).
  - 02 (01 girl and 01 boy) with serious medical conditions (01 with cardiac problems and 01 living with HIV and AIDS)
  - 13 (07 girls and 06 boys) UASC (03 separated and 10 UAM)
  - 03 girls – survivors of SGBV, 01 of them with a crisis pregnancy.
- 02 girls of the Un Accompanied children were placed under the care of a close relative, 02 of the 07 children living with different abilities were referred to the education desk for special needs school fees consideration and 03 were referred to the health unit for further management.
- Community engagement initiatives were key during the month to foster prevention and response services for children at risk. They included;
  - A meeting with 12 male Faith Based Refugee Leaders to strengthen identification and referral of Child Protection cases. This has started during the prayers in their respective places of worship.
  - An Integrated Community awareness outreach in Kikajjo Zone where information on community Child Protection structures was disseminated. 06 child protection concerns were identified therein and were given appointment for Best Interest Assessments. In attendance were 41 (17M, 24F) PoC.
  - A meeting held with the Community Child Protection Social workers to improve on the quality of service delivery, case identification and reporting. They reported 39 child protection cases identified during the month. From these cases, 22 BIAs were conducted and they revealed 02 children living with different abilities, 01 Behavioural issues, 06 Medical, 06 Child Labour, 01 child neglect, 01 orphan, 01 Defilement, 02 family tracing, 56 school drop outs. They were referred accordingly for the services they needed.
- 07 (03 girls and 04 girls) Children participated in a group counselling session where they shared ideas on how they can protect themselves against harm both in and outside school.
- The team further identified and referred 39 children for specific services. They included 06 (02 boys and 04 girls) with critical medical conditions were referred to the medical team for proper management, 19 (11 girls, 08 boys) with behavioural issues were referred to the counselling desk for further management and continuous counselling towards behavior change, 03 boys with autism were referred to the Mental Health Counsellor for further management, 01 child referred externally to JRS, 05 to Chatty Social Group and 05 to Urban Vulnerable Care group for skills training and empowerment.
- The team conducted 04 information dissemination sessions during the morning address on issues regarding communicating with Children, punishment and supporting adolescents with difficulties in formal learning. 523 (223M, 300F) participated in these sessions. This was intended to create a protective environment for children at risk.
- 12 (07 girls and 05 boys) cases of children at risk were followed up in Kirombe – Lusaka, Old Kampala Police Station, Kisenyi, Nankulabye, Nateete, Kisenyi and Musajja Alumbwa, Katwe Police Station, Nankulabye Police Station, and the Medical Hostel. They included;
  - 03 Children were guided to go back to hospital for further management.
  - 01 Defilement case on continuous psychosocial counselling and on ARVs.
  - 01 Child with special needs was supported with education support.
  - 01 Unaccompanied Child without registration documents was referred to OPM for further management.
  - 02 (01 Girl and 01 Boy) Children from Kyaka ii Refugee Settlement were stranded at Kibuye police station and are currently being accommodated temporarily at Retract Uganda as we explore options to establish their registration status.
  - 03 (02 girls and 01 boy) Separated children under Kinship care with tracing needs were referred to Red Cross for further support.
  - 01 child with a cardiac problem referred to the health unit for further support
- With support from Medical unit 02(01 boys and 01 girl) children living with different abilities were supported with 02 wheel chairs to ease their mobility. The caregivers were educated on the usage and maintenance of wheel chairs.



**Pictures of children living with different abilities who were supported with wheel chairs**

- Conducted 02 group counselling sessions for 292 (143 girls and 149 boys) adolescents from Kitebi Primary, St Peters Nsambya primary Schools and Kisenyi community. The Children discussed issues to do with coping up with depression, learning difficulties, making choices, rights and responsibilities. The sessions were child led where empowered peers chaired the discussions and it made it possible for active participation.
- Individual counselling for 29 (18 girls, 11 boys) was done with adolescents with behavioural issues and this was aimed at understanding the individual challenges for each of the adolescent in context 19 and referrals were made to psych-social counsellors and 10 were referred to Chatty and Urban Vulnerable Care peer to peer clubs for mentorship, coping and life skills empowerment.
- Followed up on 01 adolescent club in Nsambya Kevina (Urban Vulnerable Care Football team) consisting of 11 boys and their major challenge is that they hire space for practice and have no training materials. They were referred to Nsambya community resource center through Makindye Division Probation Office for further assistance.
- The Child Protection Assistant –Adolescents participated in the commemoration of the World Day against trafficking persons organized by the Ministry of internal affairs where a key address was presented, status report on the Uganda governments efforts to combat and respond to trafficking, milestones in contributing to combating trafficking of persons in Uganda was shared

## Population has optimal access to Education

- During the month of August, the Education Team conducted information dissemination sessions on Enrolment, retention and completion of school of refugee children. These sessions were attended by 1,341 (607M, 734F).
- **To support children access primary education;**
  - 03 identified children at risk were paid for School fees for term two to stay in school.
  - Equipped 50 text books to the refugee Community Centre at Kabuusu. The books are to promote reading and revision during holidays among refugee primary school going children.
  - Conducted a Protection integrated group counselling session at Kitebi Primary School with 187 (108F, 79M) children. The topics discussed included; the importance of Education, sexual harassment, Challenges faced by girl children and emphasis on discipline, a mentorship session, and services provided by IAU.
- **To support refugee children access secondary education;**
  - Attended to and closed 21 FRRM cases that needed to be supported with school fees for their children in primary and secondary school.
  - We equated 02 documents to Ugandan standards for students for 02 (01M, 01F) students from Burundi.
  - Translated 01 (female, Burundian)) document from French to English at Makerere University school of languages.
  - Participated in the Youth dialogue with youth in school and out of school on the dangers of drug abuse among the youth as one of the activities to mark the International Youth Day.

- **As a result of the above interventions,**
  - 7% - 271 (143M, 128F) children of 3 – 5 years are enrolled in the 10 ECD Centers attached to KCCA primary schools in term two.
  - 37% - 3,821 (1,874M, 1,947F) Children of 6-13 years are Enrolled in the 23 KCCA primary schools in term two.
  - 14% - 701 (391M, 310F) Children of 14- 17 years are Enrolled in the 10 KCCA secondary schools. These are term one statistics.

### To strengthen Services for Persons with Specific Needs;

- 9% (71 (42F, 29M) out the known 649), Older persons accessed specific services. They included;
  - 27 older PoC who received counselling, 11 accessed legal services and 33 accessed medical support. As a result, their quality of life and living is progressively improving.
- 20 % ( 59(32F, 27M) out of 276), refugees living with disabilities accessed services from the office. They included; 42 who accessed medical support and 17 who were counselled toward self – reliance to enhance their capacity to cope in the urban.
- 5% (1341 (734 F and 607M) out of 44,036 Persons with specific needs sought and accessed services during the reporting period.



**Persons living with disability receives new crutches**

- Conducted a meeting with 25 Persons of protection concerns (LGBTI) to discuss issues concerning their health and coordination of health service provision for their benefit. 16 also accessed counselling services.
- Networked with Most At Risk Population Initiative (MARPI) who offer prescribed drugs, ARVs for positive patients, PEP, condoms and also conduct HIV testing and counselling, capacity building for health workers and implementing partners to survival sex workers, LGBTI, long distance truck drivers, drug addicts, youth and vulnerable people.
- 33 Single parents (12M, 21F) accessed services where 9 received counselling and 17 referred to IAU health unit, 7 accessed legal and 3 were supported with food and shelter cash grants which enhanced their capacity to cope in the urban.
- 9 Home visits were conducted to provide home based psychosocial counselling. This enabled the counsellors to clearly understand the PoC issues and environment for better management.
- 37 women in reproductive age received 74 packets of sanitary towels to enable them maintain hygiene (each receiving 2 packets).
- Counsellors provided Psycho social counselling to 17 PoC at the medical hostel to enable them recover and or adhere to medication.
- 590 PoC received counselling where 79 were referred psych-social counselling handled in 164 sessions where PoC were empowered with coping skilling in their current situation.
- In coordination with Raising Gabidho, 350 Persons with specific needs were mobilised for training in the usage of cooking bags, briquette making to save the environment and promote use of clean and renewable energy

## To contribute to improved Health Status of the Population;

701 outpatient consultations were made with 138 referrals from refugee settlements to access services from national referral Hospitals. 147 tested for Blood sugar (12 newly detected with high blood sugar, and 135 normal) New detected were referred for care. 147 tested for Blood pressure and were all normal.

- **Under Mental health services;** 59 psychiatric reviews were done at IAU Clinic. Psychosocial and psychological support was extended to 44 PoC. 04 New admission were referred to Butabika National Referral Hospital for tertiary care: (03 were from Kyakka II and 01 from urban). 06 Discharges were made from Butabika (03 to Kyakka II, 01 to Kiryadongo, 01 to Rwamwanja, 01 to Kyangwali). 01 patient from Kyakka II escaped from Butabika.
- **To support Referral mechanisms;** 268 persons were received from the settlements. They included (138 patients, 120 care takers and 10 dependents) from Bidibidi, Rwamwanja and Kyakka II settlements among others. The top diagnosis categories referred included musculoskeletal conditions, followed by

Neoplasm conditions, ENT condition, and cardiovascular.

### In support for Optimal Access to Reproductive health and HIV Services Reproductive;

33 pregnant mothers were followed up for ANC, 02 were under 1st ANC within the 1st trimester, 23 had their 1st ANC but above 1st trimester and 08 received 4 or more ANC visit. All were above 18 years. All tested for HIV and non – turned out positive. 03 high risk pregnancy was detected with no Abortions. All tested for STI Negative, 08 received 2nd dose of TT during ANC, 08 received IPT3 and more for malaria and 32 received Mosquito nets during the visits. Under Postnatal care 40 Mothers were followed-up. 02 were below 18 yrs and 38 were above 18 years.

- Under HIV Services 60 tested for HIV (49 female and 11 male) and non-turned positive and 15 persons got Intensive adherence counselling.

**For the Nutritional wellbeing of PoC to improve;** 47 PoC below 5 years were assessed for malnutrition. SAM-00 and MAM-03 and were linked to care.

## Community mobilization strengthened and expanded

During the month of August, 2883 PoC accessed the 02 Community Centres in Kampala. They included 2,061 (1,183F, 878M) PoC who accessed the Antonio Guterres Community Centers in Kabuusu and 822 PoC (419 females, 403 males) who accessed the New community Centre in Makindye Divisions for both social, recreation and livelihood engagements. Of these;

- 192 users (69 females and 123 males) accessed the internet café for employment opportunities; businesses, livelihoods, education, social network with relatives and friends both in country of asylum and Diaspora.
- 13 females accessed tailoring workshop while 12 accessed the Hair dressing facility for training in Hair Braiding and Weaving.
- 191 (105F, 86M) accessed the English Language Training Centre from both Antonio Guterres and the New Community Centre in Nsambya. English

language at Kabuusu is facilitated by Refugee Drivers Association.

- 22 PoC accessed all females are undergoing training in Make-Up and basic cosmetology facilitated by the Refugees Drivers Association.
- 9 children (07- females, 03 – males) age range 5 months- 4 years different nationalities accessed the Day Care during August, 2019.
- Provided meeting space for 09 groups of 313 (183F, 130M). Of these, 278 (162 females and 116 males) members met at Antonio Guterres in Kabuusu while 35 PoC (21 females and 14 males) met from the Nsambya Gogonya Community Centre.
- Mobilized 448 POC (267 females and 181 males) to participate in the 04 integrated community outreach meetings. Issues discussed included General Security, Peaceful co – existence, health and survival techniques.

## Challenges

---

1. The delayed release of funds has not only greatly affected the implementation of planned activities, but also negatively impacted on access to services from the suppliers and service providers hence tarnishing the image of the organisation
2. For the month of August, we unfortunately registered approximately 12 deaths from the urban and settlement due to delays in service delivery.
3. The absence of motor cycles in the operation has also affected extensive implementation of community based protection. Social workers and counsellors take a lot of time in traffic jam while which would have been avoided by motor cycles.
4. The FRRM management without substantive allocated resources has also hindered follow up and closure of some complex cases there in.
5. With the introduction of ProGres V4, the inadequate logistical support especially with computers make it complex for the social workers to implement with the system.

