



NORTHERN UGANDA AND WEST NILE HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT – Second Issue-January- February 2018

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Highlights:

- Security situation in Northern Uganda and West Nile area
- West Nile Refugees update;
- Key interventions of Agencies and Partners
- Monthly Thematic 1: UN Uganda for Zero Tolerance on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- Monthly Thematic 2: Bridging gap between relief and development can meet immediate needs, lessen vulnerability – UN chief
- Key upcoming events in West Nile and Northern Uganda

Security Situation in Northern Uganda and West Nile Areas

The general security situation in Northern Uganda and West Nile is relatively calm and conducive for United Nations operations to be carried out without many interruptions. There are however reports of some incidents of crime such as burglary, house break-ins and theft, muggings, robberies, murders and violent land disputes that are generally opportunistic and economically motivated.

Incidents directly affecting UN;

Given the proximity of Northern Uganda to the Republic of South Sudan, the ongoing armed conflict in South Sudan continues to impact on northern Uganda in terms of South Sudanese refugees fleeing into Uganda. The conflict has also led to a rise in proliferation of small arms into and through the region, a factor considered to have led to armed crimes especially in the districts of Lamwo and Kitgum.

The major safety and security threats have been:

1. Crime

Crime has been common in the urban areas and were mostly opportunistic and economically motivated. However, towards the end of 2017, incidents of armed or violent crime increased. Armed robberies especially targeting commercial motorcycles (boda-boda) were the most common. Organized criminal gangs emerged in Arua Municipality, Yumbe town Council, and some areas near refugee settlements with each gang operating in specific areas. The Police swung in action and many leaders of these criminal gangs were arrested and produced in Court. Most members of these criminal gangs were found to be Ugandan youths who had previously been employed in South Sudan but have since returned home due to the security situation there, some of the incidents were fatal.

1 (one) UNDP national staff has been victim of burglary and 1 (One) UNHR national staff a victim of car break-in in Gulu municipality.

2. Road Traffic accidents

Traffic accidents have been common on most highways and also within the urban areas. Most accidents involved commercial motorcycles (boda-boda) and third parties. Passenger buses and Omni buses got involved in a number of fatal road traffic accidents especially along Arua –Kampala highway.

1 (one) United Nations female staff was a victim road traffic accident in public transport in Adjumani.

3. Civil Unrest

The spate of civil disturbances that rocked the refugee hosting areas early 2017 has since subsided thanks to timely interventions by United Nations, OPM, District Local government leaders, Police, Political and civil leaders

at different levels. Although most of the grievances have not been entirely addressed, at least efforts have been made to avoid a repeat of the incidents of 2017.

4. Uganda – South Sudan border situation

The Uganda – South Sudan border areas have not witnessed many serious breaches of security in the last quarter of 2017. However isolated incidences like the shooting that claimed the life of the Member of Parliament for Yei River State inside Ugandan territory by unknown armed thugs and other incidences of armed crime near the common border were registered. Many South Sudanese refugees continued to travel back and forth across the common border as they went to “assess the situation back home”. Both warring armies – SPLA-IG and SPLA-IO are a common sight at different locations near the common border.

5. Fire outbreaks

Wild bush fires were common during the dry season and mostly affected the rural communities where many grass thatched homes were destroyed sometimes leaving some households without food and household items. No United Nations facility was directly affected. A fire training was organized for fire focal points from various UNDSS offices in Uganda. Prior to that, Security awareness, First Aid and Radio trainings were also organized for staff from different AFPs in West Nile.

West Nile Refugees Population Update (data from UNHCR)

The number of refugees arriving in West Nile has remained low with a daily average of 142 persons per day however, there was a slight increase in the 2nd week of February where 992 refugees were registered compared to 851 in the first week. All the refugees continue to be settled in Omugo settlement in Rhino camp. Most of the refugees mentioned fear of being caught up in the fighting between government soldiers and the opposing forces as the key factors forcing civilians to flee. Hunger and lack of social services notably education and health were other factors given for leaving SS.

OPM and UNHCR have commenced the process of re-enrollment of all the refugees across the settlements. Partners have been invited for meetings and briefed about the process.

The West Nile, host to the refugee settlements, is one of the poorest, least developed regions in Uganda, marginalized for decades, with very limited services and infrastructure. Since the recent influx of SSD refugees, host communities have often benefitted from the services provided to the refugees, including employment. However, frictions between the two populations remain.

Women are at the forefront of the SSD refugee crisis in Uganda. In this time of crisis, gender roles and dynamics change, women and girls often resort to negative coping mechanisms whilst men and boys no longer feel they have a place within the community. These shifts in societal dynamics can often cause an increase in SGBV prevalence. Many cases of SGBV occurred during flight from South Sudan (rape, torture, intimidation) leading to severe trauma resulting in an overwhelming demand for psychosocial support services. Having arrived in the settlements, the experience of SGBV continues.

Districts	Number of refugees				Districts	Number of refugees			
	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Feb 18		Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Feb 18
Arua	247,700	249,353	252,250	247,028	Yumbe	285,969	287,087	287,087	287,087
Moyo	184,698	179,025	165,587	163,322	Lamwo	34,619	32,801	27,313	33,488
Adjumani	239,335	239,335	239,335	239,443					

On average, the number of new arrivals from November to February remained stable in Yumbe, reduced in Moyo and Lamwo, but increased in Arua in the same period. In Lamwo, significant reduction noted from November 2017 to January 2018 but from February 2018, the number of new arrivals started to increase again.

Key Events and Interventions of Agencies and Partners in West Nile and Northern Uganda

UNHCR:

The region covered by Arua Sub-Office received an average of 120 new refugees daily in Arua. UNHCR and its partners continued to provide protection and assistance to refugees, and remained poised to adjust their operations in the event that the number of new arrivals increased.

Despite the ceasefire agreement signed in December 2017 between the warring parties in South Sudan, the humanitarian situation there remains unpredictable.

The new refugee arrivals, included individuals from the Dinka and Nuer communities who entered Uganda through Elegu, in Adjumani District, and were relocated to Arua District. UNHCR has noted an increase in the number of refugees arriving through Elegu. Whereas in recent weeks about a third of new refugees arrived through Elegu and the other two thirds through Kuluba and Goboro, during the reporting period the vast majority arrived through Elegu. The majority of refugees are from the Kuku and Kakwa ethnic communities from Kajokeji and Lanya Counties, respectively, in Equatorial province. They fled primarily out of fear of being killed by fighters from either side of the conflict in their country. Hunger and lack of social services were other reasons for leaving South Sudan.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):

In response to the refugee influx from South Sudan, UNDP in partnership with ACTED and Save the Children (SCI) has continued to implement the Emergency Response and Resilience Strategy, to support self-reliance of refugees and host communities in Moyo and Yumbe district. Emergency employment was created through the cash for work (CfW) initiative and microbusinesses were developed with funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund Japan and its core funds:

By December 2017, **UNDP** had through its partner ACTED, supported livelihood of 1,500 vulnerable households with cash-for-work in Palorinya settlement in Moyo district and Bidibidi settlement in Yumbe district:

- 500 beneficiaries in Moyo district received payments for completion of CfW activities, including opening up 7 kilometres of access roads and maintaining 34.3 kilometres of roads that improved access to three health centres, 3 primary schools, one Early Childhood Development (ECD) centre, 3 markets and 2 sub-counties. They also dug up two rubbish pits in the food distribution centre and at the fish landing site in Angalia Chini;
- The 1,000 beneficiaries in Yumbe district received payments for completion of CfW activities, including; opening 33 kilometres of access roads in six locations that connected 8 villages and linked communities to 2 Health Centres, 3 markets, 3 sub-county headquarters, 8 primary schools, one Seed Secondary School and three trading centres, and digging of rubbish pits in 3 trading centres.

Cash payments have allowed beneficiaries to cater for their unmet emergency needs, mainly in terms of access to healthcare and other essential services.

UNDP in partnership with SCI also supported 500 vulnerable households through CfW activities and small grants to start income generating activities (IGAs) in Bidibidi settlement, Yumbe district:

- 500 beneficiaries received payment for the completion of 30 days of cash for work activities, which included opening access roads (8.1 kilometres), tree planting, digging up of 45 rubbish pits and clearing of garbage from the settlement.
- Each beneficiary saved 50% of the amount earned during the CfW activities, which SCI retained, for disbursement at the beginning of the next phase. This fund will be tripled by SCI for the 400 beneficiaries who will start micro businesses, to provide additional start-up capital for the IGAs. Other 100 beneficiaries will start Village Saving and Loan Associations using their savings.
- Curricula in business vocational studies in the areas of; hairdressing, fashion and design, brick laying and concrete practice and mechanics, was developed. The curricula were adjusted by instructors from Col. Nasur

Ezaruku Memorial Technical Institute, a government aided technical institute in Yumbe district, to suit the training needs of beneficiaries.

- A committee for appraisal and selection of beneficiaries' business plans was formed. It comprises of market vendors, relevant district and sub-county officials, who were also trained in micro-business selection criteria and entrepreneurship skills.
- 500 business plans prepared by beneficiaries were vetted and categorized into; Village Saving and Loan Associations (100), Micro-businesses (284) and vocational skills development (116).
- Orientation of 10 independent trainers hired from within Yumbe District Commercial Office and from private firms outside the district to guide beneficiaries in their micro businesses, was conducted. These will ensure quality control and share experiences.

UNHR (OHCHR):

- From 5th – 6th December 2017, trained and provided technical assistance to law enforcement agencies and Uganda Wildlife Authority in Northern Uganda and West-Nile to design and implement awareness campaigns on the right to personal integrity including the PPTA.
- Marked the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence for the 2017, by Conducting community outreach, dialogue and mentorship with schools to enhance awareness and strengthening of their knowledge and eventually impact on their attitude, practices and decision- making to put into consideration the needs of women and girls.
- Organized and celebrated the International Human Rights Day 10th December 2017, with community outreach carried out by partners

WFP:

In GULU– Kiryandongo, Adjumani, Palabek Ogili, Palorinaya

- General Food Distribution 387,922 beneficiaries – 7489 metric tons per month
- The first Hybrid modality distribution was implemented in Adjumani in Ayilo II refugee settlement on to a total of 5529 beneficiaries (1022 households) who received half cash ration for cereal totaling UGX 41,674,000. The other items in the food basket (Pulses, CSB, and vegetable oil) remained the same
- Overall Cash Distribution 91,354 beneficiaries – 2,857,652,000 shillings per month
- New arrivals received – High Energy Biscuits, Hot meals
- Nutrition programme – Maternal and Child Health, Supplementary Feeding Programme
- Agriculture and Market support – post harvest production, livelihoods, etc.

In Arua – Bidibidi, Imvepi, Rhino Camp

- GFD – 501,518 beneficiaries – 9,985 metric tons per month
- Cash – 35,053 beneficiaries – 748,381,500 shillings per month
- New arrivals – High Energy Biscuits, Hot meals
- Nutrition Programmes implemented include – Maternal and Child Health, Supplementary Feeding Programme

This overlapping of the distribution cycle into December caused a high tonnage moved and cash distributed than the planned tonnage in the settlements.

UNFPA:

Through partners ACORD, IRC, RHU and CARE, UNFPA continues to provide sexual and reproductive health information, services and outreaches across 17 health facilities in the settlements of Arua, Yumbe, Adjumani, Moyo and Kiryadongo. This support includes provision of Emergency RH Kits, dignity kits, ambulance services as well as midwifery services, by UNFPA supported midwives to provide EmONC, deliveries, Antenatal Care and family planning services. UNFPA also supports GBV prevention, response and coordination.

Achievements;

UNFPA through its partners reached 89,014 people with Sexual reproductive health and Gender Based violence messages and services in the month of December and January.

- Ante Natal Care (ANC): A total of mothers 4129 (2,512 refugees and 1617 nationals) received ANC from the UNFPA -supported health facilities in November. Of these 10 percent are below 18 years old.
- Pregnancy Mapping: A total of 861 pregnant refugee mothers were mapped, Nine percent of whom below 18 years, were mapped in November and linked to health centers for ANC.
- Deliveries: A total of 914 deliveries (462 refugees and 452 nationals). Eight percent of whom were teenage deliveries i.e. below 18 years were conducted during the reporting period. Ensuring delivery by skilled staff is has included information sharing, prior pregnancy mapping, distribution of dignity kits and postnatal followup. Community volunteers and Village Health Teams held reproductive health dialogues aimed at educating communities about the importance of delivering under skilled care, specifically targeting areas where home deliveries have been reported.
- Dignity kit distribution: A total of 243 mothers who had health facility deliveries received dignity kits. Of these, 53% of the kits were received by refugees.
- Post-natal care: A total of 1,140 mothers received postnatal care in October (624 refugees and 516 nationals). 5% of the mothers attending PNC were below the age of 18 years and 54% of the mothers that attended PNC were refugees.
- Family Planning Services (FP): A total of 628 people received FP in all settlements. A total of 41,688 condoms were distributed across all settlements..
- Referrals due to Obstetric and Pregnancy complications: A total of 214 pregnant mothers were referred for skilled care using the strengthened referral (ambulance system) due to obstructed labour, retained placenta, ante partum haemorrhage, postpartum haemorrhage among others. Of these, 41 percent of the referrals were refugees, of whom 40 percent were below 18 years. There is still need to scale up referral services. A total of 167 cases of care after miscarriage were also recorded.
- Women and Girls: The women spaces remained functional with women and girls meeting on weekly to bi-weekly basis to receive information on SRH, practice drama and cultural dances. Women and girls to come together, freely share experiences, build support networks and relationships, strengthen their confidence and build their skills and opportunities in income generation to increase independent access to and control of resources. A total of 652 women and girls were reached with Sexual and Reproductive Health information and 53% were below 18. ACORD continued to support the girls of adolescent age in Adjumani district with provision of hygiene kits. 560 hygiene kits were distributed to girls in Pagirinya 1 Primary School, / Ayilo1 A Primary School, Ayilo1 B Primary school, Ayilo1C Primary school, Baratuku primary school and Aqgojo primary school. Anti GBV meetings were also conducted prior to distribution of the hygiene kits in schools and were done as part of activities to mark 16 days of activism against GBV.
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV): A total of 61 cases of GBV were identified by volunteers in the reporting period. These included; 7 cases of rape, 16 physical violence cases and 45 other forms of GBV. With support from the police, probation officer, community service, UNHCR, OPM and other partners, survivors were supported throughout the referral pathways to ensure health psychosocial and legal services. A monthly report produced by IRC, ACORD and CARE has been shared with partners and are inputting in the GBV IMS.
- *Adolescent youth friendly services: Youth peer' activities.* In the month of December 20 (male=11, female=9) peer educators, conducted regular mobilization and sensitization to their fellow peers on Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health topics. They carried outreaches in and out of school, at the youth spaces and the entire settlement. Topics shared included the dangers of early sex engagement by the adolescent youth, discouragement of bad touches and naming of each other especially from the opposite sex; unwelcomed touches on one's private parts etc. They reached 917 (M=515, F=402) youth.
- Community Mobilization: A total of 36,651 people were reached; 4,289 through peer educators, 305 through Music Dance and Drama, 1,319 through community dialogue, 4,290 through community sensitization by MAGS, 6,733 through community volunteers, 389 by Anti GBV clubs and 19,129 reached by VHT. These disseminated preventive measures and promoted health Sexual and Reproductive Health messages on ANC,

FP, PNC and general health education. Dialogues with integrated SRH messages were also conducted to pregnant and lactating mothers and adolescents in schools. GBV prevention messages were shared.

UN Women:

UN Women directly supported over 10,000 refugees and host communities in Adjumani and Yumbe with different forms of SGBV services that include psychosocial support, legal counselling and assistance, court mediation, referral for improved medical treatment, SGBV awareness raising and sensitisation, and capacity building on women's leadership and participation.

As a result of this integrated support from UN Women, the assisted population have now transitioned to focus more on their socio-economic well-being through the provision of increased livelihood opportunities. Here are some highlights of our LEAP programmes achievements in this period:

Provided 1,500 refugees and host communities with psychosocial counselling, in a safe space that is accessible to the most vulnerable communities. Post assessment revealed that 97% of those enrolled had improved and regained significant functioning such as participation and display of confidence, improved hygiene, improved interpersonal relations, willingness to share problems, and the shame and fear displayed before intervention had disappeared. Some beneficiaries had become community leaders and others got some engagements with other agencies for instance one woman became a hygiene promoter with DRC

One of the beneficiaries interviewed from the CBT groups in Maji said:

'I used to fear moving around this settlement because people used to say that there are ghosts of people killed in South Sudan which move around, I feel my head is blowing out and at times I lose my senses. I can stay for some minutes in black outs and not in position to understand what is going on around me. Since my brother and Uncle died there, I used to fear they would come for me. But after going through the counselling with you people, I no longer have that fear. I do my work normally and am even happier than before. I have started selling small fish in the market and I want to save to start a shop here'.

- 1,000 received increased access to emergency legal protection (ADR, court representation, help desk, legal counselling, mediation, mobile clinics and referral).

South Sudan communities are highly patriarchal and practice male dominance and female inferiority. This type of culture created an environment with high rates SGBV-related crimes. For a long time the voices of South Sudanese women and their ability to protect and claim their human rights have been suppressed.

As a result, a significant number of women and girls have reported incidences of SGBV.

- Assisted 1,200 SGBV survivors with livelihood support that included business skills, VSLA and start up grants;
- Increased awareness of 7,000 refugees and host communities on SGBV prevention and response through sensitisation and dialogues in the community and on radio;
- Promoted peaceful coexistence through community based peace-building activities, utilising traditional and community based conflict resolution mechanisms with both refugees and host communities;

UN Women provided technical support to humanitarian actors for effective coordination in the planning and implementation of humanitarian response to adequately integrate gender equality and women's empowerment so that the needs and vulnerabilities of all women, girls, men and boys in crisis-affected populations are addressed. UN Women supported humanitarian actors by ensuring that they have access to, and are informed by a strong multi-sectoral gender assessment, based on sex and age disaggregated data and contextualized gender analysis of the response and recovery needs and potential capacities of crisis-affected populations. This included building capacity of 100 key actors (UN, inter-agency coordination structure, Sector Working Groups, community and settlements structures) in Gender and Humanitarian Action and PSEA to plan and implement gender responsive programmes in all phases of emergency protection, preparedness, relief and recovery.

UNICEF:

HEALTH: UNICEF supported the training of District Trainers of Trainers in the new MoH guidelines of Maternal and Perinatal Death Audits. The trainers came from all the districts of West Nile including health workers drawn

from Health Center IVs. Understanding the number and causes of death is key to tackling the burden of neonatal and maternal deaths.

WASH: UNICEF together with MOH carried out quality health facility assessment for all eight districts in West Nile that implemented the Health Facility Quality Assessment program. In total, 259 facilities (public and PNFPs) were assessed. The results showed poor performance across districts and facilities. Only four facilities (3 from Nebbi District) rated above star zero. Of the four, three are PNFP facilities.

HIV: UNICEF provided financial and technical assistance for roll out of PMTCT Option B+ cohort analysis and adherence/retention monitoring of HIV infected women and HIV exposed infants and other children in the seven priority districts. The training was focused on bridging the knowledge gaps amongst providers, in the new guidelines for health care providers serving in the health facilities in the refugee settlements.

NUTRITION: UNICEF together with the district local governments continue to roll out implementation of micro nutrient powder. The target groups were children between 6 and 23 months of age at risk of having an inadequate intake of micronutrients when food variety and quantity are limited. It also included Children 24 to 59 months of age because of inadequate dietary intake of some nutrients in the districts of Nebbi and Arua.

CHILD PROTECTION: In Yumbe, Arua and Adjumani, 920 parents/ caregivers were reached with positive parenting skills & key family care practices. 1,198 Para social workers have been mapped and trained to support prevention and response strategies to end violence against children as part of strengthening the child protection systems. Out of 16,672 (8797 boys & 7875 girls) registered unaccompanied and separated children, 15,189 (8041 boys & 7148 girls) are living under appropriate alternative care and are being followed up by UNICEF partners in the 4 districts of Arua, Adjumani, Yumbe and Kiryandongo.

EDUCATION: Following the importance of the National Integrated Early Childhood (NIECD) policy, Plan International with support from UNICEF conducted the entry meeting for Integrated ECD project with the stakeholders from the three districts of Arua, Adjumani and Yumbe, where work plans were developed by the 3 districts for effective delivery of integrated ECD services to the children within the settlements and the sub counties. A total of 1,091 (M 562, F 529) children of under 3 years through parenting support and home visits across the three districts were reached. Meanwhile 120 (M 55, F 65) parents of children under 3-5 years and 6-8 years have been trained in the parenting practices based on the 22 Key Family Care Practices (KFCP) and care for child development. This has increased reached to children below 3 years through positive parenting practices and home based support, which has provided opportunity for the children to develop mentally, socially, emotionally, and physically. Meanwhile with support from UNICEF, DRC conducted life skills training for adolescent in Ofua II and Ofua IV, with a total of 54 adolescents (29 girls, 25 boys) participating. The training was aimed at empowering the adolescents to discover their value as individuals, and support them to building critical life skills needed to face life challenges.

Strategic thematic 1: UN UGANDA for zero tolerance for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Following an assessment of potential risks especially to women and girls within the refugee response, there was a need for a coherent and harmonised approach to prevent and protect women and girls against sexual exploitation and abuse. Consequently, a UN system-wide Inter-Agency Action Plan on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse has been developed in fulfilment of the requirements of the UN Secretary General's Bulletin on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). This is complimentary to existing agency specific mechanisms and systems. It sets a standard of acceptable behaviour for UN personnel and their partners. It is intended to clarify and harmonise systems, improve confidence in the system to effectively identify and report cases and, strengthen coordination across the system, at the national and sub-national levels. The Plan promotes a coherent, harmonised and coordinated approach to prevention and protection from SEA by all UN agencies and departments represented in Uganda. This was developed in collaboration with UN WOMEN, UNICEF, UNHCR, OHCHR, UNDP, IOM, UNAIDS and WFP. The Plan has the endorsement and support of UN entities at the Logistics base in Entebbe.

Training on the application of the age and gender marker to programming will be conducted in the second and last week of March in Arua and Adjumani. This targets UN, NGO and government counterparts

Strategic thematic 2: 'Bridging gap between relief and development can meet immediate needs, lessen vulnerability' – UN Chief

Bridging gap between relief and development can meet immediate needs, lessen vulnerability – UN chief

28 January 2018 – *'A surge in conflict-induced needs in Africa and the Middle East, coupled with an increase in climate shocks that pummel the most vulnerable everywhere, have given fresh urgency to calls for the international community to work in a new way that not only ends humanitarian needs but reduces them over time'*- United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres.

Addressing leaders gathered for a high-level event held as part of the African Union Summit, in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, Mr. Guterres underscored that this new way of working is not about shifting funding from development to humanitarian programmes or vice-versa. *"It is about recognizing common goals and optimizing existing resources and capabilities to help all people in situations of risk, vulnerability and crisis. It is about working better together to reduce humanitarian needs over the medium to long-term,"* he said, spotlighting the aim of one of the key outcomes of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit.

Two years after the international community outlined the changes that are needed to alleviate suffering, reduce risk and lessen vulnerability, Mr. Guterres said it was clear the call to bridge the humanitarian-development divide will take time and a diverse range of actors, including those outside the UN system.

"We must recommit to a focus on results and holding ourselves accountable by fully articulating collective outcomes," he said.

Amid a surge in conflict-induced needs in Syria, Yemen the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), South Sudan and elsewhere, the UN chief said he had launched a push in diplomacy for peace, including mediation, to end and prevent conflict.

"We must break down the silos that have existed for too long between humanitarian and development actors" UN chief Guterres

As for the increasingly frequent and more intense climate shocks that are also creating record humanitarian needs, and heavily impacting the most vulnerable, the international community must redouble its efforts to address climate change, as well as to increase the resilience of those impacted by drought, floods and other disasters.

"We have a moral obligation to do better and we have the tools and knowledge to deliver on that obligation," said the Secretary-General. He said experience from countries like Ethiopia, Uganda, Yemen and Somalia, where the new approach is working, offers four valuable lessons:

1. The UN and development partners must strengthen the capacities of national and local actors to effectively respond to needs, risk and vulnerability;
2. Collectively start from a common understanding of the challenges and then sharing data, information and analysis;
3. Carry out risk-informed joint planning, with governments and all partners, to reach those furthest behind; and
4. Redesign the financing architecture to promote predictability, flexibility and multi-year financing, as well as engage international financing institutions and the private sector actors, including insurance actors, to develop innovative solutions.

Noting that the world spends much more energy and resources managing crises than preventing them, the Secretary-General said the UN must uphold a strategic commitment to a 'culture of prevention,' and he pledged to work with Africa “towards ending suffering and restore the human dignity of every person.”

Key Upcoming Events in West Nile and Northern Uganda

UNDP	UN Women	UNICEF	UNFPA	UNHCR
<p>In Yumbe district with SCI, the following activities will be implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection and training of 45 Mentors (10 Ariwa, 10 Ombechi and 25 Ayivu), • Rolling out of vocational training for 116 beneficiaries by the artisans, • Awareness raising, mentorship and coaching for 500 beneficiaries; • Training of 100 beneficiaries in VSLA methodology • Provision of start-up grants for micro businesses and guidance throughout the process; • Culverts fitting in 2 roads of Ombechi, 1 road in Ariwa and 7 roads in Ayivu. • Graduation of the beneficiaries. 	<p>UN Women is finalizing its work plans for 2018. LOAs and PCAs are being developed. Support to the district coordination to mainstream gender in planning for post conflict recovery of Northern Uganda and humanitarian response in West Nile is ongoing. UN Women will support the target district to commemorate International Women's day on 8th March.</p>	<p>UNICEF will focus on the key strategic engagements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal and external MTR meetings with Partners and line ministries. • World Bank and DIFID Mission West Nile for (BEAD) UNICEF Education Program. • ECHO mission to West Nile (dates TBC) focus on Health Program • Uganda South Sudan cross-border EiE mission CP & Education (dates TBC) • Cross Border Cholera Meeting in Gulu Uganda and South Sudan • UNICEF and Partners Quarterly Reviews for first quarter 2018 • HIMS Trainings with MoH for Nebbi 	<p>UNFPA is still in the process of finalizing its work plans that may inform its activities in the District and settlements. UNFPA has already started its work plan process for humanitarian work for Yumbe, Moyo, Kiryandongo, Arua and Lamwo. Routine activities of Reproductive health and GBV will continue. And support to all sector and district coordination in the settlement, route monitoring of health facilities and community volunteer activities will be provided.</p>	<p>Community outreach services and trainings will continue</p>

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