

## KEY FIGURES

Daily arrival figures from July 2016 are based on manual emergency registration or head-counts/wrist-banding. Confirmed figures will be available as the new arrivals undergo biometric registration. Figures prior to July are from the Government's Refugee Information Management System (RIMS).

**27,930**

Number of new arrivals between 1st and 15th April 2017

**1,862**

Daily average of new arrivals between 29<sup>th</sup> March and 11<sup>th</sup> April 2017

**880,211**

Total number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda

## PRIORITIES

- Ensure basic services for new arrivals as well support to persons with specific needs
- Accelerate biometric registration
- Identify new sites for refugee settlement
- Community outreach and protection monitoring in the settlements
- Expedite rehabilitation and construction of school structures to ensure access to education
- Ensure a sustainable and predictable supply of water
- Engage refugees/refugee leaders and host community members in coexistence and peace-building activities
- Promote and engage partners in livelihood interventions. Strengthen engagement of all partners, local authorities and members of the host community regarding interventions in Bidibidi.

## UGANDA

# EMERGENCY UPDATE ON THE SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION

INTER-AGENCY UPDATE | 1<sup>ST</sup> – 15<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The rate of new arrivals in to Uganda has increased, with a total of 27,930 South Sudanese refugees received in Uganda between the 1st of April and 15<sup>th</sup> of April, compared to 15,474 in the last two weeks of March. A daily average of 1,862 refugees crossed the border from South Sudan into Uganda.
- An attack by armed forces on the town of Pajok in South Sudan on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of April caused thousands of people to flee to safety in Uganda. By the end of the week, some 7,000 people had crossed the border into Lamwo district, including 3,200 on the day after the attack. Among them were some 600 unaccompanied minors and separated children.
- Many of those who fled Pajok reported witnessing family members killed or beaten in front of them. The elderly and disabled who could not run were reportedly shot dead, houses were burned and looted, and roads out of the town were blocked by armed groups.
- Roads near the border with Lamwo district are reportedly obstructed by armed groups, leading refugees to use uncharted routes and informal border crossings in order to reach safety in Uganda.
- On 12 April, Uganda's Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR opened a new settlement at Palabek, in Lamwo district, with the capacity to accommodate 30,000 refugees. Establishment of basic services such as water, shelter and healthcare has been accelerated. So far, more than 5,000 refugees have been relocated from Ngomoromo border to this settlement.
- UNHCR Goodwill Ambassador Khaled Hosseini visited Northern Uganda and met with refugees from South Sudan, as well as members of the Ugandan communities who host them.



© UNHCR/ Rocco Nuri. Refugees resting at Ngomoromo, near the border in Lamwo .

## UPDATE ON SITUATION

- Refugees arriving from the Equatorial Region continue to report leaving South Sudan to escape conflict, abduction, killings, sexual violence and looting and burning of properties. mentioned that they left the country due to hunger as they have not been able to cultivate food due to prolonged conflict and those who managed to cultivate failed to get good yield due drought.
- New arrivals continue to be relocated.

### Protection

- Registration:** In Bidibidi, biometric registration resumed on 21<sup>st</sup> March in Zone 3, and will continue in Zones 4 and 5. A total of 5,327 individuals were registered and issued with ration cards and documentation. In Palorinya, Level II registration activities are ongoing, and a total of 77,389 refugees have been biometrically registered to date.
- Persons with Specific Needs (PSN):** In Bidibidi, both refugees and host community members with specific needs will be supported with unconditional cash grants. 867 particularly vulnerable members of the Ugandan host community have been identified to receive cash transfers, and awareness raising on cash-based intervention is ongoing in the community.
- Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Response:** New SGBV cases reported include 26 in Bidibidi, four in Adjumani and 28 in Palorinya. All survivors were supported with a multi-sectoral response, including medical, psychosocial and legal services according to their needs.
- Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Prevention:** In Bidibidi, 110 adolescent girls attended awareness sessions focused on the dangers of early marriage, and 1,349 (541 female, 377 male) refugees were reached through door-to-door outreach campaigns on economic violence, the benefits of girl child education, the dangers of alcoholism in families and how the misuse of power can increase SGBV in the community. In Olijji settlement, Adjumani, 29 (58 male, 37 female) community activists were supported with skills training to prevent SGBV in their communities. In Palorinya, 9,103 (3,701 male and 5,402 female) were reached by awareness campaigns on SGBV prevention and response.
- Child Protection:** In Bidibidi, 162 children at risk were identified and referred to the appropriate services. In Adjumani, meetings were conducted with religious groups in the settlements of Pagirinya and Agojjo to raise awareness of the risks of orphanages and placing children in unregistered institutional care. In Adjumani, 182 children at risk were identified and supported according to their needs.

### Education

- Primary:** In Bidibidi, enrollment at primary school is 56,423 (29,160 male, 27,263 female). In Palorinya, 34,430 children (17,572 male, 16,858 female) have been registered for primary education, of which 21,165 have been enrolled. In Adjumani, 36,412 children are enrolled in primary school.
- Secondary:** In Bidibidi, enrolment in secondary education stands at 7,115 (4,721 male, 2,394 female). In Palorinya, 12,415 children (6,869 male and 5,546 female) children have registered for secondary education, of which 2,424 have been enrolled in Itula Secondary School (90% refugees). In Adjumani, the enrolment rate in secondary school is extremely low (4.4%) due to lack of scholarship opportunities and parents' inability to pay school fees.
- Early Childhood Development (ECD):** In Bidibidi, the number of children enrolled in ECD centres is 10,041 (4,699 male, 5,342 female). In Palorinya, 13,383 children have been registered for Early Childhood Development. In Adjumani, the number of children enrolled is 12,115.



## Health

- **Morbidity:** The leading causes of illness were respiratory tract infections, which accounted for 27% of outpatient consultations in Bidibidi and 26% in Adjumani, malaria at 17% in Bidibidi and 19% in Adjumani, and Acute Watery Diarrhea at 10% in Bidibidi, 6% in Adjumani.
- **Immunisation:** In Bidibidi, 340 children were immunised against measles, 346 against tetanus, 447 children were given Vitamin A supplements and 686 were dewormed.



## Food Security and Nutrition

- In Adjumani, 112 children were discharged from the feeding program, having regained their health. 814 acutely malnourished and 1,270 moderately malnourished children are still enrolled in the program.
- In Bidibidi, a total of 661 children aged 6-59 months are in the feeding programs. 128 pregnant and lactating women have also been identified and enrolled in the nutrition program.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- **Water:** Access to safe water stands at an average of 15.6 litres per person per day (l/p/d) across the zones of Bidibidi, 16 l/p/d in Palorinya and 18 l/p/d in Adjumani, against the emergency standard of 15 l/p/d. Borehole drilling and repairs are ongoing to increase the availability of safe water in all settlements.
- **Sanitation:** In Bidibidi, 50 pit latrines were constructed to prevent open defecation and improve sanitation. Household latrine coverage stands at 23% in Bidibidi, 73% in Adjumani. Latrine coverage increased in Adjumani as a result of distribution of latrine construction materials and follow up community mobilisation.
- **Hygiene:** The ratio of hygiene promoters to refugees stands at 1:513 in Bidibidi and 1:660 in Adjumani, compared to the UNHCR standard of 1:500. In Palorinya, hygiene awareness sessions were conducted across the settlement reaching 2,686 persons with topics including latrine use, jerrycan cleaning, water storage and handwashing.



## Shelter, Infrastructure and Distribution

- **Shelter:** Construction of shelters for particularly vulnerable refugees is ongoing across all settlements, in order to ensure their access to basic services.
- **Distribution:** Refugees are provided with a package of essential household items upon relocation to the settlements, as well as shelter construction kits. Women and girls are also provided with monthly packages of sanitary materials, underwear and soap to promote menstrual hygiene.

## OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- **Protection:** Biometric registration must be accelerated. In Palorinya, transport is urgently required to improve security, access to services for persons with disabilities and family tracing. In Bidibidi, expedite construction of latrines for PSN households. In Imvepi, expand services and awareness raising on services for PSNs, strengthen SGBV case management mechanisms and recruit local language translators.
- **Education:** Rehabilitation of eroded school structures and construction of additional schools, especially permanent school structures. Repair and replacement of temporary classrooms damaged by weather. Additional teachers and classroom assistants are required to improve pupil to teacher ratios. Establishment of youth centres in Bidibidi. Distribution of sanitary materials for girls.
- **Health:** Staffing shortfalls must be addressed to increase the number of skilled health workers. Construction of permanent health infrastructure in locations with tented health facilities. Reliable solar lighting at health facilities to

ensure provision of health services at night. Additional stocks of anti-malarial drugs, vaccines and other medical supplies. Scale up HIV testing and prevention.

- **Food Security and Nutrition:** Address challenges in the food pipeline to prevent further delays in food distribution. In Bidibidi, ongoing construction of nutrition units in health facilities. In Imvepi, temporary shelters at distribution sites to protect vulnerable refugees from weather conditions, upgrade roads, establish permanent food storage facilities and map distribution sites.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** Improved latrine coverage at household level and supply of buckets and jerry cans in Bidibidi. Additional boreholes, water tanks and communal latrines in Palorinya. In Imvepi, explore high water gravity system, establish a fuel station at Imvepi base and continue to monitor water quality. Recruitment of additional hygiene promoters.
- **Shelter, Infrastructure and Distribution:** In Palorinya, replenishment of stocks of soap for handwashing, cleaning of water storage containers, and sanitary materials for women and girls of reproductive age are urgently required. In Imvepi, ensure PSN shelters are accessible for water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

The South Sudan Emergency Response in Uganda is coordinated jointly by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

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**Links:**

[South Sudan Regional portal](#) - [South Sudan's recent violence splits hundreds of families apart](#)