

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).

3,817

Number of new arrivals between 22nd and 28th June 2017

545

Daily average of new arrivals between 22nd and 28th June 2017

295,359

Number of South Sudanese new arrivals since 1st January 2017

970,135

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
- 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 | 22ND – 28TH JUNE 2017

HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of **3,817 South Sudanese refugees** arrived in Uganda between 22nd and 28th of June, at an average daily rate of 545. The number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda now stands at **970,135**.
- As part of the activities for the Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees, the United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi led on 22 June two high-level teams to Arua district's Imvepi settlement, home to more than 110,000 South Sudanese refugees.
- During their visit to Uganda's third largest refugee settlement, the Secretary General was accompanied by Uganda's Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Ruhakana Rugunda, Hon. Hilary Onek, Minister for Disaster, Relief, Preparedness and Refugees, UN Resident Coordinator in Uganda Rosa Malango, and David Beasley, Executive Director of World Food Programme. The team led by the UNHCR Chief included, among others, the European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, Christos Stylianides, H.E. Deborah Malac, US Ambassador to Uganda and Alexander De Croo, Deputy Prime Minister of Belgium.
- The delegates met with local authorities and representative of the refugee and host communities and witnessed registration of newly arrived refugees and distribution of hot meals at Imvepi reception centre, met with vulnerable refugee and Ugandan host community families as well as pupils at the Longamere primary school.
- In a briefing with national and international media at Imvepi, the delegates called for the end of the conflict in South Sudan and urged the international community to share responsibility and show more solidarity with Uganda.



UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi (right) and European Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, Christos Stylianides (left) talk to South Sudanese Joyce in Imvepi settlement, Uganda's Arua district. ©UNHCR/Rocco Nuri

UPDATE ON SITUATION

- Uganda continues to receive new arrivals from South Sudan, where the security situation remains fragile. The reasons reported by refugees for fleeing South Sudan remain consistent: fear of indiscriminate killings, looting and burning of property, torture, rape, arbitrary arrest by armed forces, lack of basic services and hunger.
- Refugees continue to use informal border points to in Adjumani, Moyo and Lamwo to reach safety in Uganda, with many having travelled for several days through the bush in order to avoid the armed groups who have reportedly set up roadblocks along the main roads to the border.

Protection

Achievements and Impact

- **Registration:** The biometric fingerprint scanning system in Arua is now fully functioning, leading to a reduction in refugees attempting to register themselves more than once.
- **Child Protection:** Identification of children at risk is ongoing across all settlements, with vulnerable children being referred to the appropriate services according to their needs, including medical, psychosocial counselling and family tracing services. In Bidibidi, 6,296 particularly vulnerable children have been identified since the settlement was opened in August last year, including 2,104 unaccompanied minors and 3,168 separated children.
- **Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV):** SGBV cases continue to be identified and followed up across the settlements. This week, five new cases in Adjumani and five in Palorinya were documented and the appropriate support provided to survivors, including referral for medical examination, legal and psychosocial counselling and material assistance. SGBV awareness raising sessions are carried out on a regular basis, and community groups are being established to disseminate information on SGBV prevention and identify cases as community level.
- **Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs):** Women and girls of reproductive age, including lactating mothers, orphans and children at risk are provided with sanitary materials to help with their personal hygiene and prevent girls from missing education due to menstruation.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Bidibidi, the lack of detention facilities and other logistic gaps are making it difficult for the police to apprehend and detain criminal suspects and for the courts to prosecute them. This is discouraging the reporting of cases. Community sensitisation on reporting criminal cases is ongoing.
- **Child Protection:** Reduced food rations and a lack of livelihoods activities leads some parents and caregivers to abandon children in the settlements, leaving the children at heightened protection risk.
- **SGBV:** Referral pathways and information sharing must be strengthened to improve case management.
- **Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs):** Poor road conditions pose a challenge in service delivery for PSNs.

Education

Achievements and Impact

- Palorinya Self-Help Secondary School was approved by government, local district authorities and partners to operate as a community education initiative. It will receive support in the form of instructional materials, scholastic materials, desks and chairs. The school currently has 152 students and ten teachers, and is expected to reduce pressure on Itula Secondary School, which had been the only secondary school in the settlement.
- In Lamwo, five refugees and ten girls from the host community were selected for secondary education scholarships.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- Across the settlements, ongoing construction of additional classrooms in order to reduce congestion in classrooms and improve the quality of learning. Existing classrooms also require repair and upgrade as their dilapidated condition is leading to classes being held outdoors.
- Additional scholarship opportunities are required in to improve school attendance at secondary level.



Food Security and Nutrition

Achievements and Impact

- In northern Uganda, UNHCR and partners continued supporting feeding programmes for children aged 6-59 months old and pregnant and lactating mothers in all settlements.
- A 30-day dry food ration is provided to all registered refugees who have been relocated to their respective plots, while hot meals are provided the reception centre and high energy biscuits are provided at the collection points.
- In Palorinya, 751 (359 female and 392 male) children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition at the health centers. Of these, 53 were identified as malnourished and admitted to various targeted feeding programs.
- In Adjumani, mobilisation for a mass malnutrition screening, to be conducted this week, has commenced.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- The settlements lack adequate malnutrition screening tools, particularly weighing scales and height boards, required to improve the nutrition programme.



Health

Achievements and Impact

- In Palorinya, 8,169 outpatient consultations were made across the fifteen health centers, with malaria (41%), respiratory tract infections (28%) and watery diarrhea (3%) accounting for the majority of cases. There has been a steady decline in the number of new watery diarrhea cases since May 2017 suggesting great improvement in water quality and quantity, sanitation and hygiene.
- In Adjumani, out of 9,718 outpatient consultations, malaria remained the leading cause of illness at 57%, followed by respiratory tract infections (24%) and watery diarrhea (1%).
- In Bidibidi, 8,999 outpatient consultations were conducted, compared to 9,636 reported the previous week. The leading causes of morbidity were malaria, acute respiratory tract infections and watery diarrhea.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Bidibidi, Inadequate medicines and medical supplies remained a challenge. There is an urgent need for tents to accommodate health staff in Zones 1 and 2. Strong weather destroyed the roofs of the OPD/IPD department in nine health facilities, which need to be repaired urgently. Eight motorcycles are required for outreach activities.
- In Imvepi, There is a need for a temporary health post OPD structure with latrines, incinerator and a waste pit in zone 3, as well as a semi-temporary structure for health workers at zone 3. Critical medical supplies and vaccines are out of stock; refrigerators provided by UNICEF for health facilities to address the current gaps in supplies should be delivered without further delay; the lack of adequate stationary for in-patient medical history taking and record keeping should be addressed. The health facility has run out of gas for the cold chain, making it necessary to transfer vaccines to another location. 58% of the prescriptions sampled among adults do not meet the national Ministry of Health Criteria and guidelines of Uganda.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Achievements and Impact

- Access to safe water stands at 15 litres/person/day (l/p/d) in Bidibidi, 13.9 l/p/d in Rhino camp and 13.5 l/p/d in Imvepi, compared to the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. Construction of a piped water system, installation of hand pumps and repair of boreholes continues. In Adjumani, access to safe water has decreased to an average of 15 l/p/d as a result of reduced water trucking to Agojo settlement.
- Household latrine coverage stands at 39% in Bidibidi and 79% in Adjumani, with a slight increase in Adjumani attributed to the distribution of latrine construction materials at household level, community mobilisation, follow up and construction of latrines for PSNs, bath shelters and refuse pits.
- In Palorinya, 7,011 community members were reached through hygiene campaigns with a focus on the advantages of household latrines and bath shelters and the importance of handwashing in keeping the water supply safe.



Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

Achievements and Impact

- Across the settlements, livelihood activities are ongoing, including distribution of tree seedlings to provide sustainable resources for shelter and fuel for both refugees and host communities, training on nursery bed establishment and management of vegetable seeds and distribution of stoves.
- The operation continues to carry out activities that further strengthen and foster the peaceful co-existence environment being enjoyed between the refugee and host community population.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- **Access to energy:** As a coping mechanism, refugees collected firewood from the trees in and around the settlement, leading to environmental degradation.

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:

[Uganda Refugee Response Portal](#)
[UNHCR Uganda Facebook Page](#)
[South Sudan Regional Portal](#)
[News story: Burundian nurse cares, and is cared for, in Uganda](#)