

## 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).

**6,260**

Number of new arrivals between 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> June 2017

**894**

Daily average of new arrivals between 1<sup>st</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> June 2017

**282,046**

Number of South Sudanese new arrivals since 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017

**956,822**

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.

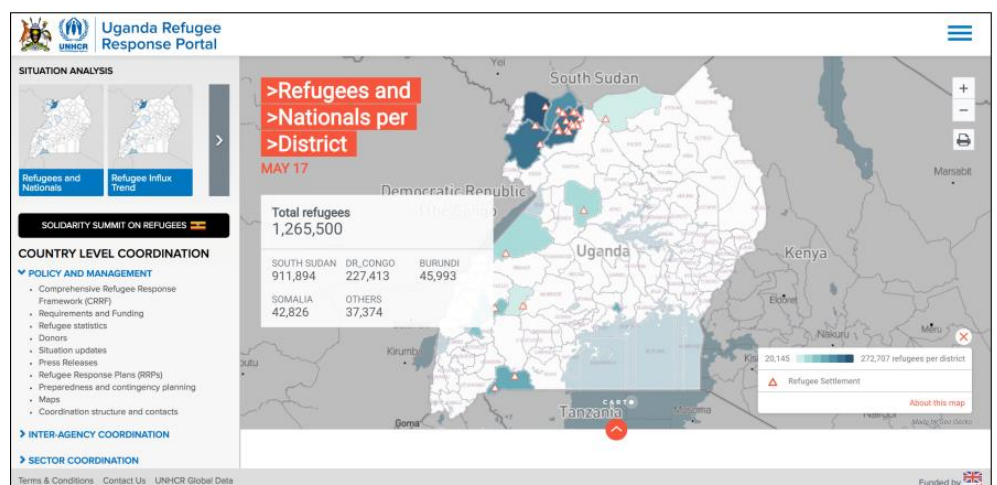
## UGANDA

# EMERGENCY UPDATE ON THE SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION

INTER-AGENCY UPDATE | 1<sup>ST</sup> – 7<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2017

## HIGHLIGHTS

- A total of 6,260 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Uganda in the first week of June, at an average daily rate of 894. The number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda now stands at 956,822.
- Refugees continue to report fleeing South Sudan to escape fighting between armed groups, particularly in Kajo Keji and Yei counties. In Yei County, civilians were reportedly warned to leave their villages or risk being caught up in the ensuing crossfire.
- The majority of South Sudanese refugees reside in settlements in northern Uganda, including 272,206 in Bidibidi, Yumbe District; 148,381 in Palorinya, Moyo District; 86,770 in Rhino and 107,330 in Imvepi, both in Arua District, and 23,625 in Palabek, Lamwo District.
- Recent flooding has affected the provision of accommodation for refugees in a number of settlements, including Palorinya and Palabek. Efforts are underway to repair damage caused by the flooding.
- A fifteen member delegation from the US Congress visited settlements in Koboko and Arua districts on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May to gather firsthand information on the South Sudan emergency, with a view to raising awareness about the situation in the United States. The delegation, accompanied by UNHCR Representative Bornwell Kantande, visited Kuluba Collection Centre in Arua and Bidibidi settlement in Yumbe.
- With funding from the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Uganda Refugee Response Portal was launched on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of June. The online tool provides updates and information on the refugee situation in Uganda.



Uganda Refugee Response Portal  
<https://ugandarefugees.org/>

## UPDATE ON SITUATION

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- Uganda continues to receive new arrivals from South Sudan. Reasons for flight remain consistent: fear of indiscriminate killings, looting of property, burning of houses, torture, rape, arrest by armed forces, lack of basic services and hunger.

### Protection

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#### Achievements and Impact

- Child Protection:** Identification and of children at risk is ongoing across all settlements, with vulnerable children being referred to the appropriate services according to their needs. In Adjumani, 54 children at risk were provided with food, clothes and other essential items, with assistance particularly targeting children with disabilities and other medical conditions.
- Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV):** SGBV incidents continue to be documented across the settlements and the appropriate support provided to survivors, including referral for medical examination, legal and psychosocial counselling and material assistance. In addition, 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):** In Adjumani, a general assessment is ongoing with the aim of establishing the number of persons with specific needs (PSNs). To date a total of 9,553 individuals have been Identified and assessed with different needs. Across the settlements, particularly vulnerable refugees continue to be supported with food and other assistance to address their specific needs.

#### Identified needs and remaining gaps

- Child Protection:** Continued food assistance to children at risk to mitigate the effects of delays in the food distribution. Focus group discussions in Palorinya for the Day of the African Child highlighted the need for awareness raising sessions on children's rights.
- SGBV:** In Imvepi, humanitarian partners recommended the installation of security lights around all water points to reduce the risk of assaults against women and girls after dusk.
- Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs):** In Adjumani, a key challenge identified in the general PSN assessment was the non-registration of some refugees, which is affecting service delivery and assistance. Another issue noted was that cuts in food rations disproportionately affect PSNs, and therefore more targeted food assistance is required.

### Education

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#### Achievements and Impact

- The second school terms began on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May for schools across the settlements. In Adjumani, an assessment of attendance in the first week found that over 67 per cent of enrolled children have reported for studies.
- Five new primary schools were opened in Palorinya, bringing the total number of primary schools in the settlement to thirteen.

#### Identified needs and remaining gaps

- Across the settlements, ongoing construction of additional classrooms in order to reduce congestion classrooms and improve the quality of learning.
- In Lamwo, engagement with parents, caregivers and community leaders is required to ensure children attend school.



## 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 entry collection points.

### Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Bidibidi, there is a need for more advanced screening tools, especially weighing scales and height boards, and to invest more in promoting and complying with Infant and Young Child Feeding (YCF) practices as well as Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines. Low participation of men in the IYCF community sensitization sessions remains a challenge.



## Health

### Achievements and Impact

- In Uganda, refugees and nationals have access to the same public health services, including disease prevention interventions such as immunization, prevention of malaria in pregnancy, mosquito net distribution, health education and health promotion, nutrition education and condom use promotion, as well as reproductive health services and HIV/AIDS care and treatment, inpatient and outpatient care, referrals and mental health and psychosocial First Aid.
- In Lamwo, 43 Village Health Teams were recruited and trained and the recruitment of midwives is ongoing.



## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the average access to safe water across the settlements slightly reduced from 17.5 liters per person per day (l/p/d) to 17.3 l/p/d, which is below the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. This was attributed to a reduction in water trucking in Agojo settlement. A hydrogeological survey in the settlement has been completed, and water system repairs to ensure continued access to safe water are ongoing.
- In Lamwo, the average access to safe water stands at 16.5 l/p/d. In order to address the immediate public health risks related to open defecation, designated defecation fields, segregated by gender, were established, and hygiene promoters engaged with the refugee communities on the issue.
- In Palorinya, the average access to safe water across the settlements decreased from 18 l/p/d to 16 l/p/d due to heavy rainfall, which affected road access for water trucking.
- In Adjumani, household latrine coverage increased from 75.9 per cent to 77.2 per cent across the settlements, which can be attributed to the distribution of 25 plastic slabs and 550 treated logs to refugee households, community mobilizations and follow up, leading to the construction of 266 household latrines in total.



## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, a number of distributions were carried out to improve refugee livelihoods, including 750 goats, 5,230 assorted seedlings, and garden tools were provided to 30 farmers's groups.
- In Palorinya, households in the settlement are carrying out land clearing and preparation for crop farming as they wait for seeds to be provided by humanitarian partners.

**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: Fish farm nets benefits for Congolese refugees and Ugandan hosts](#)