HIGHLIGHTS

- **12,118 people fled to Uganda from South Sudan between the 3rd and 6th October September.** In October, an average of more than 2,500 new arrivals have fled to Uganda every day. The majority of refugees are arriving using the Oraba and Busia border points. Some refugees are arriving by transiting through the Democratic Republic of the Congo due to insecurity on the Morobo-Kaya road.

- Refugee settlements in Adjumani have been officially confirmed as cholera-free, as no new case has been reported since the 26th September. The Cholera Treatment Centre in Pagirinya has now been closed however, cholera prevention interventions will continue in order to avert a fresh outbreak.

- Bidibidi settlement, which was opened around two months ago, is now home to 129,637 South Sudanese refugees.

- There is an urgent need to address the supply of water in Bidibidi settlement, Rhino Camp settlement and Ocea. Efforts are underway to identify new water sources to ensure adequate water provision for refugees. In the meantime, water continues to be delivered by truck, which is expensive and unsustainable. Currently, water provision is at 8.75 litres per person, compared to the UNHCR emergency standard of 20 litres per person per day.

- Demarcation of plots is underway in Luzira site in Bidibidi Zone 3. It is expected that the new settlement area will be able to host up to 40,000 new arrivals. Site planning teams are working to ensure there will be adequate access roads so that humanitarian services can be easily provided.

- Daily relocations from Busia to Bidibidi have been suspended due to the decreased number of new arrivals using crossings in this area. Refugees arriving in Busia are instead being transported to Kuluba for screening and registration.

- A water treatment plant is being established in Moyo district. Additional boreholes are being identified/ repaired to increase the water supply to refugees. Access roads are being cleared/upgraded to allow water trucks access after heavy rains.

- A Child Protection Coordination meeting was held on 3 October. The main purpose of the meeting was to share an update on achievements, address challenges and discuss the way forward. There was agreement on the need to expand the assessment of children at risk to include not only those who have been separated from their parents and family but also those potentially at risk of neglect, early marriage, sexual and gender-based violence and complex mental health cases. It was also agreed to improve procedures of recording, assessment, verification and monitoring of children at risk, and to coordinate referral pathways. There was agreement on the need to mainstream protection within the education sector by setting out ways to identify, record and refer children at risk in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS), Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres and in schools.
UPDATE ON SITUATION

- New arrivals in Arua report having witnessed dead bodies and burnt out cars on the road from Yei to Uganda. They report that many displaced people remain in Yei as they cannot afford transport and are reluctant to walk along main roads due to the presence of checkpoints manned by armed groups. A refugee women from Kajo Keji reported that there has been an increase in sexual violence and harassment targeting women and girls compelling her to leave South Sudan for Uganda. She also informed that armed groups are forcefully recruiting young men and boys.

- The first elections were conducted for the Refugee Welfare Council for Bidibidi Zone 2 Village 1. The election took place with 16 representatives duly elected by the refugee community. The same forum was used to form the Neighborhood Watch Team, Food/Distribution Committee, and Water Management and Sanitation Committee. Partner organisations are encouraged to use these community structures to disseminate information related to protection and service delivery issues.

- A meeting was held to find a way forward for children with complex mental conditions in Bidibidi settlement. Services currently offer counselling and psychiatric help (medication) for children and mothers with mental problems that have small children. Information was shared that mental cases can be referred to the District Hospital in Yumbe which has a psychiatric ward, and for urgent cases to the Regional Hospital in Arua. Further discussion will be held to identify partners’ resources for mental health care in the settlement.

- Education in Emergency training was carried out as a result of the recruitment of 100 teachers and 49 classroom assistants. While the majority of the classroom assistants are refugees, the Ugandan teachers have never before worked in a refugee or emergency setting. Topics covered included Uganda education policy, UNHCR Code of Conduct, and issues of protection including identification of sexual and gender-based violence cases and psycho-social needs.

- Plans are underway to conduct an awareness-raising programme amongst refugee communities on early marriage. Ugandan law prohibits the marriage of anyone below the age of 18.

- A ‘Boda Boda Talk Talk’ (BBTT) system, a mobile audio system using a motorbike and speakers, has been set up and is disseminating important information on water, sanitation and hygiene, sexual and gender-based violence, and other information. The ‘live’ (as opposed to pre-recorded) information helps to strengthen communication with communities. The method has been effective as it allows specific areas to be targeted with relevant information.

- Field monitoring was conducted to assess education services in Bidibidi Settlement. The projected total population of primary school children is 14,000 in Zone 1 and 10,750 in Zone 2. Additional schools will soon be needed to accommodate the new arrivals. Six primary schools are currently under construction in Bidibidi Zone 2. Efforts are underway to ensure additional accommodations, teacher latrines and handwashing facilities are in place for all schools.

- Roads to Busia have been deteriorated by heavy rains, hampering the abilities of trucks to deliver water to the collection point. There is a need to repair a nearby borehole before the rainy season sets in to ensure refugees will continue having adequate access to water.

- A high number of family reunification requests within Bidibidi have been reported at protection desks in Zones 2 and 3. It has been agreed to implement a pilot system whereby tracing staff will join the protection desks in Zone 2 to assist with family reunification.

- In Bidibidi Zone 2, four administrative blocks (covering 5,000 inhabitant per block) were demarcated for the purposes of establishing refugee community leadership structures.

- Relocations are ongoing of refugees from Nyumanzi Transit Centre to Agojo settlement.
OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- The operation continues to focus on providing new arrivals with immediate life-saving assistance at temporary reception facilities before transporting them to settlement areas. Most new arrivals are being transported to Bidibidi.
- An ambulance is needed to enhance the capacity of health teams in Rhino Camp settlement.
- People with non-critical medical conditions in Bidibidi Zone 3 are having difficulty accessing healthcare. The nearest health clinic is at Yoyo Health Centre which is far away. Partners have agreed to closely coordinate on cases to ensure adequate healthcare is provided.
- Relocation of refugees to Yumbe from collection points and reception facilities will continue on a daily basis. Awareness-raising campaigns and the dissemination of information to refugees on the relocation process and the new settlement through announcements, community mobilizers, partner staff and others, is ongoing.
- In Bidibidi, the operation is focused on the reception of refugees and provision of services to those relocated. Demarcation and designation of plots together with the provision of shelter kits, basic household items and dry food rations continues to ensure refugees are settled.
EMERGENCY UPDATE ON THE SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION - UGANDA

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Links:
South Sudan Regional portal - The number of South Sudanese refugees reaches 1 million mark