

# Uganda:South Sudan

January - February 2018

10,158 South Sudanese refugees arrived in Uganda between the 1st January and 28th of February at an average daily rate of 180 bringing the total number to **1,045,236**.

Refugees report fleeing primarily out of fear of being killed by fighters from either side of the conflict inside South Sudan. Other reasons of flight include, **hunger and lack of social services services.**

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

## KEY INDICATORS

**10,158**

Number of **new arrivals** between 1<sup>st</sup> January and 28<sup>th</sup> February 2018

**180**

**Daily average** of new arrivals between January and February 2018 respectively.

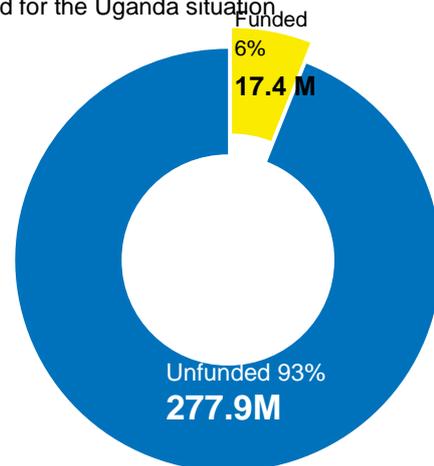
**1,045,236**

Total South Sudanese **refugees and asylum-seekers** in Uganda as of 31<sup>st</sup> January 2018.

## FUNDING (AS OF 20<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2018)

**USD 295.3 M**

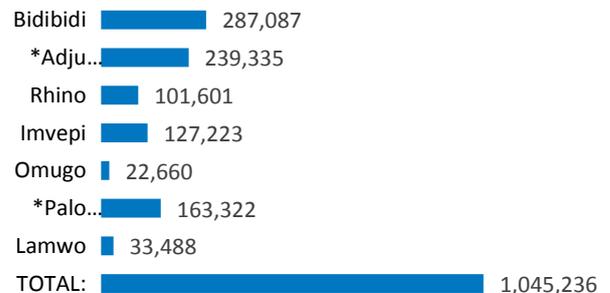
requested for the Uganda situation



High Commissioner Filippo Grandi in Imvepi. ©UNHCR/D. Lusweti

## POPULATION OF CONCERN

### Host Countries



\*Adjumani, Palorinya

# Update On Achievements

## Operational Context

The number of new arrivals remained relatively low, in the regions covered by the Arua, Yumbe and Adjumani operations. The trend showed a rise in numbers of new arrivals, from 4,704 in January to 5,454 at the end of February 2018. UNHCR and its partners continued to provide protection and assistance to refugees, and remained poised to adjust their operations in the event of increased arrivals. Insecurity, hunger, malnutrition, lack of access to livelihood opportunity and access to basic services in South Sudan continue to force displacements on the persons. Individuals report fleeing South Sudan for fear of forceful recruitment by the SPLA-IO, and cited an alarming threat of abduction. However, the overall situation in the Greater Equatorials in South Sudan represents a continuous concern, as insecurity persists.



*Household visit, Maadji II settlement, Adjumani ©UNHCR/Marie-Joelle Jean-Charles, December 2017*

## Achievements



### PROTECTION

UNHCR and partners continued to conduct border monitoring at entry points in all districts. Situation at border points remained calm. In Adjumani, the immigration have tightened their border monitoring and control of movement at the border crossing points.

UNHCR and partners led a community dialogue on prevention of violence against children in Morobi Zone II, in Moyo. In Lamwo, the biometric registrations of refugees is ongoing; so far a total of 21,719 refugees.

### **Achievements and Impact**

- UNHCR and its partners continued to record allegations of domestic and other forms of violence, theft, forced marriages and other issues, and to provide people of concern with psychosocial and legal counseling, protection or referral to the police and OPM for appropriate action.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Poor relations between nationals and refugees are posing a threat to the community in Ariwa, Rhino Camp Settlement. There is a need to strengthen peaceful coexistence.
- Communities are hesitant to seek medical treatment, perhaps owing to cultural practices. There are increasing claims of witchcraft, which are threatening to the communities. There is a need to organize dialogues to look into the matter.



## **EDUCATION**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- The first school term in 2018 opened successfully and registration is in progress in many schools across the settlements.
- UNHCR and partner also completed the construction of a borehole at Budri Primary School in Palorinya settlement in Moyo. The borehole will provide safe access to clean water to over 1,400 pupils at the school, both refugees and national.
- UNHCR and partners provided a 5-day-SAVE training to teachers from 20 primary schools in and around Palabek refugees' settlement camp. The issues covered included strategies for handling HIV, sexual reproductive health and gender

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- There is a need to construct speed bumps along the road adjacent to Kado Primary School to stop vehicles from speeding and help protect pupils.
- In Moyo, lack of staff quarters for teachers, sanitary facilities and classrooms remain an important gap.
- In Lamwo, the main challenges remained the inadequate number of classrooms and the lack of accommodation for teachers.



## **HEALTH**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- In all settlements, health facilities supported by UNHCR and partners continued to provide ante- and post-natal +care to expectant women and new mothers, delivering babies and working to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV; UNFPA provided new mothers with dignity kits containing baby clothes, hygiene and other items. Health partners continued to run mother and baby areas, to raise mothers' awareness of

infant and young child feeding in emergency. Crude mortality rate and under-five mortality rate remained within the UNHCR's minimum acceptable standards in all locations.

- UNHCR and partners also completed data collection for the bed net assessment in the settlement and the host community in Lamwo. Malaria remained the leading cause of illness in Lamwo and Adjumani.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- **Frequent stock-out of measles and BCG vaccines** in Lamwo District as well as Regional Vaccine Stores in Gulu remained a major challenges. There is a need to advocate for the inclusion of the refugees population in the district population number to ensure appropriate level of supplies.
- In Bidibidi, the IRC ambulance remained grounded, its insurance having expired by 1 January 2018. This made it difficult to transfer referral patients and those requiring emergency care. There is a need to ensure that the insurance of all service vehicles is up to date.



### FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

#### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and partners continue to provide assistance for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women in the settlement.
- 172 caretakers participated in education sessions on health and nutrition. The sessions hold in English and Arabic and Acholi were organised in the health facilities of Palabek settlement in Lamwo.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- High defaulter rates in targeted supplementary feeding programme are an obstacle in efforts to combat malnutrition. Follow-up through village health workers will be strengthened to return defaulters to the programme.



### WATER AND SANITATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and partners maintained efforts to provide communities with safe access to clean water. UNHCR and partners successfully drilled two boreholes at Palabek Ogili sub-county and at Waligo Boarder post in Lamwo. UNHCR and partners also completed the drilling of boreholes in Mirieyi and Boroli settlements in Adjumani. One borehole was drilled in Marindi village in Adjumani to serve the host community.
- As part of the overall strategy on sustainability, 25 partner staff were trained to build their capacity in groundwater-level monitoring and reporting. The training will enable the staff to collect key groundwater data and submit it regularly to UNHCR for analysis.

- Water Mission Uganda began work on a hybrid motorized water system that will produce 147,000 litres of water daily. The system is designed to cover Village 3 in Omugo zone.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Briefly comment on **identified population needs**. If any needs assessment has been carried out by UNHCR and partners during the reporting period; mention it here. Also indicate the main findings.



### COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF RELIANCE

#### Achievements and Impact

- A meeting was organized with representatives of the host community and the refugees on the 15 January to diffuse the tension that was brewing between two communities over land issues. The representatives were able to find a solution

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: Children face new perils in Ugandan refugee settlements](#)