

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).

1,675

Number of new arrivals on Sunday
23rd October

2,740

Number of new arrivals on
Saturday 22nd October

2,154

Number of new arrivals on Friday
21st October

313,810

Number of new arrivals in 2016

503,977

Total number of South Sudanese
refugees in Uganda

PRIORITIES

- Address water, sanitation and hygiene issues in Bidibidi, specifically the provision of adequate water in light of the growing population.
- Finalize partnership arrangements for Bidibidi Zone 4.
- Improve the road conditions and access to Bidibidi Zone 4.
- Community sensitisation campaign for peaceful coexistence.
- Operationalise Village Health Team (VHT) to implement preventive health measures in Bidibidi.

UGANDA

EMERGENCY UPDATE ON THE SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION

INTER-AGENCY UPDATE #52 | 22ND – 24TH OCTOBER 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

- **6,569 people fled to Uganda from South Sudan between 21st and 23rd October.** In October, an average of 2,376 new arrivals have fled to Uganda every day. Refugees are increasingly using informal border points to cross in to Uganda.
- Bidibidi settlement, which was opened around two and a half months ago, is already one of the largest refugee-hosting areas in the world, and is home to 163,898 South Sudanese refugees following the relocation of 5,240 new arrivals from different border points.
- In an effort to screen and reduce the number of recyclers, finger print scanning machines have been introduced at registration points.
- A mass malnutrition screening was conducted between 10th – 16th October for all children aged between 6 and 59 months in Bidibidi Zone 1 and 2. It found an overall reduction in global acute malnutrition in Zone 1 compared to September from 5.6% to 4.2%. 293 of 6,919 children screened were found to be malnourished, of which 39 (0.6%) were severely malnourished and 254 (3.7%) were moderately malnourished. Malnutrition levels were found to be slightly higher in Bidibidi Zone 2 where 361 (7.1%) of the 5,114 children screened were found to be malnourished, of which 72 (1.4%) were severely malnourished and 289 (5.7%) were moderately malnourished. A strategy is being developed to improve child malnutrition in Zone 2, in which Village Health Teams will play a crucial role.
- The water supply in Bidibidi Zone 2, 3 and 4 remains a challenge. In these areas, the average daily provision of water is at 6 – 8 litres per person per day. The volume of water obtained from existing sources remains inadequate to meet the growing demand of the settlement. Technical challenges, including the breakdown of water pumps and delays in the supply of fuel, have reduced the water supply. Exploration of sites that could potentially host new water sources is underway. Plans are in place to increase the capacity of the water treatment plant in Obongi (Moyo District) from 300 m3 to 500 m3. Water, sanitation and hygiene sector partners plan to install 25 boreholes with hand pumps in Zone 2, 3 and 4, of which so far 11 have been completed.

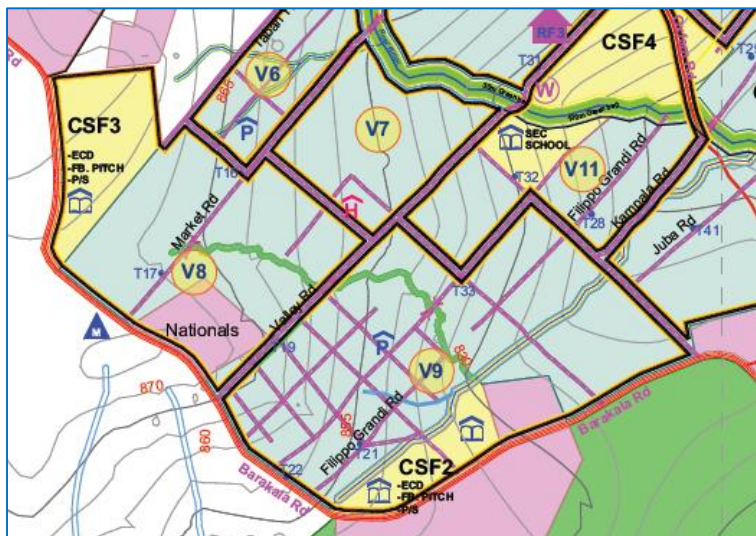


*Refugees boarding
a truck for
relocation to their
designated plots,
Oct 2016.
©UNHCR / R.
Widiarti.*

UPDATE ON SITUATION

- **Border points - Keyi and Kerwa:** A number of individuals have been residing overnight in Keyi in recent days. The majority of these are Ugandan nationals, but a number of them are refugees from South Sudan waiting for their families and friends to join them in Keyi. UNHCR continues to encourage South Sudanese refugees to relocate to Bidibidi where they are at a safer distance from the border.
- **Border points - Oraba, Kuluba and Busia:** At Oraba, refugees continue to arrive in Uganda through the Democratic Republic of Congo. While many have crossed the border in Birijiko (Koboko), a number have crossed through Salamsala. The new arrivals in Busia are mainly Kakuas and have fled from Yondou, Morobo, and Yei in Central Equatoria. Refugees use small roads to remain safe from check points manned by armed groups.
- **Border points - Palorinya and Laropi:** Refugees from Pageri and Kajo Keji report that armed groups are frequently visiting their communities and demanding that they identify the whereabouts of opposing forces. Failure to comply is reportedly resulting in severe harassment, even death.
- **Ocea/Rhino:** During the reporting period, a total of 197 individuals arrived at Ocea Reception Centre. Deterioration of security situation, occurrence of human right violations, and lack of social services have been cited as the main reasons for leaving South Sudan.
- **Health:** One case of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) was reported from Bidibidi Zone 1. No other cases were identified following contact tracing.
- **Sanitation and hygiene:** The construction of communal latrines in Bidibidi Zone 4 is underway. 80 are set to be completed by the beginning of the next week.
- **Health:** Between 21st and 22nd October, a total of 26 cases of bloody diarrhoea (dysentery) were reported in Bidibidi: no cases in Zone 1, two cases in Zone 2, and 24 cases in Zone 3. The mapping of cases continues. Stool specimen have been sent to Arua Regional Hospital laboratory for analysis. Sanitation and hygiene promotion services in the settlement are being stepped up.
- **Health:** In Bidibidi Zone 4, health care services are now being provided through a mobile outreach unit. A service delivery point for the mobile outreach service has been identified and has started providing health care services from 22 October. Nutrition services are also set to be provided in Zone 4.
- **Health:** Implementation of Supplementary Immunisation Activities (SIAs) for measles and polio has been delayed until the end of October due to lack of vaccines. The issue is being follow up with the District Health Office.
- **Health:** Members of Village Health Teams (VHT) in Bidibidi Zone 1 (89 members) and Zone 2 (54 members, further 63 identified) have been trained and mobilised. Identification of VHTs in Zone 3 is on process. All the members of VHTs are refugees in the settlement. All VHTs undergo a 14-day comprehensive training in Public Health, including primary health care, reproductive health, mental health, nutrition, chronic illness care, and water, sanitation and hygiene.
- **Protection:** Between 21st and 22nd October, Protection Information Points (PIP) in Bidibidi received a total of 462 inquiries from refugees. Their main concerns relate to food, family reunification/tracing, health services, shelter construction for Person with specific needs (particularly vulnerable populations such as elderly, disabled, orphans, etc...) and plot allocation. There are currently 17 protection desks, including six in Zone 1, three in Zone 2, six in Zone 3, and two mobile PIPx in Zone 4.
- **Community-based Protection:** Community Based Protection and Health sectors in Bidibidi have consulted on the issue of burial services. Sector partners are coordinating with OPM plot allocators to identify additional burial sites in Zone 2, 3 and 4 (currently only one burial site is available in the settlement). Health sector partners will hire vehicles for the transportation of bodies. In order to ensure stronger community engagement in the burial arrangements, it has been agreed with IRC to focus on sensitization of the communities in the settlement on their social responsibility.

- **Community-based Protection:** UNHCR has produced a map of Bidibidi Zone 1 with the boundaries of the 14 villages in which Refugee Welfare Councils (RWC) operate. The map was also updated with information on location of planned community infrastructures and existing PIPs. The map provides an image of community structures in the settlement, and facilitates communication between refugees and aid agencies regarding the location and delivery of assistance.
- **Child Protection:** A meeting was held to coordinate the location of planned Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) throughout Bidibidi settlement. It was agreed that the proximity of CFS with other Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres and primary schools should be maintained by constructing new facilities around identified common areas in the settlement. The standard would be 300 x 320m for primary schools and ECDs, and when possible, would be extended to 400x400m for schools, ECDs and CFSs.
- **Child Protection:** In Ocea/Rhino, Best Interest Assessments (BIA) was conducted for five children, two boys and three girls. 2 unaccompanied minors (1 boy and 1 girl) were placed in temporary foster care arrangements in Ocea Reception Centre. All of the unaccompanied children and separated children were referred for family tracing. 30 family tracing phone calls were recently conducted, of which 29 were successful and 1 unsuccessful.
- **Sexual and gender-based violence:** A women's sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) group (20 members) and the Ugandan Police in Bidibidi participated in a sensitization of women in the community on SGBV prevention and response, where over 440 community members participated. The key issues discussed were the causes and referral of cases, with a specific emphasis on domestic violence. The police officer discussed the Domestic Violence Act of 2010 and its implications. She called upon women to report all cases of violence at family level and not to cover up for their spouses.
- **Sexual and gender-based violence:** Six cases of sexual and gender-based violence were reported in Bidibidi between 21st and 22 October. Two cases of defilement (one in South Sudan and one in Uganda) and two cases of rape (both occurred in South Sudan) received medical examination and counselling. One case of sexual assault was counselled and referred for relocation since her plot was located in an isolated area. One case of economic violence has been identified and was referred to for additional relief items in support.
- **Food and nutrition:** In Bidibidi, refugees are receiving 30-45 days of food rations including 400g of sorghum grain, 80g of pulses, 50g of CSB+, 30g of vegetable oil and 5g of salt per person per day. An additional 2kg of sorghum is being provided per person to allow refugees to sell some of their food to cover milling costs. For new arrivals, 15 days ration consisting of maize meal, beans, CSB+, vegetable oil and salt has been distributed.
- **Food and nutrition:** The identification of locations for the installation of mills (to grind sorghum grains) in Bidibidi Zone 3 was finalised. The locations were selected based on their accessibility for refugees living within a radius of 3 kilometres. The identified locations can also be selected as permanent distribution points in Zone 3. The private millers would be supported to develop three mills to cater for needs in Zone 3.



Extract of the Map of Bidibidi Refugee Settlement Zone 1 as of 18 October 2016.

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Links:

[South Sudan Regional portal](#) - [The number of South Sudanese refugees reaches 1 million mark](#)