Uganda
Humanitarian Situation Update
South Sudanese Refugee Crisis

Humanitarian Situation Update – 12-19 August 2016

Highlights

- 71,577 women and children have now arrived in Uganda since 1 July 2016 from South Sudan, representing 87 per cent of the refugee arrivals population.
- To contain the current Cholera outbreak in Pagirinya and Bidibidi, UNICEF in partnership with Concern Worldwide has engaged 73 Village health teams (VHTs) in the districts of Adjumani and Yumbe to support community based surveillance active case search. Additional VHTs have undergone training in the administration of oral rehydration therapy in the community.
- 8,081 and 40,743 children have received Vitamin A supplementation and deworming medication respectively.
- 1,892 unaccompanied and separated children have been registered of which 168 children have been reunited with families and/or caregivers.
- Construction of a motorized water system at the newly opened Bidibidi reception centre is complete. The system has initial capacity of 5,000 litres per hour, which can be upgraded to over 10,000 litres per hour when the number of refugees resettled at the centre increases.
- 4 tents have been provided to support temporary learning spaces in Pagirinya II Feeder School, Maaji III and Bidibidi child friendly spaces.

UNICEF’s Response with partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrition Indicators</th>
<th>Cumulative since July influx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children who have been screened for acute malnutrition</td>
<td>11,374</td>
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<tr>
<td># of children aged 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 6 to 59 months who received vitamin A supplement</td>
<td>8,901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children 1-14 years dewormed</td>
<td>41,927</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNICEF Field Reports

82,272
Estimated number of new arrivals after 1 July 2016
Source: UNHCR

116,659
Number of new arrivals registered since 1 January 2016
Source: Office of the Prime Minister (RIMS)

311,448
Total number of South Sudanese refugees registered in Uganda
Source: Office of the Prime Minister (RIMS)

Funding Status
South Sudan Refugee Response

Funding received to date: $4.4M
Funding gap: $5.4M
2016 funding requirements: $9.8M

Nb. UNICEF’s original 2016 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Uganda amounted to US$ 14.4 million, of which US$ 9.8 million was required for the South Sudan refugee response. The HAC is currently being revised to approximately US$ 22.7 million to reflect the latest funding requirements. Provisional requirements for the South Sudan refugee response will increase to approximately US$ 15 million to align with the revised August 2016 Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for South Sudan Refugees.
Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

According to OPM and UNHCR, 52,654 (64 per cent) of the new arrivals after July 1, 2016 are children. To decongest the transit and reception centres, 12,003 refugees have so far been relocated from Adjumani and Arua to Bidibidi settlement in Yumbe by OPM and UNHCR. Decongestion to date has reportedly been hampered by refugees’ resistance to move to the new Bidibidi settlement in Yumbe citing socio-cultural factors.

The nutrition status among the new arrivals fluctuates daily with global acute malnutrition ranging from 3.6 - 8.0 per cent by the 31 July to 8 August. Data from 9 - 11 August 2016 shows the global acute malnutrition rate increased ranging from 13.9 - 22.0 per cent. Critical analysis of this data will be undertaken.

According to UNHCR and Office of the Prime Minister, 3,526 separated children (and 866 unaccompanied children were registered as of 12 August. UNICEF field reports indicate that since the recent influx began, many families are sending their children to Uganda for safety either on their own or with distant relatives or neighbors. Some children report coming from school and going straight to the border. An assessment of interviews conducted with some of the children by UNICEF and its partners reveal that they are traumatized, having witnessed the brutality subjected to their parents and siblings. Many adolescent boys report fleeing due to fear of being recruited into the fighting groups and being killed in case they resisted recruitment. There is need to determine and address issues related to the reluctance by girls and host community children to attend the existing child friendly spaces (CFS).

The Ministry of Health, District Health Teams and World Health Organization (WHO) have identified 69 Cholera cases (50 south Sudanese refugees including one Ugandan in Pagirinya Refugee Settlement in Adjumani and 19 in Bidibidi settlement in Yumbe District). As of 18th August 2016, 46 patients have cumulatively been discharged in Pagirinya with four (4) patients on admission. In Bidibidi settlement, 19 cases have been identified with 3 on admission and 16 discharged after recovering. No deaths have been recorded in both settlements. Surveillance and monitoring of the health situation of refugees continues. Congestion of refugees in Pagirinya settlement remains a serious predisposing factor that is fueling the outbreak. Relocation of refugees continued from Pagirinya and other sites to Bidibidi in Yumbe district. Provision of communal latrines is ongoing but slow; open defecation remains a major challenge.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene(WASH) and Health partners including the District health and water offices, UNHCR, UNICEF, Lutheran World Federation(LWF), MSF, Medical Teams International and Danish Refugee Council are actively engaged in the containment of the Cholera outbreak. Interventions by partners include:

- Block to block visits are being conducted by hygiene promoters and Village Health Team (VHT) to conduct inter-personal communication.
- 73 hygiene promoters are supporting hygiene promotion activities in Pagirinya and Nyumanzi reception centres with support from LWF and Danish Refugee Council. Initial airing of radio spots and messages to the refugees has been initiated by UNHCR and LWF.
- Water trucks are being tested to ensure the free residual chlorine level within 0.5-0.6mg/l before distributing at various storage tanks. This assures clean water provision.
- One borehole was found to be contaminated at the holding center and was disinfected with support from MSF. Cleaners are conducting daily cleaning and disinfecting latrines, water points and bathing shelters at the reception centers.
- Lutheran World Federation (LWF) has constructed 133 stances of communal latrines at Pagirinya Reception center and 67 are still under construction to meet the standard, although facing space constraints within the congested centres.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination

The Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister together with UNHCR continue to coordinate the national response to refugees. With respect to registration, daily arrival figures from July 2016 are based on manual emergency registration or head-counts or wrist-banding. Confirmed figures will only be available as the new arrivals undergo biometric registration. Figures prior to July 2016 are from the Government’s Refugee Information Management System (RIMS). Within the current response, sector coordination arrangements have been revised with UNICEF now assuming co-leadership role in Child Protection. The Government of Uganda’s refugee policy prioritizes integration into Ugandan communities, therefore UNICEF’s model of engaging directly with district governments is

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1 UNHCR Uganda, Emergency Update on the South Sudanese Refugee Situation, Inter-agency daily No. 29, 18th August 2016
highly relevant. UNICEF has technical specialists based in the Zonal Office covering the Northern Region of the country, including West Nile, where the refugees are hosted. Technical specialists participate in coordination efforts and work with the district and sector line ministries to provide health, nutrition, WASH and education support as required. Additional technical expertise supporting the response in education has been availed by CANADEM.

Humanitarian Strategy
The UNICEF humanitarian support to refugees from South Sudan is based on strategic priorities agreed in inter-agency planning sessions led by OPM and UNHCR. The priorities include the following: (1) Decongest and improve reception conditions at Elegu collection point and increase transit and reception centre capacity at all possible locations; (2) Improve reception conditions (protection, water, sanitation, hygiene, shelter, public health) at all reception and transit centres; and (3) Open new settlement sites to decongest temporary reception facilities at Yumbe. UNICEF has a dedicated team for the emergency planning and response, and they are also part of the regular programme support to further strengthen the linkage between emergency and development programming.

Summary Analysis of UNICEF Programme Response
UNICEF staff and partners on site at reception areas and new settlement have delivered the following support:

Health
• UNICEF together with other WASH and health actors have intensified promotion of hygiene and handwashing interventions to support the containment of the cholera outbreak. In addition to cholera kits, UNICEF is providing financial support for additional health workers at Yumbe and Adjumani Cholera treatment centres to strengthen case management.
• UNICEF in partnership with Concern Worldwide has engaged 73 village health teams (VHTs) in the districts of Adjumani and Yumbe to support community based surveillance active case search. Additional VHTs have undergone training in the administration of oral rehydration therapy in the community.
• UNICEF continues to actively participate in all cholera task force coordination meetings at national and district levels. In addition, UNICEF is supporting Ministry of Health to conduct refugee settlement site assessments.
• To avert a cholera outbreak in the entire West Nile region, UNICEF is supporting social mobilisation interventions that include radio spots, radio talk shows on signs and symptoms in all districts due to the refugee movements; in Amuru, Arua, Kiryandongo, Moyo and Yumbe Districts.
• Supplies including an inter-agency health emergency kit have been delivered to support critical curative care in Adjumani district. A total of 50 tarpaulins in addition to one large tent have been sent to Adjumani to support the construction of Cholera treatment centre in Pagirinya.

Nutrition
• UNICEF and partner Concern Worldwide are providing nutrition support and managing both Inpatient and Outpatient Therapeutic Centres (OTCs) in all settlements of Adjumani, Yumbe, Kiryandongo and Arua.
• Concern Worldwide continues to screen children for malnutrition. 11,374 children have been screened since the July influx started. 253 were found to be malnourished and referred for appropriate treatment.

WASH
As of 16 August, UNICEF field reports indicate improved water provision in Bidibidi, one of the newest settlement (24 liters per person per day). WASH partners are considering alternative sources of water such as borehole drilling, rehabilitation of existing sources and motorization to cope with additional number of refugees. With respect to sanitation coverage at Bidibidi, 274 toilet stances have been constructed equivalent to 1 stance to 35 people. WASH partners in this settlement have scheduled construction of an additional toilet with 600 stances. 36 hygiene promoters have been engaged to disseminate hygiene messages, including latrine use and drinking safe water. This translates to a coverage of a hygiene promoter reaching 270 people. In addition:
• 44 Communal latrines have so far been constructed by partners including UNICEF implementing partners. 18 brick moulds were distributed in Rhino camp for brick making to promote latrine construction. 3 waste pits were excavated in Rhino camp to promote waste disposal.
• 24 hygiene promoters and community Health workers are sharing key messages promoting latrine use and drinking safe water in Arua settlements.
• In Kiryandongo settlement, 32 additional households were supported with tippy tap Jerry cans to promote hand washing practices. Four boreholes were drilled in Kiryandongo.
• 31 household latrines were completed in Adjumani as a result of home visits by hygiene promoters. Four hygiene & sanitation campaigns and home visits were conducted where 405 households, 1,675 persons of concern were reached (953 females, 562 males and 160 children). Ten hand washing facilities were dispatched to Elegu 1 and 2 to improve access to hygiene.

**Education**

• Registration of children for early childhood development (ECD) is being conducted by Plan International with support from Windle Trust Uganda in the newest settlement, Bidibidi. Education partners are collaborating with Uganda Red Cross and Oxfam/CEFORD as WASH partners to assure services within the new ECD facilities.

• 10 IECD Kits and 5 Recreational kits were provided by UNICEF through Lodonga Core primary teachers college to support the centres in Yumbe as well as Adjumani.

• Weekly Education coordination meetings chaired by the District Education Officer have started in Bidibidi. UNICEF and partners (Plan International and War Child Canada).

• Additional emergency procurement is on-going for the play and school areas, including school in a box, recreation kits, and early childhood development (ECD) kits.

• A UNICEF Education in Emergencies Workshop in Gulu supported the refinement of a plan of action towards improvement in learning for affected children.

• Overall, the education in emergency response remains underfunded. This means UNICEF is unable to meet the needs of an estimated 50,000 emergency affected refugee children (50 per cent of the children are of school going age) with essential psychosocial and education support.

**Child Protection**

• World Vision, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization and Save the children continue to conduct identification, registration, and on-spot family re-unification of separated and unaccompanied children as well as provide psychosocial support and non-food items (NFI) to affected refugee children.

• Within the week, 179 (99Male, 80 Female) children were registered as separated or unaccompanied. 131 children received psychosocial support.

• Child protection coordination meetings highlight a need for standardized infrastructure for child friendly spaces. UNICEF will explore support to the standardization process.

**Communications for Development (C4D)**

UNICEF is supporting the containment of the Cholera outbreak with social mobilization interventions in a response that is led by the Ministry of Health. As part of the response to the Cholera outbreak, radio spots, radio talk shows and U-report messages on signs and symptoms of Cholera are scheduled to air in the affected emergency districts. Information, education and communication materials printed by UNICEF are being distributed at all border points and reception points to ensure that refugee entering Uganda are aware of cholera outbreak. UNICEF and Uganda Red Cross Society are delivering Cholera prevention messages as well as orientation of community leaders and teachers on Cholera prevention and control measures. Cholera IEC materials are being translated into the relevant local languages and these will be distributed during inter-personal communication interventions. A social mobilisers’ message kit was shared with all partners in order to disseminate key messages on Health, WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection and Education.

**Funding**

UNICEF is grateful to all Donors for their contributions to Uganda, including DFID, whose support to preparedness and response has, in addition to UNICEF core resources, supported our timely humanitarian action to the new influx of refugees from South Sudan.

UNICEF’s original 2016 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) appeal for Uganda amounted to US$ 14.4 million, of which US$ 9.8 million was required for the South Sudan refugee response. With the recent influx of refugees from South Sudan and other needs in the country, the HAC is currently being revised to approximately US$ 22.7 million to reflect the latest funding requirements. Provisional requirements for the South Sudan refugee response will increase from US$ 9.8 million to approximately US$ 15 million to address the immediate needs of emergency affected South Sudanese women and children in Uganda and align with the revised August 2016 Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for South Sudan Refugees. The table below still indicates the original HAC funding requirements for the South Sudan refugee response.
Funding Requirements for South Sudan Refugee Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements*</th>
<th>Funds available</th>
<th>Funding gap</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>965,116</td>
<td>-65,116</td>
<td>-7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>385,616</td>
<td>1,114,384</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition and Health</td>
<td>3,688,000</td>
<td>1,509,139</td>
<td>2,178,861</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>951,663</td>
<td>1,048,337</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Support</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>625,886</td>
<td>1,074,114</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,788,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,437,420</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,350,580</strong></td>
<td><strong>55%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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More info on the South Sudan Crisis on:
www.unicef.org/southsudan; http://www.childrenofsouthsudan.info/
www.facebook.com/unicefsouthsudan
http://www.unicef.org/appeals/

Who to contact for further information:

Aida Girma
Representative
UNICEF Uganda
Email: agirma@unicef.org

Stefano Pizzi
Chief Field Ops / Emergency
UNICEF Uganda
Email: spizzi@unicef.org

Boiketho Murima
Emergency Specialist
UNICEF Uganda
Email: bmurima@unicef.org