

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

12 - 18 March 2014

For internal and external distribution

Highlights

- A total of **86,307 South Sudanese refugees** have arrived in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo since the influx began on 16 December. Refugees continue to self-relocate causing a variety of complications, more verifications will be required in the near future.
- This last week **South Sudanese arrival figures passed** the following marks: **60,000** in **Adjumani**, **15,000** in **Kiryandongo** and **10,000** in **Arua**.
- In the midwest, **586 Congolese** are being accommodated at Bubukwanga transit centre in Bundibugyo District.
- In the southwest, **716 Congolese** refugees are being hosted at Nyakabande transit centre.



South Sudanese refugees sell and exchange goods at a market in Adjumani District.
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Regional dynamics:

In South Sudan ongoing insecurity and inter-ethnic violence continues to prompt civilians to flee to neighbouring countries. Since the incident in Juba on 5 March and clashes elsewhere in the country, refugee arrivals to Uganda have continued to be high with an average of 450 arrivals a day in March so far. Many of these people had been airlifted to Juba from Unity / Bor by UNMISS or had arrived there by road after their travel had been facilitated by government soldiers. This development in which Uganda is receiving significant numbers from Unity / Bor was not part of the planning assumptions when the operation planning figure for 2014 was raised to 100,000 new arrivals.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), improved security conditions have encouraged a number of Congolese refugees in Uganda to return spontaneously home from Kisoro, Kyangwali, Bundibugyo and Rwamwanja areas. Border monitoring is ongoing. More information on returns is found in the Congolese section.

FARDC, with MONUSCO support, continued its recent offensive against the rebel group Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) in the border area of Virunga national park, though no refugee influx has been reported.

Despite returns to DRC, in the southwest area isolated fighting between Mai Mai and Congolese government forces near Masisi, DRC, has forced civilians to flee the villages of Gatoyi, Gisharo and Mbambu through Nteko border point and seek refuge in Nyakabande transit centre. Refugees are also trickling in through Bunagana border from Rutshuru area citing fear of Nyatura bandits.

Preparedness & Response:

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with the support of partners, are coordinating the maintenance in the northwest of Nyumanzi reception centre (RC), Ocea RC and Waju II TC; in the midwest of Bubukwanga TC; and in the southwest of Nyakabande TC and Matanda TC.

Contingency Planning: The Contingency Plan for a refugee influx from South Sudan has been overtaken by events and the operational planning figure has been raised to 100,000 individuals. The emergency response strategy for South Sudanese was validated during a planning meeting on 4 March and the final draft has been circulated for comments.

Statistics:

Countrywide

At 28 February, the registered asylum seeker/ refugee population was 328,997 individuals.

South Sudanese: northwest and midwest

A total of **86,307 South Sudanese refugees** have arrived in Uganda since 16 December. OPM with support from UNHCR is recording refugees in the proGres database using biometric registration before they are relocated to settlements for longer-term assistance.

The total number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda prior to the recent influx was about 24,000 of this some 14,000 were in Adjumani and Arua districts and 8,500 of this number arrived in Uganda since early 2012.

Adjumani has received a total of 61,183 refugees since 16 December. Nyumanzi RC is accommodating more than 8,200 individuals; Nyumanzi settlement 21,913 individuals; Ayilo settlement 18,585 individuals, Baratuku settlement 4,002 individuals, and Boroli settlement 4,537 individuals. The remaining refugees have plots in other nearby settlements. All of these sites were part of former or existing refugee-hosting settlements from which most South Sudanese refugees from the 1980s and 1990s repatriated by 2010.

Arua has received 10,007 individuals in 2,131 households since 16 December. Out of this number Ocea RC in Rhino Camp settlement is accommodating 637 individuals. All new arrivals at the RC are recorded with biometric registration which has captured nearly 100%.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received a total of 15,638 South Sudanese refugees since 16 December. Out of this number, the reception centre is accommodating approximately 700 individuals.

Congolese influx

In Koboko District the total population is 3,422 individuals of 846 households. The current population at Waju II TC is 87 individuals of 20 households, while the rest have been relocated to settlements.

In Bubukwanga TC 587 individuals are being accommodated at the TC.

The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali settlement since 14 August 2013 is 15,623 individuals.

Kyangwali refugee settlement population is 38,219 individuals.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is 716 individuals.

In Rwamwanja the population is 52,728. Settlement capacity is about 55,000 individuals.

**South
Sudanese
Emergency**

**Nyumanzi RC
and Adjumani
settlements**

-

**Ocea RC and
Rhino Camp
settlement in
Arua**

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**Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement**



A water purifying system near River Enyau is providing clean water for trucking to Rhino Camp settlement. The kit was supplied by the German Red Cross and is being operated by the Uganda Red Cross Society. ©UNHCR/ A. Ndungu

**Protection
Issues:**

Border monitoring: Most new arrivals have come through Nimule/ Elegu border point in Adjumani District and are from the Dinka ethnic group. Compared to February which saw some 3,100 refugee arrivals, so far in March there have been more than 8,000 refugees who arrived through Elegu. The recent increase in arrivals means there are now some 8,200 individuals at the Nyumanzi reception centre in Adjumani.

At the same time for Arua there have been very few arrivals through Oraba border point in Koboko District, which is the border with South Sudan and DRC.

Arrival figures at Kiryandongo settlement continue to be high and the reception centre is also congested again as staff work to relocate refugees to land plots.

Land: In Adjumani, land for settlements remains the top priority in order to decongest Nyumanzi reception centre. OPM is reviewing a few proposed sites and has to negotiate with communities in this region where land is community owned.

In Kiryandongo there is still land available in the current settlement and negotiations are ongoing to ensure more plots are available as a preparative measure.

Relocations: In Adjumani more than 2,400 refugees were moved to land plots from Nyumanzi RC in the last week. Refugees receive household and shelter construction items as well as a monthly WFP food ration before relocation. Decongestion of Nyumanzi reception centre is the current priority given the serious health and protection implications of overcrowding. The TC population is more than twice the recommended capacity.

In Kiryandongo 752 individuals in 205 households were relocated to land plots during the week.

Protection: Following biometric registration, families are provided with attestation letters which serve as proof of their refugee status for administrative matters. Given the ongoing self-relocation of refugees further verification exercises will be carried out in the various settlements to ascertain who is actually living there.

In Adjumani, OPM/UNHCR with partners Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Save the Children International (SCiU) and the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) are carrying out protection and community services activities in Nyumanzi settlement.

In Kiryandongo, 707 individuals of 173 households were physically verified at the reception centre on 15 March 2014. UNHCR protection monitoring continued in the newly allocated clusters in Ranch 1 and 37. Individual case handling is ongoing at the UNHCR office with referrals and follow-ups especially with OPM on physical security concerns.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In all settlements PSNs are being identified, assessed and provided with assistance, notably shelter construction.

In Adjumani, UNHCR is identifying persons with specific needs at Elegu collection centre including elderly, pregnant women, and minors, among others, and the individuals will be followed up accordingly. Special transport is provided for PSNs from the border area to the transit centre.

In Arua, Care International is constructing shelters and latrines for 40 extremely vulnerable individuals in various clusters.

In Kiryandongo, PSNs are being identified at registration for assessment and follow up, many of them are unaccompanied minors or separated children. Shelter construction for PSNs continues in the settlement though more shelter poles and nails are required.

Child protection: In Arua and Adjumani districts, unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SC) are registered by URCS, and family tracing is ongoing with URCS / ICRC. URCS identifies foster families for UAMs with URCS/UNHCR ensuring basic needs such as water, shelter and food. Best Interest Determinations (BIDs) and Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) are being conducted at receiving sites. Nyumanzi RC has a tracing centre for UAMs and SC.

In Adjumani, UNHCR and its partners are creating or expanding child friendly spaces at the various sites with recent work taking place in Nyumanzi, Ayilo and Baratuku settlements.

In Arua, registration of UAMs and SC continues to be done by Save the Children International. Currently at the RC, 102 children have been identified for verification.

In Kiryandongo, 155 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) of separated children were conducted by AAH-U.

Gender-based violence (GBV): In Kiryandongo AAH-U carried out a sensitization exercise among the newly arrived refugees on SGBV and HIV/AIDS. Individual case handling continues at the UNHCR office, referrals and follow-ups especially with OPM are ongoing.

Sectoral Highlights:

NFIs (non-food items): In Adjumani/Arua districts a standard non-food items package is being distributed to refugees upon relocation to land plots.

In Adjumani, LWF is distributing NFIs and is active in warehousing. ADRA is also distributing NFIs in Adjumani District.

Also in Arua, UNICEF, Oxfam, Care International and OPM/UNHCR provide assorted NFIs to support WASH activities in Rhino Camp settlement.

Shelter: In Adjumani, it has been observed that after a few weeks on their land plots most refugees have completed their shelters.

In Kiryandongo, the pace of household shelter construction is quite slow, which might be a reflection of the fact that many new arrivals here are from urban areas and are not particularly motivated to stay on land plots.

Food: In transit / reception centres two to three hot meals are served daily with WFP food rations.

In Adjumani the Nyumanzi reception centre kitchen facilities are inadequate to cope with the congested population. The centre's capacity is about 3,000 persons versus the present population of more than 8,000.

Health/nutrition: The District provides health services in settlements including immunization, nutrition screening and curative services with support from various NGOs and agencies. UNHCR supports health services while UNICEF/WHO are supporting the immunization and nutrition programme.

An epidemic preparedness and response plan is in place in Adjumani and Rhino Camp settlement, and seven cholera kits are on standby for the looming rainy season, however, there is a critical need to reinforce the health services in all locations, especially in Adjumani which continues to receive the majority of South Sudanese refugees.

Specifically, there is only one small mobile health unit being managed by MSF-F at Nyumanzi reception centre, Adjumani, to serve the 8,000 plus population. The unit is struggling to provide basic health services, screen new arrivals and offer vaccinations. The unit was meant to cater to a maximum of 3,000 persons. The RC lacks an inpatient department and health services a night, as well as ante-natal care, basic emergency obstetric care, and management of HIV and sexually transmitted illnesses. Overall, MSF-F is providing about 80% of health services to refugees and local communities and MTI is working at two health centres. There is an immediate and critical need to beef up RC's health services.

In Arua's Rhino Camp settlement, MTI and Global Refugee International (GRI) are providing health services.

In Kiryandongo, outpatient services are offered at settlement health centres following the standard II and III levels. The AAH-U team from Kyangwali runs the RC health post and carries out immunization. The facilities are overstretched and the health post tent requires immediate repair to provide an acceptable working space for the mobile clinic.

Reproductive health: In settlements distribution of sanitary materials continues to women of reproductive age and ante-natal care is available at identified health centres.

In Adjumani, UNFPA is supplying health centres with dignity and hygiene kits for new mothers.

HIV/AIDS: In Adjumani, services are available at Dzaipi health centre and are being provided by the national NGO Baylor, however, Baylor has indicated that it will have to decrease the services it offers owing to funding shortages.

Water: In Adjumani at Nyumanzi reception centres an average of: 12 litres per person per day (pp/pd) was available, the emergency standard is 15 litres (pp/pd). The person to tap ratio was 1:445, while the emergency standard is 1:250.

Also in Adjumani, borehole drilling campaigns are underway in Nyumanzi, Ayilo, Boroli, Alere and Baratuku settlements. Fourteen water tankers are servicing the various settlements.

In Arua, the average daily water supply per capita in Rhino Camp settlement was 12.4 litres per person per day. Water trucking by DRC-DDG/UNICEF, Oxfam and UNHCR continued to supplement Rhino Camp's water supply owing to low

yielding boreholes. Mapping of the yields is ongoing to provide data on water quantity gaps per cluster. UNICEF is rehabilitating 10 boreholes in the settlement.

Also in Arua, URCS supplied two 10,000-litre tanks to expand the treatment processing of the WATSAN 5 kit and intends to provide 8 other tanks for storage around the settlement. Oxfam and DRC-DDG continue to support in coordination of water trucks as well as in chlorination of the trucked water. Humedica drilled a borehole at Olujobu HC III and is in the process of equipping it. Malteser started test pumping on 13 March at Ocea RC borehole and is currently test pumping at Siripi. The target is to test 3 boreholes to establish the yield and motorize one if feasible.

In Kiryandongo water availability at Ranch 1 stood at 23.6 litres per person per day (pp/pd) and at Ranch 37 it was 11.19 litres pp/pd. While 9 of 11 planned boreholes were drilled, four were dry. Through its contractor UNICEF began surveying areas to replace the dry boreholes.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Adjumani the latrine to person ratio at Nyumanzi reception centre (RC) was 1:125 persons. Given the recent spike in arrivals at the RC, the hygiene and sanitation situation has deteriorated with latrines now filled up and facilities woefully inadequate for the current population.

In Adjumani settlements, 190 digging kits were distributed to 1,900 households (9,500 people) willing to dig their own latrines. Additionally, 686 households have finalized the excavation of their pits and obtained a plastic slab to cover it. Several partners are recruiting hygiene promoters to increase their presence at all sites.

In Arua, The average latrine to user ratio remained at 1:130 based on the communal latrines with regard to newly arrived South Sudanese refugees. DRC-DDG, through funding from UNICEF, will support 1,000 household sanitation and hygiene kits and also support 250 households with its own funds. At Rhino Camp, IAS and Oxfam have delivered 400 and 1,000 plastic slabs respectively. Sensitization is on-going through hygiene promoters and excavation of latrine pits has commenced.

In Kiryandongo InterAid with assistance from URCS volunteers continued the sanitation sensitization and have been very active distributing excavation tools and latrine construction materials (slab and treated poles). In Ranch 1, UNHCR and URCS continued with house-to-house visits to encourage proper waste disposal and emphasize the need for each household to have a latrine. Five sets of tools were given out to settled individuals and 4 slabs and poles given to households which had completed the excavation works for latrines.

Education: In Adjumani, UNFPA provided IEC materials designed to support girls' education and safe deliveries and encourage men to participate in family matters so as to develop their homes. The materials were distributed to various schools and health centres in Maji, Alere and Baratuku settlements.

Environment: In Adjumani, UNHCR and ACORD, DRC-DDG, ADRA and the District Environment Office/Forestry Office established a working group and will conduct a rapid environmental assessment to inform stakeholders on the prevailing situation in settlements and required environment-related activities.

The State Minister for Relief and Disaster Preparedness, Honourable Musa Ecweru visited Ayilo and Nyumanzi settlements. During the visit Minister Ecweru held discussions with refugees who shared their concerns with him. In both settlements the refugees were above all concerned about their children's lack of access to education. They also stressed their limited access to health care, including lack of an ambulance, and insufficient water and food, in terms of quantity and quality. The refugees also noted to the Minister that they could see a work was ongoing to improve water provision and were assured that the issue was being addressed.

Mr Eweru told the refugees that he would soon set up a radio station in Adjumani called “Usalama FM”, “*usalama*” being the Swahili word for “peace”. He explained that friends in Canada had donated the radio equipment to refugees in Adjumani to enhance peace building and promote reconciliation among the different ethnic groups from South Sudan residing or hosted in the district. The radio station will be based in Adjumani within a radius that will attract the audience of all the settlements. During the Minister’s visit he applauded the management of the recently opened Ayilo settlement for being efficiently planned and organized.

The Presidential Affairs Committee, comprising 12 members of Parliament, visited Ayilo settlement to assess the challenges facing refugees in Adjumani. They were escorted by the Adjumani District local authorities, OPM, UNHCR and DRC-DDG officials. They also assessed the area in Ayilo where a proposed bridge might be built to facilitate access to services, such as education.

Congolese Emergency

Waju II TC and
Lobule
settlement

Bubukwanga
transit centre

Nyakabande
and Matanda
transit centres

Rwamwanja
refugee
settlement

Kyangwali
refugee
settlement



Congolese refugees spontaneously depart from Kyangwali settlement with the intention to return to the DRC. ©AAH-U

Protection Issues

Border monitoring: UNHCR is border monitoring in two districts bordering DR Congo following increased spontaneous departures of Congolese refugees. The refugees are returning because of improved security and are mostly those who arrived in Uganda in the last two to three years and who live relatively close to the Ugandan border.

In Bundibugyo District, some refugees from Kyangwali refugee settlement have been returning home, however, returnees to the Kamango area are reportedly staying in IDP camps. The security improvement is said to be the result of FARDC and the UN brigade interventions to clear the area of rebels and they are said to be in full control of access roads in the area.

UNHCR is following the situation closely. Refugees are using both on Lake Albert and roads through Busanja to move from Kyangwali settlement back to DRC and sensitization about the dangers of crossing the lake are ongoing. Spontaneous returns from Rwamwanja settlement to return to DRC were also reported.

Protection: In Kyangwali, 80 parents from Kitoro village attended a sensitization meeting organized by AAH-U on education and child protection. Parents were

encouraged to send children to the nearby schools of Kinekyeitaka, Bukinda and Nyamiganda schools.

In Koboko LWF facilitated one community dialogue on peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities in Waju 1 cluster which was attended by 95 persons. This meeting was organized in partnership with the OPM and the Uganda Police.

Relocations: In Koboko, a total of 131 individuals in 45 households were relocated to from Waju II transit centre to the Lobule settlement. The few families that remained at the TC were awaiting registration in the proGres database and their relocation is planned for next week.

People with Specific Needs: In Nyakabande TC, 18 PSNs were identified for follow up including GBV survivors, UAMs, separated children, women at risk, and persons with disabilities.

In Kyangwali community members were mobilized to construct new shelters for 19 PSNs whose shelters were destroyed. AAH-U community services conducted home visits in Malembo and Kentomi villages to 14 PSNs including single mothers who received scholastic materials and nutrition supplements for their children.

In Koboko DRC-DDG monitored the construction of the 10 PSN shelters in the different clusters and they are in the completion phase.

GBV: In Nyakabande TC, were carried out at the transit centre. These sensitizations attracted 241 refugees (94 males, 147 females) and focussed on forms of GBV, causes, consequences and available services.

In Kyangwali, five GBV cases were reported by ARC in the last week and survivors were provided with psychosocial and legal counselling as well as material and medical support. In Kagoma and Malembo villages AAH-U organized two drama presentations on GBV prevention and response for newly arrived refugees.

Also in Kyangwali, a community dialogue organized by AAH-U and ACORD continued to create awareness on GBV prevention with special focus on early marriage and response mechanisms among the refugees and host communities.

In Koboko LWF held five community sensitization sessions on the prevention and referral of GBV targeting refugees and host communities in the various settlement clusters. The meetings were attended by 440 persons (F=246, M=194), including the LCIs, parish counsellors and OPM. As well, six GBV committees comprising of 6 members each (4 refugees and 2 nationals) were established the clusters through community elections facilitated by LWF and OPM.

Child Protection: In Nyakabande TC, three unaccompanied minors (UAMs) were registered and supported by URCS and HIJRA. Seven separated children (SC) were identified by SCiU. UAMs and SC are also spontaneously returning to DRC on their own which poses a serious risk for them.

In Kyangwali a general parent meeting was held in Nyamiganda P/S to discuss and promote their involvement and participation in school activities, encourage enrolment of girl children in schools and promote family planning. In attendance were 135 parents. SCiU visited 10 separated children and supported them with mattresses, soap and clothes. In addition, 300 vulnerable children aged 5-17 years of age received assorted clothes, while more play materials were procured to promote recreation and play activities among children.

In Koboko Save the Children referred 7 children to Pijoke HC for treatment. Through World Renew Ministries (WRM) 215 UAMs and separated children were provided with clothes and sweaters at the transit centre and Lobule settlement.



A Congolese refugee campaigns to be a member of the GBV committee in Ponyura cluster, Koboko District. ©LWF/W. Jjuko

Sectoral Highlights

Food: In Nyakabande TC three hot meals are served to daily to refugees and UNHCR support kitchen management with fuel, wood and cooking utensils. Refugees fully participate in meal preparations.

In Kyangwali settlement land opening by refugees and first season planting remained dominant agricultural activities after the settlement received rains to supplement food provided by WFP. Other food sources were from the nearby markets and food from last season harvests.

In Koboko WFP has continued providing hot meals at the TC which are prepared by DRC-DDG. In the reporting period WFP also carried out general food distribution in Lobule settlement and to the 45 HH that were relocated.

NFIs/Shelter: In Kyangwali eleven communal shelters with the capacity to provide accommodation facility to about 1,000 persons, a kitchen and two hygiene and sanitation shelter facilities remain habitable in response to new arrivals in Kyangwali.

In Koboko LWF distributed 1300 poles to 130 HH for shelter construction in Waju I cluster. NFIs were distributed to the 45 houses that were relocated to Waju III cluster in the reporting period. LWF through DRC-DDG distributed laundry soap to 1,729 individuals in the various clusters.

Health: At Nyakabande HC II, 606 out-patient consultations were attended to during the week of which 29% were refugees. Three inpatient admissions were made.

In Kyangwali integrated health services were provided to 296 patients in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics where the major ailments were URTI, malaria and chicken pox.

Reproductive health: In Nyakabande TC, antenatal care services remained available.

In Kyangwali 22 pregnant mothers attended antenatal care and three women received family planning services. ACORD organised and conducted two sensitization meetings in Malembo and Kirokole villages for the new case load on the dangers of home delivery and birth preparedness. 123 participants attended the sensitization meetings. Meanwhile, ACORD successfully referred 5 pregnant mothers from Malembo village for antenatal care, 19 for family planning services

and 14 other pregnant women accessed ANC for the first time. 16 peer counsellors and 32 Gender Task Force Committee members were identified for training on reproductive health and GBV with a view to providing support to women, men, youth and the elderly.

Immunization: In Nyakabande TC as in all transit / reception facilities children are screened and vaccinations are systematic following MoH / WHO standards.

In Kyangwali 40 children were immunized.

Water provision: In Nyakabande TC, the average amount of water per person per day this reporting period was 14 liters (LPD).

In Kyangwali safe water availability stood at 18.5 l/pp/pd for the new caseload and 29.5 l/pp/pd for all refugees in the settlement. Water trucking to Malembo and Kirokole villages continued. Construction work on the UNICEF-funded piped water supply system continued with bush clearing and digging of trenches by AAH-U. The project aims to fill the water gaps for new arrivals in Malembo and halt water trucking. Installation of rain harvesting systems in 6 learning institutions in the settlement was undertaken to improve safe water coverage and reduce water trucking. Construction of 1 shallow well and protection of 1 spring also began.

In Koboko URCS supply 10,000 litres of chlorinated to Waju II TC, which is also being accessed by the relocated households in the nearby Waju I settlement. DRC-DDG repaired and maintained the borehole at the transit centre. LWF trucked 68,400 litres of water to Waju I cluster in the reporting period and has begun drilling a borehole there. DRC-DDG facilitated the trucking of 6,000 litres of water daily in Waju III cluster and the sighting and surveying of the borehole in Waju III has already been done. Lukujo cluster shares one borehole with local population which is a source of tensions between them.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Kyangwali AAH-U conducted routine hygiene education for 164 (113m & 51f) persons on the importance of hygiene maintenance and practices, while 55 refugee patients in Malembo clinic were sensitized on the basic principles for prevention of communicable diseases.

In Koboko LWF conducted jerry can cleaning exercise among 97 households at the Transit Centre. DRC-DDG, LWF and URCS continued with the daily general Transit centre cleaning exercise. LWF facilitated 06 community awareness sessions on hygiene and sanitation promotion at the Transit centre and the clusters of, Adranga, Adologo, Ponyura, Lukujo, Waju I & II, these were attended by 220 persons, (M=97, F=123). Topics discussed focused on health management and creating a disease free environment at household level. Issues shared included; operation, maintenance for water points, timely collection of water especially for young girls to reduce consequences such as rape for children who collect water late in the evening, hygiene, waste management (latrine/composite usage), malaria prevention and control.

Hygiene and sanitation: In Kyangwali of planned 3,000 latrines to be constructed under the IOM sanitation initiative, 811 were completed, 1,929 remain under construction. 2,000 tippy-taps were installed among the newly settled households.

In Koboko, DRC-DDG distributed 18 slabs in Adranga cluster in the reporting period. Through the 223 home visits carried out by DRC-DDG and LWF: 23 latrines at household level were excavated, 21 rubbish pits were dug, 22 drying racks constructed and 22 households constructed bath shelters in the different clusters.

Education: In Koboko structured learning at the ECDC managed by Save the Children International in Waju II and Adranga clusters is on-going for children 0-11 years. About 550 children participated in the last week. DRC-DDG carried out an assessment of refugee children who have enrolled in some of the neighbouring primary schools, and issues raised included lack of spaces, scholastic materials,

high pupil to latrine and teacher ratios, refugee parents lack money to pay for some of the schools dues like the registration and examination fees, a full report on this will be provided. DRC-DDG distributed scholastic materials (exercise books, pencils, mathematical sets, pens and rubbers) to 180 refugee children (F 97, M 83) in primary schools, targeting those in upper primary (P4-7).

In Kyangwali, AAH-U provided orientation for 55 newly recruited primary teachers, 18 pre-school teachers and two deputies. Nine members of a parent / teacher association were elected during a general parent meeting. As well, SCiU supported 1,345 children with numeracy, writing, play and recreational activities at child friendly spaces. Only one secondary school exists in the settlement forcing students to travel long distance daily to access education, and most newly arrived parents complain of lack of money to meet education requirements for their children.

Environment: In Kyangwali, AAH-U distributed vegetable seeds comprised of beet root, tomatoes and egg plants in Malembo P/S to promote gardening and school feeding initiatives. AAH-U also conducted sensitization on environmental awareness and protection in Malembo, Kitoro and Kentomi villages where 228 individuals were in attendance.

Infrastructure: In Kyangwali construction work on 3 kilometres of road to Kirokole village as well as work on 1 km of road stretch from Kagoma to Mombasa village was completed.

In Koboko DRC-DDG continued road rehabilitation and construction. The construction at Pijoke HC has reached the beam level and construction is ongoing. Bid opening and evaluation for the base camp construction at Waju was completed.

Working in partnership

OPM / UNHCR are being supported by partners on the ground

Bundibugyo District

Governmental partners: Bundibugyo District Local Government (DLG) authorities and various technical departments, the Uganda Police Force (UPF), and the Uganda Prisons Unit.

Humanitarian partners include: Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD), Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), Emesco Development Foundation, Humedica, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Malteser, Medical Teams International (MTI), Oxfam, Pentecostal Church of Uganda/fida International (PCU/fida), Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU), UNFPA, UNICEF, Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS).

Kyangwali Settlement

In Kyangwali Government partners: Hoima DLG authorities and various technical departments and the Uganda Police Force.

Humanitarian partners: Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), ADRA/ FAO, AIRD, American Refugee Council (ARC), ICRC, IOM, PCU/fida, Finnish Refugee Council (FRC), Médecins Sans Frontières France (MSF-F), Samaritan's Purse (SP), SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), WHO and WFP.

Rwamwanja settlement, Nyakabande TC and Matanda TC

In Rwamwanja, Government partners: OPM, Kisoro, Kanungu and Kyenjojo DLG authorities and various technical departments.

Humanitarian partners: ACORD, ADRA, AHA, AIRD, FAO, Feed the Hungry, GOAL Uganda (GOAL), HIJRA, ICRC, LWF, MTI, IOM, PCU/fida, SP, SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS, Water Missions, WFP, WHO, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU).

Kiryandongo refugee settlement

In Kiryandongo partners include: OPM, Kiryandongo District Local Government (KDLG) and the Uganda Police Force.

Humanitarian partners include: Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), Danish Refugee Council – Danish Demining Group (DRC-DDG), Samaritan Purse (SP), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF).

West Nile

Government partners in all locations: OPM, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko DLG authorities, various technical departments and Uganda police force.

Koboko humanitarian partners: AAH-U, AIRD, Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari (ACAV), ACORD, AIRD, DRC-DDG, FAO, ICRC, Kids in Uganda (KIDS), LWF, MSF-F, MTI, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS, WFP, WHO and World Renewal Ministries (WRM) and ZOA.

Adjumani humanitarian partners: ADRA, AIRD, Care International, DRC-DDG, ICRC, LWF, MSF-F, MTI, PLAN, SCiU, URCS, World Vision International, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS and WFP.

Arua humanitarian partners: AIRD, Care International, International Aid Services (IAS), DRC-DDG, Global Refuge International (GRI), MSF-F, Oxfam, SCiU, ZOA, UNICEF, URCS and WFP.

Coordination Meetings:

Kampala: An interagency meeting was held on Thursday, 6 March. The next one will be held on 20 March.

South Sudanese emergency: please refer to the meeting schedule circulated with recent inter-agency meeting notes.