

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

19 - 25 February 2014

For internal and external distribution

Highlights

- A total of **72,311 South Sudanese refugees** have arrived in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo since the influx began on 16 December. Most of them have been relocated to settlements where UNHCR/OPM and partners are now concentrating on improving services.
- The daily arrival rate was **329 South Sudanese refugees** in the last week.
- In the midwest, **988 Congolese** remain at Bubukwanga transit centre in Bundibugyo District after many refugees spontaneously returned to the DRC.
- In the southwest, **1,723 Congolese** refugees are being hosted at Nyakabande transit centre.



Recently arrived with few belongings, these South Sudanese women are happy to received relief items. ©UNHCR/F.Noy

Regional dynamics:

The situation in South Sudan deteriorated with fighting between army and rebel forces notably in Jonglei State. In Malakal the two sides clashed repeatedly and alongside inter-ethnic killings the hostilities forced the majority of civilians to flee the area. South Sudanese refugee figures in surrounding countries continued to rise. In Uganda some new arrivals reported that many of the people in the UN compound in Juba would like to leave and go to Uganda. Other refugees reported that many (Nuer) South Sudanese would prefer to go to Ethiopia which they view as neutral.

The UN's humanitarian coordinator in DR Congo, Moustapha Soumare denounced armed groups in Masisi territory, Nord-Kivu Province. Soumare said he had received alarming reports of killings -- many based on ethnic origin -- by armed groups in the south of the territory where nearly 40 people died and villages were set ablaze. However no increase in refugee arrivals has been reported in Uganda and civilian outflow from this area is more likely to impact Rwanda.

Head of MONUSCO peacekeeping mission in DR Congo, Martin Kobler, commented in the German media that since December MONUSCO has cleared many small jungle positions held by the FDLR and the Alliance of Patriots for a Free and Sovereign Congo (APCLS). He emphasized that if demobilization does not proceed on a voluntary basis, then the UN has the right to disarm all armed groups in eastern DRC, using force if necessary. MONUSCO has been in the DRC for 15 years with a mandate that has to be renewed annually by the UN Security Council. It now consists of a contingent of some 20,000 blue helmets, in addition to the UN Intervention Brigade. Following its mandate, it can carry out military operations with or without the DRC army.

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 both South Sudanese and Congolese remains the same as outlined in the recently revised and circulated DRC contingency plan.

Statistics:

Countrywide

Uganda has a registered asylum seeker/ refugee population exceeding 315,000 individuals.

South Sudanese: northwest and midwest

A total of **72,311 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. Arua verification of the refugee population was carried out and is upcoming in Kiryandongo.

Prior to the recent influx there were about 12,000 South Sudanese refugees in Adjumani and Arua districts, of which more than 8,500 arrived since early 2012.

Adjumani has received a total of 50,938 refugees since 16 December. Dzaipi transit centre (TC) is closed. Nyumanzi RC is accommodating 1,595 individuals and Nyumanzi settlement is hosting 21,976 individuals. Other recently opened settlements include Ayilo with 15,898 individuals, Baratuku with 4,055 individuals, and Boroli with 4,568 individuals. The remaining refugees have plots at a few small nearby settlements. All these sites were part of former or existing refugee-hosting settlements, as most South Sudanese refugees from the 1980s and 1990s repatriated by 2010.

Arua has received 9,551 individuals in 1,974 households since 16 December. Out of this number Ocea RC in Rhino Camp settlement is accommodating 680 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 11,671 South Sudanese refugees in 2,553 households since 16 December. Out of this number, the reception centre is accommodating 2,261 individuals in 478 households. New arrivals are being registered with biometric registration soon after arriving and then relocated to land plots.

Congolese influx

Following a return to calm in the mid-western border area many Congolese refugees have been returning home.

In Koboko District after a biometric exercise the total population is **3,302** individuals of 814 households. The total number of refugees relocated to land plots is 2,682 individuals of 581 households. The current population at Waju li TC is 620 individuals of 233 households.

In Bubukwanga TC a head count was conducted on 21 February with **988** individuals found to be living at the TC. There were no new arrivals this week.

The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali settlement since 14 August 2013 is **15,592** individuals.

Kyangwali refugee settlement population is **38,126** individuals.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is **1,723** individuals with 49 new arrivals of 28 families were received during the reporting period. Most of the refugees fled Rutshuru, Masisi, Jomba and Kinyandoni in eastern DRC.

In Rwamwanja the population is **53,226**. Settlement capacity is between 55,000 - 65,000 individuals.

South Sudanese Emergency

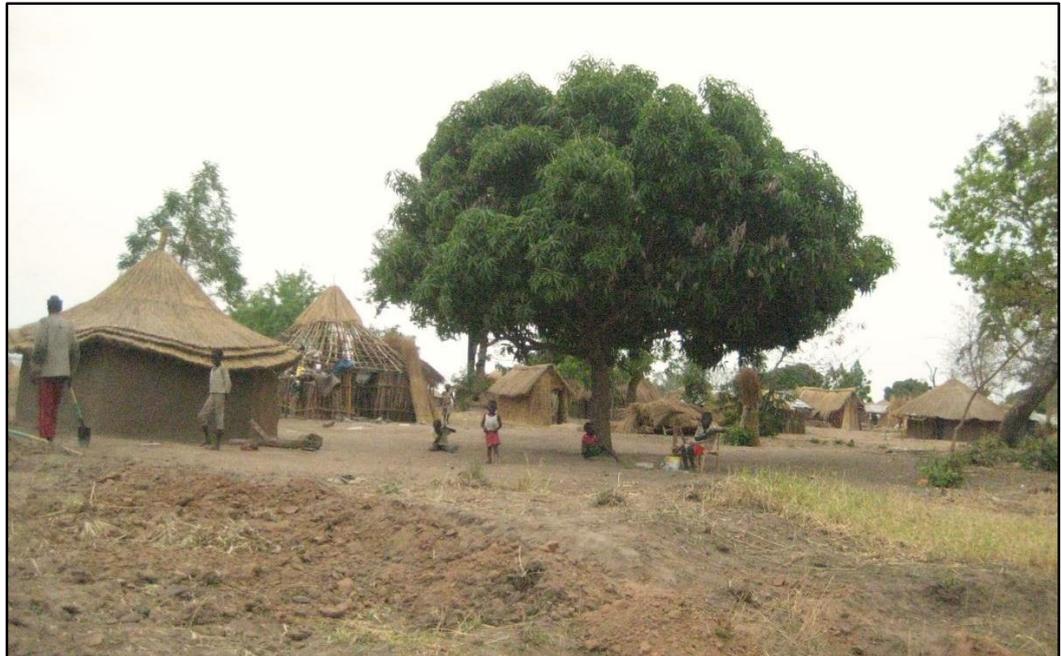
Nyumanzi RC
and Adjumani
settlements

-

Ocea RC and
Rhino Camp
settlement in
Arua

-

Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement



In Arua, recent arrivals have breathed new life into the South Sudanese refugee community that first was relocated to Simbli I in Rhino Camp settlement in July. In this Murle community refugees were busy with shelter construction. ©UNHCR/K.Ringuette

Protection Issues:

Border monitoring: In Adjumani District, the number of refugees arriving through Nimule border to Elegu ranged from 70 to 280 individuals a day in the last week.

In Arua, the border area remained calm as South Sudanese refugees continued to trickle into Koboko District averaging 13 individuals a day, though some days no refugees arrived.

In Kiryandongo, refugee arrivals varied from 68 to 203 individuals a day.

Protection: 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 which is the largest in the District.

Also in Adjumani, on 24 February a free hotline was set up for refugees to call for information on services in the settlements. The hotline is being run by Lutheran World Federation (LWF) / War Child Canada (LCC). The contact number is being advertised on leaflets and through word of mouth and will soon be posted in communities.

In Arua, the verification exercise by OPM / UNHCR confirmed **1,487 individuals** in 410 households self-relocated to clusters in the settlements from the reception centre to be with the same ethnic group and / or have access to services. To reflect the reality on ground their addresses were changed in the database and will help improve planning and service delivery. Most of the refugees self-relocated to Ocea cluster.

In Kiryandongo, mapping of clusters is ongoing. As well, a town hall meeting was held by OPM with previously settled refugees to provide a forum to raise and address their concerns and similar meetings are also planned.

Legal counselling: In Adjumani, LWF/WCC began offering legal counselling at community info centres and from 26 February a tented site will be set up near the registration centres at Nyumanzi, Baratuku and Ayilo settlements. The walk-in centres are planned for Adjumani settlements hosting new refugee arrivals.

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

In Adjumani, some vulnerable individuals including physically challenged individuals, pregnant women and very small children, were transported from the reception centre to settlements by van.

In Kiryandongo, support to PSNs with their shelter construction through URCS volunteers was on-going over the reporting period. So far, a total of 16 of these shelters have been completed. Additional 12 URCS volunteers arrived on Friday to support these efforts. In total, 16 URCS volunteers are now working in teams of 4, in the PSN shelter construction. Moreover additional tools, plastic sheeting and poles are being added to permit for a higher standard of PSN shelters.

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

In Adjumani, partners have drawn up a referral pathway for children at risk in an emergency setting. A child protection assessment is planned in the coming weeks preceded by training of enumerators and selection of best tools for the assessment. Sponsored by UNHCR with support from UNICEF.

In Kiryandongo, UAMs and SC are being identified during manual registration and best interest assessments being carried out by AAH-U at the reception centre. As well, follow up visits are being conducted for children in foster arrangements at the RC and in the settlement.

Gender-based violence (GBV): In Adjumani, ACORD is training 20 refugee volunteers on GBV response and prevention and reproductive health. As well, UNHCR/partners are finalizing GBV standard operating procedures.

In Arua, in the framework of the South Sudanese emergency response plan, UNHCR, OPM and task force members finalized the GBV prevention and response strategy on the basis of findings from the recently concluded assessment in Rhino Camp settlement.

Sectoral Highlights:

In Kiryandongo, sensitization talks were held by AAH-U at the RC for 3 groups of 27 individuals on forms of GBV, referral pathways and available services. Focus group discussions held with 10 married women underlined the difficulties in reporting GBV-cases owing to traditions of addressing incidents only within families. Greater involvement of men in GBV-sensitization activities is apparent. As well, four persons were identified to join the Gender Task Force and men support groups. They were trained in basic GBV definition and concepts, types, consequences, referral pathway and reporting formats.

Community mobilization: In Kiryandongo, more than 50 applications are being reviewed following last week's call of interest for refugees to participate in refugee committees and groups focusing on women, children, SGBV, health and reproductive health, water, and the environment.

NFIs (non-food items): In Adjumani/Arua districts a standard non-food items package is being distributed to refugees when they are relocated to land plots. Most non-food items are in stock now in the three locations and the backlog that was created with the massive influx has been largely cleared.

In Adjumani, the Lutheran World Federation (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 continue to supply assorted NFIs to support WASH activities in Rhino Camp settlement.

Food: In Adjumani two hot meals are being served with food provided by WFP from three kitchens in Nyumanzi reception centre.

In Arua two hot meals are provided a day to refugees with WFP food rations and AAH-U is transporting firewood for food preparation.

Health/nutrition: In all settlements the District is providing health services including immunization, nutrition screening and curative services. UNHCR provides various support to health services while UNICEF/WHO are supporting the immunization and nutrition programme.

In Adjumani, MSF-F is carrying out out-patient services as is Medical Teams International (MTI). Health services are focusing on access and coverage and with recently drafted site plans, health actors can better map services. There are plans to improve existing health centres and a need to build two health centres. UNHCR is providing additional medical supplies to the health centres affected by refugees.

The Adjumani health working group has established a medical referral pathway and ambulances have been established at some settlements. For community referrals, they are reviewing the networks and aim to support provision of bicycle/tricycle ambulances by which community members can transport patients to health centres. Overall there is a shortage of qualified nurses and midwives.

For meningitis there is an outbreak control team including District Health Office, UNHCR, UNICEF, MSF-F, MTI, Baylor and WHO. To date there are 30 cases, 20 in the local community and 10 refugees, with 1 death reported of a national. For the response, the authorities are bringing in 60,000 vaccines funded by UNICEF for two sub counties in Adjumani. Case management is ongoing; UNHCR has funded radio messages for community sensitization and the government is funding talk shows. The situation continues to be under control. The same outbreak control team is working on a cholera preparedness plan and will involve other sectors, i.e. WASH.

In Arua, MTI is working in Rhino Camp settlement as is GRI which is working in two locations. An information leaflet on meningitis was distributed and overall awareness campaign carried out alongside the physical verification of refugees that took place recently.

Also in Arua, UNHCR has emphasized the importance of expediting capacity building of Village Health Teams and streamlining the health information system

(HIS). HIS focal point of Arua will take the lead in this and in sharing health information with partner agencies. Medical referral guidelines were also reviewed with partners.

In Kiryandongo, outpatient services are offered at the settlement health centres following the standard II and III levels.

Vaccinations: In all settlements, routine vaccinations for children are provided at transit / reception centres following Ministry of Health and WHO standards.

In Adjumani, the extended programme for immunization (EPI) began in all settlements on 23 February which will ensure monthly routine vaccinations in keeping with the national plan.

In Kiryandongo, mass immunization for the recent measles outbreak was carried out by the district health authorities and UNICEF with 7,315 children vaccinated.

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

In Adjumani, UNFPA continue to supply 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. The organization is training staff, offering treatment, counselling and voluntary testing, as well as carrying out awareness and outreach in settlements. However more support in this area is required, notably in voluntary testing outreach.

Nutrition: In all settlements nutrition screening is carried out at reception / transit centres and vitamin A, deworming and therapeutic feeding is also available.

Water: In Adjumani, 12.8 litres per person per day (pp/pd) at Nyumanzi TC 16.2 l pp/pd at Nyumanzi settlement and 19.6 l pp/pd at Baratuku settlement. At Ayilo water availability dropped to 7.2 l pp/pd given the relocation of new arrivals to the settlement. Currently there are five rigs drilling 4 to 5 boreholes a day in the Adjumani settlements with the aim of 106 operational boreholes in the next four to six weeks. Hence, water availability is gradually improving and will soon cover the current number of refugees 100% for a minimum of 15 l pp/pd and 500 persons per borehole. Partners are also looking at the surrounding community which for the moment only has 56% coverage following Sphere Standards.

In Arua, water supply in Rhino Camp is 15 litres pp/pd. Water trucking is being supported by Oxfam, DRC-DDG / UNICEF and UNHCR. Rehabilitation of boreholes continues supported by ZOA, Oxfam, IAS and UNICEF. This work includes removing old parts, flushing wells, and also installing new pumps and accessories. It will be followed by casting new apron and drainage channels and finally fencing the water point. Twenty boreholes are under rehabilitation. An estimated 18 boreholes are needed and while a few partners have expressed interest drilling has not begun and more interventions are required.

In Kiryandongo water availability at the reception centre varied given the fluctuating population but water remained in the tanks at the end of the day, hence, it was sufficient for the existing population. The tap to person ratio at the RC was 1:64. In the settlement, available water ranged from 27.3 litres pp/pd and 14.98 litres pp/pd depending on the site. Rehabilitation and drilling of boreholes is underway.



Kiryandongo reception centre following decongestion efforts.
©UNHCR/P.Sacher

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Adjumani sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are being carried out by DRC-DDG, the LWF and UNICEF.

The ratio of communal latrines to persons is 1:85 at Nyumanzi TC; 1:137 at Nyumanzi settlement; 1:90 at Baratuku settlement, and 1:30 at Ayilo settlement. UNHCR is discussing with partners about kick starting household latrine construction.

In Arua, environmental clean-up campaigns were successfully conducted at Ocea reception centre (RC) led by URCS volunteers. This was also extended to Ocea Primary School which hosted the refugees before they were relocated to the clusters.

Also in Arua, Care International held group discussions and mobilized community members at Agulupi, Ocea and Simbili on good hygiene practices. UNICEF, Oxfam, Care International and OPM/UNHCR have continued to supply assorted NFIs to support WASH activities in Rhino camp. As well, IAS also conducted hygiene promotion meetings in two clusters for about 150 persons.

In Kiryandongo, the distribution of latrine construction materials as well as latrine slabs is ongoing. The latrine to person ratio and bath shelters varied following the population change with relocations but remained within acceptable standards. URCS volunteers continue to monitor the hygiene situation and sensitise refugees on best practices regarding sanitation. Hygiene promotion was conducted at food distribution points as well.

**Public
Information:**

Please find links to a UNHCR video on the South Sudan influx to Uganda and a photo-essay following a family as they start their lives as refugees in Uganda.

Video:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QqUqiozwlxI&feature=share&list=PL019F544DFFF9B83D>

Photo essay: <http://unhcr.org/g-5307210f6>

Congolese Emergency

Waju II TC and
Lobule
settlement

Bubukwanga
transit centre

Nyakabande
and Matanda
transit centres

Rwamwanja
refugee
settlement

Kyangwali
refugee
settlement



A newly settled refugee family in Kyangwali settlement. UNHCR/L.Beck

Protection Issues

Relocations & Transfers: 411 individuals of 242 households were relocated from Nyakabande TC to Rwamwanja settlement on 18 February. However, the majority of the refugees in the TC remain unwilling to relocate to the settlement.

In Koboko refugees refused to relocate and requested they all be relocated at once to the same cluster.

Border monitoring: In Bubukwanga TC two mini vans transporting 85 refugees back from Kyangwali to the border were intercepted at Bubukwanga TC and records taken in order to deactivate them in the Kyangwali database. Refugees continue to spontaneously return from the transit centre to the DRC, mainly in hired vehicles, with around 100 people estimated to have returned during this reporting period.

Security: In Koboko as a result of the continuous tensions at Lobule refugee settlement, caused by the refugees and threat of security to staff on ground OPM invited the Regional Police Officer and District Police Officer of Koboko to carry out community policing at Waju TC with the refugees on the issues of law and order and the responsibilities of refugees in Uganda.

Protection: In Bubukwanga TC ProGres training was conducted for staff of FU Bundibugyo by the Registration Assistant on 21 February. Training will continue over the coming weeks.

In Nyakabande TC preparation for the Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) interviews for asylum seekers in the TC began with a total of 148 families expected to undergo REC interview in the coming week.

SGBV: In Nyakabande TC five cases of rape were registered at the TC all occurred in the country of origin. The individuals were referred to Nyakabande health centre II. Sensitizations on GBV were carried out with 415 refugees.

In Bubukwanga TC there were no GBV case recorded. ACORD/UNFPA carried out an assessment to try to locate suitable a suitable area for a 'women's space' which will be used to have discussions with women and for group therapy.

In Rwamwanja a 2-day training on effective GBV response mechanisms was conducted with all GBV Implementing and Operational partners in the settlement.

In Koboko LWF conducted 6 community sensitization sessions with 167 participants on prevention and referral of gender-based violence (GBV) at Waju TC and Waju II cluster targeting youth of 18-30 years. LWF also followed up 3 cases for GBV intervention and referred 3 cases for medical examination to Koboko health centre IV.

Child Protection: In Nyakabande TC four separated children (1 boy and 3 girls) were registered at the transit centre during the week. 3 unaccompanied children were also received at the transit centre and registered. During the convoy 12 separated/ unaccompanied children were relocated to Rwamwanja. One sensitization session was carried out with care givers on their roles and responsibilities in regards to taking care of the separated/unaccompanied children.

In Bubukwanga TC during physical verification 6 separated children were present in the transit (4 male and 2 female). Around 372 children continue to use the Save the Children child friendly space, supervised by 7 caregivers.

In Rwamwanja to identify UAMs / SC and other children at risk, screening was done among the new arrivals and 11 (9 male and 2 female) BIAs were conducted. The two UAM shelters are currently accommodating 28 UAMs/SC (all male). To promote adolescent participation in innovative initiatives, three dialogue meetings with 68 out-of-school adolescents were conducted to understand the challenges faced by them and come up with appropriate ways in which they can be supported in innovative initiatives.

In Koboko UNHCR facilitated training on the processes of carrying out BIDs and BIAs for DRC-DDG and LWF and their respective volunteers.

Family reunification: In Rwamwanja, in collaboration with other partners in child protection including the URCS and SCiU, family reunifications was carried out for five males and two females.

PSNs: In Bubukwanga TC there are currently 26 PSNs who have been identified among the current population.

In Nyakabande TC 10 persons with disability were referred to Medical Team International where they received medical treatment. Two women who are at risk were identified and referred to the health centre for medical services.

In Koboko DRC-DDG carried out PSN verification with a total of 226 PSNs identified including 55 people with disabilities, 2 UAMs, 28 elderly, 139 orphans and two child mothers.

In Rwamwanja six households with children with disabilities were visited and measurements of 3 children taken in anticipation of distribution of wheelchairs. Home visits were conducted for 8 (3 male, 5 female) people with special needs (PSNs).

Community Services: In Bubukwanga TC 23 refugees were referred to the health facility by the psychosocial support team, 21 were counselled in relations to minor domestic issues and 25 were counselled for drug use.

In Rwamwanja two community dialogues were conducted in two zones of the settlement with 45 and 37 participants respectively. The dialogues targeted Refugee Welfare Committees, GBV task forces, social workers, protection workers, child protection committees and religious leaders. The main objectives for the dialogues were to identify solutions to address the causes of emerging sexual violence (rape, defilement and early marriage) in the settlement. 110 Women of concern benefited from sanitary materials this week.

Food: In Nyakabande TC two operational communal kitchens serve three hot meals to refugees daily which include breakfast, lunch and dinner with food supplied by WFP. UNHCR provides support with kitchen management including supply of fuel, wood, and cooking utensils, and refugees fully participate in meal preparations. WFP provided food rations for a population of 1,720 for 20 days.

Sectoral highlights:

In Bubukwanga TC two hot meals are served daily from two kitchens.

In Koboko a general one month food distribution was carried out by WFP for all clusters in Lobule refugee settlement.

NFIs: In Nyakabande TC standard distribution of NFIs at TC was carried out to persons of concern.

Shelter: In Nyakabande TC there are 160 family tents and 13 communal shelters (only 3 of which are currently in use). Forty-eight of the tents were found to be leaking and are being replaced.

Health: At Nyakabande HC II, 584 patients (22% of which were refugees) were seen in the out-patient department. The top five morbidity remain respiratory tract infections, lower respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhoea, and skin and eye infections.

In Bubukwanga TC 540 out-patients were attended to during the reporting period (18% of which were refugees). Malaria, URTI, skin diseases, intestinal worms and watery diarrhoea are the most common causes of morbidity.

In Koboko Pijoke health centre II 93 outpatient consultations were carried out with malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, intestinal worms and eye and ear infections remaining the primary ailments.

Maternal health: In Nyakabande TC five mothers attended ante-natal services. There was one reported birth.

In Bubukwanga TC, mapping of all pregnant mothers was conducted shelter to shelter by ACORD and 16 unregistered pregnant mothers identified. There were 12 deliveries, two of which were refugees.

In Koboko, 50 women accessed family planning services. Antenatal services were available for expectant mothers, no deliveries were recorded.

HIV/AIDS: In Nyakabande TC, 11 people voluntarily tested for HIV and those with positive results referred to Kisoro hospital for further treatment.

In Bubukwanga TC, 88 refugees and 75 nationals voluntarily tested for HIV.

In Lobule settlement LWF conducted two awareness sessions on HIV with children and adolescents and mothers. Key issues discussed included access to Prevention of Mother to Child services, and routine HIV testing and disclosure.

Nutrition: In Nyakabande TC, no new children were enrolled on therapeutic feeding with 1 lactating mother enrolled on the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP).

Immunization: In Nyakabande TC, MTI immunized 22 children.

In Bubukwanga TC 17 refugee children were immunized against polio (along with 50 nationals) and 12 against measles (along with 5 nationals).

Water provision: In Nyakabande TC there was an interruption in the water supply for two days during the week which caused the average amount of water per person per day to fall from 15.9 litres in the previous week to 14.5 litres this week. The issue was resolved.

In Rwamwanja, two tanks of 10,000 litres each were installed at Mahani reception centre with a total of 10 taps. Four boreholes with disconnections were assessed.

In Koboko at Waju TC 15,000 litres of water was available. DRC-DDG drilled one borehole at Adologo cluster and installed a 10,000 litre water tank at Waju I cluster for water trucking, as LWF is preparing to drill a borehole in this cluster. Water user committees were formed in Waju II cluster by DRC-DDG and LWF. A dialogue was held with refugees and nationals on the joint usage of the water point in Adologo cluster, which has been a cause of tension between the refugees and

nationals. LWF conducted monitoring for 9 water user committees in Lobule Sub County.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Nyakabande TC there are 131 stances of pit latrines and 109 stances of bath shelters. Drainable latrines are almost full and due for emptying.

In Rwamwanja 149 latrines have been completed for extremely vulnerable individuals. Four blocks of institutional latrines comprising of 4 stances each have been completed at food distribution points (Kaihora, Kyempango, Ntenungi and Mahani). Orientation of 137 Village Health Teams from across the settlement was conducted and data collection tools explained to them.

In Koboko LWF conducted 4 awareness campaigns on prevention of water related diseases and personal hygiene with 224 children and people seeking service at Pijoke health centre II. As well, DRC-DDG completed the excavation of latrines and bath shelters in Waju I cluster which are practically complete. To date 128 households have excavated household pit latrines and are awaiting the distribution of slabs by DRC-DDG in the settlement clusters. DRC-DDG completed the construction of 2 units of 3 stances of temporary communal latrines and bath shelters in Ponyura and Waju I clusters.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Rwamwanja agricultural extension workers took part in a 3-day training on livelihood and environment activities. The sector was involved in village mapping with a team from Oxford University as part of a 2 week livelihoods survey.

Education: In Rwamwanja five schools were mobilized on preparation for Women's Day celebration on 8 March 2014. Head teachers were asked to ensure that music, dance, drama and poems should relate to the theme "equality for women is progress for all". Scholastic materials such as manila paper, pencils and rubbers were distributed to settlement schools (supplied by GOAL Uganda) as a way of mobilizing club mentoring sessions.

Infrastructure: In Bubukwanga TC the Sub county office - funded by UNHCR and constructed by the DDC-DDG, was handed over to the district in a ceremony.

In Rwamwanja the first two blocks of IP accommodation, roof works, plastering of the ceiling, laying conduits and plastering of the internal walls were completed. Roof structure for the second two IP accommodation structures were completed with ceiling structure and casting also done. The two protection houses are currently being roofed. OPM staff accommodation super structure was also raised to ring beam level. The four interview rooms were roofed, conduits laid, internal wall plastering and finishing completed.

In Koboko construction of the general ward at Pijoke HC commenced last week. DRC-DDG completed 3 km of community access road bush clearing in Waju I cluster.

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 (DRC), 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: The next interagency meeting will be held on Thursday, 6 March, the location will be announced.

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