

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

9 - 15 April 2014

For internal and external distribution

Highlights

- A total of 98,547 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts of Uganda since 16 December.
- Decongestion of Nyumanzi transit centre continues with relocations to Mungula settlement.
- There are currently 145 Congolese refugees in Nyakabande transit centre in the southwest and 275 in Bubukwanga transit centre in the midwest.



Shelters of new arrivals settled in Ocea village in Rhino Camp refugee settlement in northwest Uganda. ©UNHCR/ R. Jovenal

Regional dynamics

In South Sudan on 15 April, unconfirmed reports said Bentiu in oil-rich Unity State had returned to the hands of forces loyal to Riek Machar. Both sides in the conflict accuse the other of violating the peace agreement and fighting continues. Border areas with Uganda have remained calm.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) the UN Joint Human Rights Office in the DRC (UNJHRO) released an in-depth report documenting serious incidents of sexual violence in the country, with over 3,600 victims registered by the office between January 2010 and December 2013. The report also shows that armed groups were responsible for just over half the rapes, mostly committed during attacks aimed at gaining control of territories rich in natural resources.

Since early March 2014, some 6,000 Congolese refugees are known to have spontaneously returned to the DRC from Uganda through areas in and around Kisoro and Bundibugyo districts in the southwest and midwest. The refugees are mostly returning to Rutshuru area and Nobili IDP camp in the Kamango area. A tripartite meeting will be held in Kampala on 28-30 April between the Ugandan and DRC Governments and UNHCR to discuss the modalities of facilitating spontaneous returns.

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 transit centre (TC), Ocea RC and Waju II TC; in the midwest of Bubukwanga TC and Kiryandongo RC; and in the southwest of Nyakabande 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 150,000 individuals. The emergency response strategy for South Sudanese was validated by partners. Discussions are now ongoing on the contingency planning beyond the 150,000 planning figure.

Statistics

Countrywide

At 31 March 2014, the asylum seeker/ refugee population was 347,514 individuals.

South Sudanese: northwest and midwest

A total of 98,547 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted 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.

There were some 24,000 South Sudanese refugees in Uganda prior to the recent influx, of which 14,000 refugees were in Adjumani and Arua districts. About 8,500 of them arrived in Uganda since early 2012.

Adjumani has received and assisted a total of 69,553 refugees since 16 December. Nyumanzi TC is accommodating about individuals and Nyumanzi settlement 22,000 individuals. Ayilo has about 20,000 individuals, Baratuku 6,000 individuals, and Boroli 5,600 individuals. The remaining refugees have plots in other nearby settlements. Most of these sites were part of former or existing refugee-hosting settlements from which most South Sudanese refugees of the 1980s and 1990s repatriated by 2010.

Arua has received and assisted 10,249 individuals in 2,202 households since 16 December. Out of this number Ocea reception centre in Rhino Camp settlement is accommodating 650 individuals in 160 households.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received and assisted a total of 18,745 South Sudanese refugees in 4,411 households since 16 December. Of this number, some 500 individuals are being assisted at the reception centre, some of the refugees registered at Kiryandongo settlement are living in the nearby community or have spontaneously moved on to Kampala.

Congolese influx

In Koboko District the total population is 3,691 individuals of 907 households. The current population at Waju II TC is 366 individuals of 92 households, while the rest have been relocated to settlements.

In Bubukwanga TC 242 individuals are being accommodated. A headcount was carried out this week. The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali settlement since 14 August 2013 is 15,632 individuals. Kyangwali refugee settlement population is 38,792 individuals.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is 145 individuals. In Rwamwanja the population is 52,439.

**South
Sudanese
Emergency**

**Nyumanzi RC
and Adjumani
settlements**

-

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

-

**Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement**



Recently arrived from South Sudan a man stands beside his extended family's belongings in Kiryandongo refugee settlement in midwest Uganda. It is the second time in his life that he has had to flee home. ©UNHCR / K. Ringuette

**Protection
Issues:**

Border monitoring: Adjumani, UNHCR maintains a daily presence at Elegu border point on the Uganda/South Sudan boundary as well as dialogue with Ugandan officials regarding refugee protection. Police forces at Elegu collection point provide protection and security to new arrivals. The number of arrivals in the last week remained less than 200 persons a day and at times significantly less and the situation remained calm throughout.

In Arua, according to the border officials the situation at Oraba and other border entry points in the area remains calm. The traffic at Oraba border to South Sudan has increased recently and is transporting mostly food and other consignments that got held up following the outbreak of violence in December. The increased traffic has been attributed to improved road conditions and network along the Yei – Oraba roads.

Also in Arua, information reaching the border officials indicates that Bor in Jonglei State and Unity State in general continue to be unstable and as a result there are few new arrivals being received through Oraba border point. Some back and forth movement of refugees looking for relatives has been reported by the officials.

In Kiryandongo the number of new arrivals has fallen to less than 100 persons a day.

Relocations: Refugees are relocated from reception/transit centres to land plots in settlements and receive household and shelter construction items as well as a monthly WFP food ration.

In Adjumani, relocations to Mungula refugee settlement continued. This latest settlement has an estimated capacity of 3,600 persons. Self-relocations by refugees continue in all settlements and remain a source of ongoing complications. In an effort to clarify the situation OPM/UNHCR will begin audits

of existing settlements in the coming days, which will take place alongside the ongoing biometric registration and verification processes.

In the new Ayilo II refugee settlement, 1,300 plots have been demarcated so far in preparation for the relocation of refugees and further decongestion of Nyumanzi RC. The recent heavy downpours have rendered the relocation process more difficult but moving refugees to settlements where they can build their own shelters and be more independent on household land plots remains a priority.

In Arua, no relocations took place during the last week.

In Kiryandongo, 482 individuals in 133 households were relocated from the reception centre to their plots on 14/15 April. This brings the cumulative figure of new arrivals relocated to settlement villages to 16,074 individuals of 3,740 households. All the relocated households received food rations and the available NFI package. Relocations are expected to continue through the week, however given the heavy rains, it is anticipated that some refugees will return to the RC as they clear their plots and build their shelters.



A hilltop view of the newly settled Nyumanzi refugee settlement in Adjumani District. The landscape is dotted with the white roofs of shelters where some 22,000 recently arrived refugees are now living. ©UNHCR/ K. Ringuette

Protection: In Adjumani, OPM/UNHCR with partners the Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Save the Children Uganda (SCiU) and the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) carry out protection and community services activities in the settlements.

In Adjumani, a dialogue was organized between refugees in Baratuku settlement and nationals to discuss peaceful co-existence. During the discussion the refugees thanked the local community for providing land for their settlement and for allowing refugees to graze their livestock on communal land around Baratuku.

Community participation: In Arua, OPM / UNHCR and other partners, organized the nomination of candidates for leadership positions in the refugee villages of Rhino Camp settlement. The names of nominees were displayed in the clusters and campaigns will start later this week with elections to be held in the upcoming weeks.

In Kiryandongo, the first joint partners community dialogue was conducted with

more than 100 refugees and refugee leaders as well as some host community members. OPM / UNHCR introduced all partners who work in the settlement to the refugee community and highlighted their specific roles. A question and answer session followed and is hereafter to be held every Thursday at 3:00pm in agreed villages.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In all settlements PSNs are being identified, assessed and assisted, in particular with shelter construction.

In Adjumani, UNHCR continues to monitor the situation of PSNs, including unaccompanied minors (UAM), elderly people, and expectant and new mothers, among others, and to provide them with support and assistance. This includes working with LWF to ensure that PSNs who arrive at Elegu collection point are transferred in comfort to Nyumanzi reception centre (RC), and that when being relocated from the RC to settlements, safe and comfortable transport is ensured.

In Arua, 100 PSNs from various refugee villages were provided training on livestock health. As well, three groups for FFS were identified for bulk production in 3 villages involving both refugees and the host communities. DRC-DDG linked up a PSN in Agulupi for professional counselling in Arua referral hospital, and also provided goats to help him support himself. As well, DRD-DDG continued with PSN verification and support in Tika village where some 40 families have been identified for support.

In Kiryandongo, two shelters for PSNs were constructed by volunteers, bringing the total so far to 82 shelters. PSN criteria for shelter support is being reviewed to ensure the most vulnerable are supported. AAH-U and IAU follow-up and ensure PSNs receive assistance including shelters construction.



South Sudanese refugee children play football with a ball made from local materials in Rhino Camp settlement, northwest Uganda. ©UNHCR/G. Ejoyi

Child protection: In Arua and Adjumani districts, unaccompanied minors (UAM) and separated children (SC) are registered by Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), and family tracing is ongoing with URCS and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Save the Children-Uganda (SCiU), supported by UNICEF, and URCS, work with UNHCR to identify, register and follow up UAM and SC respectively. URCS identifies foster families for UAM and with UNHCR ensures basic needs such as water, shelter and food. Nyumanzi transit centre (TC) has a tracing centre for UAM / SC.

In Adjumani, UNHCR is working with SCiU, URCS and World Vision International (WVI) to ensure UAM / SC receive support. Identification and registration of UAM / SC begins at Elegu collection point, as well partners regularly visit communities to ensure they have been identified. Findings are shared at meetings and between partners. UNHCR works with OPM to ensure refugee children born in Uganda are registered and issued with a birth certificate.

In Arua: SCiU continued registration and verification of UAM / SC. Ten children were verified as UAM, 7 others were re-united within the settlement with relatives, while 17 were still being verified. To date there have been 77 UAM and 379 separated children registered. SCiU is working closely with URCS and UNHCR to ensure that these children are re-united with parents / care takers. DRC-DDG is also following them up in Rhino Camp settlement with counselling services are being offered in the different villages.

In Kiryandongo, Interaid (IAU) continued to register UAM / SC and 24 Best Interest Assessment (BIA) forms were filled including for 4 UAM and 20 SC during manual registration at the RC. In addition, 59 SC were screened during the relocation exercise at the departure point at the RC and all had family support with whom they were relocated to settlements. Five children were placed in foster care and follow up continues. URCS has reunited 23 children with family members so far. In addition, 238 new arrivals have benefited from the phone tracing services at the RC which are managed by URCS.

GBV: In Kiryandongo, 13 volunteers were trained by AAH-U / IAU on GBV prevention and response mechanisms to support identification and referral of GBV cases among new arrivals. However, no GBV incident has been reported so far.

Sectoral Highlights:

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

In Arua, as part of its mandate to assist the most vulnerable children SCiU with support from OPM and UNHCR distributed blankets, Afri-pads and panties to UAM, children in foster care and SC in four villages. A total of 531 UAM and SC have received assorted NFIs so far.

Food: At reception centres two to three hot meals are served daily with WFP food rations and on relocation refugees receive a monthly WFP food allocation.

Health/nutrition: In settlements the District provides health services including immunization, nutrition screening and curative services. UNHCR provides various additional support through MTI to health services, UNICEF/WHO support the immunization and nutrition programmes and MSF-F also provides support in Adjumani.

In Adjumani, given the rainy season as a preventive measure all sites have a unit to handle cholera cases in the event of an outbreak. Children continue to be assessed for malnutrition, and those found to be moderately or severely malnourished are referred to the Therapeutic Feeding Centre provided by MSF-F at Dzaipi health centre III.

In Arua, there is a suspected outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrhoea in the catchment area of Olujobo Health Centre III with 38 cases reported and three deaths among the nationals. The Arua District Surveillance team visited the affected area, provided health education in the community and at burial sites. Currently the team is working with UNHCR's partner Medical Teams International (MTI) to collect samples for confirmation by the Ministry of Health's Central Public Health Laboratories. WHO will also be dispatching an Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response Team to Rhino Camp settlement to support existing efforts.

Also in Arua, 36 referrals were made to the Regional Referral Hospital in Arua

for cases beyond the management of settlement health facilities. Renovation of health facilities and structures at Olujobo health centre III is on-going by MTI. As well, an additional village bicycle ambulance has been put in place at the facility.

In Kiryandongo, the health post and immunization at the RC continues to carry-out routine medical and malnutrition screenings and immunizations. The most common ailments are respiratory tract infections (RTIs) followed by malaria. Over the reporting period a total of 76 persons were seen, including 50 adults and 26 children. MUAC assessment was done for 39 children with no supplementary feeding necessary. A total 28 persons were immunized against polio, measles, DPT and provided with Vitamin A and deworming tablets.

Also in Kiryandongo, Panyadoli health centre is struggling with understaffing and lack of capacity to undertake health outreach programmes in the new refugee villages.

Reproductive health: In all settlements women of reproductive age receive sanitary materials and ante-natal care is available at specific health centres.

In Adjumani, Baratuku health centre II has received 70 mother kits since January and still has some available. The kits are provided to refugee mothers and nationals alike following delivery. Also in Baratuku the community surveillance team has continued with their work and referred cases to Elema health centre II especially, pregnant mothers where the women and babies can be immunized.

In Kiryandongo, UNHCR Hoima donated three delivery beds to Kiryandongo District Hospital as part of a follow-up commitment and partnership with the District Local Government (DLG) aimed at improving maternal health services in the district. The beds were handed over by UNHCR / OPM and received by the Chief Administrative Officer and District Secretary for Health at Kiryandongo District Local Government.

Also in Kiryandongo, more than 4,000 females of reproductive age received sanitary materials in the first quarter; however underwear were not in stock and will be distributed once replenished.

HIV/AIDS: In Adjumani, services are available at Dzaipi health centre supported by the NGO Baylor. There remains a need to raise awareness among communities of HIV prevention and treatment as the services. While prevention and treatment services are available and accessible, refugees are not always aware of them.

Water: In Adjumani, water availability stood at: 17 l pp/pd at Nyumanzi; 16.9 l pp/pd at Baratuku; 11.8 l pp/pd at Ayilo; and 7.9 l pp/pd at Boroli. A fleet of seven trucks deliver water to water tanks in various sites and borehole-drilling campaigns are on-going in Ayilo and Baratuku. The water situation has improved significantly with four boreholes complete and another being constructed by Plan International (Plan). The challenge in Baratuki is that they are drilling in hard rock and some efforts have proved dry.

In Arua, currently only the UNHCR-hired water trucks are supplying water in zones which have low-yielding boreholes due to the low aquifer in those water strained areas. The boreholes are supplying 67% while the water trucking is covering 33% of water supply. With a total of 43 boreholes rehabilitated / drilled in Rhino Camp settlement, water trucking is in the process of being phased out.

In Kiryandongo, the water indicators for Ranch 1 dropped slightly to 18.7 l pp/pd as a result of the relocations and an increase in users. Ranch 37 remained constant at 9.22 l pp/pd. Each water point is serving around 800 persons. At the same time it has been noted that some refugees in the settlement are actually staying in the nearby villages and therefore the population on the ground is less and available water greater than indicated. Still, efforts are underway to fast-track borehole construction and installations to reduce stress on the existing

water sources. Recent heavy winds damaged some water points and IAU is working on repairing them.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Adjumani, URCS has completed five community latrines of two stances each in the recently opened Mungula settlement and are expected to complete another eight this week.

Also in Adjumani, the latrine ratio was 1:113 in Nyumanzi RC, and in the settlements 1:24 in Nyumanzi, 1:43 at Baratuku, 1:48 in Boroli and 1:55 at Ayilo. In the last week 349 digging kits were distributed to cater to 3,490 households of 17,450 individuals who expressed willingness to dig their own latrine. Additionally, 1,942 households that have finalized excavation of their pits obtained a plastic slab to cover them.

In Arua, DRC-DDG carried out sanitation sensitization and awareness exercises during collection of information on households that have completed latrine excavation and distribute slabs and logs to households who had finished.

Education: In Arua, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) advertised 21 positions for teachers and 21 teaching assistants to help fill the gap in the teacher pupil ratio. They have also procured books, pens, and text books that will be distributed to refugee hosting primary schools in Rhino Camp settlement.

Also in Arua, ZOA has begun construction of a six stance latrine for boys in Yoro primary school where previously there was only a single latrine block.

Also in Arua, at the CFS and ECD facilities supported by SCiU, the organization is putting in place committees to manage affairs and oversee challenges at the sites. SCiU received support from the Rhino Camp Assistant Commandant in generating and setting up the committees which are backed by community members.

In Kiryandongo, WTU is compiling a text book catalog for procurement and support to primary schools, they are coordinating primary leaving examination registration payments, and compiling teachers' applications to the adverts. Most activities will be implemented in the second term.

Environment/Livelihoods: In Arua, with the recent rains and help of the extension agriculture officers, DRC-DDG has begun setting up vegetable nursery beds in one village in support of backyard gardening.

In Kiryandongo, IAU has a setup 5 nursery beds in one village and 1,000 seedlings have been planted. Community sensitisation on environmental issues and conservation continued among the new arrivals. The focus is on the importance of tree planting, land preparation for tree planting, and identification of different tree species for farmers to plant during this season.

Infrastructure: In Adjumani: recent heavy rains damaged family tents at the RC which had to be replaced or repaired by partners DRC-DDG / LWF.

In Kiryandongo, repairs for the kitchen and communal shelters destroyed by rains at the reception centre where finalized, while plans are underway to substitute the plastic rolls with iron sheets to ensure stronger structure.

Congolese Emergency

Nyakabande
transit centre
&
Rwamwanja
refugee
settlement

Bubukwanga
transit centre
&
Kyangwali
refugee
settlement

Waju II TC
&
Lobule
settlement



A refugee man sits with his young daughter in Nyakabande transit centre in southwest Uganda. ©UNHCR/ L. Beck

Protection Issues

Border monitoring: In Koboko, monitoring continued at Oraba border point where the situation remained calm.

DRC refugee returns: In Bundibugyo 507 refugees being hosted by local communities in Nyahuka, Busuga and Kamutandi villages returned to the DRC through Busuga border point. Two more families of eight individuals also returned through Busunga border. This brings the total number of refugees to have crossed back and been recorded by UNHCR since 6 March 2014 to 4,113 individuals.

In Kisoro 40 families of 109 individuals spontaneously returned to the DRC during the reporting week. This brings the total number of returnees recorded to have crossed back through this point to 2,010 individuals with most returning to Rutshuru area.

Security: In Kyangwali UNHCR and partners continue to sensitise Congolese refugees on waiting for formal repatriation processes rather than risking spontaneous returns. Nine police personnel remain deployed at Senjojo landing site on Lake Albert to institute the ban on movement of spontaneous returnees across the lake.

Protection: In Rwamwanja, an Alternative Dispute Resolution training was conducted with 42 participants to help build the capacity of community leaders in resolving petty disputes at the local level (not capital offenses).

In Koboko there were nominations, general campaigns and voting for the Refugee Welfare Committees in all the 8 refugee villages of Lobule settlement.

People with Specific Needs (PSNs): At TCs / settlements, PSNs are identified, registered, provided with support such as shelter construction and non-food items and other assistance where appropriate, and followed up by partners.

In Nyakabande TC four PSNs were identified including 1 family of 4 members (1 elderly lady with 3 girls).

In Bubukwanga TC there are currently 26 PSNs including 3 separated children, 9 elderly, 12 single parents and 2 people with disabilities.

In Kyangwali a PSN family whose shelter was destroyed was relocated to a new shelter.

Child Protection: In Koboko 1 BIA was carried out by DRC-DDG, LWF and SCiU. In Waju II and Adranga refugee villages, community discussions addressed the large number of school-age children who had not yet started school. A 15-year-old UAM was identified at the TC by SCiU and referred to DRC-DDG for shelter construction support.

In Rwamwanja 4 home visits to families taking care of 8 (6 males and 2 females) identified children at risk were carried out. During these home visits, one family was supported with NFIs including soap, plates, water and jerry can.

Also in Rwamwanja, a review of the needs of 739 fostered children in 35 villages was carried out, and involved discussion of children's rights and the roles and responsibilities of each.

In Kyangwali AAH-U distributed TOMs shoes to 94 children at Kinakyeitaka primary school. Home visits were conducted for 3 separated children, 1 vulnerable child and a disabled child, as well 21 new potential foster parents were identified amongst recently arrived refugees.

In Koboko, SCiU identified 6 vulnerable children during their activities and referred them to DRC-DDG for follow-up and reunification with their families.

GBV: In Nyakabande TC, one rape case was registered which occurred in the country of origin, the survivor was provided with appropriate assistance at the TC. In addition, four sensitisation meetings with 90 refugees were held on GBV prevention and response.

In Bubukwanga TC, three cases of physical violence were reported and psychosocial support provided to the survivors.

In Koboko awareness sessions on GBV issues were held by LWF in 4 schools across the settlement which reached some 550 students. As well, two GBV committees were provided with additional training on Information Management System (IMS) referral tools.

In Rwamwanja 7 GBV cases were reported to the Police and all cases are being followed up. As well, 6 cases currently in Kamwenge are being followed up and provided with pro-bono legal representation.

Also in Rwamwanja, LWF conducted 2 GBV trainings, one of which targeted 87 women and the 40 youths.

In Kyangwali the American Refugee Committee (ARC) recorded 3 GBV cases including two physical assaults and one rape. Psychosocial and legal counselling to 5 other GBV survivors was provided by ARC which also escorted survivors for medication support and provided material support including soap, clothes, sanitary materials, and underwear. In addition, AAH-U provided food and NFI support to two female GBV survivors. DRC-DDG conducted 7 home follow-up visits to GBV survivors.

Also in Kyangwali, ARC conducted training for 30 members of men-to-men groups on GBV prevention and response. As well, with AAH-U support, community social workers organized a sensitisation meeting on GBV prevention with 46 refugees, while ACORD organized a one-day sensitization meeting with religious leaders in Malembo village to orient them on the GBV referral pathways.

Community Services: In Kyangwali AAH-U conducted home visits for 17 vulnerable persons with specific psychosocial needs to monitor their progress and wellbeing.

Sectoral Highlights

NFIs/Shelter: Refugees arriving at transit / centres or being relocated to settlements receive a standard set of household items alongside sharing construction items that are distributed to communities.

In Nyakabande TC sleeping mats, blankets, cups, plates, sanitary packs and underwear, baby blankets, jerry cans, shoes and soap were distributed to new arrivals this week. There were 31 family tents in use with none of the communal shelters currently in use.

In Rwamwanja NFIs distributed to newly arrived refugees included 64 saucepans, soap, plastic basins, jerry cans, mosquito nets, ropes, pangas (machetes), slashers, hoes, plastic sheeting and assorted second-hand clothes.

In Koboko DRC-DDG with UNICEF support distributed 710 plastic shoes and blankets in two refugee villages.

Food: In all transit/reception centres hot meals are served to refugees being accommodated there, and upon relocation to settlements refugees receive standard food rations provided by WFP.

Health: Standard vaccinations following Ministry of Health and WHO standards are carried out at all transit / reception centres and in settlements.

At Nyakabande HC II, 670 patients (8% of which were refugees) were seen in the outpatient department. The main causes of morbidity remained respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhoea, and skin and eye infections. Four patients were referred to Kisoro hospital's inpatient department. Three new children were enrolled in the feeding programme bringing the total number of children on enrolled to 20. Two pregnant mothers were also enrolled in the feeding programme bringing the total to 9.

In Bubukwanga HC 395 outpatient consultations were attended and 37 people admitted to the inpatient department. Most of the services catered to nationals. Malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases, intestinal worms and watery diarrhoea were the most common causes of morbidity.

In Rwamwanja 1,720 outpatient consultations were carried out across 3 locations. The number of inpatient admissions was 94 and 7 patients were referred to Fort Portal hospital.

Also in Rwamwanja 1,672 children were screened for malnutrition of which 27 were found to be moderately malnourished and 8 severely malnourished. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate stood at 0.77% and Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 2.39%.

In Kyangwali there were 301 outpatient consultations in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics. The main causes of morbidity were watery diarrhoea, respiratory tract infections and malaria.

In Koboko Pijoke health centre II 62 outpatient consultations were carried out. The main causes of morbidity were malaria, bacterial infections, diarrhoea, intestinal worms and respiratory tract infections.

Reproductive health: In Nyakabande four pregnant mothers received antenatal care (ANC) at the health centre.

In Rwamwanja a total of 128 women attended ANC with 47 deliveries recorded. There were 10 maternal referrals to Fort Portal hospital.

In Kyangwali 27 pregnant mothers attended ANC and 17 women received family planning services. ACORD with support from UNFPA mapped 38 pregnant women and linked 19 pregnant mothers to ANC services. UNFPA delivered 300 Reproductive Health and Dignity Kits to two health centres.

In Kyangwali sanitary materials were distributed to 1,282 women and girls of

reproductive age in the 4 refugee villages.

In Koboko, 5 mothers attended ANC and there were 2 deliveries. SCiU distributed plastic sandals and children's blankets for mothers and new-borns in Pijoke, Lorojo and Lobule health centres. As well, DRC-DDG together with SCiU carried out sensitization for 89 adolescent girls on personal hygiene during menstrual periods and also demonstrated reusable menstrual pads.

Water provision: In Nyakabande TC the average amount of water per person per day (pp/pd) was 26 litres.

In Bubukwanga TC the average amount of water pp/pd was 20 litres.

In Koboko Waju II TC is now relying on 1 borehole that has a low yield. Drilling of 2 boreholes in Lukujo and Kuku clusters is on-going. DRC-DDG organized a Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation to train members of the 7 WASH / health committees and OPM, LWF and DRC-DDG to help understand roles and responsibilities and other tools used in WASH in health promotion.

In Rwamwanja 2 boreholes were repaired. 5 boreholes were fenced in two zones. Construction was completed on 8 new rain harvesting tanks at Kyempango primary school, Mahani primary school, Mahani RC, the protection house, two partner accommodations as well as the OPM house.

In Kyangwali water availability stands at 19.9 litre pp/pd for the new caseload and 30.3 litres pp/pd for all refugees in the settlement. A damage borehole was repaired in Kentomi village.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Nyakabande TC there are 121 stances of latrines in operation, 40 bath shelters and two composting pits.

In Bubukwanga TC HIJRA established a central point of refuse collection in the TC. The community participated in a jerry can cleaning campaign at the water points. There currently 48 latrines stances in use in the TC with a ratio of 1:10 persons and 60 bath shelter in use with a ratio of 1:8 persons.

In Koboko 10 hand-washing facilities and other cleaning items were given to 5 primary schools and pupils and teachers were instructed on their use. Community awareness sessions were also organised at the primary schools with 1,237 participants. LWF finalised the construction of a latrine in Padrombu primary school and also conducted 6 home visits to 79 households in 6 clusters to assess accessibility and utilization of household sanitary facilities.

Also in Koboko, LWF conducted two container cleaning campaigns in Waju II village for 40 individuals to reduce water contamination. DRC-DDG distributed 3 concrete slabs in Adologo refugee village for construction of household latrines and procured 105 concrete slabs to be distributed in the settlement. DRC-DDG also mobilised refugees to facilitate in back filling 6 stances of communal latrines in Adologo village and 3 stances of pit latrines in Adranga village.

In Kyangwali a meeting was held with 167 of the newest arrivals including refugee leaders to address the jigger outbreak. 57 refugees were treated for jiggers in Kirokole and Musisa villages. As well three women-to-women groups were formed in Kentomi and Kitoro villages to orient them on their roles in combating the jigger infestation.

Education: In Rwamwanja during monitoring of teacher and pupil attendance it was found that 95% of teachers were present and 79% of pupils. Lower class examinations are underway across the settlement. One newly constructed classroom block of 3 rooms in Rwamwanja primary school (PS) and 2 classroom blocks of 2 rooms each at Nkoma PS are now in use, thus reducing the number of children studying under trees and improving attendance. Kyempango PS has also constructed its own playground. The teacher to pupil ratio remains 1:130 and there remain a lack of classrooms and desks across all schools.

In Kyangwali AAH-U supported 13 pupils and teachers to attend athletics competitions held at Bugoma PS where all 6 schools in the settlement were represented.

Livelihoods & Environment: First season planting began across all the settlements.

In Rwamwanja 831 individuals were identified by LWF as model household farmers for the seed voucher scheme (through ACT Alliance funding) in 35 villages in the settlement. As well, 50 existing young business entrepreneurs were identified for professional skills training.

In Koboko nursery cultivation tools were provided to Adologo and Adranga villages. A training was held on nursery bed establishment and management. Vegetable seeds were planted in Adranga village nursery including onions, tomatoes, egg plants and Okra.

In Kyangwali DRC-DDG distributed beans, maize and vegetables to 200 individuals. Also, 250 refugees from 4 villages received eggplant and tomato seeds. The team also distributed 50 kg of maize and 40 kg of bean seeds to Malembo PS in support of the school feeding programme. 135 trees were marked in Kirokole village to encourage tree preservation. In addition, 125 people were sensitized in 4 of the new villages on tree marking and protection, use of energy saving stoves and food storage.

Infrastructure: In Koboko 2.7 km of road from Pijoke H/C to the main road is being gravelled and the extension in Pijoke health centre's general ward has reached the roofing stage.

Working in partnership

OPM / UNHCR are being supported by partners on the ground

Bundibugyo District

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

Humanitarian partners: HIJRA, Medical Teams International (MTI), Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU), UNICEF, Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) and WFP.

Kyangwali Settlement

Government partners: Hoima District Authorities and various technical departments and the Uganda Police Force.

Humanitarian partners: Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), ACORD, African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD), American Refugee Council (ARC), DRC-DDG, PCU/Fida, Finnish Refugee Council (FRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNFPA, Samaritan's Purse (SP), SCiU, UNICEF, WFP and World Vision International (WVI)

Rwamwanja settlement and Nyakabande TC

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

Humanitarian partners: ACORD/UNFPA, AHA, AIRD, HIJRA, URCS/ICRC, LWF, MTI, SP/WFP, SCiU/UNICEF, WHO and Windle Trust Uganda (WTU).

Kiryandongo refugee settlement

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

Humanitarian partners: Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), AIRD, DRC-DDG, Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU), IRC, Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), SP/WFP, UNICEF and WTU.

West Nile

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

Adjumani humanitarian partners: AAH-U, ACF, ACORD, ADRA, Alliance 2015 (Welthungerhilfe (WHH)/Concern Worldwide) Baylor, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), DRC-DDG, HelpAge International, IOM, LWF, Marie Stopes, MSF-F, MTI, OXFAM, PLAN, SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC, War Child Canada, WFP, WHO, WTI and WVI.

Arua humanitarian partners: AIRD, Care International, Caritas, International Aid Services (IAS), DRC-DDG, Global Refuge International (GRI), Humedica, Malteser international, MTI, Oxfam, SCiU, Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO), ZOA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC and WFP, WTU, Touch Africa.

Koboko humanitarian partners: DRC-DDG, LWF, URCS, and WFP.

Coordination Meetings

Kampala: An interagency meeting was held on Thursday, 3 April. The next one will be held on 24 April.

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