

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

29 January – 4 February 2014

For internal and external distribution

Highlights

- A total of **64,548 South Sudanese** have arrived in Uganda since 16 December.
- The humanitarian community is struggling to provide basic services for the newly arrived South Sudanese refugees with water and sanitation works in dire need and health partners racing to keep up to the effects of living in congested conditions.
- In the midwest, **5,455** Congolese refugees remain at Bubukwanga transit centre after **918** individuals were safely relocated to Kyangwali refugee settlement on 28 and 30 January.
- In the southwest, the situation remains stable with some **1,920** Congolese refugees being accommodated at Nyakabande transit centre near Kisoro.



Water remains a critical concern for recently arrived refugees. ©UNHCR/F.Noy

Regional dynamics:

In midwest Uganda, the situation at the border with DRC remains calm. However, FARDC forces are deployed to the area around Kamango as is the UN Intervention Brigade, and the Bundibugyo area remains on alert for a possible influx of Congolese. Two weeks back there were clashes between FARDC and the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) rebel group which is in the vicinity.

Newly arrived South Sudanese refugees continue to report that movements in South Sudan are being restricted by unidentified forces and that routes out of the country are being blocked. As a result, people are having to make extensive

detours in an effort to seek asylum. While the number of refugees who have come across to Uganda has fallen significantly, nearly 3,000 have been registered in the last week. In recent days refugees who have been arriving are reported to have few or no belongings with them.

In Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo, the intensive exercise to decongest the transit and reception centres continues. The once dangerously overcrowded Dzaipi primary school has been emptied and is being rehabilitated. Despite some delays, OPM/UNHCR and partner staff have been working in high gear and have relocated nearly 40,000 people to settlement plots since 16 December, most of them in the last two weeks.

While enormous efforts have been made in providing life-saving services for the newly arrived South Sudanese refugees, a huge undertaking lies ahead which begs the support of the humanitarian community. Critical areas of intervention remain water and sanitation and road works to open up settlements.

To this end, OPM/UNHCR and UN agencies launched an Interagency Flash Appeal on 28 January to support the emergency response to the refugee influx from South Sudan.

Preparedness & Response:

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

Contingency Planning: The Contingency Plan for a refugee influx from South Sudan has been overtaken by events and the planning figures are being raised to 100,000 individuals. Emergency response strategy for both South Sudanese and Congolese remain the same as outlined in the recently revised and circulated DRC contingency plan.

Statistics:

Northwest/Midwest South Sudanese

A total of **64,548 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 has received **9,013 individuals** in 1,842 households since 16 December. Out of this number Ocea reception centre (RC) is accommodating **3,903** South Sudanese refugees. All new arrivals at the RC are being recorded with biometric registration which to date has captured 8,869 individuals in 1,810 individuals.

Adjumani has received a total of **46,874** refugees since 16 December. Out of this number Dzaipi transit centre (TC) is accommodating about **11,176** individuals in 2,196 households. Nyumanzi RC is accommodating **6,733** individuals in 1,561 households while the remaining refugees have been relocated to other settlements. Nyumanzi settlement now hosts 22,063 individuals while Baratuku has 2,290 individuals.

In Adjumani biometric registration begun at Nyumanzi RC on 25 January. So far, **11,867** individuals in 2,690 households have been verified in the database.

Kiryandongo has received a total of **8,661** individuals in 1,802 households since 16 December. Out of this number, Kiryandongo reception centre is accommodating **3,222** South Sudanese refugees. To date **7,863** individuals in 1,681 households have been captured in the biometric registration database.

Northwest: Congolese

Koboko District, the total population of Congolese refugees captured in the biometric registration is **3,006** individuals in 764 households.

In Waju II TC, the population is **1,744** individuals in 531 households. Recently the Congolese refugees have been relocated to settlements as follows: Waju - 626 Individuals in 103 households; Andologo - 408 Individuals in 81 households; and Adranga - 228 Individuals in 49 households.

Midwest: Congolese

In Bubukwanga TC the population is **5,455** individuals in 1,663 households. The cumulative population assisted at the TC since July 2013 is 37,039 individuals.

The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali refugee settlement since 14 August 2013 is **15,023** individuals in 4,167 households.

Kyangwali refugee settlement population is **37,281** individuals.

Southwest: Congolese

In Nyakabande TC the population is **1,920** individuals. A total of 151 individuals were received this last week.

In Rwamwanya refugee settlement the population is **52,691** individuals. The maximum capacity for the settlement is 55,000 individuals.

Northwest

**Dzaipi TC,
Nyumanzi RC /
settlement and
Adjumani
settlements**

and

**Ocea RC and
Rhino Camp
settlement**

Arua

**(South
Sudanese)**



A young South Sudanese women contemplates her new life as a refugee in the sweltering Adjumani heat, northern Uganda. ©UNHCR/L.Beck

Protection Issues:

Border monitoring: Total arrivals for the last week are approximately 500 individuals. Refugees are being moved from the border way stations at Keri (Koboko) and Elegu (Adjumani) by truck or they arrive by their own means at Dzaipi transit centre, Ocea reception centre and Kiryandongo reception centre. Border police continue to search arrivals and be vigilant with regard to unwanted elements in Uganda.

Security: In Adjumani, several security incidents in the last week recall the importance of being prepared and remaining alert to potential hazards, in particular road accidents given the large number of people and movements.

Land allocation: In Adjumani, preparations continued for the resumption of relocations. However, site development in Nyumanzi II was put on hold owing to land issues. Overall, relocations that were planned for 3 February have been postponed to 10 February. Ahead of the relocation of refugees plots must be

demarcated, access roads built, and preparations made with regard to food, water and delivery of household items, in addition to various basic services.

An additional 180 plots were identified in Baratuku and about 500 in Nyumanzi I settlements but have yet to be demarcated. Plot demarcation is underway in Ayilo settlement with the goal of demarcating 3,500 plots in eight days.

In Arua, OPM has remained committed with land issues and more plots are being demarcated in the vacant pieces of land existing in the old clusters. It has been confirmed there are more 400 plots still available in Agulupi, Tika and Odoobu. With continuous engagement of the landlords, reports indicate they are willing to provide more land for settling new arrivals at Rhino Camp settlement.

Also in Arua, UNHCR has continued to generate the list of the registered refugees from ProGres and display for refugees to make decisions for relocation. It has been observed a number of refugees from the same ethnic groups prefer relocation to particular clusters with their prior tribe mates to ensure continuous perseverance of their cultural, social and ethnic and security reasons.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In Adjumani and Arua districts PSNs, including women and children, are staying in a communal shelter as they await assistance with construction of their shelters and some have been allocated tents.

In Arua, during the relocation process, PSNs, especially children and elderly persons, are being linked to foster families. Challenges have been identified in conducting an appropriate intervention in individual follow up as more than 1,500 PSNs have been identified so far and staffing is limited.

Child protection: In Arua and Adjumani district, 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 TC has a tracing centre for UAMs and SC.

In Adjumani UNHCR and its child-protection partners had a meeting to identify roles and responsibilities and operational areas to ensure clear interventions, reporting and accountability. World Vision International and Save the Children (SCiU) participated in the meeting and have acquired the funds required to implement child protection activities. SCiU will intervene in child protection activities in three locations and with URCS carry out family tracing. As well, SCiU will coordinate technical child-protection activities, such as capacity building for actors and refugee community structures. World Vision has begun providing assistance to children in settlements in Adjumani. They are setting up Child Friendly Spaces and organizing child-protection community structures. As well, World Vision will coordinate with SCiU and URCS to identify and refer separated children, unaccompanied minors and children at risk in their operational areas.

In Arua, child protection partners reviewed the strategy for Ocea reception center and children of concern captured in the proGres database. Screening of Best Interest Determination panel composition and durable solutions will also be reviewed with relevant partners.

Gender-based violence (GBV): In Adjumani, OXFAM conducted a rapid assessment with a focus group discussions to identify key gender related issues.

In Arua, for the moment GBV cases remain part of persons with specific needs as a longer-term approach is being established and new partners will come on board.

Mass Sensitization: SCiU has conducted awareness-raising activities in the Nyumanzi RC as well as working in partnership with UNHCR in organizing three community meetings in Nyumanzi I. The aim is to ensure that children, particularly those separated from their families, unaccompanied or at risk, receive timely protection and assistance.

Sectoral Highlights:

Community Mobilization: In Adjumani following a heavy downpour on the night of 1 February, a UNHCR team visited Boroli, Dzaipi, Nyumanzi and Baratuku settlements to assess the situation and fortunately there was little damage to shelters.

Shelter / infrastructure: In Arua, DRC-DDG is doing shelter construction and in Adjumani road works in Nyumanzi settlement. DRC-DDG has completed eight communal shelters at Nyumanzi RC. There is an urgent need for the shelter used to build family and communal shelters in all locations.

Other work continued on improvement of services at Nyumanzi I and Baratuku settlement. Progress was made in expanding the Nyumanzi reception centre which is accommodating new arrivals.

In Nyumanzi settlement a four-kilometre road providing access to water points has been completed. The settlement has a road network of 27 kilometres now. The priority is to establish links for access to vital service points.

All refugees who were staying at Dzaipi primary school have been relocated either to Dzaipi TC or to settlements and the premises are being rehabilitated.

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. There has been a particular shortage in shelter construction poles, which constitute part of the shelter kit.

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is working on NFIs and warehousing and distributed NFIs to 1,887 individuals in 369 households in Boroli settlement, and to 3,713 individuals in 819 households in Nyumanzi I settlement. ADRA is also distributing non-food items in Adjumani District.

In Arua, families already profiled in Ocea RC have been issued non-food items with additional support from UNICEF family packages to supplement.

Food: In Adjumani two hot meals are being served from three kitchens in Dzaipi TC and Nyumanzi RC. Water remains a major concern affecting food preparation as well, and there have also been issues with food delivery.

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

Health: In Adjumani/Arua districts MSF-F is working in Dzaipi TC and in Ocea reception centre. The District is providing health services in Dzaipi TC and Ocea RC, and immunization, nutrition screening, and curative services. Medical Teams International (MTI) has deployed to Nyumanzi TC.

In Adjumani, two cases of meningitis have been confirmed by MoH. A joint epidemic response is already underway by the DHO, UNICEF, MTI, MSF-F, WHO and UNHCR. The two confirmed cases are Ugandan nationals.

In Adjumani District, during the last week 3,632 children under 5 years old were vaccinated against Polio, and 9,549 children aged 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated against measles. Since the beginning of the mass immunization campaign on the 25 January 13,403 children were vaccinated against measles and 6,307 children against polio. The cumulative number of children vaccinated against measles since the 10 January is 22,207 children which represents around 92% of the targeted population. The campaign involved the District Health Office (DHO), UNICEF, MTI, MSF-F, WHO and UNHCR. In Arua, a parallel campaign has been ongoing.

Following a community information regarding free health services, Nyumanzi health centres and Baratuku consultations rose from 46 consultations per day to 110 per day in the last week.

In Arua Ocea health center is partly supported by UNHCR and the out-patient post is being run by MSF-F which is providing primary health services. Siripi and Odubo

primary health care centers are partially supported by UNHCR along with Olujobo health care center and they are providing primary health care to refugees relocated to various settlements. Given the dispersed refugee population across Rhino Camp settlement mobile clinics are being discussed for at least an interim period. Also in Arua, UNHCR is working on increasing the health care manpower at the primary health care centers in Rhino Camp settlement. Three new health care workers (nurses and midwives) were recruited to fill already existing gaps.

Reproductive health: At Dzaipi TC and Nyumanzi RC, 36 deliveries were assisted. As well, a sensitization campaign was conducted at Dzaipi health centre for 20 breastfeeding mothers. The newly MSF-F renovated maternity ward at the level 3 health centre had five women (three pregnant women and two lactating mothers). Two personnel medical personnel and a URCS volunteer attended to the patients.

UNFPA began distributing reproductive health kits in Dzaipi and Nyumanzi health centres.

Arua: As a response to UNHCR has promoted critical health information messages to refugees upon arrival and at medical screenings, and ad hoc health information is ongoing at the reception centre regarding “access to available health care in host environment”. Institutional deliveries at Ocea health centre has become the choice of pregnant refugee mothers where all deliveries are assisted by a trained midwife or an enrolled comprehensive nurse. During the reporting week there were ten deliveries at the centre, of which five were refugee mothers. All new mothers are provided with a “Mama kit”, which is a post-natal kit that includes items for both mothers and new-borns.

Nutrition: In Adjumani 2,254 children were assessed for malnutrition with 24 found to be moderately malnourished and 14 severely malnourished. Those identified have been admitted to the Therapeutic Feeding Centre provided by MSF-F at Dzaipi health centre III. Three patients admitted to the health centre with severe acute malnutrition were discharged following improvements.

At Nyumanzi I, World Vision conducted a nutrition assessment and shared the findings with the health sector.

In Arua, MUAC measurement is carried out during on arrival screening. Within the period of 20/01/14 to 26/01/14, there were 222 under five children assessed. Seventeen of them were found to be malnourished (GAM rate of 7.6%). UNICEF supported establishment of nutrition units in primary health care centers of Rhino camp where therapeutic feeding is now provided. However still there is a gap of supplementary feeding.

Water: In Adjumani, there is 10.2 litres of water available per person per day at Dzaipi TC, 10.1 litres at Nyumanzi TC, and 11.1 litres at Nyumanzi settlement and at Baratuku settlement 9.1 litres. At Dzaipi TC the motorized system supplying water remains out of service, and UNHCR is relying on water trucking.

LWF has already completed drilling 8 boreholes in Nyumanzi settlement. With more partners getting on board in this sector as well as water trucking, water supply has improved at the various sites. However, overall some 200 boreholes are needed for the current population in the three locations and lack of water remains a serious issue.

In Arua ZOA has begun work to rehabilitate nine boreholes in Rhino Camp settlement which like other locations hosting new arrivals is in serious need of increased water supply to service the newly arrived refugee populations.

The scarcity of water is causing conflict with the local community and refugees have been even been stopped from accessing water. Water shortage is a serious problem in Katiku settlement as there is only a single functioning borehole. UNHCR has installed a 10,000-litre water tank. ADRA has also begun drilling

boreholes.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Adjumani there is 1 latrine for every 147 people at Dzaipi TC, 1 for every 134 at Nyumanzi TC, 1 for every 612 people at the settlement and 1 for every 90 at Baratuku. There is 1 bath shelter for every 223 people at Dzaipi, 1 for every 34 at Nyumanzi TC, 1 for every 612 at the settlement and 1 for every 90 at Baratuku.

DRC-DDG completed pitting four units of four-stance pit latrines to be used by the occupants of the communal shelters being constructed. In Nyumanzi 1 a total of 30 pits have been excavated for the construction of communal pit latrines. This brings the total number of units excavated to 99. An additional 21 units are being excavated, and the construction of shelter for 69 pits is under construction. In Baratuku refugee settlement 48 communal pit latrines have been constructed and are in use. The strategy is to move to household latrines as fast as possible in the settlements.

The main gaps and challenges concern the excavation of pit latrines in Nyumanzi II, which has stalled owing to resistance from the owners of the land on which the pits are located, six pits were closed off due to a dispute.

ADRA is installing drainable latrines at health centres in Adjumani and Arua districts.

Livelihoods and environment: ADRA has been undertaking tree marking in Adjumani to protect important species and maintain critical tree coverage in areas accommodating new arrivals.

Northwest

Waju II transit centre and Lobule settlement in Koboko District

(Congolese Refugees)



Congolese refugees attend a health education sessions at Waju II in Koboko District. ©UNHCR/C.Angua

Protection Issues:

PSNs: In Waju II TC and Lobule settlement PSNs are being identified and where possible assisted with construction of shelters.

Relocations: There are still refugees waiting for land plots after several months.

Sectoral Highlights:

NFIs and Shelter: In Waju II TC and Lobule settlement, refugees are provided with a standard NFI package that includes household items when moving to their plots.

Food: At Waju II TC, WFP has continued supplying food rations to the refugees, while DRC-DDG ensures preparation of three hot meals a day. When refugees move to settlements they are supplied with dry food rations by WFP.

Water: Following the reduction in the population at Waju II TC, the water supply has also been reduced from 45,000 litres daily to 30,000 litres.

Hygiene and sanitation: Latrine coverage is 1:35 persons and bath shelter coverage is 1:42 persons at Waju II TC. Household sanitation tools including wheelbarrows, buckets, hand saws, pick axes and spades are distributed for sharing by groups to dig pit latrines.

Mid-West Emergency

**Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement
(South
Sudanese)**

and

**Bubukwanga
transit centre
and
Kyangwali
refugee
settlement
(Congolese)**



In Kiryandongo refugee settlement road works are underway to open up land plots for newly settled South Sudanese. ©UNHCR/ S.Koivogui

Protection Issues:

Land issues: In Kiryandongo, OPM allocation of plots of lands has continued in a well-coordinated manner. However, some refugees are discontent with the distance of their plots they continue to return to the reception centres to access services. Issues have been raised by previously settled refugees over land allocation to new arrivals and their reduced food ration from WFP.

In Kyangwali settlement OPM and the Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development have completed the vetting exercise of nationals claiming land ownership as well as demarcation and re-opening of the settlement boundary. The government's decisions will be made public when the preliminary results are released.

Community Services: In Kyangwali, 20 former URCS volunteers have been recruited by DRC-DDG to fill the staffing gap in Community Services. As well, 14 sensitization meetings were conducted with the newly arrived caseload at Kagoma reception centre on GBV, child protection, awareness on the importance of education, respect for human rights and relevant laws in Uganda.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): In Kiryandongo, early identification forms for PSNs completed during manual registration are being included in the proGres registration to facilitate follow up. Twenty Ugandan Red Cross Society volunteers will help provide assistance to PSNs among other

In Kyangwali, AAH-U / UNHCR are following up extremely vulnerable families who have been identified and relocated and ensuring shelters are constructed for them.

Home visits were conducted to 12 PSNs in Malembo A, Kentomi and Kagoma B villages.

Child Protection: In Kiryandongo, sensitization of the community members on child protection issues continues, including the need for education and scholarship opportunities. During relocation 3 groups of UAMs were identified and referred to AAH-U.

Family tracing: In Kiryandongo, 2 households were referred to ICRC for tracking of their children.

GBV: In Kiryandongo, no GBV cases have been reported so far but sensitization activities on GBV prevention and response is on-going. The GBV referral pathway is displayed at the RC. Three sensitization meetings held with over 100 persons. In Kyangwali, AAH-U and UNHCR continue to follow up and provide support to GBV cases that are identified.

Sectoral Highlights:

Transfer to settlement: In Kiryandongo refugees are being transferred to settlements as the reception centre is being decongested. Almost 5,500 individuals have been transferred to land plots since the influx began.

In Kyangwali new arrivals were allocated land plots in Kirokole village. Kentomi, Kitoro, Mukunyu and Malembo villages also host new arrivals. Kirokole is served by one safe borehole site and three unprotected springs that were cleared by the refugees themselves.

From Bubukwanga TC 918 individuals of 263 households were safely relocated in to Kyangwali settlement in two convoys on 28 and 30 January.

Non-food items (NFIs) and Shelter: In Kiryandongo, distribution of standard NFI kits continued to newly arrived refugees. AAH-U ensured core relief items were delivered to refugees who had for various reasons missed out on the initial NFI allocation. As well, UNHCR/OPM identified a site for a new rubhall at the RC.

Shelter construction by the relocated refugees continues at varied paces. Whilst some have constructed mud-brick houses, others have built semi-permanent structures, some others have made little or no progress. Refugees received poles and plastic sheeting for shelter construction.

Food: In Kiryandongo, three hot meals a day are being provided at the reception centre for South Sudanese with WFP food rations. UNHCR is facilitating kitchen management by supplying fuel wood, cooking utensils and assisting with organizing the communal cooks. In general, upon relocation to land plots refugees are provided a month of WFP food rations. Samaritan's Purse is helping with food rations distribution to individual households.

In Kyangwali, upon relocation refugees are served three hot meals a day at the reception centre and provided a monthly WFP food ration when they move to their allocated land plots. However, delays in first phase of general food distribution and cutting of rations by 50% to those who arrived before October 2013 remain a very contentious and unresolved issues among refugees.

In Bubukwanga TC, three meals a day are being served to residents with WFP food rations.

Health and nutrition: In Kiryandongo settlement, the District is providing health services and immunization, nutrition screening, and curative services. AAH-U is providing medical services at the reception centre working closely with the District medical team. Serious medical cases are being referred to Payadoli Health Clinic III for management.

In Kyangwali, AAH-U remained on standby for emergency treatment, health sensitization, immunization and child growth monitoring among the new arrivals at the reception centre in Kagoma. At the centre 406 patients received basic emergency health care. Nutrition screening and growth monitoring was also conducted for 68 children. One malnourished child was referred to the nutrition

unit in Rwenyawawa. At Mukunyu and Malembo health posts 392 patients received integrated health care services.

In Kyangwali, the chicken pox outbreak is still prevalent in the settlement, and the health team continue to sensitize community members on hygiene maintenance and avoidance of crowded places.

Reproductive health: In Kiryandongo, 164 women and girls who newly arrived received sanitary material.

In Kyangwali, at Malembo and Mukunyu centres 25 women benefited from ANC services and 25 post-natal mothers were examined and informed about family planning methods. 177 women of reproductive age received sanitary materials among the newly arrived caseload.

Immunization: In Kiryandongo, the District has confirmed measles cases and while immunization of refugee children continues a mass immunization exercise will commence soon for nationals and refugees. At the reception centre's outpatient received 45 cases (13 children; 32 adults) with support from UNICEF and WHO. The most common issues remain URTI, malaria and diarrhoea.

Water: In Kiryandongo, the average water availability at the reception was 9.2 l/c/d with 60.000L being delivered by water trucking. In order to maintain the minimum water availability in the Settlement, the rehabilitation of boreholes, as well as the drilling of new boreholes is becoming increasingly urgent. Decongestion of the reception centre has been slowed by the lack of water in close proximity to newly allocated plots causing people to return to the RC.

Also at Kiryandongo settlement, the average water availability in the settlement was as follows: Ranch 1: 15 l/c/d, while that at Ranch 37 it was 19.3 l/c/d.

In Kyangwali, safe water availability in the settlement remains 27.8 litres per person per day with 13.7 litres uptake per person per day. OPM, AAH-U and UNHCR conducted assessment on the water points for improvement and sites for additional water sources for the new arrivals as water availability is unequally distributed. AAH-U distributed 3,100 Water Guard tablets in Kirokole village targeting newly arrived households currently utilising untreated water from the two existing unprotected springs.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Kiryandongo activities in the reception centre included the supervision of general cleaning of the RC. At the settlement, door-to-door visits continued with sensitization, monitoring and construction of household latrines. Those who were advanced in excavation of pit latrines were given plastic slabs, while the rest were given communal digging kits to facilitate the excavation of pit latrines.

In Kyangwali, the sanitation situation at the Reception Centre and the Way Station at Kabwoye including latrines and bath shelters are currently in bad shape. Only four latrine stances are available and in usable state at the RC. Plans are underway to repair urinals and construct latrine stances in Kabwoye way station. IOM continues to support newly arrived refugees with latrine slabs and logs.

Education: In Kiryandongo, as schools reopened today many refugees embarked on having their children enrolled. Whilst primary education is freely accessible to refugees, questions remain about secondary schooling and university access. Individual refugees with sufficient savings have enrolled their children at Panyadoli Community Secondary School.

In Kyangwali, construction of four classrooms, a library, store, latrine and staff office in Malembo primary school was completed. The structures were formally handed over to the school management. A large number of refugee pupils from recent Congolese influx are enrolled at Malembo primary school.

Livelihoods and environment: In Kyangwali, AAH-U distributed shelter poles to 83 households in Malembo and Kirokole villages targeting the new caseload. The

environment team also mobilized 36 newly settled households to collect firewood from Mukarange woodlot, and also distributed ropes for construction of shelters to 148 households in Malembo C.

WHH successfully distributed shelter poles to 2,000 households for shelter construction. In the meantime, WHH temporarily closed its operation in Kyangwali settlement until March 2014.

Infrastructure: In Kiryandongo, grading and compaction community access roads continues with some stretches completed in the last week. Opening up roads remains one of the priorities in order to facilitate access for both refugees and delivery of services.

In Kyangwali OPM, AAH-U and UNHCR conducted assessment on 4 kilometres of road to be opened in Kirokole village to improve accessibility for the newly settled refugees. Spot-graveling of road sections along Kasonga-Nguruwe, Nyamiganda-Malembo, Kentomi-Kitoro and Nyamiganda-Mukunyu was completed.

Eleven communal shelters with the capacity to provide accommodate 1,000 persons, as well as a kitchen and two hygiene and sanitation shelter facilities remain available to new arrivals in the settlement.

Coordination

The “Who? What? Where?” 3 W’s matrix for Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo indicating partner response and gaps will be shared in the coming week in order to ensure a coordinated response and coverage of critical gaps.

The next interagency meetings will be held on 6 February and the one after will be on 20 February at 10am - location will be announced.

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 and the movement:

Governmental 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:

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).

West Nile:

Governmental partners: OPM, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko DLG authorities, various technical departments and Uganda police force.

Koboko humanitarian partners include: AIRD, Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari (ACAV), ACORD, AAH-U, 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 include: MSF-F, LWF, DRC, UNFPA, ICRC, URCS, WFP, AIRD, Care International, World Vision International, UNICEF and MTI, Plan.

Arua humanitarian partners include: MSF-F, DRC-DDG, UNICEF and AIRD.

Working in Partnership:

Coordination Meetings:

Coordination meetings take place every day in Baratuku and Nyumanzi settlements.

Protection working group meetings take place every Tuesday at 3pm in Adjumani.

In Adjumani health coordination meetings are held on Tuesdays at 9am and WASH coordination meetings are at 9am on Tuesday and Friday at 9am.



The large majority of the recently arrived refugees from South Sudan are less than 18 years of age. At Ocea reception centre in Rhino Camp settlement, Arua District, Save the Children is setting up a Child Friendly Space. ©UNHCR/A.Ndungu