

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

21-27 May 2014

For internal and external distribution

Main Highlights

- The number of South Sudanese refugees assisted since 16 December 2013 is now 109,231 in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts of Uganda. Another 2,814 have been registered in Kampala as of 26 May.
- In Adjumani the Nyumanzi reception centre (RC) is nearly empty after the most recent relocation to settlements and plans are underway to renovate the communal shelters and fence the RC.
- An assessment of People with Specific Needs (PSNs) in all new settlements of Adjumani is underway with nearly 500 households already assessed.
- There are currently 187 Congolese refugees in Nyakabande transit centre in the southwest and 37,840 in Kyangwali and 53,264 in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. In Kobobo, there are 4,433 refugees in the settlement.



The daughter of South Sudanese refugee Averell Kul, sits in her father's wheelchair in front of their shelter in Nyumanzi settlement, Adjumani.© UNHCR/F.Noy

Regional dynamics

South Sudan: The UN Security Council voted unanimously on 27 May to change the mandate of the UN peacekeeping mission in conflict-torn South Sudan to focus on the protection of civilians, following months of fighting, instead of on nation building. US Ambassador Samantha Power said the ethnic violence and absence of "a credible peace agreement" required the council to "prioritize the safety and well-being of the South Sudanese people first and foremost" and end the UN mission's "direct support to the government."

The eight-nation East African regional bloc of IGAD has decided to send cease-fire monitors to South Sudan. Under the resolution adopted Tuesday the

monitors, and IGAD soldiers who will protect them, will become part of the UN peacekeeping mission.

The council temporarily increased the size of the peacekeeping force to 12,500 military personnel and 1,323 international police following the outbreak of violence in December. The new resolution makes the increase permanent, but at the end of March only about 7,700 military and 1,035 police had been deployed to South Sudan. A senior UN official said the UN expects 20 teams of cease-fire monitors to be protected by three battalions comprising about 2,500 soldiers.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): Germain Katanga, a rebel commander from the Democratic Republic of Congo, has been sentenced to 12 years in jail by the International Criminal Court for arming an ethnic group that carried out a 2003 massacre in the village of Bogoro in Ituri province, eastern DRC, 7 years after his initial arrest.

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, Matanda and Bubukwanga TC.

Contingency Planning: As the number of new arrivals has exceeded the figure of 100,000 included in the inter-agency appeal launched at the beginning of March, the operational planning figure has been revised upward to 150,000. In addition and given the situation in the South Sudan, UNHCR, in collaboration with sister UN organizations and partner agencies, has initiated preparation of a regional contingency plan with “most likely” (300,000 refugees by end of the year) and “worst case” (450,000 refugees by end of the year) scenarios. A workshop with all partners concerned took place on 13 May to validate the emergency response strategy and costing for the most likely scenario. The regional contingency planning on the most likely scenario was shared during the Humanitarian Pledging Conference for South Sudan on Tuesday 20 May in Oslo, Norway. The country level details is currently being worked out for Uganda.

Statistics

Countrywide

At 31 May 2014, the asylum seeker/ refugee population was 379,668 individuals.

South Sudanese: north-west and mid-west

As of 26 May, a total of 109,231 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. Another 2,814 have been registered in Kampala as of 26 May.

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 74,555 refugees since 16 December. They are being hosted in Nyumanzi TC and in the settlements of Nyumanzi, Ayilo I & II, Baratuku, Boroli, Mungula and other smaller existing sites. 12,400 individuals remain on hold as they did not show up for biometric registration.

Arua has received and assisted 10,970 individuals since 16 December. These refugees are accommodated in Rhino Camp settlement after being registered at

Ocea Reception Centre (RC). There are currently 1,241 individuals recorded as being in Ocea reception centre, however, many have unofficially relocated into Rhino camp settlement to join friends and relatives with less than half, only 558, receiving daily hot meals in the RC.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received and assisted a total of 23,706 South Sudanese refugees since 16 December. Of this number some 410 individuals are being assisted at the reception centre, while some of the refugees registered at Kiryandongo settlement are living in the nearby community or have spontaneously moved on to Kampala. The latest census presented by Kiryandongo Local Government states there are around 25,800 individuals in the host population.

Congolese influx

In Koboko District the total population is 4,433 individuals of 1,130 households in Lobule refugee settlement, with refugees hosted across 8 villages of Waju I, II, III, Adranga, Adologo, Lukujo, Ponyura and Kuku.

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 37,840 individuals including the old caseload refugees. This is a reduction of 1,364 individuals that have been put on hold after spontaneously returning to the DRC.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is 187 individuals, with 21 new arrivals received during the reporting period. In Rwamwanja the population is 53,264.

South Sudanese Emergency

Nyumanzi TC and Adjumani settlements

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Ocea RC and Rhino Camp settlement in Arua

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Kiryandongo refugee settlement



Refugees in the now closed Dzaipi transit centre attend Sunday service led by South Sudanese pastor Joseph Atem Bol. © UNHCR/F.Noy

Protection Issues:

Border monitoring: During the reporting period, the number of new arrivals were 476 through Adjumani (Nimule border) and 71 through Arua (Kuluba border and Ocea RC directly). 536 individuals also made their way directly to Kiryandongo settlement, some 240 kilometres from the South Sudan border. The number of new arrivals in May has consistently being stable at an average of

150 per day in Elegu and Kuluba in Adjumani and Arua districts and directly to Kiryandongo.

In Adjumani, UNHCR maintains a daily presence at Elegu border point on the Uganda/South Sudan border as well as dialogue with Ugandan officials regarding refugee protection. Police forces at Elegu collection point provide protection and security to new arrivals, as well as providing security checks on all new arrivals. In Arua, according to the border officials, the situation at Oraba and other border entry points in the area remains calm.

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, the relocation of 1,983 individuals of 421 households from Nyumanzi transit centre to Ayilo II and Boroli settlements has left under 200 people in the transit centre. In Kiryandongo, 163 Households of 583 individuals were relocated from the reception centre to their plots in the settlement in Ranch 37. This brings the cumulative figure of new arrivals relocated to the settlement villages to 20,695 individuals of 4,871 households.

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.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In Adjumani, UNHCR, partners, the district authorities and refugee leaders participated in an assessment of PSNs across the settlements. The exercise involved door-to-door visits to establish which households have vulnerable individuals, their needs and type of support needed. During the reporting period 490 households in Ayilo I, Baratuku, Boroli and Elema settlements have been assessed as having PSN members. To date a total of 1,282 households have been found to have PSNs. During the assessments 48 people with specific needs were referred to relevant partners for reunification and medical attention. Preliminary findings indicate that PSNs represent nearly 10% of the entire refugee population. 117 PSNs benefitted from construction of PSN houses by LWF.

In Arua, a total of 2,057 PSNs have been received since the start of the influx accounting for 18.9% of all new arrivals. The majority remain single parents and separated and unaccompanied minors. The construction of 32 PSN houses are planned for June with contracts already signed for 10 of them.

In Kiryandongo 6 houses for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals are currently under construction. UNHCR, OPM, Inter Aid Uganda (IAU) and Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO) are conducting field assessments to identify PSN who have been relocated to the settlement. Over 916 households have been assessed so far in verification exercise. 94 PSN's were recorded during the relocation exercise this week. Of these 81 separated children were recorded at the departure point.

Child protection: In Adjumani, it was noted that a number of refugee parents are returning to South Sudan and leaving their children alone in the settlement. These children are being monitored by partners including URCS, SCiU and UNHCR. LWF put an unaccompanied minor in the foster care of a national in Elema village, and followed up 2 families headed by unaccompanied minors in Boroli settlement. Additionally it identified 2 unaccompanied minors in Nyumanzi settlement and put them in touch with the URCS for support, including foster

care arrangements and family tracing.

In Arua community dialogue meetings are on-going in the different villages of Rhino camp settlement with sensitization on issues including sending their children to school and key child protection issue. Save the Children identified and registered 42 separated children, making a total of 472 registered separated children since the influx began, and 9 UAMs, making a total of 160. Registration is carried out using the rapid FTR phone application which captures the child's bio-data with pictures. 4 UAM/SCs received psychosocial counselling. Home visits were made to 54 UAM/SCs in Odubu I and II villages to assess their situation and needs. 5 BIAs were conducted. Foster care arrangements were made for 13 children.

In Kiryandongo, URCS registered 27 UAMs with family tracing successfully conducted for 17. 975 individuals have been identified as UAMs at the registration desk in the reception centre to date.

GBV: In Adjumani, the inter-agency coordination meeting on 21 May noted the apparent increase in SGBV incidents, linked to an increase in reporting of SGBV incidents by refugees after intensive campaigns to sensitise refugees on the importance of reporting incidents. Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs), with a secretary responsible for gender affairs, have been established in the majority of settlements, and are all receiving training. DRC-DDG and LWF staff have been trained on how to attend to SGBV cases. Sensitization on SGBV is an on-going process. The SGBV sub-working group is a part of the Protection Working Group and relevant decisions and information are shared with all the partners and refugees.

In Arua one case of sexual assault on a minor was registered while collecting firewood. Police are following up on the case and the victim is receiving medical support at Siripi health centre. A child SGBV survivor who gave birth was supported with material and food assistance.

In Kiryandongo a domestic violence case was reported to the police with 3 suspects arrested. The victim is currently undergoing treatment at Panyadoli health centre. An additional 3 cases of GBV were reported including 1 rape case and 2 cases of domestic violence. Follow up is going on with 1 suspect arrested. Individual counselling of the survivors and sensitizations are going on through the IAU GBV and legal officer.

Community mobilization: In Adjumani the construction of a community centre in Ayilo I is nearing completion. In Arua DRC community services sector conducted community dialogue meeting in 5 villages including community mobilization for the establishment of ECD centres, First Additional Language (FAL) centres, identification of PSNs for income generating activities under the livelihood sector and identification of separated and unaccompanied children for educational assistance. Sensitization of the new and old refugee case load was conducted in five villages in Rhino camp settlement with a total of 604 people in attendance to inform them of the services being provided by the different partners in the settlement and to hear the main issues brought forward by refugees. A community meeting was held with the youth at Odubu II to establish a sports council for the settlement so as to manage all sports related activities as part of peace building activities.

In Kiryandongo a refugee management committee meeting was organised by OPM and UNHCR to establish leaders of both Dinka and Nuer ethnicity for the settlement villages. Discussion is on-going to form village leaders and cabinet members of Kiryandongo refugee committees to facilitate the settlement

management in a participatory and inclusive way.

Sectoral Highlights:



Completed Reception Centre Communal Shelter with iron sheets in Kiryandongo settlement. ©UNHCR/G.Katende

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

In Adjumani with Nyumanzi transit centre nearly empty following the most recent relocations of refugees, DRC-DDG has begun preparations to fence off the centre and improve or upgrade communal shelters. OPM and UNHCR began exploring land in Ayilo I settlement for the setup of a protection house and a school. DRC-DDG has completed 11 kilometres of internal road in Ayilo II, while a further 5 kilometres of internal road has been graded. In Kiryandongo renovation of 2 of the 5 communal shelters in the reception centre are complete with the remaining underway.

Food: In Adjumani two hot meals are being served from two kitchens at Nyumanzi transit centre. With the support of DRC-DDG and URDMC, hot meals were also provided to refugees who were transferred from the reception centre to Ayilo II and Boroli. In Kiryandongo 3 hot meals are provided in the reception centre.

Health: In Adjumani, MSF has agreed to set up a health post at the new Ayilo II settlement. The site has been identified and work has already begun.

In Arua, over the past 3 months there has been an outbreak of cholera in Olujobo sub county. However, for the past 10 days, there are no known reported cases or any cases on the ward with the situation under control.

In Kiryandongo 93 out patients were seen. The leading health issue at Panyandoli health centre III in the settlement is malaria; with 57% of those tested in the health centre found to be positive and in the reception centre 74%. One 6 year old child died of malaria during the reporting period. There were 6 referrals to Butbika hospital (including 1 mental health case). Intensive hygiene campaign on Cholera prevention and good hygiene practices have been on-going using selected volunteers with megaphones (DRC-DDG and IAU) and IRC using a

vehicle mounted with public address system. In addition, the hygiene promoters on the ground are doing house to house visit.

Psychosocial support: In Adjumani, on behalf of LWF, Tutapona conducted a number of activities, including enrolling 152 people in Nyumanzi settlement for psychosocial support, bringing to 1,059 the number of people benefiting from such assistance.

In Kiryandongo TPO assessed 121 refugees for trauma-related issues (including 24 children). They also held 2 community awareness raising session with 271 people at the health centre and within the community. 28 children with signs and symptoms of mental health and psychosocial issues have been identified to form groups for intervention. A total of 21 clients attended mental health clinic days at Panyadoli HC by TPO. 13 clients have been enrolled on medical treatment for various mental and psychosocial related illnesses, while 2 (nationals) were referred to Butabika National Mental Health Hospital.

HIV/Aids: In Adjumani Baylor Uganda continues to provide capacity building to health centres through mentoring and training of staff. They have completed all trainings for Health Centres level 3 and will continue with Health Centres level 2 in the coming months. They will also provide training to the medical officer and clinical officer from MTI currently working in Nyumanzi HC II. In Kiryandongo two outreaches activities were conducted where 222 individuals were tested and 10 found to be positive.

Maternal health: In Adjumani ACORD continues to reach out to pregnant women in different settlements in their mapping exercise and to refer them to the nearest health centres for antenatal follow-up. In Kiryandongo 69 women attended ANC and there were 7 deliveries at Panyadoli health centre III.

Nutrition: In Kiryandongo 67 children screened for nutrition and one found at risk in the reception centre. In Adjumani, MSF-F and MTI continued offering clinical management of acutely malnourished children in all settlements. Identified children with severe acute nutritional problems are referred to Dzaipi HC, while those without medical complications are treated in the settlements. During the reporting period 129 children benefiting from the feeding programme of which 44 were new admissions. 15 of the new admissions were enrolled in the stabilization centre in Dzaipi HC while 29 were enrolled in the out-patient therapeutic feeding programme.

Immunization: In Adjumani 5 days of every month are devoted to vaccination to ensure that all children have access to and benefit from immunization. In Kiryandongo 25 children were immunised against measles, 26 for Polio and 26 given Vitamin A supplements. Deworming was carried out for 25 children.

Water: In Adjumani, there is an average of 17.2 l/p/d being supplied in Adjumani TCs and settlements (the highest indicator being 20.2 l/c/d in Ayilo II and the lowest being in Boroli at 9.2 l/c/d). Hand pumps supply 73% of the water, while 9% is delivered by motorized boreholes and 18% by water trucks. There is an urgent need to create access roads and drill a borehole in Boroli extension (some 1.6 kilometres from the centre of Boroli settlement).

During a UNHCR HQ mission it was found that the process for the treatment of water from the River Nile is insufficient and needs improvement. Two out of three boreholes sampled in Ayilo I settlement were found to have faecal contamination. Additionally, the two boreholes sampled in the flood area of Nyumanzi settlement were positive for bacteriological contamination. Emergency chlorination will be carried out to deal with these issues with the longer term aim of looking for other water supply options. Monitoring of water

quality across the settlements will also be increased. LWF conducted a rapid water user-assessment survey among 60 households in Nyumanzi settlement and found that all respondents collect water from a safe source, with 98.4% collecting it from hand pumps while 1.6% collect it from tap stands.

In Arua, the average water supply per capita was 13.4/p/d (within the villages with new arrivals), a slight increase from 13l l/p/d last week. An additional 4 boreholes are being worked on in 4 of the settlement villages. 2 boreholes were repaired during the reporting period while 3 others broke down. There is a water shortage in the villages of Siripi and Tika with only two functioning boreholes and high rates of borehole breakdown. URCS has mobilized a drilling contractor to drill 03 new boreholes in Rhino camp settlement while UNICEF will begin drilling of its additional 10 boreholes in the coming week. URCS continues to support the water treatment at River Enyau with an average daily output of 30,000 litres which is supplied to Simbili, Siripi, Agulupi and Odobu II villages. Oxfam continues to support the chlorination and monitoring and turbidity levels of the water trucked from the River Nile. Touch Africa Now continues to monitor the proper usage of the 400 Tiva water filters which were distributed in various villages. 2,000 Aqua tab packets were distributed by DRC-DDG and Rigbo sub-county team in 4 of the villages where nationals reside.

In Kiryandongo, formation of water committees is on-going with the support of the refugee leadership plus the district local government representative. A WAGTECH water testing kit was delivered and training provided to WASH staff by an expert from WAGTECH Uganda limited. IRC installed a hand pump at the drilled borehole in the reception centre.

Hygiene & sanitation: In Adjumani, there is an average of 16 people per latrine in all Adjumani TCs and settlements (emergency standard is fewer than 20).

In Arua, a total of 556 household latrines have been completed by partners Oxfam, DRC-DDG, IAS and CARE with an additional 299 under construction. There is a ratio of 1 latrine to every 21 users in the settlement. SCiU distributed female hygiene kits in Katiku and Odobu villages focusing on the girls within the reproductive age. A total of 51 hygiene promoters hired by partners Oxfam, CARE International, DRC-DDG/UNICEF, URCS and IAS are operating across the settlement passing hygiene messages to refugees and nationals.

In Kiryandongo a WASH baseline survey began on 26 May by UNHCR partner IAU. A total of 600 HH are expected to be sampled from all the 19 villages. Interviewers will be selected from the existing Hygiene Promoters and Village Health Teams in the settlement. Hygiene promoters from all partners are also carrying out follow ups on latrine excavation and construction at household level.

Education: In Adjumani, the District Education Office, WTU and UNHCR conducted a quick assessment of St Luke Core primary school in Nyumanzi and held discussions with its proprietors. The school is a community initiative supported by a local church and established on land acquired from the host community, with support from OPM. The community has put up six temporal structures to accommodate the school and is excavating pit latrines and refuse pits. It has recruited local teachers and registered 1,500 pupils who will each pay UGX 6,000 upon admission and begin school after the infrastructural developments are completed. To meet the huge demand for classroom space for refugee children, OPM, LWF and UNHCR made major steps towards the construction of a new school in Ayilo I settlement by acquiring land, surveying and demarcating it and beginning to draw building plans. DRC-DDG has agreed to take up construction at Nyumanzi and Boroli settlements.

In Arua, 40 orphans and vulnerable children identified by DRC-DDG throughout

Rhino camp settlement were linked to WTU for secondary school scholarship selection. During the week WTU organized interviews and selected 15 girls and 15 boys who will benefit from the scholarship. A further 142 UAM/SCs were identified for educational support including scholastic materials, bags and uniforms. Over 60 children have already been registered for second term in each ECD centre while an average of 40 learners have registered at each FAL centre. Registration is still in progress. A new classroom block at Yoro primary school being constructed by ZOA is nearing completion.

In Kiryandongo the settlement consists of 4 primary schools with 37 classrooms (including 5 UNICEF tents). There are 4,570 students enrolled and with the recent new recruitments a total of 88 teachers and teaching assistants. Teacher:pupil ratio is 1:52 and classroom:pupil ratio is 1:114. The partial renovation of the classrooms at Canrom and Panyandoli primary schools has now been completed.



South Sudanese refugee children participate in peace building outdoor games at Cadrom Primary School in Kiryandongo. ©UNHCR/G.Katende

Livelihoods & Environment: In Adjumani refugees are now acquiring land from host communities to allow them to cultivate vegetables and other crops. DRC-DDG is assisting by opening up land, as ACORD/Oxfam distribute seeds. District authorities are also procuring seedling, conducting outreach activities and monitoring the management of the environment.

In Arua, DRC-DDG established 2 additional vegetable nursery beds in Ocea and Katiku villages for PSNs with seedlings (including onion, tomato, eggplant and collard) provided to each group member. 38.5 acres of land were opened by farmer field schools. A one day non-residential training in enterprise specific training was conducted for four new groups of host communities to strengthen capacity in Tika, Odoibu I, Siripi, and Ocea villages. A two day training was also conducted with 183 participants in backyard gardening for four groups of Ocea, Katiku, Tika II, III, and Tika IV villages. 45 youth were selected for vocational skills training.

In Kiryandongo 3,000 new pots were filled for nursery tree seed plantation. Watering and clearing of bushes is on-going. 150 trees were planted. 394 families were supplied with vegetable, beans and maize seeds.

Congolese Emergency

Nyakabande
transit centre,
Kisoro
&
Rwamwanja
refugee
settlement,
Kamwenge

Bubukwanga
transit centre,
Bundibugyo
&
Kyangwali
refugee
settlement,
Hoima

Waju II TC
&
Lobule
settlement,
Koboko

Protection Issues



*A Congolese refugee cultivates his garden in Rwamwanja settlement,
©UNHCR/F.Noy*

Spontaneous returns to DRC: In Bundibugyo, 86 individuals of 24 households spontaneously returned this week (63 from Kyangwali and the rest from the Bundibugyo area and TC). This brings the number of spontaneous returns recorded by UNHCR in Bundibugyo to 4,981 individuals of 1,102 households since 6 March 2014.

In Kisoro 24 individuals of 8 households spontaneously returned to DRC (with the majority returning from Rwamwanja) which brings the total cumulative figure of those who have returned through Bunagana since monitoring began on 1 March to 2,144. A **grand total of 7,125** refugees have been recorded returning from Uganda to the DRC since border monitoring began.

Protection: In Nyakabande TC a prison visit conducted to assess the welfare of refugee prisoners and progress of their cases and a court session was attended with the case adjourned until 26 May. 3 refugee cases are currently pending in court. 1 refugee case was reported at Kisoro central police post on charges of theft. Follow up was made to issue of birth certificates to 2 refugee babies born in Kisoro referral hospital and MTI health Centre.

In Rwamwanja settlement registration of asylum seekers at Mahani reception centre is in progress. So far 344 new asylum seekers have been registered and issued asylum seeker certificates. A refugee on charges of theft appeared before the Grade 1 Magistrate on 20 May and was sentenced to 120 hours of community service at Rwamwanja health centre III. 5 prisoners in Kamwenge are scheduled to appear before the court on 27 May. There are currently 18 refugee prisoners in Fort Portal prison. A total of 29 cases have been reported to the Rwamwanja police post since the beginning of May, with the majority being cases of assault.

In Kyangwali settlement 95 new asylum seekers of Batalinga origin from North Kivu were received from the DRC. This new caseload and the rest await recommendation from the REC before their status as refugees is formalised.

GBV: In Nyakabande TC 6 cases were registered within the reporting period including 3 cases of rape and 3 of economic violence. The survivors were offered psychosocial support services by HIJRA/ACORD and 3 were offered medical support by MTI. 2 survivors were provided baby blankets to keep their children warm.

In Koboko 2 meetings were held with the GBV committees in Adranga and Waju I villages, to help them draw up work plans for proper implementation of their activities.

In Rwamwanja a 16 year old girl who had been abused by her foster parents was referred to the protection house.



An underage SGBV survivor holds the hand of her newborn daughter in Rwamwanja settlement. She was suicidal until she received counselling from a fellow refugee social worker. ©UNHCR/L.Beck

In Kyangwali settlement, ARC registered five SGBV cases during the week. Four cases involved female refugees physically assaulted by their spouses. One of the assault survivors was referred to the protection house, while two were assisted with medical treatment in Hoima. A female survivor of defilement was also referred to Hoima for medical assessment and treatment. All the survivors received psychosocial counselling, material support and meals. AAH-U together with DRC-DDG conducted two SGBV prevention and response awareness campaigns in Malembo and Kamango villages for 92 refugee participants. AAH-U identified and supported 4 women at risk from Malembo village with NFIs including lamps and paraffin.

Child Protection: In Nyakabande TC a needs assessment was held for teenage refugees to improve service delivery. An orientation session was held by UNHCR on child protection issues to build the capacity of 13 volunteers.

In Koboko SCiU and DRC-DDG distributed clothes to 446 children in Waju I and II villages, with plans to cover the other villages in the coming weeks. 878 children attended the child friendly space run by SCiU during the week.

In Rwamwanja settlement, 65 UAMs have been supported by LWF so far this year. 25 UAM infants have been supported with milk as a food supplement.

In Kyangwali settlement, 4 minors involved in child marriages received counselling and were referred to ACORD for other psychosocial and material support. 3 child drop-outs from school were counselled to return to school. 7 children at risk were identified and referred to the appropriate partners.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): In Nyakabande TC 11 PSNs were registered during the reporting period including 6 GBV survivors, 2 elderly people and 3 medical cases. They were assisted to obtain basic relief items and referred for specific assistance. An orientation session conducted by UNHCR on PSN categories and tools used in Community Services with an objective to build capacity of volunteers.

In Koboko home visits were made to 6 PSNs in Waju II village by DRC-DDG to provide psychosocial support and material support in the construction of their houses.

In Rwamwanja settlement the settlement-wide PSN verification exercise is set to conclude next week. Distribution of clothes to PSNs identified began this week in 3 of the settlement villages.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U supported 2 vulnerable males undergoing medical treatment with clothes and a further 4 with NFIs. Home visits were conducted for 3 people with disabilities to monitor their progress and wellbeing, and to assess their needs.



A representative of the Uganda Police makes his presentation during the RWC training at Waju TC, Koboko. ©UNHCR/C.Angua

Community participation: In Nyakabande TC a football match was held between refugees and staff with the refugees winning. In Kyangwali AAH-U provided material support to the Refugee Welfare Committees (RWC) in form of furniture (14 office benches and stationery of staple wires, punching machines,

reams of paper, plastic files etc.). The office of the RWC III was supported with a complaint desk and two suggestion boxes.

In Koboko 117 newly elected RWC leaders were trained on their roles and responsibilities by UNHCR, OPM and police. Through community participation, 39 stances of communal latrines were back filled in Lukujo, Waju I, III, and Adologo villages.

Sectoral Highlights

Food: There is 1 communal kitchen operational in Nyakabande TC with 3 hot meals served to refugees daily composed of breakfast, lunch and dinner. UNHCR continues to support with kitchen management with supply of fuel wood, cooking utensils, and refugees fully participate in preparations of the meals. In Bubukwanga TC 2 hot meals are served daily from 1 kitchen in the TC.

Shelter: In Nyakabande TC there are currently 30 family tents in use and 1 communal shelter.

Health: At Nyakabande HC II, 738 patients (2% of which were refugees) were seen in the Out-patient department. 19 patients were admitted to Kisoro hospital and 1 referrals was made.

A total of 2,686 Out Patient consultations were carried out across 3 locations in Rwamwanja settlement. The number of In-patient admissions was 159 and 12 patients were referred to Fort Portal. There were no reported deaths. In Kyangwali settlement 431 people were attended to by AAH-U in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics. In Koboko Pijoke health centre II 68 outpatient consultations were carried out. There were 3 referrals to Koboko H/C IV and no reported deaths.

HIV/Aids: In Nyakabande TC 48 people were tested for HIV with none testing positive. In Rwamwanja settlement 117 people were tested for HIV with 1 refugee and 10 nationals testing positive. 23,760 condoms were distributed.

Maternal health: In Nyakabande TC 11 pregnant mothers received ante-natal care (ANC). 9 people attended family planning programmes. In Koboko 6 mothers attended ANC services and there was 1 birth and 1 miscarriage recorded at Pijoke HC. Marie Stopes began a one week family planning outreach at Pijoke HC II.

In Rwamwanja settlement, a total of 96 women attended ANC across the settlement with 31 deliveries recorded. There were 6 maternal referrals to Fort Portal. In Kyangwali settlement 50 pregnant mothers attended ANC (31 referred by ACORD). 20 women were given Voluntary Family Planning services (9 referred by ACORD). ACORD screened 51 pregnant women of which 5 were found to be at risk mothers and referred for life saving services. 42 women that gave birth from Kituuti and Rwenyawawa health centres received UNFPA dignity kits.

Nutrition: In Nyakabande TC no new children were enrolled on the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). The total number of children on supplementary feeding is 18. One child was enrolled in the outpatient therapeutic programme, with a total of 8 children currently on the programme, while a pregnant mother was enrolled on the SFP bringing the total to 9.

In Rwamwanja settlement, 1,590 children were screened for malnutrition of which 33 were found to be moderately malnourished and 3 severely malnourished. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate stood at 0.62% and Global

Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 2.7%. In Kyangwali settlement 46 children were screened for malnutrition, with 3 found to be moderately malnourished.

Immunisation: In Nyakabande TC, MTI immunized 32 children during the week. Children 0-1yr were administered polio, measles, DPT and BCG vaccines as required by WHO and MoH protocols while those above 1yr to 15 yrs were given polio and measles vaccines only. In Rwamwanja settlement 30 children were immunised against measles, 292 against Polio, 225 given DPT and 132 BCG. In Kyangwali settlement, 23 children were immunized.

Water provision: In Nyakabande TC the average amount of water available per person per day is 54.1 litres. Water quality testing is carried out on a daily basis. In Koboko options for prepositioning a URCS mini-treatment plant are being explored to deal with the high water turbidity.

In Rwamwanja settlement, water trucking is carried out for Base Camp and Kyempango Health Centre, Rwamwanja Health Centre and Mahani Reception Centre. The bowser delivers 30,000 litres of water per day. In Kyangwali settlement, functionality of major water supply points was 96%, while safe water availability stood at 19.6 l/pp/d for the new caseload and 36.7 l/pp/d for all refugees in the settlement.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Nyakabande TC there are 89 stances of latrines operational and 57 stances of bath shelters. In Koboko, DRC-DDG mobilized and sensitized 35 refugees in Waju III village on sanitary facilities management and tippy tap demonstrations. DRC-DDG distributed 22 concrete slabs in a continued effort to promote household hygiene and sanitation.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U conducted routine hygiene inspections to 39 households and carried out hygiene education for 176 individuals. An education session was also conducted on proper WASH practices at Malembo HC II with 41 participants.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Kyangwali settlement, a training for youth on soap making was conducted for 42 participants. As a result of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) mission and PRiDe project beneficiary training and other assistance needs for the rice production project is planned targeting 100 refugees and 50 nationals.

Education: In Koboko 25 refugee primary seven candidates were registered for the Primary Leaving Examinations. In Rwamwanja settlement 3 temporary blocks of classrooms at Nteziryayo primary school have been constructed so that 3 of the classes previously being held under trees now have proper shelter. In Kyangwali settlement AAH-U recruited and posted 24 teachers (22 in primary and 2 pre-school) to fill vacant posts identified in the settlement schools. AAH-U also opened a new primary school in Kentomi village to deal with the increased population and long distances to facilities. 154 pupils have been enrolled with six teachers posted there. Initial enrolment in the second term of schools was low due to children being involved in harvesting and is expected to pick up.

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, CAFOMI, 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), Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), 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, FAO, Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), SP, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO), UNICEF, WFP 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, Welthungerhilfe (WHH)/Concern Worldwide(CWW) as Alliance 2015, Baylor, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), DRC-DDG, HelpAge International, IOM, LWF, Marie Stopes, MSF-F, MTI, OXFAM, PLAN, SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC, TPO, War Child Canada, WFP, WHO, WTI and WVI.

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

Koboko humanitarian partners: ACAV, Baptist mission, DRC-DDG, IOM, LWF, SCiU, UNICEF, URCS, WFP and World Renewal.

Coordination Meetings

Interagency meetings chaired by OPM and UNHCR take place weekly. In Adjumani it is held on Wednesdays while in Arua it is on Thursdays.

Sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place weekly in Adjumani - Protection working group meetings every Tuesday at 3pm; Health coordination meetings on Tuesdays at 9am; Livelihood coordination meetings on Tuesdays at 10.00am; Education working group meetings on Wednesdays at 3.00pm and,

WASH coordination meetings on Tuesday and Friday at 9am respectively. Shelter and Infrastructure working group meetings is held on bi-weekly basis on Tuesdays at 8.30am

In Adjumani community meetings take place every day in Baratuku and Nyumanzi settlements.

In Arua weekly WASH coordination meetings continue to be held on Thursdays at 2pm.

In Kiryandongo a meeting with partners IRC, IAU, KDLG, DRC and OPM was organized on 22nd May to discuss a way forward on WASH BASELINE Survey in Kiryandongo settlement which will be conducted by UNHCR IP – IAU.

A routine coordination meeting co-chaired by UNHCR and OPM was held at Nyakabande TC attended by all partners including HIJRA, URCS, MTI, AIRD, ACORD, Police and SCIU.

In Koboko a community services meeting was held at Waju TC on 21st May, chaired by UNHCR and attended by all partners. The WASH working group also held a coordination meeting on 20th May at Koboko District which was attended by UNHCR, OPM, partners and the district.

In Kampala, bi-weekly interagency coordination meeting took place on 22 May to discuss update to the emergency situation and the financial outcome of the contingency planning meeting of 13 May. All agencies were reminded to ensure that their field based staff is sharing achievements and gap during the sectoral/ interagency meetings in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo to ensure accurate reflection of their activities in the weekly report. The next meeting is scheduled for 5 June.

Missions

In Kiryandongo, mission of War Child UK, Africa Development Corps, Cordaid, Caritas and TPO was received to discuss existing gaps.

In Adjumani a hydro-geologist consultant from UNHCR Headquarters conducted a mission to assess the sustainability of the groundwater exploitation, where 140 new boreholes have been drilled in the past five months.

In Adjumani a Hygiene Officer from the from UNHCR Regional Support Hub also conducted a mission to Adjumani as part of a major regional study being carried out jointly the IFRC and UNHCR on menstrual hygiene management and sanitation. The outcome of the study will lead to recommendations on the most appropriate menstrual hygiene management products available within East Africa for humanitarian and refugee contexts