

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

23 - 29 April 2014

For internal and external distribution

Highlights

- The number of refugees assisted in the West Nile Region since 16 December is now 102,698 South Sudanese refugees assisted in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts of Uganda. In Kiryandongo District the new arrivals surpassed the 20,000 mark.
- The new settlement in Ayilo II, in Adjumani District, was inaugurated with the relocation of 1,766 refugees from Nyumanzi reception centre on 29 April.
- There are currently 190 Congolese refugees in Nyakabande transit centre in the southwest and 190 in Bubukwanga transit centre in the midwest. Koboko transit centre is accommodating 366 Congolese refugees.



Newly arrived refugee children at the reception centre in Kiryandongo prepare for relocation to the settlement village with their families. ©UNHCR/Katende

Regional dynamics

The 3rd Tripartite Commission between the governments of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Uganda and UNHCR and the 4th Tripartite Technical Working Group on the voluntary repatriation of the Congolese refugees started on 28 April and expected to last until 30 April. The Tripartite Agreement governing the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees was signed in October 2010, but very little has happened since due to the constant evolving situation in DRC and the renewed mass influx since July 2011. The meeting was triggered by the increased spontaneous return and was initially

scheduled for end of March. In the interim, the tragedy of Lake Albert took place, creating a need for an urgent action to ensure that those spontaneously returning also do so in safety.

The FARDC supported by MONUSCO intervention forces continue with their pursuit of negative forces in the Democratic Republic of Congo. During the border monitoring at Busuga border, Bundibugyo District, information was shared that there was a discovery of an ADF camp around Semiliki River on the Congo side located in Kikyanga 9km from Butogo border point. Never-the-less the border is still calm.

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 operational planning figure has been raised to 150,000 individuals and the emergency response strategy for South Sudanese was validated together with partners in early March. 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 102,698 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 71,620 refugees since 16 December. Nyumanzi TC is accommodating about 11,000 individuals and the rest are being hosted in Nyumanzi settlement, Ayilo I, Baratuku, Boroli, Mungula and other smaller existing sites. 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 10,494 individuals in 2,265 households since 16 December. Out of this number Ocea reception centre in Rhino Camp settlement is accommodating around 555 individuals.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received and assisted a total of 20,584 South Sudanese refugees in 4,844 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 3,701 individuals of 911 households. The current population at Waju II TC is 366 individuals, while the rest have been relocated to settlements.

In Bubukwanga TC 190 individuals are being accommodated. 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 38,782 individuals including the old caseload refugees.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is 190 individuals. In Rwamwanja the population is 52,734.

South Sudanese Emergency

Nyumanzi TC
and Adjumani
settlements

-

Ocea RC and
Rhino Camp
settlement in
Arua

-

Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement



Some refugees choose to camp outside Nyumanzi TC rather than inside as they wait to be settled. UNHCR and OPM are encouraging the refugees to move back into the TC area. © UNHCR/D. Lusweti

Protection Issues:

Border monitoring: The number of new arrivals in April to the 3 Districts was on average 295 persons a day and at times significantly less and the situation remained calm throughout.

In 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.

In Arua, according to the border officials the situation at Oraba and other border entry points in the area remains calm.

In Kiryandongo there continues to be an increase in number of new arrivals. Majority are Dinka fleeing from Bor and surrounding areas escaping the recent violence in South Sudan.

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, 515 households comprising 2,573 individuals were relocated from Nyumanzi TC to Boroli settlement and the newly established Ayilo II settlements, which helped to further ease the congestion at Nyumanzi TC.

Some refugees in Nyumanzi TC were disgruntled because, although they arrived in January, their names did not feature on the relocation list. They demanded clarification on why their names have not been included. It seems from analysis that although they arrived in January, they were only registered in February or March due to the backlog registration. UNHCR and OPM held a community meeting with refugees in the TC and explained why some of them were missing from relocation lists and asked them to share through their leaders the names and ration cards of those in this category. This will help ensure the names of those missing from the lists are verified in the proGres database and included in the next relocation.

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

In Kiryandongo, on 29 April, 93 households of 380 individuals were relocated from the reception centre to their plots in the settlement in Ranch 1, bringing the cumulative total of new arrivals relocated to the settlement villages to 17,288 individuals in 4,073 families.



The first batch of refugees transferred to Ayilo II settlement collect their core relief items. © UNHCR/D. Lusweti

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, the registration team, comprising OPM and UNHCR staff registered 58 new-born babies in Alere II and Mireyi settlements, and issued new ration cards and refugee attestation documents to replace the old ones as family compositions had changed, with addition of the new-borns.

In Kiryandongo, IAU and UNHCR conducted sensitization campaign in Ranch 37, among the new arrivals, inter alia, to discuss Refugee Act 2006 on the rights and obligations of refugees, the laws of Uganda on crimes, alternative dispute

resolution approaches, SGBV reporting procedures for immediate respond, child protection /education issues and foster care arrangements.

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

In Adjumani, over 100 people with specific needs benefited from safe and secure transport from Nyumanzi TC to Ayilo II and Boroli settlements, thanks to two Toyota Landcruisers provided by LWF and a van hired by UNHCR. An additional 98 PSNs identified at Elegu collection centre including elderly people, the sick, pregnant women, physically disabled and those with sight impairment, benefitted from similar transport arrangements to travel Nyumanzi TC.

In Kiryandongo, 101 people with specific needs were screened during relocation of refugees on the 29 April 2014 to Ranch 1. The aim of the screening was to ensure the PSNs, who included seven elderly people, one person with disability and 93 separated children received adequate care during the transfer and follow up after arrival.



Newly arrived family recently relocated to the settlement villages in Kiryandongo. Majority (86%) of the new arrivals from South Sudan are women and children with heightened protection risks © UNHCR/Phiona.

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 Kiryandongo, the URCS continued with efforts to restore family links and reunite family members separated by the conflict in South Sudan. Its support

included the exchange of Red Cross messages between 13 UAMs at the reception centre and their families, and 435 phone calls successfully made by refugees to their relatives in South Sudan.

Also in Kiryandongo, IAU with support from UNHCR continued to capture Best Interest Assessment (BIA) forms on separated and unaccompanied minors (UAMs) identified at the registration point. A cumulative total of 635 BIAs for 312F, 323M children have been done since 1st March 2014.

GBV: In Adjumani, LWF provided legal assistance to two SGBV survivors and their families, and followed up on a legal case regarding an SGBV survivor at the safe house in Dzaipi sub-county.

In Arua, a woman who was attacked at Ocea reception centre by her husband over money is receiving treatment at Ocea Health Centre II. The police and refugee community leaders with the support of UNHCR is following up on the matter.

Sectoral Highlights:

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, the construction by LWF of housing for 87 PSN households in Nyumanzi Ayilo, Baratuku and Boroli settlements is at various stages.

In Kiryandongo, the construction of 50 houses for PSNs is on track, with 16 houses completed and waiting for doors and windows to be installed, while four others are nearing completion.

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.

In Kiryandongo, the 4th cycle General Food Distribution kicked off smoothly, although without salt to complete the month's ration. The beneficiaries were new arrivals and Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) entitled to food rations.

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, an interagency task force comprising UNHCR, URCS, ACT and District Health Office staff travelled to Sinyanya, a village along the Nile, to raise villagers' awareness of the acute watery diarrhoea suspected outbreak in Moyo District. Inter alia, the meeting, attended by 120 men and women, stressed the importance of washing hands with soap during food preparations, after using latrine, and informing health centres about any individuals suspected of having acute watery diarrhoea.

In Arua district, there is a suspected outbreak of Acute Watery Diarrheal in the catchment area of Olujobo Health Centre III (located at the boundary of the Rhino camp refugee settlement) among the host population. MTI admitted two new cases of suspected cholera in Olujobo H/C III, bringing the cumulative number of cases to 80 as of 28 April. One of the case was a refugees from Odo bu village. There were 3 deaths so far (case fatality rate of 3.75%). MTI also supported Ocea and Olujobo health centres with medical supplies; referred a patient to Arua regional hospital; treated and discharged 14 patients suspected to be cholera cases. Two samples were transported to Ministry of Health Central

Public Health Laboratory and were negative. Two additional samples were sent and results awaited. As such an official outbreak has not been declared, but the District and all partners are responding to the situation. This is a yearly occurrence for this area. A cholera contingency plan is in place and so far, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR through MTI and MSF F have provided supplies and assistance to the District.

In Kiryandongo, a total of 83 patients were attended to (16 children and 67 adults) at the reception centre with malaria (34) still the leading morbidity followed by URTI (23) and watery diarrhea (11). Nutrition screening continued with MUAC –tape with 41 children assessed of which 02 were yellow while the rest were green. Comprehensive immunization continued with 37 immunized against polio, 20 against measles and 35 given Vitamin A while 36 were dewormed. Notably critical health staffing gap remain a key challenge at Panyadoli health centre III and II and discussions are underway to provide additional support.

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

Water: In Adjumani, Overall there are 13.8 lpd (from 13.6 lpd of last week) being supplied in Adjumani transit/reception centres and settlements, with 6.3 lpd at Nyumanzi RC, 17.6 lpd at Nyumanzi settlement, 19.5 lpd at Baratuku settlement, 13.6 lpd at Ayilo and 9.2 lpd at Boroli. Over 68% of the water is already supplied through hand pumps. UNHCR installed five 10,000-litre capacity water tanks at regular intervals in Ayilo II for newly settled refugees to have preliminary access to water on the site. Even though some of these ratios are low, field observation and different surveys done at household level indicate that people is getting as much water as they need.

In Arua, within the week, three boreholes in Rhino camp settlement broke down due to overuse leaving a total of 40 boreholes which were rehabilitated. UNHCR-hired water trucks continue to supplement the borehole supply. An average daily water supply of 110,000 litres was trucked resulting to an average water supply per capita of 14l/p/d (within the zones with new arrivals) a drop from 15l/p/d.

In Kiryandongo, IRC finalized the drilling of a borehole at the reception centre, which is a short/medium term measure as there remains a need for water trucking until boreholes are motorized. In the settlement, the water indicator was 20.4l/p/d for Ranch 1 and 11.8l/p/d for Ranch 37. Pump installation activity on the UNICEF drilled boreholes continued with 12 out of the total 14 bore holes fixed. 6 Bore holes out of the 12 casted and installed with hand pump are now open and in use by refugees.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In the area of sanitation, the emergency target is at 1 latrines per 20 persons. This has been a priority intervention for the preparation of the rainy season.

In Adjumani, overall there is an average of 29 people per latrine in all Adjumani reception and collection centres and settlements.

In Kiryandongo, the latrine coverage is 19% and partners DRC-DDG, IAU and IRC concentrated on raising awareness on hygiene, promoting sanitation and distributing latrine slabs and logs to households that have excavated pits to the recommended depth.

In Arua, CARE made spot checks on water containers at water points in Ocea, Agulupi and Simbili villages, which revealed some dirty containers, following

which it distributed soap in the communities and gave demonstrations to keep containers clean.

Education: The schools are currently on holidays.

In Adjumani, education partners include SCI, WV, PLAN, Miral Welfare Foundation, St Egidio Arua Diocese, ADLG and WTU. The main implementing partner for education is WTU. To date there are 12 primary and 4 secondary schools where refugees have access to education across the settlements. Refugee enrolment stands at 3,010 (1,602 female, 1,408 male) in all the primary schools. There are also a number of Child Friendly Spaces being managed by partners. WTU recruited 92 (60 nationals and 32 refugees) teachers out of 104. The newly recruited teachers will be deployed at the start of second term which officially opens on 19 May 2014.

Also in Adjumani, St Egidio Arua Diocese has established a school in Nyumanzi settlement, near the WVI Child Friendly Space to help decongest the local primary school, of which it is an extension. While the new school is up and running, it faces challenges, including inadequate latrines and hand-washing facilities. This situation would improve greatly if a partner could provide the necessary support.

Environment/Livelihoods: In Adjumani's Nyumanzi settlement, LWF verified a selection of 1,180 farmers who are being targeting for livelihood projects. While the projects primarily benefits refugees, 30% of the farmers are from the host community to enhance peaceful co-existence between the nationals and the refugees.

In Arua, DRC-DDG completed training in livestock health management in Ocea and Tika villages, conducted a course on crop agronomy for two groups of host communities of Tika and established a vegetable nursery bed in Odo bu I, Ocea, and Simbili I.

In Kiryandongo, IAU conducted a sensitization meeting in Ranch 37 on livelihood activities planned for refugees in the settlement, and discussed land preparation, the planting of improved seeds, modern farming practices.

Also in Kiryandongo settlement, a tree nursery bed has been erected during the reporting period with a target seedling of 4,000 pots. This brings the total number of nursery beds set up by IAU to 6 nursery beds in Ranch 1 and to date. 14,000 seedling pots have been filled with soil, while 2,000 seedlings have been planted in the pots. Tree planting is expected to start towards end of May 2014 with OPM charged to identify open spaces for woodlot, while household tree planting will be based on need and demand.

Infrastructure: In Adjumani, within Ayilo-II settlement, DRC-DDG has opened up 6.8 Km of internal roads, not only to make movement easier for the newly settled refugees, but also to facilitate the delivery of services, such as food and NFI distribution and water supply.

At the same time LWF has completed the construction of Nyumanzi I community centre and begun building the community centre in Ayilo I.

Congolese Emergency

Nyakabande
transit centre,
Kisoro
&
Rwamwanja
refugee
settlement,
Kamwenge

Bubukwanga
transit centre,
Bundibugyo
&
Kyangwali
refugee
settlement,
Hoima

Waju II TC
&
Lobule
settlement,
Koboko



A Congolese baby being immunized during the immunization outreach at Waju TC
© UNHCR/ A. Christine

Protection Issues

Spontaneous returns: In Bundibugyo District, the total number of spontaneous returns registered by UNHCR since 6 March 2014 is 4,201 refugees.

In Kyangwali settlement, as UNHCR and partners continued with intensive sensitization of Congolese refugees to desist from risky spontaneous return through Lake Albert, 18 individuals were stopped by the police at Senjojo landing site as they attempted to board a boat to spontaneously return to DRC on 27 April.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): With the end of term closure of schools, 20 (8F, 12M) disabled children from Rwamwanja settlement who study in Kinyinya school of the deaf returned home to happy parents. Four of these children came top of their classes and several others were amongst the top ten performers in their classes.

Child Protection: In Rwamwanja settlement, Rwamwanja Premier League started. A total of 12 boys and 4 girls youth football clubs are scheduled to play and the finals will be on 30 April. This league also serves as a platform for sensitization on the importance of peaceful co-existence between the refugees and the nationals and amongst themselves as refugees and the importance of adapting positive coping mechanisms despite the situation. In this, youths are also encouraged to get involved in the various livelihood activities ongoing in the settlement. LWF will award trophies and other awards.

Also in Rwamwanja settlement, in collaboration with URCS and SCiU, 2 children (all males) were reunified with their parents.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U Community Services profiled 46 foster parents to be trained in appropriate foster practices for unaccompanied and separated children and other vulnerable children. This exercise is expected to continue.

In Koboko, DRC-DDG with OPM and SCiU jointly conducted community dialogues in Adologo village mainly focusing on challenges faced by UAMs, separated children and children at risk, and possible solutions to the challenges. 35 children [21F and 14M] attended. SCiU organized a parents' meeting to sensitize parents on suitable practices on child upbringing, development mechanisms to minimize corporal punishment, talk to girls about sex education to avoid early marriages, dangers of early marriages, problems faced by children and possible solutions from both the parents and the organizations in Waju II.

SGBV: In Kyangwali settlement, Protection and Community Services partners conducted a review of the existing SGBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) also attended by representatives from the refugee community. A draft of the revised version was compiled as consultations are on-going before the final version is released.

Also in Kyangwali, ARC recorded 4 GBV cases during the reporting period. Three cases were of physical assault in nature, while one case was of psychological abuse. In all the cases, ARC intervened by counselling the survivors and provided material support. Two survivors were referred to Hoima for medical treatment and management.

In Rwamwanja settlement, GBV project conducted a two days training to newly selected GBV task force members and Refugee Welfare Council (RWC) in the newly formed Mikole Village. The training targeted 10 RWC committee and 4 (2 females and 2 males) GBV task force members. A total number of 17 (10 males and 7 females) members turned up for the training. Another two days training on GBV prevention and response mechanisms for the host community (former Ntenungi 1) was conducted for the local council one members and selected GBV task force members. GBV project enrolled these two villages which are located in between Kikura and Ntenungi refugee villages after observing high rate of GBV incidents in these villages. A total number of 41 (29 males and 12 females) turned up for the training. The main objective of these training was to empower the members with the knowledge and skills on GBV prevention and response mechanisms so as to ensure total elimination of GBV practices in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.

Also in Rwamwanja settlement, a two day training was conducted to the 42 police officers. The training was a mix of newly deployed police officers as well as those who were previously trained and covered the basics of GBV prevention and response mechanisms. A total number of 37 (33 males and 4 females) community members also turned up for the training.

In Koboko, through LWF 2 community dialogue meetings were conducted in the villages of Kuku and Lokujo, focusing on issues of alcoholism and its relation to domestic violence. The vice is causing a lot of domestic violence in the 2 communities. There was an incident recorded of a woman who as a result of over indulgence in alcohol fought her husband and is now admitted in hospital. These dialogues were attended by 117 persons attended the meetings (M=56, F=61). Psychosocial counselling was provided to 3 survivors of domestic violence in Waju I and II.

Community Participation: In Koboko, DRC-DDG facilitated the formation of different committees in Waju III village (Food, Education, Social welfare, WASH / Health, Environment and Land), and DRC-DDG together with the OPM participated in the Refugee Welfare Committee (RWC) II elections, as part of the general RWC elections in Lobule settlement.



AAH-U Community Service staff visiting a vulnerable child in Kyangwali settlement. ©AAH-U/ C.Atim

Sectoral Highlights

Health: In Bundibugyo, a total of 86 refugee children were screened with 02 moderately malnourished and 01 severe malnourished.

In Kyangwali settlement, integrated health services were provided to 142 persons by AAH-U in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics. Common morbidity factors were URTI, Acute Watery Diarrhoea and malaria. 28 expectant mothers benefited from Ante Natal Care services, 04 women accepted Voluntary Family Planning services, and nutrition screening as well as vaccination was done for 41 children.

In Rwamwanja settlement, nutrition screening is ongoing with a total of 2,066 children screened. The SAM was 0.59 %, and GAM was 2.31%.

In Koboko, the extension in Pijoke HC general ward has reached the plastering and fixing of shutters level.

Reproductive health: In Koboko, during the reporting period, 817 females in the reproductive age bracket of 12 – 49 years of age, were provided with sanitary materials for a period of 3 months. These materials included sanitary pads, laundry soap and nickers, though the nickers were few in stock and instead of 3 nickers per female they only received one.

Water provision: In Bundibugyo, routine maintenance of the gravity flow scheme intake was done to allow for free flow and constant pressure to the tanks/taps in Bubukwanga transit centre. Reading from the newly installed water meter shows that about 361m³ was delivered to the transit

In Kyangwali settlement, under the UNICEF funded water projects, 12 solar panels were installed at Kentomi pump house, while construction of the perimeter fence was on-going as well as pipe-laying to the distribution points having reached the final stage. Safe water availability stood at 19.6 l/pp/d for the new caseload and 36.7 l/pp/d for all the refugees in the settlement. In a bid to improve water quality surveillance and hygiene, AAH-U conducted hygiene education at six water points attended by 72 refugees of 51 female and 21 male

participants to promote safe water chain practices.

In Rwamwanja settlement, an assessment was done on all five motorized boreholes in the settlement. It was found that all were operating well except that of base camp zone which had been down for over a month; and was restarted on 19th April. At all boreholes the supply of water was sufficient for the community consuming. It was observed that there were no overcrowding at all the bore holes. Spare parts for the motorized boreholes have been purchase and these are currently in store.

In Koboko, the 02 boreholes drilled with support from LWF in Lukujo and Kuku villages are now functioning and the communities are accessing water from them. LWF completed the selection of water user committees for the 2 boreholes of 18 (M=8, F=10) members have been put in place. They will be trained in their roles and responsibilities and also participated in the fencing off of the two boreholes.

Education: In Kyangwali settlement, 2 pupils were selected from Malembo and Kinakyeitaka P/S accompanied by their teachers to participate in the district level athletics completion. One participant qualified to proceed for the national competition in Soroti district.

Also in Kyangwali, AAH-U with funding from UNICEF organised training for School Management Committees in the six primary schools in the settlement on their roles and responsibilities. The training attended by 68 participants was facilitated by the Department of Education of Hoima District Local Government.

In Rwamwanja settlement, on 24th and 25 April the child protection sector carried out training on early child play and child management that was attended by care-givers and facilitators at the waiting shade in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement. In attendance, were 41 (16 males and 25 females). The main objective for this training was to increase knowledge on child development among the ECCD facilitators as child caretakers.

In Koboko, a consultative meeting was held in Adrumaga P/S with the school administration to facilitate ways of promoting peaceful co – existence between the national and refugee pupils as a result of increases discrimination against refugee children by national pupils in Schools. This team was led by UNHCR and in partnership with DRC-DDG and SCiU.

Also in Koboko, the construction of 3 new VIP latrines is ongoing in the 3 primary schools of Adrumaga, Kuduzia and Padrombu in Lobule sub county. The delivery of school furniture to the targeted primary schools of Mondrogoro and Mena, was completed. Each school 100 desks, and tables and chairs for the teachers. The renovation of 2 classroom blocks still in progress in Ogo primary school

Livelihoods & Environment: In Kyangwali settlement, the first season planting remained the predominant agricultural activity with crops including maize, cassava, groundnuts and beans sprouting well in most gardens. The settlement received adequate rains with fast maturing green vegetables currently available to supplement the relief food from WFP.

Also in Kyangwali, UNHCR and DRC-DDG conducted routine monitoring of the groups earlier supported with seeds and found crops sprouting well in their gardens. The team also visited 10 nursery beds established for onions, cabbages, tomatoes, carrots and *sukuma wiki* in Malembo, Kentomi and Kamango villages. DRC-DDG also conducted 03 training sessions on vegetable growing attended by thirty newly settled refugees from Malembo village. Additionally, AAH-U conducted home visits to 214 households to assess and

sensitize refugees on adoption of environmental conservation practices and promote food security at household level.

In Rwamwanja settlement, mobilization of community groups for a practical training on tailoring and design management is ongoing. Groups in Base camp, Nkoma and Mahani were mobilized. The above groups (3) were prepared to attend practical training on tailoring and design management in the coming week/the week after then.

Also in Rwamwanja settlement, in Ntenungi village and surrounding areas, approximately 1000 trees were mapped and marked in red and white respectively. This was done to help preserve tree species which may be in danger of being cut by the community. Marked in red trees were protected from any human use and marked in white trees are protected from human use without permission from OPM- the government authority respectively. Further, varieties of eucalyptus were sowed in Kyempango Nursery bed and are being raised for community transplanting in time to come. Eucalyptus, carry apple and grevallea tree species were sowed in 5 beds and are being properly managed by the nursery bed care taker in Kyempango and the care takers have been trained on how to manage particular nursery beds.

Infrastructure: In Kyangwali settlement, construction work to improve 15 km road access from Malembo-Rwenyawawa, Rwenyawawa-Kagoma junction and Kasonga to Nguruwe health centre in Kyangwali continued to progress well with final phases of restoring the quarry and gravelling going-on.

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, 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), 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, 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: ADRA, 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: ACAV, DRC-DDG, LWF, SCiU, UNICEF, URCS, WFP and World Renew.

Coordination Meetings

Kampala: An interagency meeting was held on Thursday, 24 April. In addition to the update on the South Sudanese and Congolese emergency, the South Sudanese refugee contingency planning scenario was discussed in preparation for a regional interagency contingency planning in Nairobi on 29 – 30 April.

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