

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

15 – 21 January 2013

For internal and external distribution

Highlights

- In the northwest, the number of South Sudanese refugees at 21 January was 51,570 arrivals since 16 December. An emergency response by UNHCR/OPM and partners is ongoing but the large numbers of refugees, the ongoing arrivals and limited resources, have strained all aspects of the response in this remote area of Uganda.
- In the midwest, Congolese refugees continued to trickle in with 2,500 resident at Bubukwanga transit centre. Fighting has been reported in Kamango / Beni area of DRC in the last days, though no large influx has yet occurred.
- In the southwest, Congolese continue to flee insecurity and arrive at a slow but steady pace. More than 2,000 Congolese refugees are staying at Nyakabande transit centre.



Newly arrived South Sudanese refugees build shelters in the setting sun at Nyumanzi refugee settlement in northern Uganda. ©UNHCR/F.Noy

Regional dynamics:

In South Sudan the situation remains unstable with population movements within and outside the country. Uganda has received the largest number of refugees from South Sudan. However, the numbers are also significant in Ethiopia, Sudan and Kenya, respectively.

Reports of large numbers of displaced South Sudanese near the Nimule border with Uganda continue, but it has not yet been ascertained where these individuals are staying nor how many people there are.

In Uganda, the number of South Sudan arrivals surpassed the 50,000 refugees mark in the early part of the week. Recent arrivals are in much poorer shape than previous ones. They have often been walking or travelling for a longer period of time, run out of resources, carry less luggage, and are in more desperate condition. Some of them have come from the frontlines.

At Kiryandongo refugee settlement in the midwest South Sudanese refugees have been arriving by their own means since the beginning of the recent influx. In some cases the refugees are re-joining family members while others have stated they wish to be at a distance from the border. Many South Sudanese are familiar with Uganda's settlements.

The Districts have indicated that there are large numbers of South Sudanese living in host communities who have not been captured in the registration of new arrivals.

Members of the Ugandan Parliament have been questioning the deployment of Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) in support of the South Sudan Government. The return of bodies of UPDF soldiers has also fuelled discontent. President Museveni told his troops last Friday that Uganda had deployed in South Sudan to save the neighbouring country from collapse. Governments of neighbouring countries have also expressed concern at the involvement of Uganda in the conflict.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) the murder of a local chief some two weeks back in Kamango created a small influx into Uganda. However, the numbers were limited and the midwest border area of Bundibugyo District remains relatively calm. The main cause of flight indicated by arriving Congolese is fear of abduction and arbitrary killing in the Kamango and Nobili area.

The calm however does not quell concerns about instability in the area and possible population movements, as fighting has been reported between DRC Government forces and an unspecified opposing force on the road from Mbaw to Beni since 19 January. As well, Congolese Government forces backed by the UN intervention brigade began an offensive over the weekend against the ADF - the rebel group responsible for the huge influx of refugees into Bundibugyo District in July 2013. However, no rise in arrivals has yet been registered. The Government has said it plans to ensure refugees do not hover around the border area but move to the Bubukwanga transit centre for their own security.

Preparedness & Response:

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR 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, with the support of partners.

Contingency Planning: The contingency scenario for the Congolese refugee influx was finalized and the full document will be circulated next week. The Contingency Plan for a refugee influx from South Sudan has been overtaken by events and the planning figure is being raised to 100,000 individuals. Emergency response indicators remain the same as outlined in the DRC contingency plan.

Statistics:

Northwest/Midwest South Sudanese

Ocea reception centre: 8,348 South Sudanese refugees are staying at the RC and they have been captured in biometric registration.

Dzaipi transit centre: 16,044 South Sudanese refugees are staying at the TC.

Given the large population at Dzaipi and Nyumanzi TCs and the fact that refugees have been self-relocating to re-join family at various sites, a headcount has been planned for 22 January. It has been decided that biometric registration will now be conducted at Nyumanzi TC and not at Dzaipi TC, and a registration site is currently being set up there. Advance data entry based on manual registration is ongoing with 80% of new arrivals electronically captured. The biometrics will be captured

as people are transferred to the settlements.

Nyumanzi transit centre: 4,156 South Sudanese refugees are staying at the TC.

Kiryandongo reception centre: 2,500 South Sudanese refugees are staying at the TC. Since 8 January, OPM/UNHCR began capturing new arrivals in biometric registration at Kiryandongo and have to date registered 6,111 South Sudanese refugees who arrived between 16 December and 21 January.

Since the start of the new conflict 51,570 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Uganda. The refugees are being captured with biometric registration as they move to settlements for longer-term assistance.

Northwest: Congolese

In Waju II TC, the population is 1,074 individuals in 135 households. Refugees have been relocated to recently established Lobule, Andologo and Andranga settlements.

In Koboko District, the total population of refugees captured by biometric registration is 2,821 individuals in 728 households. There are also refugees still living with relatives in the host community and refugee children attending school and not currently registered.

Midwest: Congolese

In Bubukwanga TC the population is 2,526 individuals in 901 households. A total of 289 individuals were received this last week. The cumulative population assisted at the TC since July 2013 is 32,578 individuals.

The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali since 14 August is 13,504 individuals in 3,728 households.

In Kyangwali refugee settlement the population is 35,608 individuals.

Southwest: Congolese

In Nyakabande TC the population is 2,091 individuals. A total of 162 individuals were received this last week.

In Rwamwanja refugee settlement the population is 51,032 individuals. The maximum capacity for the settlement is 55,000 individuals.

Northwest

**Dzaipi transit centre,
Nyumanzi TC
and Adjumani settlements**

and

Ocea reception centre in Rhino Camp, Arua

(South Sudanese)



A young boy runs past newly erected shelters in Nyumanzi settlement. ©UNHCR/L.Beck

**Protection
Issues:**

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In Adjumani/Arua districts, PSNs are being identified and where possible being provided family tents and blankets.

Child protection: In Adjumani/Arua districts, unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SC) are being registered by URCS, and URCS/ ICRC family tracing is fully operational. A total of 975 children have used phone services for linking with family. URCS is identifying foster families for UAMs for whom URCS/UNHCR are ensuring basic needs including water, shelter and food. A new tracing centre has been opened for UAMs / SC at Nyumanzi TC and psychosocial support is being offered to these children. Best Interest Determinations and/or Best International Assessments (BIAs) are being conducted at receiving sites.

At Dzaipi TC, there remain 78 UAMs after 8 children were reunited on 21 January. Six children were identified as children at risk and foster families found after Best Interest Assessments and Best Interest Determinations were conducted.

Gender-based violence (GBV): In Adjumani/Arua districts, there have been only a limited number of GBV reports, including a few domestic cases which have received counselling. Cultural practices of dealing with matters internally is believed to one of the reasons for low reporting. It is also important to address the lack of adequate shelter and lighting at most sites in order to limit the risk of gender-based violence.

**Sectoral
Highlights:**

Shelter / infrastructure: In Adjumani/Arua districts, more than 20,000 refugees have been relocated to the newly established Nyumanzi transit centre following efforts to decongest Dzaipi transit centre (which has a capacity of 4,500 persons). Many relocated refugees have been allocated plots in the newly opened settlements which include Nyumanzi and Baratuku, however, shelter assistance has not been keeping up.

Communal shelter construction at Dzaipi TC has ceased since the aim is to decongest the centre and move refugees to settlements. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) has been building communal shelters with sanitary facilities at Nyumanzi transit centre.

DRC-DDG is doing shelter construction in Arua and also demarcating access roads in Nyumanzi settlement, Adjumani, and will begin road improvements there.

Nyumanzi settlement is nearly full and at the new Baratuku site in Adjumani District, construction work has begun on a reception centre.

NFIs: A standard non-food items package is distributed to refugees where possible when they are relocated to land plots. However, there remain critical gaps in the steady NFI pipeline in each receiving area and problems with distribution. Especially shelter construction poles, which are part of the shelter kit, have not been keeping up. AIRD is transporting UNHCR's NFIs from Kampala to refugee-affected sites in the north.

Food: Two hot meals are being served a day at Ocea RC and Adjumani sites. WFP is providing food rations for the new arrivals and has also been providing high-energy biscuits at Elegu way station where most refugees have been arriving near Nimule. Refugees will be provided with one month food rations once they move to the settlement.

In Ocea RC, AAH-U is transporting firewood for food preparation.

Water and sanitation: In Adjumani/Arua districts water has been a serious challenge at most refugee receiving sites though the situation has improved slightly in the last week owing to increasing partner activity. In Dzaipi TC, 8.5 litres was available per person per day, 14.2 litres in Nyumanzi TC, while at Nyumanzi settlement it was 8.5 litres.

DRC-DDG has been trucking water supported by UNICEF. LWF has mobilized a drilling machine for boreholes in Adjumani District and is trucking water to the

Elegu way station. In Dzaipi TC, MSF-F installed two water bladders with a capacity of 30,000 litres each and deployed a water bowser. Under their existing framework agreement with suppliers WFP will be contracting a water bowser for Arua this week on behalf of UNHCR. ZOA has also committed to borehole drilling in the area. In Adjumani, LWF are recruiting 10 hygiene promoters. DRC-DDG has also been constructing latrines and baths in Adjumani District.

Health: In Adjumani/Arua districts, the District is providing health services and immunization, nutrition screening, and curative services. MSF-F is now in Dzaipi TC and setting up at Ocea reception centre. UNICEF assisted Koboko District through provision of nutrition supplies and are exploring supplying vaccines for the expanded programme on immunization. Medical Teams International (MTI) is deploying a medical team to Nyumanzi TC, and plans also to support Rhino Camp RC. WHO is carrying out disease surveillance.

A measles outbreak has been confirmed by the Ugandan Ministry of Health in Adjumani District where the majority of South Sudanese refugees are being received, it is hosting 43,945 of the 59,107 new arrivals. Five cases of measles have been registered so far and Arua reported three suspected cases and samples were transported to the Uganda Virus Research Institute.

UNHCR, working hand in hand with UNICEF, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko District Health Offices and medical partners MSF-F and Medical Teams International, will begin a mass immunization campaign on 24 January in Arua and Koboko districts, and start on 25 January in Adjumani District. The campaign will cover all children under 15 years, including Ugandan nationals and refugees. The Government has already delivered adequate quantities of vaccines in the respective districts and UNICEF is scheduled to bring in additional ones. After the mass immunization campaign all new arrival children in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts will continue to be systematically screened to ensure universal coverage.

There have also been reports about a Hepatitis B outbreak as people were testing and believing they had contracted the disease with a positive result. However, a positive rapid test for Hepatitis B means a person was exposed but does not necessarily mean that the person has the disease. Prior to the recent South Sudanese influx, the WHO and Ministry of Health emphasized immunization for children, immunization for high-risk groups such as health workers, and general information for the community as regards prevention. According to WHO Hepatitis B prevalence is highest in sub-Saharan Africa and East Asia.

Logistics: DRC-DDG and AIRD have been transporting refugees from border collection points at Keri in Koboko District and Elegu in Adjumani District to settlements in Adjumani and Arua districts. Refugees have also been arriving by their own means, mostly at Kiryandongo reception centre in Kiryandongo District, which is covered in the 'midwest' section of this report.

Northwest

Midia Youth Centre, Waju II transit centre and Lobule settlement in Koboko District

(Congolese Refugees)



Families await for relocation to Adologo settlement after receiving NFIs and food rations. UNHCR/C.Angua

Protection Issues:

Land allocation: The landlord in Adologo cluster has agree to provide another piece of land that will be verified by the OPM. Meanwhile, the landlord in Adranga settlement has offered 10 plots to accommodate the 10 households whose recently allocated plots lie in wetlands.

UNHCR, OPM and partners carried out plot verification in Waju II cluster and identified 19 unallocated plots which will be allocated to PSNs.

PSNs: UNHCR / DRC-DDG identified 16 PSNs at Waju II TC who will benefit from the family tents upon relocated to Waju II cluster.

Child Protection: SCiU conducted a five-day training on child protection for selected refugees at Adrumaga primary school. The refugees will facilitate the implementation of child protection activities in the clusters.

SCiU is establishing a Child Friendly Space in Waju II cluster which will be ready in the coming days and similar support is being replicated in the other new clusters.

Family reunification: Three family linkages were carried out during the recent relocation of refugees, one in Waju II and two in Adranga cluster.

GBV: Though few are being reported, GBV cases are being followed up by LWF which provides counselling.

Sectoral Highlights:

NFIs and Shelter: During the relocation from Waju II TC to settlements, a joint NFI distribution was carried out by UNHCR, UNICEF and URCS. UNHCR distributed saucepans, basins, mosquito nets, plastic sheets, nylon ropes, and pangas. UNICEF distributed family kits inclusive of (saucepans, blankets, soap, rope, metallic cups and plates, forks, spoons, knives, ladles, plastic sheet, mat, collapsible 10-l jerry cans). URCS distributed jerry cans and small buckets. World renew distributed second hand clothes at Waju II cluster. LWF continued to provide shelter poles in Adologo cluster distributing 735.

Food: At Waju II, WFP has continued supplying food rations to the refugees, while DRC-DDG ensures preparation of three hot meals a day.

Health/nutrition: Koboko District Health Office (health educator and Pijoke midwife), UNHCR and DRC-DDG implemented a one-day health education programme at Waju II TC, Adranga and Adologo clusters including maternal and

child health promotion, extended programme on immunization (EPI) and epidemic prevention.

UNICEF organized a five-day training for health workers on the management of the nutrition programme and two health workers from Pijoke HC also took part. The training will help address nutrition gaps.

One challenge for refugees at Adologo cluster is the 8 km distance between Pijoke HC as well the health facility lacks sufficient transport to carry out EPI outreaches in the three clusters.

Immunization: In Waju II TC, following Ministry of Health / WHO standards child immunization is being carried out at Pijoke HC II, and 24 children were vaccinated during the reporting period.

HIV/AIDS: LWF conducted five sessions on HIV transmission and referral systems in Adologo and Waju II cluster with nearly 300 persons attending.

Water: In Waju II TC, given the reduced population, the water supply has been reduced from 45,000 litres daily to 30,000 litres. Three boreholes recently supported by ACAV at Pijoke HC, and two by LWF at Adranga are now in use.

LWF facilitated the fencing of a borehole at Adologo cluster and the selection of the nine-member water committee, of which three members are nationals and six refugees. There is need for another borehole in Adologo cluster as the population now stands at 1,106 giving a ratio of 1 borehole: 1,106 persons.

Hygiene and sanitation: Latrine coverage is 1:35 persons and bath shelter coverage is 1:42 persons at Waju II TC, in Waju II cluster 1:20 persons, Adranga cluster 1:20 persons and Adologo cluster 1:16 persons.

Owing to the South Sudanese influx in Koboko District, DRC-DDG hygiene promoters have been relocated to Keri way station near the Oraba border point, while 11 LWF and URCS hygiene promoters continue activities in Lobule settlement.

URCS distributed water guard and water treatment tablets and purifiers to 80 households being relocated to Adologo cluster and also demonstration utilization of the treatment kit. UNHCR and URCS distributed sanitation kits to the relocating households including wheel barrows, metallic buckets, pick axes, ropes and spades.

DRC-DDG has completed the construction of 3 blocks of 3 stances each of latrines and bath shelters in Adologo cluster and has started the excavation of 6 blocks of latrines and bath shelters within Adologo cluster. DRC-DDG also delivered latrine slabs for individual latrine construction: Adranga cluster received 82 slabs.

LWF carried out WASH sensitizations in the clusters as well as household follow up, so far 22 households have constructed bath shelters, 5 have excavated pit latrines and 18 have dug rubbish pits.

Settlement Infrastructure: DRC-DDG has begun opening up another 2 km of road in Adologo cluster.

**Mid-West
Emergency**

**Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement
(South
Sudanese)**

and

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



A recently settled Congolese women prepares a midday meal at her allocated land plot in Kyangwali refugee settlement. ©UNHCR/J.K. Lotweny

**Protection
Issues:**

Land issues: In Kyangwali refugee settlement, OPM and Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development continue to demarcate and re-open the refugee settlement boundary within which many nationals claim land ownership. Meanwhile, registration and vetting of the nationals residing within the settlement continues.

Community Services: In Kyangwali, to promote continuity DRC-DDG aims to hire about 20 of the URCS volunteers who were assisting during the peak of the Congolese influx.

Legal assistance: AAH-U, ARC, OPM and UNHCR visited Masindi prison on their quarterly visit. The team delivered blankets, soap and mats to 23 refugees who complained of lengthy time on remand and of a lack of basic necessities. AAH-U is to follow up delayed cases.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): In Kiryandongo, identification of PSNs is being conducted and they are being provided assistance, including shelter construction.

In Kyangwali, AAH-U and UNHCR are following up extremely vulnerable families that were relocated to shelters constructed for them. A total of 33 PSNs were registered in the last convoy.

Child Protection: In Bubukwanga TC, since 25 December, a total of 61 separated children have been identified and registered bringing the total identified to 261 since July 2013. As well, 126 UAMs have been identified since 25 December and to date 102 family reunifications have been made leaving 24 UAMs pending. The child friendly space is fully functional with some 850 children enjoying recreation and play, music and dance, and also psycho social activities offered by Save the Children under the supervision of 10 caregivers.

In Kyangwali, following screening of unaccompanied minors and separated children in recent convoys, seven are awaiting comprehensive Best Interest Assessments to be carried out by AAH-U, SCiU and UNHCR.

GBV: In Kyangwali, AAH-U and UNHCR continue to follow up and provide support to GBV cases that are identified.

Sectoral Highlights:

Transfer to settlement: At Kiryandongo settlement, OPM /UNHCR have been relocating newly arrived South Sudanese families from the reception centre to Ranch 37 where they are being allocated 50 x 100 m plots per family. During the day refugees are travelling to work on their land plots, but at night return to the TC. Given that refugees continue to arrive at the RC, it is becoming increasingly congested.

At Bubukwanga TC the next convoy for Kyangwali refugee settlement is scheduled for Thursday, 23 January 2014. Convoy preparations are under way alongside community sensitization.

Non-food items (NFIs) and Shelter: In Kiryandongo, NFI distribution continued to newly arrived South Sudanese refugees.

In Kyangwali, all recently arrived refugees received their standard NFI package. WHH has so far distributed 8,613 construction poles of a planned 12,000 to 1,664 newly relocated refugee households.

Food: In Kiryandongo, three hot meals a day for some 1,200 newly arrived South Sudanese continued to be served at the reception centre with WFP food rations, though the actual numbers served is higher due to ongoing new arrivals and refugees returning from their plots. 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 usually provided a month of food rations by WFP.

In Kyangwali, WFP held discussions with refugee leaders to inform them of the 50% ration reduction for all persons who arrived before October 2013. Refugee leaders bitterly complained that cutting rations shall affect those who arrived only as far back as August 2013, some of whom were only allocated 20m x 20m plots an inadequate size for meaningful cultivation. Moreover, most new arrivals were unable to cultivate during the last planting season. The ration reduction will greatly affect PSNs whose rations were also reduced by 50%. WFP promised to raise these concerns and provide feedback to the refugees rapidly.

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

Health and nutrition: In Kiryandongo settlement, the District is providing health services and immunization, nutrition screening, and curative services. A 3-member medical team / mobile clinic supported by AAH-U has been established. Serious cases are being referred to Payadoli Health Clinic III for management.

Also at Kiryandongo, a donation of vaccines and de-wormers was received from UNICEF by the Kiryandongo district health team and children ages 0-14 are being vaccinated against polio and measles at the reception centre.

In Kyangwali, The health team provided integrated health care to 404 patients at Malembo and Mukunyu health posts. Major ailments remained malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and chicken pox. Routine ANC, family planning, immunization, nutritional screening was conducted in the health facilities within the settlement.

Also in Kyangwali, construction work at Malembo H/C II is progressing as planned at the current site where temporary structures are in use.

Water: In Kiryandongo, 30,000 litre trucks continued to transport water to the reception centre and to where newly-arrived South Sudanese refugees are being settled. With the increasing numbers at the RC, the 16,000 litres delivered to the centre remains inadequate and there is a need for an additional trip of 10,000 litres as control measures of rationing are explored. Water continues to be trucked to Ranch 37 with two water tanks of 10,000 litre capacity available for storage. The biggest challenge for refugees remains reaching the main road from their plots where the water tanks are.

In Kyangwali, the estimated water availability for the population remains 16.8 litres per person per day for new arrivals and 25.8 litres for all the caseloads. Trucking of water to Malembo village continued with long waits for access.

In Bubukwanga TC, water production is averaging 200m³ while consumption is 120m³ per day with 9 water points of 52 taps in use.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Kiryandongo, soak pits are being expanded to 3 ft. in order to absorb the run off from tanks and bathing shelters and additional soak pits will need to be sunk immediately given the rate of arrivals.

In Kyangwali, IOM continued to supply newly arrived refugees with latrine slabs and logs. A total of 1,729 households of 3,000 households planned were provided with latrine slabs in Kentomi, Kitooro, Malembo and Mukunyu villages.

In Bubukwanga TC, the ratio of latrines stands at 1:35 persons, and bath shelter ratio stands at 1:52 persons.

Education: In Kyangwali, construction of five additional classrooms by DRC-DDG is progressing. The new structures aims to enhance education response for newly arrived refugees and increase enrolment of students.

Livelihoods and environment: In Kyangwali, 94 indigenous trees were marked for preservation. AAH-U sensitized 42 newly settled refugee households in Kirokole village on the importance of environmental protection and preservation. Two seed beds for teak species were established and plans are underway to plant eucalyptus, marakamia and calliandra firewood species.

Settlement infrastructure: In Kiryandongo settlement, inaccessible roads between plots are hindering access to water points and health services for the newly arrived South Sudanese, and rendering water trucking impossible. While two 10,000-litre tanks have been installed for the new arrivals, they are far from the areas where plots have been allocated.

In order to improve access a contractor has been rapidly engaged to open up roads in Ranch 37. In particular the roads will serve women whose plots are far from distribution points and who are unable to move heavy logs.

In Kyangwali, DRC hired contractors continued to open off-shoots and construction of headwalls to improve drainage in the 4.5 km road stretch which was rehabilitated.

Also in Kyangwali, eleven communal shelters capable of providing accommodation to some 1,000 individuals as well as a kitchen and two hygiene and sanitation shelter facilities are being maintained to respond to new arrivals in the settlement.

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), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD), Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), Emesco Development Foundation, Global Refuge International (GRI), Humedica, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Malteser, Medical Teams International (MTI), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Marie Stopes Uganda (MSU), Oxfam, Pentecostal Church of Uganda/fida International (PCU/fida), Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU), UNFPA, UNICEF, Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), WFP, World Harvest Mission (WHM), World Vision (WV) and WHO.

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 and various technical departments.

Humanitarian partners: 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.