

Attendance

1. Bekir Yildiz (UNHCR/ ATWG co-chair)
2. Melle Van- Hilten (REACH/ATWG co-chair)
3. Wendy Alvarado (WFP/ ATWG co-chair)
4. Catherine Ninsiima (WFP)
5. Elsa Perreau (REACH)
6. Elise Buvarp Lavik (UN WOMEN)
7. Eric Ojao Lomongin (UNHCR)
8. Esau Atwongyeire (FCA)
9. Festo Muriisa (UNHCR)
10. Giulia Montisci (REACH)
11. Gerald Onyango (WFP)
12. Godfrey Twesigye (WVI)
13. Geunhye Kim (UNHCR)
14. Jumbe Ellestina (FAO)
15. Kasule Joseylee Surney (War Child)
16. Lilian Likicho (WFP)
17. Michael Abusa (UNHCR)
18. Nabongho Jackson
19. Ocircan Michael (SCI)
20. Paul Mwiricia (WVI)
21. Peter Kisaakye (Population Council)
22. Pauline Lietar (REACH)
23. Shirley Kyomukama (FCA)
24. Simon Nissling (UN WOMEN)
25. Vick Ikobwa (UNHCR)
26. Youri Francx (HI)

Update on the ATWG co-chairs – Bekir Yildiz – co-chair (UNHCR)

- Bekir Yildiz took over from Festo Muriisa as a co-chair from UNHCR.
- Wendy Alvarado co-chair from WFP
- Melle Van- Hilten took over from Giulia Montisci as a co-chair from REACH.

Update on the ATWG and Assessment Registry - Bekir Yildiz (UNHCR)

- Presentation of the
 - New ATWG Strategy
 - Work Plan

Presentation of the EVD KAP survey findings (REACH)

- This study was intended to identify some of the gaps in knowledge, attitudes, and practices of refugees in settlements and in Kampala regarding the virus, the outbreak, and the response. The results bring to light possible barriers to and enablers of behaviour change.

Key Findings

- The majority of the interviewed refugees in Kyaka II settlement (83%, 65) and Kampala (64%, 52) were unaware of any confirmed, suspected, recovery, or deceased EVD cases in their district at the time of the survey.
- 29% (305) of interviewed refugees who are aware of the 2022 outbreak (1038) believe that one cannot survive EVD. Respondents who believe in this misconception might not be inclined to seek early treatment or other rapid response methods. Despite reportedly believing this false information, 88% (269) responded they would get vaccinated.

Updates on the 2022 FSNA by WFP

- The Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (FSNA) is an annual survey whose objective is to determine the status of food security, nutrition and health status among refugees, and their host districts to support design of appropriate interventions to address the needs.

Key Findings

- IYCF practices do not meet the recommended standards
- The most common cooking energy source is wood fuel.
- The main energy sources that are being used for cooking bring about environmental degradation and may lead to Climate Change
- The traditional three stone cooking stove is the main cooking stove used by refugee and host communities
- Donors need to prioritize funding to long term livelihood interventions.
- Partners should adopt long term planning for livelihood interventions
- Conduct livelihood needs assessment before implementation of livelihood interventions

Presentation of assessment plans by UN Women

- UN Women in partnership with UBOS intends to carry out a Rapid Gender Analysis in refugee hosting districts which are flood and disaster prone (Yumbe, Terego, Adjumani, Isingiro, Kyegegwa & Kampala). The overall objective of this RGA is to provide up-to-date estimates of basic gender equality demographics in humanitarian and development sectors particularly education, health, WASH, shelter, livelihoods, GBV and protection.

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