

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

2 - 8 July 2014

For internal and external distribution

Main Highlights

- The number of **South Sudanese** arrivals assisted in Uganda since 16 December 2013 is **119,003**, including 77,475 in Adjumani, 11,219 in Arua, 25,635 in Kiryandongo and 4,674 in Kampala. An increase in arrivals was noted this last week.
- UNHCR and the Government of Uganda began assisting spontaneous returns of Congolese, providing transportation for 47 individuals from Rwamwanja settlement to the DRC border. Other Congolese refugees also returned to DRC of their own means.
- A series of attacks in Bundibugyo, Kasese and Ntoroko districts resulted in the deaths of some 90 Ugandans over the weekend. Bubukwanga transit centre in Bundibugyo District was accommodating up to 2,000 persons displaced by the violence, though most have returned home.



Resting in the morning sun near Bunangana border on the DRC side, these children were among 47 Congolese refugees who were assisted in spontaneously returning home on 3 July. ©UNHCR./G.Ramazani

Regional dynamics

South Sudan: On 9 July, South Sudan celebrated the third anniversary of its independence which one media outlet referred to as its 'unhappy birthday' given reports of conflict and disease, and the looming prospect of famine. At last count, 3.9 million people were at risk of food insecurity, 1.5 million people had been displaced, 97,000 were living in UNMISS bases, and more than 400,000 South Sudanese refugees were registered in neighbouring countries since 15 December 2013.

During the celebrations President Salva Kiir called for a return to peace. From Ethiopia, rebel leader Riek Machar said he was prepared to resume talks but if fighting recommenced and the government purchased more arms with oil revenues, his troops would attack oil installations. As well, rebels want the Uganda troops brought in by President Kiir to go home. However, President Kiir said, "I will not order the Ugandan forces to leave South Sudan until when we are secure and we know that our institutions are being protected."

Given the scope of the ongoing conflict and large-scale interventions required to address humanitarian needs, partners have agreed to update the current Inter-Agency Appeal 'South Sudan Regional Response Plan' to reflect the increased planning figures and growing needs. The launch of the revised Appeal is set for 11 July in Geneva and 18 July in Nairobi.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): On 3 July the first convoy of spontaneous returns of Congolese refugees from Rwamwanja settlement in Uganda arrived in DRC. The 47 Congolese were met by the Provincial Minister for Justice (representing His Excellency, the Governor of North Kivu) and UNHCR representatives. UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister are helping ensure refugees arrive safely to border areas, however, with security conditions not yet conducive for safe and dignified returns to eastern DRC, large-scale repatriation is not being organized.

Uganda: Authorities are investigating a series of bloody attacks over the weekend in Kasese, Bundibugyo and Ntoroko districts that left about 90 people dead. Thirteen separate attacks occurred across the three districts near Uganda's western border with DRC and are thought to be the result of inter-ethnic wrangling between two tribes. The situation has returned to calm.

Fearing for their safety, some 2,000 Ugandans sought refuge during the violence in Bundibugyo District's Bubukwanga transit centre (TC), though most returned to their homes in the days that followed. Though empty, the TC is to be used as a way station to facilitate spontaneous returns to the DRC. The centre was originally established to respond to the massive influx of Congolese refugees that occurred in July 2013.

Preparedness & Response

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

Contingency Planning: As the number of new arrivals surpassed the 100,000 figure included in the inter-agency appeal launched in early March, the operational planning figure was revised up to 150,000. Given the situation in the South Sudan, UNHCR, in collaboration with UN organizations and partner agencies, has initiated preparation of a regional contingency plan with a "most likely" scenario (300,000 refugees by end of the year) and a "worst case" scenario (450,000 refugees by end of the year).

Statistics

Countrywide

At **30 June 2014**, there were **388,950** refugees and asylum seekers in Kampala and the settlements, with an additional population in transit / reception centres awaiting relocation and longer-term assistance in settlements.

South Sudanese: northwest, midwest and Kampala

As of 8 July, a total of **119,003** 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.

Prior to the influx that began in mid-December there were some 24,000 South Sudanese refugees in Uganda, about 8,500 of whom had arrived in Uganda since early 2012. Some 14,000 were in Adjumani and Arua districts.

Adjumani District has received and assisted a total of 77,475 refugees since 16 December. The refugees are being hosted in Nyumanzi TC and in 9 settlements including the new settlements of Nyumanzi, Ayilo I & II, Baratuku, and Boroli as well as other smaller existing refugee sites. Overall 15,948 individuals remain on hold as they did not show up for biometric registration. A total of 61,158 individuals in 13,426 households have been biometrically registered.

Arua District has received and assisted 11,219 individuals since 16 December. Once registered at Ocea RC, refugees are accommodated in villages in Rhino Camp refugee settlement. A total of 996 refugees of 302 households, who are supposed to be residing at Ocea RC, are believed to have spontaneously relocated to where they have identified relatives and friends. There are currently 165 individuals receiving hot meals at the RC.

Kiryandongo District has received and assisted a total of 25,635 in 6,174 households South Sudanese refugees since 16 December. Some 22,500 individuals have been relocated to Kiryandongo refugee settlement while 950 individuals are currently being assisted at Kiryandongo RC. Some refugees are living in the nearby community or have spontaneously moved on to Kampala.

In Kampala a total of 4,674 South Sudanese refugees were registered from the influx that began in December. OPM, with UNHCR, recently conducted an enhanced registration exercise that finished on 30 June. South Sudanese refugees arriving in Kampala will now be registered through the regular process.

Congolese influx

In Koboko District the refugee population is 4,444 individuals in 1,130 households living in 8 refugee-hosting villages of Waju I, II, III, Adranga, Adologo, Lukujo, Ponyura and Kuku, which are referred to collectively as Lobule refugee settlement. The corresponding Waju II TC is presently empty.

Bubukwanga TC is being used as a way station for DRC refugees returning to their home country. The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali refugee settlement since 14 August 2013 is 15,632 individuals. The population of Kyangwali settlement is 40,155 individuals including refugees who had arrived before this date.

Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District currently has 8 Congolese refugees. Rwamwanja refugee settlement has a population of 53,857 individuals.

**South
Sudanese
Emergency**

**Nyumanzi TC
and Adjumani
settlements in
Adjumani
District**

**Ocea RC and
Rhino Camp
settlement in
Arua District**

**Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement in
Kiryandongo
District**



Vegetable seedling nurseries are under preparation in Rhino Camp settlement of Arua District with livelihoods training. Refugees are also learning how to mitigate against lack of rain through mulching and other techniques. ©DRC-DDG.

**Protection
Issues:**

Border monitoring: The border areas in the north remain calm. Elegu collection centre in Adjumani District received close to 600 refugees in the reporting period, up by some 150 persons from the previous week. Some of the refugees reported that more South Sudanese were trying to leave their country owing to fear of fresh outbreaks of violence and food insecurity.

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, Nyumanzi TC is accommodating 2,529 new arrivals who are awaiting movement to settlements. Relocations have been on hold since 11 June pending further discussions of where to relocate the new refugees.

Protection: In Kiryandongo, police, refugee leaders, OPM and UNHCR visited and sensitized the community about security, crime and the importance of cooperating with investigations in order to maintain overall good security.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In Adjumani, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) conducted a community dialogue on the referral pathway for problems related to PSNs, including community self-management and empowerment, and access to services such as health, food, education, and roads. Some 1,200 individuals in Nyumanzi, Ayilo 1 and Boroli settlements took part. LWF also completed the construction of 22 PSN shelters in Boroli, which are now occupied. In Mungula settlement URCS built 17 latrines for PSNs.

In Arua, 1,870 PSNs in Rhino Camp settlement were verified during the month of June. The data captured are now available for analysis.

In Kiryandongo RC, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) completed 20 pit latrines and bath shelters for persons with a disability.

Child protection: In Adjumani, LWF and War Child Canada (WCC) conducted community sensitization on protection issues in Ayilo I and Boroli settlements. LWF and DRC-DDG followed up unaccompanied minors (UAM) and separated children (SC) filling out 25 Best Interest Determinations while URCS identified

UAM and referred them to partners for support. URCS also facilitated 70 telephone calls to family members living abroad.

Also in Adjumani, Plan International sponsored a training for child protection committees in Ayilo I settlement using facilitators from partners. The main topics included children's rights, available protection tools, identification and referral, and community awareness initiatives on child protection.

In Arua, UNHCR, Save the Children (SCiU), OPM and other partners finalized a child protection strategy that will help ensure prioritized and coordinated assistance and interventions.

In Kiryandongo, follow up home visits were conducted by InterAid Uganda (IAU) to 15 SC to review needs and provide counselling. As well, 26 BIAs were conducted for SC and 4 BIAs for UAM. The cumulative number of separated children is 1,171 (559 males, 612 females) and UAM is 15 (9 males, 6 females).

SGBV: In Adjumani, eight refugees affected by SGBV received legal advice and counselling from WCC. Six women in Boroli, Nyumanzi and Ayilo I settlements reported SGBV and were supported with mediation.

In Arua, UNHCR is working to streamline the reporting, monitoring and recording of SGBV cases and draft standard operating procedures on SGBV have been finalized and sent to all actors for review.

In Kiryandongo, IAU organized a community sensitization meeting to raise awareness about SGBV related issues, including understanding the causes and consequences of SGBV and the referral pathway.

Community mobilization: In Adjumani, LWF followed up on two youth groups and three women's groups established in March, in order to provide support and improve their welfare.

In Kiryandongo, OPM / UNHCR and Refugee Welfare Committee organized the selection of six new refugee leaders who will play an important role in raising issues in the community and mobilizing members.

Sectoral Highlights:

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

In Adjumani, on 4 July OPM, UNHCR and LWF conducted a rapid assessment in Baratuku settlement to establish the degree to which households have been affected by waterlogging caused by recent heavy rains. Most refugees said they preferred not to move to drier plots in other settlements but instead requested more plastic sheeting.

Food: Two to three hot meals are served daily in transit / reception centres with WFP food rations and once relocated to settlements refugees receive a monthly WFP food allocation.

Health/Nutrition: In Adjumani, the health team reviewed cholera epidemic preparedness and response given reports of outbreaks in South Sudan and in nearby Gulu. URCS conducted home visits in Mungula settlement educating some 600 individuals on the prevention and control of diarrhoea and the use of oral rehydration salts. As well, Medical Teams International (MTI) provided curative services in Nyumanzi health centre to some 4,000 individuals.

Also in Adjumani, 45 moderately/severely malnourished children were enrolled in Nyumanzi health centre's feeding programme which is run by MTI.

In Arua, Olujobo health centre (HC) III is averaging 180 outpatient consultations a day (40% refugees) and 20 inpatient admissions. MTI reports that malarial cases are on the increase despite efforts to lower them, including distribution of mosquito nets. CONCERN conducted training for MTI and district staff on

nutrition assessment (IMAM) and case management at the out-patient department at Olujobo HC.

Reproductive health: In Kiryandongo, IRC conducted an integrated health outreach. As well, 39 village health teams (VHTs) were oriented on reproductive health and community sensitization aimed at increasing ante-natal care (ANC) attendance and family planning which are very low among refugees. It is also aimed at increasing the number of referrals of pregnant women. Since February facility deliveries have increased by 33%.

Psychosocial support: In Adjumani, LWF listened to 44 refugees who called from toll-free hotlines in settlements and where appropriate referred them for support.

In Kiryandongo, 134 patients accessed various psychosocial interventions at Panyadoli health centre III operated by TPO.

Water: In Adjumani, LWF drilled two boreholes in Nyumanzi settlement and one at the host community's Bira health centre III. It also trucked 10,000 litres of clean water to Elegu collection point for new arrivals.

In Arua, the average water supply remained at 16 l per person / per day (1 pp/pd) in Rhino Camp settlement. UNHCR-hired water trucks continued to supplement 29% of the water supply, URCS is treating 40,000 litres a day and Oxfam is chlorinating and monitoring the quality of trucked water. UNICEF is drilling boreholes at a number of sites.

In Kiryandongo, an average of 15 l pp/pd was available.

Hygiene & sanitation: In Adjumani, LWF carried out daily hygiene and sanitation promotion in Nyumanzi TC and settlement and trained 42 water caretakers and committees in the settlement. URCS supported 528 host community households by providing them with jerry cans and washing soap to improve safe water storage and hygiene.

Also in Adjumani, LWF installed 108 hand-washing facilities in two settlements; constructed refuse pits and distributed 80 plastic slabs and 320 treated poles. URCS supported 21 households with latrine construction and promoted hygiene in settlements.

In Arua, the ration of hygiene promoters is 1:236 persons (emergency target is 500), for latrines it is 1:15 persons (emergency target is 20) with total of 732 complete household latrines supported by partners Oxfam, DRC-DDG, IAS and CARE. As well, UNICEF provided 2,746 poles for construction, mainly for latrines, while IAU supplied 28 cartons of laundry soap. URCS distributed 16 sets of digging tools provided by UNHCR to volunteers supporting hygiene activities.

Also in Arua, 47 hygiene promoters and village health teams carried out sensitization activities on sanitation and hygiene with support from Oxfam, DRC-DDG/UNICEF, International Aid Services (IAS), CARE, SCiU, and URCS/German Red Cross (GRC).

Sanitation in schools is being handled by DRC-DDG/UNICEF and ZOA which are supporting school hygiene clubs and construction of sanitation facilities. UNICEF / DRC-DDG provided 60,000 aqua tabs, 2,000 soap bars, 2,400 litres of detergent, 1,432 treated logs, and 1,000 poles for a super structure for new arrivals.

In Kiryandongo, IRC conducted hygiene sensitization session with 182 persons and repaired 4 non-functional boreholes, while IAU conducted a hygiene sensitization session for 264 participants. The person to latrine ratio is currently 1:18 based on the total number of refugees registered as relocated.

Education: In Adjumani, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) transferred 19 children with disabilities to special schools in Gulu, and is drawing up a list of students who would be interested in taking school exams based on the South Sudanese education system.

In Arua, WTU distributed text books donated by UNHCR to pupils at Yoro and Ocea primary schools.

In Kiryandongo, IAU visited Arnold Primary School and sensitized 1,354 children on their rights and on the importance of unity among different tribes and reporting sexual harassment and abuses. In addition, WTU completed construction of 6 blocks of classroom in two schools.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Adjumani, DRC-DDG assessed the needs of 17 foster families for life skills support, which included start-up kits for a small bakery, weaving, knitting, petty trade, liquid soap making, commercial phone charging, goat rearing and poultry keeping. In collaboration with OPM, it also identified and selected 65 youth from all settlements who will benefit from vocational training.

Also in Adjumani, DRC-DDG distributed 112.5 kg of sesame seed 40 kg of millet seed, fungicides, pesticides, pangas and hoes to farming groups, as well as monitored farming activities. LWF distributed seeds to 300 refugee and host farmers and groundnut seeds to some 1,000 farmers in Nyumanzi and Baratuku settlements, and selected 634 farmers in 3 settlements for similar assistance.

In Arua, while lack of rains has affected farming activities, the majority of households have opened up agricultural land and vegetable seedbeds have been prepared and seedlings ready for planting. As well, Ocea skills training centre that is supported by Caritas, trained 40 women in bread making and signed up trainees for the next course.

Also in Arua, tree marking is underway in Tika and Odobu villages, along with awareness raising on environmental conservation in four other villages in Rhino Camp settlement. As well, 3,000 hoes supplied by FAO were distributed to 14 villages in Rhino Camp settlement by DRC-DDG.

Also in Kiryandongo, IAU established three additional farmer groups and trained them on record keeping and good business practice. There are now 18 farmers groups in the settlement.

Also in Kiryandongo, IAU planted 500 *moringa oleifera* and 120 eucalyptus seedlings in the woodlot and supplied 1,100 makamia seedlings to Bidong primary school to establish a woodlot that will serve as a source for income generation for the school and also play a role in environmental conversation. As well, 20 refugees (17 females, 3 males) were trained on the construction and use of energy saving stoves.

Infrastructure: In Kiryandongo, the waiting shade construction at Panyadoli health centre III was completed.

Congolese Emergency

Nyakabande
transit centre,
Kisoro

Rwamwanja
refugee
settlement,
Kamwenge

Bubukwanga
transit centre,
Bundibugyo

Kyangwali
refugee
settlement,
Hoima

Lobule
settlement,
Koboko



Construction work of a reception centre at Kagoma is underway in Kyangwali settlement. ©UNHCR/J.K. Lotweny

Border monitoring: As a result of deadly tribal clashes in Kasese, Bundibugyo and Ntoroko districts, Bubukwanga transit centre was sheltering some 2,000 nationals over the weekend and earlier this week. With the return of calm, most of them returned home.

Spontaneous returns to DRC In Kisoro District in the southwest, 104 Congolese refugees were registered as spontaneously returning to DRC through Bunagana border point. UNHCR/OPM assisted with transportation of 47 Congolese refugees who spontaneously returned home.

In Bundibugyo District in the midwest, 354 Congolese refugees were registered as spontaneously returning to DRC through Busanga border point.

A total of **9,746 Congolese** refugees have **spontaneously returned** to their home country since border monitoring began in March 2014.

Protection: In Kyangwali and Rwamwanja settlements, UNHCR/OPM and partners continued with the Intention-to-Return survey to gauge Congolese refugee intentions about potential returns to the DRC. The exercise commenced on 10 June and will be conducted in all settlements that host DRC refugees.

In Rwamwanja, training on alternative dispute resolution was conducted for 38 (24 males, 12 females) elected community members. The objective was to inform them about the formal mediation process, how to improve listening skills, and encourage resolution of disputes through negotiations, arbitration and conciliation.

Registration: In Kyangwali, UNHCR / OPM provided ration cards and attestations to 139 households recently granted refugee status by OPM.

SGBV: In Kyangwali, the American Refugee Council (ARC) supported 10 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors with medication, counselling, and referral and in two cases with personal /household items, and one survivor was moved to a protection house. ACORD, supported by UNFPA, also assisted and supported two survivors, while AAH-U / DRC-DDG carried out follow-up visits to survivors.

In Rwamwanja, SGBV training was carried out to target groups including a youth group with 23 participants and 17 teachers (9 males, 8 females) on SGBV prevention and response. As well, three SGBV community sensitization meetings were held with 311 (197 males, 114 females) community members. The integrated approach during the meetings involved UNHCR, OPM and LWF, proved interesting to refugees who were provided comprehensive information and together all worked to identify solutions.

In Koboko, DRC-DDG carried out sessions in Ponyura and Kuku villages to raise awareness on SGBV. 120 people attended the sessions which discussed referral pathway and Ugandan by-laws on SGBV.



Congolese refugees attend a community sensitization discussing gender-based violence issues and responses in Lobule settlement, Koboko District. ©DRC-DDG.

Child Protection: In Kyangwali, AAH-U, ACORD and DRC-DDG conducted three adolescent friendly clinics in three schools for some 500 students in total. The clinics aimed to provide youths with knowledge and of life skills, reproductive health, SGBV, and HIV/AIDS, and also encouraged children to stay in school.

In Rwamwanja, 56 members (27 males, 29 females) of child right clubs from two schools in the host community took part in a training session. The objective was to raise student's awareness of their rights and obligations and empower them with knowledge to also sensitize other students. Nineteen UAMs were provided with mats and blankets, four Best Interest Determinations were reviewed and 3 children were recommended for reunification with their parents.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): In Kyangwali, on 6 July 2014, UNHCR organized the refresher training course for the PSN verification and identification exercise taking place from 9 to 24 July. Also, World Vision International (WVI) facilitated a survey in 7 schools and in households to identify students and teachers with a disability. The survey results will help plan and construct separate wash facilities for children with disabilities at schools as well as for persons with a disability at the household level.

Community mobilization: UNHCR/OPM and AAH-U mobilized and organized a meeting with refugee leaders at village level and block level to sensitize the planned PSN verification/identification exercise and inform the community.

Sectoral Highlights

Shelter and NFIs (non-food items): A standard non-food items package and shelter kit is distributed to refugees upon relocation to land plots.

Food: In transit / reception centres 2 to 3 hot meals are served daily with WFP food rations and on relocation refugees receive a monthly WFP food allocation.

Health: In Bubukwanga TC: MTI which was UNHCR's implementing partner at Bubukwanga health centre has closed its operation.

In Kyangwali, 350 consultations at Malembo health post were attended to by AAH-U which also carried out a comprehensive outreach at Mukunyu health post with 97 consultations.

Also in Kyangwali, construction of maternity ward with two bathrooms, four stance drainable latrines with two washrooms and installation of solar system at Kasonga health centre II is on-going.

Rwamwanja there were 1,773 out-patient consultations and 162 in-patient admissions conducted with 12 referrals made to hospitals.

Nutrition: In Rwamwanja, 1,554 children were screened for malnutrition, the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate stood at 0.45% and Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 2.57%.

HIV/AIDS: In Rwamwanja, 555 members from refugee and host communities were provided with voluntary testing for HIV/AIDS. As well, 1,800 condoms were distributed to prevent sexually transmitted infections.

Immunization: In Rwamwanja, 679 children were immunized.

Reproductive health: In Rwamwanja, 112 women attended ante-natal care (ANC) and 48 deliveries were recorded. There were no maternal referrals.

In Kyangwali, ANC was provided to five mothers and 13 women accessed family planning services at Malembo health post. During an outreach at Mukunyu health post, ANC services were offered to two mothers AAH-U also conducted health education on the dangers of early pregnancy. ACORD with support from UNFPA mapped 31 expectant mothers, 3 of whom were referred for ANC and 9 benefited from family planning services.

Water provision: In Kyangwali, 19.6 l/pp/pd was available at some newly settled sites but on average 36.7 l/pp/pd was available in the settlement UNHCR/AAH-U water truck delivered 128,000 litres of water in 16 trips to two recently settled sites. AAH-U maintained the functionality of major water supply points at 95.7% and replaced existing pipes with stainless steel one at one borehole. As well, IOM provided 35 5-liter jerry cans to refugees who were missed during a recent distribution.

In Rwamwanja, to improve on water supply at the base camp, 50,000 liters of collapsible water tank has been installed at the IP accommodation. In collaboration with Water Missions Uganda, follow up of motorized water points of Kaihora and Kyempango were conducted, water committees were met and the safe water chain was reviewed. As well, 44 (15 females, 29 males) village health teams were trained on the safe water chain including faecal oral transmission through water and poor sanitation, as well as on HIV/AIDS and family planning methods.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Kyangwali, AAH-U held two health talks for 111 individuals in Malembo health centre to raise awareness of hygiene and sanitation among community members. It also carried out jigger treatment for 31 individuals and conducted visits to 156 households of 711 persons for the mid-year WASH KAP survey in Mukunyu village.

Also in Kyangwali, through community health promoters IOM conducted sensitizations of 324 refugees in Malembo village. As well, IOM distributed 125 plastic slabs and 500 treated poles to refugees in Kitooro Village for pit latrine

construction to increase their use at the household level.

In Rwamwanja, 44 village health teams were trained on the safe water chain, faecal-oral transmission and poor sanitation related diseases, as well as on HIV/AIDS and family planning methods. An awareness meeting was also held for 75 community members to discuss ways to maintain good sanitation in the market and home.

Education: In Kyangwali, AAH-U held a coordination meeting at Kyangwali secondary school to discuss sanitation and hygiene issues, feeding programmes, academic standards and ball games, among other subjects. As well, a follow-up was conducted to four teachers at Ngurwe primary school on their training on thematic, infant methodologies and classroom displays and roles and responsibilities.

In Rwamwanja interviews for qualified teachers were conducted and 6 were selected (3 females, 3 males) to replace teachers who had left.

In Koboko, DRC-DDG distributed scholastic materials, consisting of 248 exercise books, 62 pens, rubbers, pencils and 24 geometric sets to 62 refugee pupils in Ponyura village's Early Childhood Education self-help group.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Kyangwali, AAH-U organized two sensitization meetings to discuss formation of new groups that would undertake environmental conservation, tree planting, energy-saving stove construction, vegetable growing and management of marked trees. It also organized a community meeting to discuss topics such as deforestation, over cultivation of land, problems with termites, and degradation of wetlands and streams which 53 persons attended. Additionally, AAH-U facilitated the training on briquette making and the importance of using them in three villages.

In Rwamwanja, community livelihoods training was conducted for 120 youths in two villages to equip youth trainees with financial literacy and life skills to enhance their livelihoods. Twenty-six (15 males, 11 females) persons were trained on business start-up reviewing ideas, skills identification, market opportunities and financing possibilities, in order to select the most appropriate livelihood option. They were also oriented on group resource mobilization and fund development tips with regard to 'group' size, group rules, savings amount and general internal resource mobilization strategies such as fines and interests.

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, 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

In Kampala, the bi-weekly inter-agency coordination meeting chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners took place on 19 June where it was agreed meetings would now take place on a monthly basis. Participants will be notified of the next one in the coming weeks.

In the field, OPM / UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani, and on Thursdays in Arua.

In Adjumani, sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place weekly – the 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, all partners' weekly coordination meetings are held, chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment.