

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

4 - 10 June 2014

For internal and external distribution

Main Highlights

- The number of South Sudanese refugees assisted since 16 December 2013 is now 110,657 in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts of Uganda. Together with those registered in Kampala (3,636), the total number assisted is now 114,293.
- A PSN verification exercise was concluded in Kiryandongo and one is underway in Arua for refugees in Koboko (Congolese) and Rhino Camp (South Sudanese).
- There are currently 260 Congolese refugees in Nyakabande transit centre in the southwest. The transit centre in Bubukwanga is now empty. There are 53,532 refugees in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. In Kobobo, there are 4,441 refugees in the settlement.
- On 4th June the remaining 142 individuals in Bubukwanga transit centre were assisted to spontaneously return to the DRC, leaving the transit centre empty. It is now on standby to support spontaneous returns from Kyangwali.



South Sudanese refugees carry water from a water point to their home in Nyumanzi settlement, Adjumani. © UNHCR/L.Beck

Regional dynamics

South Sudan: On 11th June South Sudanese President Salva Kiir and opposition leader Riek Machar have agreed to form a transitional government in the following 60 days. Government and SPLA-in-opposition negotiators are slated to start talks on the formation of a transitional government of national unity on 12th June in Addis Ababa, according to a communiqué issued by the heads of state from Intergovernmental Agency for Development (IGAD). The warring parties have at least 60 days to complete the talks and are also

required to cease all military operations during the negotiations or face punitive sanctions.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): In South Kivu province of DRC there was reported fighting between ethnic communities that left a number of people dead. According to Reuters news agency, up to 37 people were killed on Saturday 7 June 2014 in an attack that government officials blamed on a dispute over cattle.

A gun battle involving heavy weapons has flared between soldiers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Rwandan forces on their volatile border, local Congolese officials reported on 11th June. Fighting began in northeast of the provincial capital Goma after several hours of calm, provincial army spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel told the AFP news agency. According to one local government official, DRC forces opened fire after one of their soldiers was abducted by Rwandan forces in the border zone.

Preparedness & Response

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

Contingency Planning: The operational planning figure has been revised upward to 150,000. A new regional appeal with the additional needs is currently being prepared. UNHCR, in collaboration with sister UN organizations and partner agencies, has finalised a regional contingency plan with “most likely” (300,000 refugees by end of the year) and “worst case” (450,000 refugees by end of the year) scenarios. Following a workshop with all partners concerned on 13 May to validate the emergency response strategy and costing for the most likely scenario, the regional contingency planning on the most likely scenario was shared during the Humanitarian Pledging Conference for South Sudan on Tuesday 20 May in Oslo, Norway. The country level plans are being finalised for Uganda.

Statistics

Countrywide

At 31 May 2014, the asylum seeker/ refugee population was 379,668 individuals in the settlements and Kampala with an additional population in various transit centres while they wait for longer term assistance in the settlements.

South Sudanese: north-west and mid-west

As of 10 June, a total of 114,293 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 75,414 refugees since 16 December. They are being hosted in Nyumanzi TC and in 13 settlements including the new settlements of Nyumanzi, Ayilo I & II, Baratuku, Boroli, and other smaller existing sites (Alere, Olua, Mireyi, and Mungula). There are currently 938 refugees in Nyumanzi reception centre.

Arua has received and assisted 11,081 individuals since 16 December. These

refugees are accommodated in Rhino Camp settlement after being registered at Ocea Reception Centre (RC).

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received and assisted a total of 24,650 South Sudanese refugees since 16 December. The latest census presented by Kiryandongo Local Government reports 25,800 individuals in the host population (including Butuda IDP settlement).

In Kampala, registration of South Sudanese refugees who are residing in Kampala is ongoing at the Office of the Prime Minister Refugee Department. A total of 3,636 refugees were registered and issued with attestation letters and ID cards.

Congolese influx

In Koboko District the total population is 4,441 individuals of 1,130 households in Lobule refugee settlement, with refugees hosted across 8 villages of Waju I, II, III, Adranga, Adologo, Lukujo, Ponyura and Kuku.

There were no new arrivals to Bubukwanga TC and the transit centre was emptied on 4th June with the remaining 142 individuals assisted to spontaneously return to the DRC. The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali settlement since 14 August 2013 is 15,632 individuals.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is 260 individuals, with 38 new arrivals received during the reporting period. In Rwamwanja the population is 53,532.

South Sudanese Emergency

Nyumanzi TC and Adjumani settlements

-

Ocea RC and Rhino Camp settlement in Arua

-

Kiryandongo refugee settlement



A young South Sudanese boy plays cards in Adjumani. © UNHCR/L.Beck

Protection Issues:

Border monitoring: During the reporting period, the number of new arrivals were 357 through Adjumani (Nimule border) and 58 through Arua (Kuluba border and Ocea RC directly). 339 individuals also made their way directly to Kiryandongo settlement, some 240 kilometres from the South Sudan border. The number of new arrivals in June has consistently being stable at an average of just over 100 per day through Elegu (Amuru District) and Kuluba (Koboko District) collection points and directly to Kiryandongo.

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

Relocations: Refugees are relocated from reception/transit centres to land plots in settlements and receive household and shelter construction items as well as a monthly WFP food ration.

In Kiryandongo, 157 Households of 611 individuals were relocated from the reception centre to their plots in the settlement in Ranch 37. This brings the cumulative figure of new arrivals relocated to the settlement villages for longer term assistance to 21,746 individuals, 5,144 households.

Protection: In Adjumani, OPM/UNHCR with partners the Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Save the Children Uganda (SCiU) and the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) carry out protection and community services activities in the settlements.

In Kiryandongo UNHCR organised a 2 day training on protection for the district judiciary.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In Adjumani, LWF transferred 22 PSNs from Elegu collection point to Nyumanzi transit centre. 123 PSN in Nyumanzi, Ayilo I Baratuku and Boroli settlements continued receiving support from LWF in the construction of their homes. Most of the construction was nearing completion.

In Arua, a PSN assessment across Arua district began with training on identification of PSNs.

In Kiryandongo the PSN verification exercise was completed across all 19 villages of the settlement with over 1,248 households assessed and updated in the registration database. 10 EVI shelters are currently under construction in the settlement.

Child protection: In Adjumani, DRC-DDG visited four orphans in Alere settlement to assess their living conditions. They will be supported with NFIs and shelter and latrine construction. LWF formed 2 adolescent groups of boys and girls in Nyumanzi settlement.

In Kiryandongo, a community sensitisation campaign was held with 56 participants on child protection issues. 10 home visits to separated children were carried out. A focus group with 13 children between 14-16 years was conducted. 15 refugee children from Kiryandongo participated in the National Council for Children Conference organized by Plan International in Kampala. 23 BIAs were carried out, with a total of 1,093 separated children registered to date.

GBV: In Adjumani, War Child Canada (WCC) continued providing legal assistance to SGBV survivors. They assisted a victim of domestic violence in court with the perpetrator found guilty. They registered nine domestic violence cases and are providing the victims with legal counselling and other support. 23 people (old and new cases) were supported in total. 10 calls were made using the SGBV hotline reporting SGBV incidents. WCC has set up mobile legal-aid clinics Nyumanzi and Ayilo I settlements. WCC also registered three children who were neglected by their families and is mediating on behalf of two

of the children. It also registered a victim of physical assault and provided legal counselling and other assistance.

In Arua a 2 day SGBV training in Rhino camp settlement organized by CARE was held on prevention activities and response, SGBV task force roles and responsibilities and referral path ways for the refugees. 10 members of a task force from the six villages of Ngurua, Siripi, Simbili, Agulupi, Ocea and Ariwa benefited from the training. A similar workshop was organized for the taskforce of the remaining villages of Odo bu1 and 11, Tika 1-IV, Katiko I and II and Olujobo.

In Kiryandongo 1 case of domestic violence was reported which was handled with assistance from IAU and OPM.



A UNHCR staff member records details from refugees during a PSN assessment in Adologo village in Lobule settlement, Arua District. ©UNHCR/ M. Taliwaku

Community Services: In Kiryandongo 85 women and girls of reproductive age received sanitary pads and underwear.

Community mobilization: In Adjumani LWF met with 3 youth groups formed in March in Nyumanzi settlement, to check progress on electing leaders. Successful elections were held for Refugee Welfare Committees (RWC) in Nyumanzi settlement.

In Kiryandongo a RWC was organised to strengthen relations between the different ethnic groups in the settlement and orientate people on the laws of Uganda.

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 DRC-DDG completed two kilometres of murrum road in Ayilo I settlement and three kilometres in Nyumanzi settlement. Murrum road construction is still in progress in Nyumanzi settlement. DRC-DDG completed

the installation of five lines of culvert along the Magara /Ayilo spine road. It completed culvert installation in Mungula, including the construction of headwalls on the culvert lines.

In Kiryandongo renovation of the 5 communal shelters (replacing plastic sheeting with iron sheeting) at the reception centre was completed.

Food: In Adjumani two hot meals are being served from two kitchens at Nyumanzi transit centre. WFP completed mobilization for the first cash distribution planned for 11 June. The fifth cycle of general food distribution is under way in Adjumani refugee settlements. In Kiryandongo 3 hot meals are provided in the reception centre. Food ration cards are being introduced to avoid people not staying in the reception centre accessing hot meals.

Health: In Adjumani, malaria cases have increased as a result of the rainy season. In Kiryandongo malaria remains a major health concern in the settlement accounting for 60% of the patient attending health centres.

Psychosocial support: In Adjumani, LWF selected 24 people from Nyumanzi settlement to serve as Community Based Psychosocial (CBPS) promoters. On behalf of LWF, Tutapona conducted a number of activities, including one-on-one counselling for 11 people in Nyumanzi settlement and Dzaipi protection house, and mobilizing 110 people for group counselling sessions. 48 crisis response team members were active in the Alere and Ayilo I settlements, identifying crises, or cases of psychosocial problems among community members.

In Kiryandongo 24 refugee leaders and 4 community focal people were trained on basic knowledge on psychosocial issues, mental health, trauma, SGBV, stress management, counselling and referrals, basic peace building and conflict resolution skills as well as basic community mobilization skills. 2 people referred from the reception centre received psychosocial and mental health assessments.



Community sensitisation on peace-building and psychosocial issues. ©TPO

Maternal health: In Adjumani ACORD continues to reach out to pregnant women in different settlements in their mapping exercise and to refer them to the nearest health centres for antenatal follow-up.

Nutrition: In Adjumani, MSF-F and MTI continued offering clinical management of acutely malnourished children in all settlements. Identified children with severe acute nutritional problems are referred to Dzaipi HC, while those without medical complications are treated in the settlements.

Immunization: In Adjumani 5 days of every month are devoted to vaccination to ensure that all children have access to and benefit from immunization.

Water: In Adjumani, there is an average of 18 l/p/d being supplied in Adjumani TCs and settlements (the highest indicator being 30.4 l/c/d in Mungula and the lowest being in Ayilo I at 9.4 l/c/d). 78% of the water is being supplied through hand pumps, 7% through motorized boreholes and 15% through water trucking. Water user committees are being established and trained at all water points with the support of elected refugee leaders. Borehole drilling campaigns are under way in Ayilo II. Water trucking was stopped in Mungula on 2 June, which reduced the water-trucking fleet to 3 trucks.

In Arua, training for the water user committees as well as pump mechanics is on-going in Rhino camp.

In Kiryandongo, an average of 14.7 l/p/d is being supplied in the settlement. 84% of the water is supplied from boreholes fitted with hand pumps and the remaining 16% from water trucking. A new borehole drilled by IRC was opened in the reception centre. The borehole is also being accessed by refugees settled close to the reception centre. Two boreholes were drilled in Ranch 1 as replacements of low yielding bores drilled 2 months ago.

Hygiene & sanitation: In Adjumani, there is an average of 15 people per latrine in all Adjumani TCs and settlements (emergency standard is fewer than 20). There is a ratio of 1 hygiene promoter for every 332 people with more promoters being recruited. 828 digging kits were distributed to 8,280 households (41,400 people) willing to dig their own latrine. Additionally, 4,385 slabs were distributed to families that have already dug their own pit latrine. Given cholera outbreaks in neighbouring districts, hygiene promotion activities were intensified, and Aqua tabs and soap were distributed in Uderu village and health centre. 412 treated poles for the superstructure of latrines supplied by UNICEF were distributed to households in Ayilo II. DRC-DDG distributed 32 latrine slabs and 30 poles, and temporally closed six filled latrines in Ayilo II, pending assessment. DRC-DDG monitored the construction of 59 communal latrines in Ayilo II, and the hand washing facilities delivered to Elegu collection point.

In Kiryandongo a house to house hygiene promotion campaign was held across the settlement by hygiene promoters. The current household sanitation coverage in Kiryandongo stands at 19% (old and new case load).

Education: In Kiryandongo WTU distributed scholastic materials to all the 4 schools within the settlement. Enrolment at Canrom primary school has increased three-fold from previous terms with a total of 2,082 pupils enrolled. As such an additional 10 classrooms and toilet facilities are needed.



Refugee school children performing Dinka songs and dances to mark World Environment Day 2014 at Nyumanzi primary school. ©UNHCR/D. Lusweti

Livelihoods & Environment: In Adjumani on 4 June, UNHCR participated in a radio talk show along with the Adjumani District environmental authorities to raise public awareness of the World Environment Day (WED). The WED was also commemorated with the planting of tree seedlings, provided by Oxfam, along a 1-km stretch of road in Adjumani District. With the support of DRC-DDG, five new Farmer Field School (FFS) groups have ploughed 15 acres of land for first-season planting. 3 groups have established vegetable nurseries of onions, cabbages, tomatoes, eggplant and green pepper. DRC-DDG provided peanuts to a FFS group of nationals living in Boroli settlement. 19 new groups have been formed to benefit from start-up kits and enterprise-specific training. Nine refugees were identified and selected by DRC-DDR to benefit from training in bakery. LWF mobilized 1,140 farmers from 40 groups in Nyumanzi settlement and 8 groups from the host community around Nyumanzi settlement to receive farm tools and seeds.

In Kiryandongo World Environment day was celebrated with the planting of 100 trees planted in Ranch 1. A total of 1,000 tree seedlings were planted along with watering and clearing of bushes during the reporting period.

**Congolese
Emergency**

**Nyakabande
transit centre,
Kisoro
&
Rwamwanja
refugee
settlement,
Kamwenge**

**Bubukwanga
transit centre,
Bundibugyo
&
Kyangwali
refugee
settlement,
Hoima**

**Lobule
settlement,
Koboko**

**Protection
Issues**



A view of Kyangwali refugee settlement. ©UNHCR/L.Beck

Border monitoring: In Bundibugyo border monitoring was conducted at Busuga border point. The border areas remain calm with no incidents reported. In Nyakabande (Kisoro) a team of UNHCR, OPM and HIJRA conducted a visit to the Bunagana border to meet with border officials to prepare them for the up-coming spontaneous returns to the DRC from Rwamwanja settlement.

Spontaneous returns to DRC: In Bundibugyo, 749 individuals of 203 households spontaneously returned this week (582 from Kyangwali and the rest from the Bundibugyo TC and areas, as well as 1 individual from Kyaka II settlement). This brings the number of spontaneous returns recorded by UNHCR in Bundibugyo to 6,126 individuals of 1,403 household since 6 March 2014.

In Kisoro 36 individuals of 11 households spontaneously returned to DRC (28 of which came from Rwamwanja settlement and 8 from Nakivale), which brings to the total cumulative figure of those who have returned through Bunagana since monitoring began to 2,524.

A grand total of 8,650 refugees have been recorded returning from Uganda to the DRC since border monitoring began.

Protection: In Rwamwanja settlement LWF legal visited Katojo prison in Fort Portal where there are currently 23 refugee prisoners, 13 on defilement charges, 5 on attempted murder, 2 on grievous harm, 2 on rape charges and 1 on charges of obtaining money by false pretence. The refugee prisoners were supported with non-food items and the prison administration was given a jerry can for general cleaning. 2 theft cases were resolved through mediation by the refugee welfare committee. A new project by War Child Canada is due to begin in the settlement, working with LWF on legal assistance and provision of justice in the settlement.

GBV: In Nyakabande TC 6 cases of SGBV were reported with all receiving psycho-social support. A focus group discussion on SGBV and referral

pathways was also held with 50 refugees.

In Koboko DRC-DDG registered 3 cases of SGBV all of which were cases of domestic violence. 1 was referred for medical attention and the others given psychosocial support.

In Rwamwanja settlement a case of early marriage was handled and reported to the police. 2 cases of domestic violence were handled and resolved. A dialogue meeting with 30 people on SGBV and family planning was conducted. A refresher training on SGBV case management was held with 25 refugee welfare committee members, protection workers, social workers and GBV task force members from 2 villages of the settlement.

Child Protection: In Nyakabande TC 2 UAMs and 3 separated children were registered during the week. 5 BIAs were conducted for children at risk.

In Koboko SCiU carried out house to house sensitization on the promotion of girl child education in Adranga, Lukujo and Waju II villages in Lobule settlement.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): In Nyakabande TC 12 PSNs were registered including 6 SGBV cases, 1 pregnant mother, 3 separated children and 2 UAMs.

In Koboko a joint PSN assessment exercise was carried out in Lobule Refugee settlement, through a door to door verification exercise. A total of 240 PSNs was verified

In Rwamwanja settlement second-hand clothes were distributed to 192 of the most vulnerable PSNs in 2 zones of the settlement. 4 cases of reported theft of PSN items were also followed up with the local community and police. 34 PSN houses are currently under construction using a community-based 'cash for work' approach.



Distribution of second-hand clothes to PSNs in Rwamwanja. ©LWF/M.Evans

Community Services: In Rwamwanja 22 peer educators in 4 zones of the

settlement were trained to provide sexual and reproductive health information.

Community participation: In Rwamwanja settlement, those living in the protection house and refugee social worker cleaned the protection house. Beneficiaries in the house were also provided with food and soap.

Sectoral Highlights

Food: There is 1 communal kitchen operational in Nyakabande TC with 3 hot meals served to refugees daily composed of breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Shelter: In Bubukwanga TC, minor repairs were carried out on 5 shelters while cleaning and termite spray was done in all 10 shelters. All shelter entrances have been sealed off temporarily. In Nyakabande TC there is one communal shelter in use. Repair of two communal shelters began which will be used to accommodate returnees from Rwamwanja and other settlements as they are transported back to Bunagana border.

Health: At Nyakabande HC II, 756 patients (2% of which were refugees) were seen in the Out-patient department. 10 patients were admitted to Kisoro hospital during the week. In Bubukwanga TC 420 out-patients were attended to during the reporting period (4% of which were refugees). 36 people were admitted to the IPD of which 1 was a refugee.

In Koboko Pijoke health centre II 68 outpatient consultations were carried out. There were 2 referrals to Koboko HC IV and 1 reported death.

A total of 2,663 Out Patient consultations were carried out across 3 locations in Rwamwanja settlement. The number of In-patient admissions was 235 and 13 patients were referred to Fort Portal. There were no reported deaths. SAWA will make contributions towards drugs at the health centre including drugs for STDs and other infections. Integrated health outreaches are also planned for hard to reach areas of the settlement.

HIV/Aids: In Nyakabande TC 13 people were tested for HIV with none testing positive. In Bubukwanga TC 14 national women received PMTCT. In Rwamwanja settlement, 25 people were tested for HIV/Aids with 2 nationals testing positive. 3 new clients were enrolled on ERT. 38,952 condoms were distributed.

Maternal health: In Bubukwanga TC 45 nationals attended ANC and there were 6 births, all of which were nationals. In Nyakabande TC 6 pregnant mothers received ante-natal care with 7 accessing family planning. In Koboko 3 mothers attended ante-natal services and there was 1 birth recorded at Pijoke HC. In Rwamwanja settlement, a total of 108 women attended ANC across the settlement with 42 deliveries recorded. There were 3 maternal referrals to Fort Portal. 68 pregnant women were mapped by ACORD, 61 of which attended ANC and 4 were assisted to deliver safely.

Nutrition: In Bubukwanga TC, 5 refugee children were screened for malnutrition of which 1 was found to be moderately malnourished. 123 national children were screened with 8 found to be moderately malnourished and 1 severely malnourished. In Nyakabande TC 3 new children were enrolled on the supplementary therapeutic feeding programme bringing the total to 20. 4 new pregnant mothers were enrolled in SFP with a total of 10 mothers receiving treatment. No new children were enrolled on the outpatient therapeutic feeding programme with a total of 13 children on the programme. In Rwamwanja settlement, 1,810 children were screened for malnutrition of which 51 were found to be moderately malnourished and 4 severely malnourished. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate stood at 0.89% and Global Acute Malnutrition

(GAM) at 0.19%.

Immunisation: In Nyakabande TC, MTI immunized 18 refugee children during the week. Children 0-1yr were administered polio, measles, DPT and BCG vaccines as required by WHO and MoH protocols while those above 1yr to 15 yrs were given polio and measles vaccines only. In Bubukwanga TC, 3 refugee children were immunized against polio (along with 43 nationals) and 1 against measles (along with 13 nationals). In Rwamwanja settlement 55 children were given BCG, 143 were immunised against polio, 26 against measles and 115 with DPT.

Water provision: In Bubukwanga TC, 4 tap stands remain open in preparation for the assisted spontaneous returns from Kyangwali. In Nyakabande TC water availability stood at 66.7 litres per person per day.

In Koboko DRC sensitised water user committee members of Ponyura village on fencing off their boreholes for protection of the water source.

In Rwamwanja settlement, motorisation of additional boreholes has increased the number of water distribution points and outlets from 4 to 12 points and 32 outlets.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Bubukwanga TC, latrines in zone one, two and the CFS were emptied in preparation of support to spontaneous returns and all latrines sealed off in the meantime. In Nyakabande TC there are 89 stances of latrines currently operational and 57 stances of bath shelters.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Koboko transplanting of vegetables from the nurseries to individual gardens is on-going in all clusters. Identification of beneficiaries for income generating activity support is on-going in all villages with the support of the community development workers.

In Rwamwanja settlement, the 2 UAM shelters were supported with eggplant basins to supplement their diet.

Coordination Meetings

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

Sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place weekly in Adjumani - Protection working group meetings every Tuesday at 3pm; Health coordination meetings on Tuesdays at 9am; Livelihood coordination meetings on Tuesdays at 10.00am; Education working group meetings on Wednesdays at 3.00pm and, WASH coordination meetings on Tuesday and Friday at 9am respectively. Shelter and Infrastructure working group meetings is held on bi-weekly basis on Tuesdays at 8.30am

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

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

In Kiryandongo weekly all agency coordination meetings are held. Sectoral meeting on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment are also conducted on a regular basis.

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

ACORD, Police and SCIU.

In Kampala, bi-weekly interagency meeting continues. A meeting took place on 5 June to provide update on the situation and progress in the key sectors.

Missions

Two journalists from Spanish national paper El Pais and working freelance visited Adjumani to report on the South Sudan crisis.

ECHO monitoring mission for the Congolese refugee programme visited Rwamwanja and Kyangwali settlements. A debriefing meeting took place on 6 June in Kampala.

All settlements: The biennial Joint Assessment Mission of OPM, UNHCR and WFP continued with their field work in all settlements. This year's JAM (postponed from last year) specifically focuses on food security and livelihood issues. The field work will last until 15 June.

Working in partnership

OPM / UNHCR are being supported by partners on the ground

Bundibugyo District

Government partners: Bundibugyo District Local Government (DLG) authorities and various technical departments, the Uganda Police Force (UPF), and the Uganda Prisons Unit.

Humanitarian partners: HIJRA, CAFOMI, Medical Teams International (MTI), Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU), UNICEF, Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) and WFP.

Kyangwali Settlement

Government partners: Hoima District Authorities and various technical departments and the Uganda Police Force.

Humanitarian partners: Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), ACORD, African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD), American Refugee Council (ARC), Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), Finnish Refugee Council (FRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNFPA, Samaritan's Purse (SP), SCiU, UNICEF, WFP and World Vision International (WVI)

Rwamwanja settlement and Nyakabande TC

Government partners: OPM, Kisoro, Kanungu and Kyenjojo DLG authorities and various technical departments, and UPF.

Humanitarian partners: ACORD/UNFPA, AHA, AIRD, HIJRA, URCS/ICRC, LWF, MTI, SP/WFP, SCiU/UNICEF, WHO and Windle Trust Uganda (WTU).

Kiryandongo refugee settlement

Government partners: OPM, Kiryandongo District Local Government (KDLG) and the Uganda Police Force.

Humanitarian partners: Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), Action Contre la Faim (ACF), AIRD, DRC-DDG, FAO, Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), SP, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization Uganda (TPO), UNICEF, WFP and WTU.

West Nile

Government partners in all locations: OPM, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko DLG authorities, various technical departments, and Uganda Police Force.

Adjumani humanitarian partners: AAH-U, ACF, ACORD, ADRA, Welthungerhilfe (WHH)/Concern Worldwide(CWW) as Alliance 2015, Baylor, Caritas, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), DRC-DDG, HelpAge International, IOM, LWF, Marie Stopes, MSF-F, MTI, OXFAM, PLAN, SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC, TPO, War Child Canada, WFP, WHO, WTI and WVI.

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

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