

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

28 May – 3 June May 2014

For internal and external distribution

Main Highlights

- The number of South Sudanese refugees assisted since 16 December 2013 is now 110,368 in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts of Uganda. Another 3,338 have been registered in Kampala.
- WFP rolled out its first 'cash for food' project targeting the old caseload refugees in Rhino Camp settlement in Arua District and Kiryandongo settlement.
- In Kiryandongo over 1,149 households have so far been assessed as part of a PSN verification exercise with OPM, IAU and TPO.
- There are currently 201 Congolese refugees in Nyakabande transit centre and 143 in Bubukwanga TC in the southwest and 37,937 in Kyangwali and 53,434 in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. In Kobobo, there are 4,441 refugees in the settlement.
- In Rwamwanja 49 families of 112 individuals have shown interest and willingness to return to DRC.
- The biennial Joint Assessment Mission of OPM, UNHCR and WFP kick-started with a training together with key partners on 26 May. This year's JAM (postponed from last year) will specifically focus on food security and livelihood issues. The field work started on 2 June and will last until 15 June.



A view of shelters in Nyumanzi settlement. © UNHCR/F.Noy

Regional dynamics

South Sudan: Days after the end of a "month of tranquility" in South Sudan, army officials say there has been fighting in Upper Nile and Unity states, two of the hotspots in the nearly six-month-old conflict in the young country. United Nations humanitarian coordinator in South Sudan, Toby Lanzer, said the so-called "month of tranquillity" resulted in the most peaceful month so far this year in South Sudan.

South Sudanese former vice-president and leader of the armed opposition faction of the ruling Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM-in Opposition), Riek Machar, finished a 6 day visit with the Kenyan top leadership on Sunday 1st June. This is seen as the first leg in a tour of a number of the regional countries, particularly those that take part in the IGAD-led mediation efforts in Addis Ababa between the opposition group and the government.

WHO confirmed that the cholera outbreak in Juba has now spread beyond the capital city to other parts of Central Equatoria state and in distant Upper Nile state. The outbreak has already claimed 27 lives with 1,124 infected according to government health minister.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC): The International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) relayed information, last week, from the Congolese government that the FDLR "have announced to surrender and will hand over their arms on Friday, May 30, at Baleusa and at Lubumba, in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces, respectively." It is believed that only around 100 militiamen surrendered in North Kivu with none doing so in South Kivu. This is seen as an insignificant number by the UN special envoys to the region who renewed further calls for surrender of arms by all FDLR fighters. The 105 men surrendered with their weapons on Friday at a grammar school in Kateku, about 220 kilometres north of Goma, capital of North Kivu province according to reports. The FDLR has around 1,500 men, according to UN estimates.

A regional meeting of the Resident Coordinators in support of the Peace and Security Framework and the work of the UN Special Envoy for the Great Lakes took place in Kigali on 28 – 30 May. The RCs attended the meeting with several UN agencies and an action plan was established to ensure regional coherence and support to enhance regional peace and security through developmental activities.

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 3 June, a total of 110,368 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. Another 3,338 have been registered in Kampala.

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 75,034 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). 12,400 individuals were put on hold as they did not show up for biometric registration. A total of 57,491 individuals of 12,769 families have so far been biometrically registered.

Arua has received and assisted 11,023 individuals since 16 December. These refugees are accommodated in Rhino Camp settlement after being registered at Ocea Reception Centre (RC). 835 individual refugees who are supposed to be currently residing at Ocea RC are believed to have self-relocated themselves to various villages where they identified relatives and friends. This leaves only 69 individuals receiving hot meals in the RC.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received and assisted a total of 24,311 South Sudanese refugees since 16 December. Of this number some 523 individuals are being assisted at the reception centre, while some of the refugees registered at Kiryandongo settlement are living in the nearby community or have spontaneously moved on to Kampala.

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 3,338 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 are currently 143 individuals in Bubukwanga TC with no new arrivals during the reporting period. The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali settlement since 14 August 2013 is 15,632 individuals. Kyangwali refugee settlement population is 39,325 individuals including the old caseload refugees.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is 201 individuals, with 15 new arrivals received during the reporting period. In Rwamwanja the population is 53,434.

**South
Sudanese
Emergency**

**Nyumanzi TC
and Adjumani
settlements**

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

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**Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement**



Newly relocated south Sudanese refugees receive NFI kits in Adjumani. © UNHCR/F.Noy

**Protection
Issues:**

Border monitoring: During the reporting period, the number of new arrivals were 501 through Adjumani (Nimule border) and 100 through Arua (Kuluba border and Ocea RC directly). 482 individuals also made their way directly to Kiryandongo settlement, some 240 kilometres from the South Sudan border. The number of new arrivals remains around 150 per day through Elegu and Kuluba in Adjumani and Arua districts and directly to Kiryandongo settlement further south.

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 Arua, 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 Adjumani, UNHCR is now using a contracted bus company to transport refugees from the Elegu border collection point to Nyumanzi reception centre in safety and dignity. 63 families from Nyumanzi reception centre and 1 family from the protection house were relocated to Boroli settlement. It has been agreed that relocation to settlements will take place three times a month to help WFP better manage food distribution during relocation and help streamline general food distributions.

In Arua 406 individuals in 79 families were relocated to various villages in Rhino Camp settlement.

In Kiryandongo, 116 households of 440 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 to 21,135 individuals, 4,987 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. Legal counselling and awareness-raising sessions on the laws of Uganda are also carried out.

In Kiryandongo a two day protection training was conducted for 38 participants from implementing partners, local government, OPM, and among the refugee community.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In Adjumani, the PSN assessment was completed with statistics to be shared in the coming week. LWF has constructed a total of 123 new PSN houses in Nyumanzi, Ayilo I, Baratuku and Boroli settlements.

In Arua, a total of 2,057 PSNs have been recorded to date, with PSNs accounting for around 19% of the population.

In Kiryandongo over 1,149 households have so far been assessed as part of a PSN verification exercise with OPM, IAU and TPO. 834 separated children have been recorded, as well as 97 women at risk, 161 elderly, 40 people with disabilities and 17 children with unmet needs. The PSN verification exercise is on-going with 8 out of 19 villages completed. AAH-U is at completion stage of 10 EVIs houses and IRC is constructing an additional 20 EVI shelters.

Child protection: In Adjumani, LWF has constructed a protection house to accommodate unaccompanied and separated children and other vulnerable individuals.

In Arua, SCiU registered 22 separated children (SCs) with a cumulative total of 494 SCs now registered and 7 UAMs (cumulative total: 167). 940 children (separated or unaccompanied) are being subjected to verification to determine which category they fall into. Of these 663 have so far been verified by SCiU. DRC-DDG conducted 6 BIAs in Odoibu II and 5 in Siripi. UNHCR conducted 5 BIAs for UAMs recently relocated from Ocea RC.

In Kiryandongo, a total of 1,065 SCs, 52 UAMs, 5 child headed households and 3 children in foster care, along with 1,060 BIAs have so far been registered. During the reporting period 16 BIAs were carried out.

SGBV: In Arua 2 cases of assault were reported. A 2 day training on SGBV prevention and response was conducted and facilitated by Gender Specialists from Care international with partners and government.

In Kiryandongo a domestic violence case was reported to the police with suspects arrested and the victim is undergoing treatment at Panyadoli health centre. 3 SGBV cases were reported including 1 rape case and 2 domestic violence cases. One suspect has already been arrested and individuals are being provided with legal and psycho-social support by IAU. A meeting was conducted with the Gender Task Force (GTF) at the youth centre in Ranch 1 to establish the existing GTF members and how they have been handling SGBV related issues. A peer-to-peer support group has been set up consisting of 33 members.

Community mobilization: In Adjumani LWF has constructed a community centre in Ayilo I.

In Arua 200 newly elected refugee welfare committees (RWCs) across Rhino camp settlement underwent an induction training and oath taking ceremony

organized by the Office of the Prime Minister. UNHCR also provided training on UNHCR's mandate and international protection.

In Kiryandongo OPM and UNHCR organised a refugee management committee meeting where, based on OPM suggestion, the existing refugee chairman came up with 20 village leaders including individuals from both Dinka and Nuer tribes. Discussions continue to form village leaders and cabinet members of Kiryandongo refugee committees to facilitate the camp management in a participatory and inclusive way.

Sectoral Highlights:

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

In Kiryandongo the renovation (plastic roofing being replaced with iron sheets) of the communal shelters at the reception centre continues with 4 out of 5 shelters now completed.

Food: In Adjumani two hot meals utilising WFP rations are being served from two kitchens at Nyumanzi transit centre. With the support of DRC-DDG and URDMC, hot meals were also provided to refugees who were transferred from the transit centre to Ayilo II and Boroli recently while they construct their shelters. In Kiryandongo 3 hot meals are provided in the reception centre.

In Arua WFP distributed food for cycle 5; this cycle included the first cash for food project rolled out in Rhino camp settlement. 342 old caseload refugees of 72 families benefited from this pilot project. A further 79 new individual refugees (17 families) showed interest and were registered by Postbank during the exercise. Beneficiaries received money based on family size and category. Refugees can receive their money through any local Postbank branch. ATM cards can also be activated upon request.



Registered Cash Beneficiaries Receiving their money in the Postbank Mobile Van. ©UNHCR/J.Nsengimana

Health: In Arua, there continue to be no new cases of cholera.

In Kiryandongo 511 out patients were seen at the 2 health centres. The health team at the Reception Centre continued to carry-out routine medical check-

ups, malnutrition screenings and immunizations. The leading common conditions remain malaria, URTI, followed by watery diarrhoea. Cholera sensitization on health education is on-going using the public address system.

Psychosocial support: In Adjumani, on behalf of LWF, Tutapona conducted a number of activities, including group counselling to 166 people and individual counselling to 6 people in Nyumanzi settlement. Tutapona has now provided counselling to a total of 1,109 individuals in Nyumanzi settlement. LWF formed a group of 28 young girls for further group counselling. UNHCR initiated a mental health working group to strengthen the coordination and improve the coverage of services. Adjumani Hospital will set up a mental health ward with 20 beds to cater for the management of serious mental health cases. TPO is supporting the initiative by offering the services of its clinical psychiatrist and clinical psychologist who will assist in reviewing inpatients and providing the necessary support for patient management.

In Kiryandongo TPO assessed a total of 17 adult refugees and 3 children during the reporting period. The 17 adults were assessed as needing individual therapy with some requiring more advanced therapy such as Cognitive behavioural therapy. A grand total of 141 refugees have been assessed, including 27 children. 6 community awareness sessions were carried out with 1,126 refugees. A total of 187 children identified with signs and symptom of psychosocial related issues are being assessed using the Global Mental Health Assessment Tool (GMHAT) to be able to put them into groups for intervention. TPO has organized a 5 day orientation session for the refugee community crisis response teams and refugee focal persons who will be involved in peace building activities.

HIV/Aids: In Kiryandongo VCT was not carried out due to shortage of HIV testing kits in Panyadoli hills HCIII during the reporting period.

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. Identified children with severe acute nutritional problems are referred to Dzaipi HC, while those without medical complications are treated in the settlements. A total of 603 children aged 6 to 59 months were nutritionally screened using mid-upper arm circumference in Boroli settlement. 3 children were found to be acutely malnourished while 33 were moderately malnourished.

Immunization: In Adjumani MSF is now providing vaccinations from Nyumanzi Health Post and MTI continues to provide vaccinations in Nyumanzi Health Centre II and through outreach in strategic locations in Nyumanzi settlement in a joint effort to improve coverage in this location. In Kiryandongo 302 children were immunised with 42 reproductive women given TT.

Water: In Adjumani, there is an average of 17.2 l/p/d being supplied in Adjumani TCs and settlements (the highest indicator being 20.2 l/c/d in Ayilo II and the lowest being in Boroli at 9.2 l/c/d). Hand pumps supply 73% of the water, while 9% is delivered by motorized boreholes and 18% by water trucks.

In Arua, the average water supply per capita was 13 l/p/d (within the villages with new arrivals) and 10 l/p/d across the entire settlement. Water trucking to the settlement was extended until the end of June. Malteser International, through German government funding, have confirmed that they will test pump and motorize 4- 5 boreholes while UNICEF will motorize 1 borehole which they

recently drilled in Odobu to serve Odobu II village and the Odobu health centre. Of the 4 boreholes drilled by UNICEF in May only 2 are currently operational.

In Kiryandongo, an average of 15.2 l/p/d is being supplied on average across the settlement. 84% of the water is supplied from boreholes fitted with hand pumps and the rest 16% from water trucking. Formation of water committees is on-going with the support of the refugee leadership and the district local government representative. Due to low water availability in ranch 37 (12.4 l/p/d), 2 water tanks of 10,000 litres capacity each are being installed this week.

Hygiene & sanitation: In Adjumani, LWF continued its daily promotion of hygiene and sanitation in Nyumanzi reception and settlement. They also recruited 14 new refugee hygiene promoters in Nyumanzi I settlement.

In Arua, a total of 584 household latrines have been completed by partners Oxfam, DRC-DDG, IAS and CARE with an additional 283 under construction. There is a ratio of 1 latrine to every 19 users in the settlement. WASH partners currently have a total of 47 hygiene promoters on the ground. DRC-DDG/UNICEF are constructing latrines in five primary schools (Siripi, Wanguru, Tika, Walope & Ocea) while ZOA is in the process of completing the construction of one block at Yoro Primary school.

In Kiryandongo an intensive hygiene campaign on Cholera prevention and good hygiene practices is on-going by WASH partners through house to house sensitisation. Currently 18% of the refugee population in the settlement has constructed household latrines with a ratio of 1 latrine to every 23 people. IRC printed IEC materials and distributed 13 pairs of gum boots to hygiene promoters. 30 latrine pits for PSNs and EVIs have been excavated with 7 latrines fully completed and a further 14 under construction.

Education: In Adjumani, LWF identified a plot in Ayilo I for the construction of a school. DRC-DDG verified the list of UAMs/SCs who qualify for assistance with school fees in settlements and established fees structures. Miral Welfare Foundation is constructing four temporary classrooms in Ayilo I to support education in the settlement as partners seek a permanent solution. WTU facilitated the payment of primary leaving examination (PLE) registration fees for 333 refugee pupils. WTU also shortlisted 72 out of 200 refugee applicants for secondary schools scholarships. Interviews will be conducted on 4 June 2014 and the successful students will report to school on 9 June 2014.

In Kiryandongo the settlement consists of 4 primary schools with 37 classrooms (including 5 UNICEF tents). There are 4,570 students enrolled and teacher to pupil ratio is 1:52 and classroom to pupil ratio is 1:114. 500 scholarships to PSNs are being provided. Construction of two semi-permanent classrooms in Canroom Primary School is underway with renovation of 4 primary schools in the settlement.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Adjumani ACORD/OXAM distributed farm implements, such as watering cans, and assorted vegetable seeds for backyard gardening to 250 PSNs in Alere settlement. PSNs were organized in groups of 5 individuals for easy monitoring. In Arua, 344 PSN farmers received vegetable and okra seeds. Agricultural extension support was provided to 100 farmers and 10 PSNs. In Kiryandongo one livelihood group of 25 families was selected and provided with vegetable, beans and maize seeds. A further 4,000 families more are in need of self-reliance intervention on seed, tools, post-harvest and pest management. 2,000 pots for nursery tree plantation were filled and 2 demonstration sites for energy-saving stoves constructed.

**Congolese
Emergency**

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

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

**Waju II TC
&
Lobule
settlement,
Koboko**



Mothers look after their children in the paediatric in patient department at Rwamwanja health centre III. ©UNHCR/L.Beck

Border monitoring: In Bundibugyo border monitoring was done at Busunga border point. The border areas remain calm with no incidents reported.

Spontaneous returns to DRC: In Bundibugyo, 413 individuals of 102 households spontaneously returned this week (395 from Kyangwali and the rest from the Bundibugyo area). This brings the number of spontaneous returns recorded by UNHCR in Bundibugyo to 5,398 individuals of 1,202 household since 6 March 2014.

In Kisoro 12 individuals of 8 households spontaneously returned to DRC and which brings to the total cumulative figure of those who have returned through Bunagana since monitoring began to 2,488.

A **grand total of 7,886** refugees have been recorded returning from Uganda to the DRC since border monitoring began.

In Rwamwanja settlement 49 families of 112 individuals have shown interest and willingness to return to DRC. Voluntary Repatriation Forms (VRF) have been issued and they are just awaiting departure date.

In Kyangwali settlement UNHCR, OPM and Partners organised a one-day dialogue with representatives of the refugee leadership to inform them about the planned intension to return survey scheduled to commence on Wednesday 4th June 2014, and assistance for spontaneous returnees. Registration for returns will happen every Monday or Wednesday.

Protection: In Kyangwali settlement 14 new asylum seekers from the DRC were received in the last week. This new caseload and other earlier cases await recommendation from the REC on Thursday, 5th June 2014 that shall determine their status as refugees. UNHCR organised a two-day training targeting 40 participants from OPM, partners, police and the refugee leadership on the principles of International Protection in the context of Uganda.

In Rwamwanja settlement a court session was held for 5 suspects in prison but the court was adjourned to 11 June. One sensitization on the alternative dispute resolution was carried out and was attended with 30 participants.

SGBV: In Koboko 1 SGBV case was recorded due to denial of resources. The couple were offered counselling by DRC-DDG. A meeting for 32 members of SGBV task forces for all villages in the settlement was held at Adrumaga primary school to establish strategies for village level sensitisation on awareness creation of SGBV. DRC-DDG attended UNHCR SGBV training on prevention, management and referral pathways and revision of the standard operating procedures on SGBV.

In Rwamwanja settlement 2 refresher trainings were conducted with 46 RWCs and GBV task force members in base camp zone. A sensitisation meeting was also held with 51 community members.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U provided group counselling with 9 participants from Mombasa village on the key concepts of SGBV, protection of women and girls against SGBV, behavioural change and life-skills on communication and self-esteem. AAH-U also conducted a meeting with Gender Task Force members, single mothers, survivors of SGBV on responsible single parenting and coping with stress for the new refugees in Malembo village.

Child Protection: In Rwamwanja settlement, community meetings were conducted to identify Community Volunteer Counsellors who will be trained in psychosocial support to help vulnerable children.

In Kyangwali settlement, 7 children at risk including 3 children with hearing impairments, 3 separated children and 1 child with a medical problem were identified.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): In Bubukwanga TC there are 18 PSNs and follow-up was conducted for 13 PSNs to find out their living conditions.

In Koboko a PSN in Waju III was supported by DRC-DDG with transportation of his building materials to facilitate him with the construction of his house. Preparation meetings for the PSN verification exercise for Lobule refugee settlement, which will take place on the 5th and 6th of June were held.

In Rwamwanja settlement, 775 PSNs and EVI received clothes and soap. PSNs were provided with plastic sheeting provided by LWF. 2 home visits to an elderly family in Kyempango B village and 1 male at base camp were conducted.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U made visits to 5 PSNs to monitor their progress and well-being and provide immediate psychosocial needs. 2 PSNs were supported with clothes.

Community Services: In Nyakabande TC, 2 general sensitisation meetings were held with new arrivals and those in the TC.

In Kyangwali settlement AAH-U provided 14 benches to the Refugee Welfare Committees II to assist them in carrying out their duties. 2 groups counselling sessions were conducted for 21 elderly people in Malembo village on general issues of substance abuse and behavioural change.

Food: There is 1 communal kitchen operational in Nyakabande TC with 3 hot meals served utilising WFP rations to refugees daily. UNHCR continues to support with kitchen management such as supply of fuel wood, cooking

Sectoral Highlights

utensils, and refugees fully participate in preparations of the meals. In Bubukwanga TC 2 hot meals are served daily from 1 kitchen in the TC.



ECHO monitoring mission visits a vegetable growing livelihoods group in Rwamwanja settlement. ©UNHCR/L.Beck

Health: At Nyakabande HC II, 1,056 patients (2% of which were refugees) were seen in the Out-patient department. 19 patients were admitted to Kisoro hospital and there was 1 referral. In Bubukwanga TC 218 out-patients were attended to during the reporting period (8% of which were refugees). 40 people were admitted to the IPD of which all were nationals. There were no reported deaths.

In Koboko Pijoke health centre II 62 outpatient consultations were carried out. The main causes of morbidity are malaria, bacterial infections, diarrhoea and respiratory tract infections. There were 3 referrals to Koboko HC IV and no reported deaths.

A total of 2,753 Out Patient consultations were carried out across 3 locations in Rwamwanja settlement. The number of In-patient admissions was 114 and 13 patients were referred to Fort Portal. There was 1 reported death.

In Kyangwali settlement 373 people were attended to by AAH-U in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics. Common causes of morbidity remained Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, malaria and skin conditions.

HIV/Aids: In Bubukwanga TC 43 people were tested for HIV/Aids with one person testing positive. In Nyakabande TC 17 people were tested for HIV/Aids with one testing positive. In Rwamwanja settlement, 25 people were tested for HIV/Aids with 2 testing positive – all were nationals.

Maternal health: In Bubukwanga TC 26 mothers attended ANC, all of which were nationals. In Koboko 4 mothers attended ante-natal services and there was 1 birth recorded at Pijoke HC. In Rwamwanja settlement, a total of 95 women attended ANC across the settlement with 44 deliveries recorded. There were 11 maternal referrals to Fort Portal. In Kyangwali settlement, a total of 9 pregnant mothers attended ANC and 9 women were given Voluntary Family

Planning services.

Nutrition: In Bubukwanga TC, 25 refugee children were screened for malnutrition of which 1 was found to be moderately malnourished. In Rwamwanja settlement, 3,015 children were screened for malnutrition of which 34 were found to be moderately malnourished and 3 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 2 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, 2 refugee children were immunized against polio (along with 25 nationals). In Kyangwali settlement, 17 children were immunized.

Water provision: In Bubukwanga TC, 25 litres of water was available per person per day. Water quality testing is carried out on a daily basis. In Nyakabande TC, the average amount of water per person per day during the week was 45 litres.

In Koboko UNHCR and DRC-DDG carried out a GIS mapping of all the water points in Lobule refugee settlement, including the 5 primary schools where the refugees have enrolled with a total of 19 water points mapped.

In Rwamwanja settlement, construction of three protected springs in Nkoma, Omukitoma and Omukareh villages was completed. 2 submersible pumps were installed at the Kyempango motorised system to improve on efficiency. In Kyangwali settlement, Safe water availability stood at 19.6 l/pp/d for the new caseload and 36.7 l/pp/d for all the refugees in the settlement.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Koboko, refugees were engaged to help back-fill 9 stances of communal pit latrines in Waju I and II villages that had been vandalised.

In Kyangwali settlement, 39 households in Malembo village were visited during routine hygiene inspection and hygiene and sanitation education targeting some 176 individuals was carried out.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Koboko 27 households received vegetable seedlings. 5 bottles of pesticide and packets of fungicide were given to the community.

In Kyangwali settlement, 46 youth participated in soap making training and were given start up kits to produce liquid bar soap. In Rwamwanja settlement, 200 women from 9 groups were trained on life and livelihood skills. 66 model homes were given fruit tree seedlings. 8 hairdressing salon businesses were supported with start-up kits including solar panels and batteries, inverters and power controls. 23 livelihood extension workers were supported with vegetables seeds.

Education: In Koboko scholastic materials were given to 46 refugee pupils in upper primary classes. In Rwamwanja settlement, 97 primary seven pupils were registered for the national examinations.

In Kyangwali settlement, 24 teachers (22 in primary and 2 pre-school) were recruited and posted to fill vacant posts identified in various schools within the settlement. AAH-U also opened a new primary school in Kentomi village to absorb the increased number of school age-going children, and reduce the

distances children walk to access education. 154 pupils have been enrolled with 6 teachers posted there. 78 teachers were trained on infant teaching methodologies on promoting classroom discipline while handling infant classes based on child centred approaches and methods. 1,240 text books were distributed to primary schools within the settlement. Thematic curriculum training for 74 teachers from the new caseload was conducted for two days on how to handle children with different abilities that experience learning challenges.

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.

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 all agency weekly coordination meetings are held, chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment.

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. The next meeting will be on 5 June.

Missions

Kiryandongo received visitors from WFP and Action Against Hunger (ACF) to discuss on the gaps.

Rwamwanja settlement received a mission from ECHO monitoring 2013 and 2014 funded activities and on-going gaps on 3rd June.

All settlements: The biennial Joint Assessment Mission of OPM, UNHCR and WFP kick-started with a training together with key partners on 26 May. This year's JAM (postponed from last year) will specifically focus on food security and livelihood issues. The field work started on 2 June and will last until 15 June.