

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

14 – 20 May 2014

For internal and external distribution

Main Highlights

- The number of South Sudanese refugees assisted since 16 December 2013 is now **107,957** in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts of Uganda.
- There are currently 3,200 refugees at Nyumanzi Reception Centre in Adjumani. Plans are underway to relocate them to Ayilo 2 and Boroli settlements and thereafter close down the reception centre for major repairs. New arrivals in the meantime will be received at Dzaipi Transit Centre.
- Cholera prevention and treatment activities continue across Koboko, Arua and Adjumani after the recent outbreaks with no new cases registered in the refugee hosting areas this week.
- There are currently 168 Congolese refugees in Nyakabande transit centre in the southwest and 166 in Bubukwanga transit centre, 38,966 in Kyangwali and 53,361 in Rwamwanja refugee settlement. In Kobobo, there are 4,433 refugees in the settlement.



Newly arrived refugees are shown to their plots of land by an OPM land surveyor in Adjumani. © UNHCR/F.Noy

Regional dynamics

In South Sudan fighting continues in the oil rich northern region of the country's Upper Nile state despite the nascent ceasefire, signed on 9th May that was supposed to stop hostilities. Both army spokesman Philip Aguer and his rebel counterpart Lul Ruai Koang reported heavy artillery barrages and fierce gun battles at Dolieb Hill, south of Upper Nile's war-ravaged state capital Malakal,

and in the northern Renk district. The United States on 14 May called for an immediate deployment of African troops from regional nations to safeguard the ceasefire, with Washington seeking a UN resolution to ensure the force is in place as quickly as possible.

At least 9 people have died in a cholera outbreak in the capital of South Sudan, the World Health Organization said on 19 May. WHO spokesman Tarik Jasarevic said 138 cases had been registered so far in the outbreak in and around Juba.

In an interview this week with the BBC, South Sudan President Salva Kiir warned that South Sudan faced one of the "worst famines ever" unless the conflict is ended. As part of a Humanitarian Pledging Conference for South Sudan on Tuesday 20 May in Oslo, Norway UN and aid agencies have said that approximately one million people could face famine in South Sudan if urgent action is not taken with a further 4 million people face alarming food insecurity. Jan Egeland, Secretary General of the Norwegian Refugee Council on Monday warned that some 7.3 million people could go hungry by August. The purpose of the Conference is to discuss how to address the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan and to increase funding and agree on what more can be done to create an enabling environment for the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The current shortfall identified in the Humanitarian Response Plan to meet urgent requirements is 800 million USD.

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: As the number of new arrivals has exceeded the figure of 100,000 included in the inter-agency appeal launched at the beginning of March, the operational planning figure has been revised upward to 150,000. In addition and given the situation in the South Sudan, UNHCR, in collaboration with sister UN organizations and partner agencies, has initiated preparation of 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. A workshop with all partners concerned took place 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.

Statistics

Countrywide

At 31 March 2014, the asylum seeker/ refugee population was 347,514 individuals.

South Sudanese: north-west and mid-west

As of 20 May, a total of 107,957 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 **73,825** refugees since 16 December and are being hosted in Nyumanzi TC and in the settlements of Nyumanzi, Ayilo I & II, Baratuku, Boroli, Mungula and other smaller existing sites. After biometric verification the current residential population in Adjumani is 61,307.

Arua has received and assisted **10,937** individuals since 16 December. These refugees are accommodated in Rhino Camp settlement after being registered at Ocea Reception Centre (RC). The current residential population in Rhino Camp Settlement is 9,717. There are currently 1,220 individuals in Ocea reception centre, however, many have unofficially relocated into Rhino camp to join friends and relatives with only 387 receiving daily hot meals in the RC.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received and assisted a total of **23,195** South Sudanese refugees since 16 December. The current residential population in Kiryandongo Settlement is 20,112. Some 500 individuals are being assisted at the reception centre, while some of the refugees registered at the RC are living in the nearby community or have spontaneously moved on to Kampala.

Congolese influx

In Koboko District the total population is 4,433 individuals of 1,130 households in Lobule refugee settlement, with refugees hosted across 8 villages. Waju TC has now been closed.

166 individuals are being accommodated in Bubukwanga TC. There were 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 38,933 individuals including the old caseload refugees.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is 168 individuals, with 30 new arrivals received during the reporting period. In Rwamwanja the population is 53,361.

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**



95 year old Apiou Angar greets a friend she has been reunited with in Dzaipi transit centre, Adjumani. © UNHCR/F.Noy

**Protection
Issues:**

Border monitoring: During the reporting period, the number of new arrivals were 624 through Adjumani (Nimule border) and 97 through Arua (Kuluba border and Ocea RC directly). The number of new arrivals in May has consistently being stable at an average lower than 150 per day in Elegu and Kuluba in Adjumani and Arua districts. 689 individuals also made their way directly to Kiryandongo settlement, some 240 kilometres from the South Sudan border.

In Adjumani, UNHCR maintains a daily presence at Elegu border point on the Uganda/South Sudan boundary 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 Arua, 79 individual refugees of 22 families were relocated to villages of Odobu I and Ngurua. A total of 9,717 individuals of 2,074 families have now been relocated to various villages within Rhino camp settlement.

In Kiryandongo, 75 Households of 318 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 20,112 individuals 4,708 households. All relocated refugees received food rations for 30 days. Currently 2,904 plots remain free for allocation within the settlement.

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 Adjumani, biometric registration of all refugees in Nyumanzi reception centre was completed with 3,296 people registered. They will be relocated to Ayilo II and Boroli settlements. UNHCR organised and conducted a two day Registration/ProGres training for new OPM and UNHCR staff based in Arua.

Child protection: In Adjumani, a visit was made to Moyo babies home and Redeemer children's home to check on the capacities of the institutions. Second hand clothes were distributed to 88 UAMs, SCs and PSNs in Olua I settlement and a three month old baby in Dzaipi protection house. Balls and football gloves were given to 2 youth football groups in Mireyi refugee settlement. Follow up and assessment of 4 UAMs was carried out to further establish their material, psychosocial, foster family and tracing needs. 5 children from Nyumanzi reception centre were followed up and reunified them with a relative in Olua I settlement.

In Arua SCiU continued to identify, register with rapid FTR and follow up on UAMs and separated children, with 16 separated and 17 unaccompanied children registered with week. This makes a total of 430 separated and 148 unaccompanied children registered since the influx began. Once UAMs are identified they are referred to ICRC/URCS for further assistance. SCiU is currently undertaking a verification of some 940 children at risk living in Rhino camp settlement to determine their needs. So far 578 have been verified. 6 UASCs received psychosocial counseling. Home visits were made to 106 UASCs. 42 UASCs received NFIs including blankets and sanitary pads in Ocea village and reception centre. 2 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and 2 Early

Childhood Care and Development centres (ECCD) at Katiku and Odubu villages were completed. A community dialogue meeting was held with 78 participants encouraging them to send their children to the CFS and ECCD as well as basic rights of a child. 60 BIAs were conducted during the week. A foster carer was identified for 13 children belonging to one household in Ocea RC. DRC-DDG is helping construct 2 houses to accommodate them.

In Kiryandongo, during the reporting period 24 separated children were recorded. (13 females, 11 male). 19 BIAs were conducted 14 of which were for separated children, and 5 for UAMs. There are currently 8 UAMs living in the RC along with one single child mother. 2 cases were referred to URCS for family tracing and reunification.



Child Friendly Space installed by TPO in Kiryandongo. ©UNHCR/A.Benup

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In Adjumani, PSN assessment is going on in all settlements, involving all implementing partners including OPM and the District with over 700 PSN identified so far. Support to those identified is provided in various forms including referrals, NFIs and PSN shelter construction.

In Arua, a total of 2,057 PSNs have been recorded since the influx began with the majority being single parents, separated children, unaccompanied children and other children at risk. PSNs account for 19% of all new arrivals. DRC-DDG continues to carry out field assessments to establish needs of PSNs and verify those recorded. 6 home visits were made to PSNs in the settlement with health referrals and psychosocial counseling provided. 32 single parent households were identified for the construction of PSN housing.

In Kiryandongo 6 PSNs were recorded including; 3 elderly people and 3 people living with disabilities. 25 houses for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) were built with an additional 4 under construction. A meeting was held between OPM, UNHCR, IAU and TPO on conducting assessments to identify those in need of Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) and Best Interest Determinations (BIDs) and the total number of PSNs after the relocation of new refugees to the settlement. 20 volunteers, 10 interpreters and 5 staff will conduct PSN assessments, which will also provide the latest updates on UAMs/separated children in the settlement. A BID Panel, Gender Task Force, Case Management Committee and Child Protection Committee will also be formed.

GBV: In Adjumani, a follow up visit was made to Dzaipi protection house where 1 SGBV case is currently being sheltered; psychosocial and material support was provided.

In Adjumani, **War Child Canada (please note correction from last week)** provided legal advice on matters related to GBV, including a case that is in court. They followed up on four cases of GBV and recorded 13 reports of sexual and gender-based violence in Nyumanzi reception centre and different settlements.

In Arua 2 cases of domestic violence were reported. Follow ups were also made on 2 GBV survivors to provide material and psychosocial support.

In Kiryandongo sensitization in the community is carried out twice weekly (every Wednesday and Friday) by IAU team and UNHCR field staff where refugee are informed about SGBV issues. A domestic violence case was reported to the Police. 1 suspect is currently in custody at Kiryadongo Police station while the victim is undergoing treatment at Panyadoli health center. 3 cases of GBV were reported including 1 rape case and 2 domestic violence cases. All survivors received psychosocial counseling and general sensitization on GBV issues is on-going.

Community mobilization: In Kiryandongo OPM, jointly with UNHCR, organized refugee management committee meetings, to mobilize the committees. OPM has suggested existing Chairman to come up with list of settlement leaders and cabinet members to facilitate the settlement management in a participatory and inclusive way, discussion is on progress. The next meeting is scheduled for 21 May.

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 AAH officially handed over the management of NFIs to IAU. The renovation (changing the plastic sheets roofing into iron sheets) of communal shelters at the Reception Centre is nearly finished.

Food: In Adjumani two hot meals being served from two kitchens at Nyumanzi transit centre. In Kiryandongo 3 hot meals are provided in the reception centre.

Health: In Adjumani, there has been a rise in the number of malaria cases and community workers will be used to emphasis proper bed net use among the refugees. The health centres received a donation of drugs and medical supplies from Americares, organized through Baylor. TPO have been working with refugees with mental health problems since the beginning of May, as well as training for selected staff in health centres, to enable them to manage simple mental health problems seen during primary care consultations. Baylor Uganda continues to provide HIV/Aids capacity building to health centres through mentoring and training of staff. They have completed all training in health centre III's and will now move on to health centre II's.

MSF has agreed to set up a health post at the new Ayilo 2 settlement. The site has been identified and they hope to be ready to provide services in 10 days.

Training on cholera was conducted in Adjumani by UNHCR and URCS for community health workers and hygiene promoters as part of the preparedness activities aimed to ensure uniform messages on the issue and provide accurate information for the workers to inform the communities. Cholera posters are being translated to appropriate languages for the refugees and local

population. MSF will begin constructing the platforms at planned Cholera treatment units in the different locations agreed jointly with UNHCR, OPM and the District Health Office.

There were a total of 125 cases of cholera in Arua district with 5 deaths. There have been no new admissions in Olujobo and Pawor. In the Obongyi district outbreak, the last admission was more than 2 weeks ago. The district health office is now working on disinfection and decontamination of affected homes.

In Kiryandongo 112 out patients were seen. Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) for Malaria was carried out for 27 patients of which 13 tested positive. Sensitization on health education is on-going using the public address system. Distribution of mosquito nets by IRC is part of the basic NFI package.

Maternal health: In Kyangwali 67 women attended ANC and there were 4 deliveries.

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. During the reporting period 129 children benefiting from the feeding programme of which 44 were new admissions. 15 of the new admissions were enrolled in the stabilization centre in Dzaipi while 29 were enrolled in the out-patient therapeutic feeding programme.

Immunization: In Kiryandongo 7 children were immunised against measles, 14 given BCG, 27 OPV, 20 DPT and 30 PCV. Deworming was carried out for 20 children.

Water: In Adjumani, there is an average of 17.2 l/p/d being supplied in Adjumani TCs and settlements (16.4 l/p/d at Nyumanzi settlement, 19.2 l/p/d at Baratuku settlement, 17.6 l/p/d at Ayilo, 9.6 l/p/d at Boroli, 13.7 l/p/d at Mungula and 19.0 l/p/d at Ayilo 2), with 22.2 l/p/d at Nyumanzi reception centre. Hand pumps supply 73% of the water, while 9% is delivered by motorized boreholes and 18% by water trucks. Water User Committees are being established and trained at all water points with the support of elected refugee leaders. Borehole drilling campaigns are on-going in Baratuku, Olua and Ayilo 2. The water trucking fleet has been reduced to 4 trucks.

In Arua, the average water supply per capita was 13/p/d (within the villages with new arrivals), a decrease from 13.6l l/p/d last week due to continuing mechanical breakdowns of the water truck which supplements low yielding boreholes. 4 rehabilitated boreholes in the settlement have broken down and are waiting fixing. A total of 43 boreholes have been rehabilitated since January by various partners (9 ZOA, 16 Oxfam; 8 IAS and 10 UNICEF). Malteser International and UNICEF plan to motorise boreholes in the most densely populated areas to address this issue. Oxfam plans to construct 16 animal water troughs to improve drainage around the boreholes. Malteser International has installed a submersible pump with solar panels, elevated tank and a distribution tap stand at Odobu village and have started pumping water. They also plan to drill an additional 2 boreholes.

In Kiryandongo, 15 litres of water was available per person, per day across the settlement, while the per capita for the reception centre is approximately 27.1 l/p/d with a tap:person ratio of 1:28.

Hygiene & sanitation: In Adjumani, there is an average of 16 people per latrine in all Adjumani TCs and settlements (emergency standard is fewer than

20). A number of partners are recruiting hygiene promoters. The average number of individuals per hygiene promoter is 1 hygiene promoter: 496 people (emergency standard is fewer than 500), however, some settlements still maintain a much higher ratio. 764 digging kits have been distributed to 7,640 households (38,200 people) willing to dig their own latrine. Additionally, 3,769 households have finalised the excavation of their pit and have obtained a plastic slab to cover it.

In Arua, 43 hygiene promoters are active across Rhino camp funded by various agencies including Oxfam, Care International, DRC-DDG/UNICEF, URCS and IAS. Hygiene activities conducted include safe water chain campaigns, sensitization of communities to dig pits, conducting home visits and FGDs, child-to-child approach (e.g. hand washing games), identification of health cases requiring medical attention and making referrals to HCs, distribution of female hygiene kits, supply of chlorine (to HCs), distribution of soap, excavation/ construction of refuse/ rubbish pits, distribution of Aqua tabs and placement of hand washing facilities. A total of 519 household latrines have now been completed by various partners (Oxfam 292, DRC 69, IAS 102, CARE 56) an additional 298 pit latrines (Oxfam 91, DRC 107 and IAS 100) are under construction. Latrine coverage now stands at 1:21 (an improvement from 1:24 last week). DRC-DDG/UNICEF began construction of 30 stances of latrines in 5 schools in the settlement, while ZOA is constructing 1 block of latrines at Yoro primary school. DRC-DDG distributed 50 plastic slabs in Simbili village and provided 12 hygiene promoters with t-shirts and gum boots.

In Kiryandongo latrine and bath shelter ratios in the reception centre stand at 1:29 and 1:20 respectively. Latrine coverage among the new caseload in the settlement is 1:32 and 1:25 for new and old caseload combined. 37 new hygiene promoters have been deployed by in each cluster of the settlement, assisting the organizations follow up on household level latrine excavation as well as carrying out hygiene promotion activities especially on topics of safe water chain. Target for WASH partners is to help in the construction of 515 latrines across the settlement to ensure at least 25% latrine coverage.

Education: In Adjumani, WTU recruited 105 trained teachers to 12 primary schools in Ayilo, Nyumanzi, Alere and Olua settlements. Of the 105 teachers, 65 are nationals and 45 are refugees. A two days training was organised for newly recruited teachers in the areas of Child protection in the school setting, code of conduct and roles and responsibilities.

In Arua, 40 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) have been identified across the settlement for interviews with WTU for secondary school scholarships. Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) instructors were elected by communities to teach in adult literacy centres that are expected to open next week. Instructors were provided with stationery to help them carry out their work. The community was also involved in the selection of 3 refugee teachers for ECD centres in Katiku II and Odoibu II villages. Registration is in progress and the centres are also expected to open next week.

In Kiryandongo schools across the settlement re-opened on 19 May and were provided with educational materials. UNHCR IP, the Windle Trust Uganda (WTU), has recruited 27 teachers and 10 teaching assistants of which 7 teaching assistant are refugees. Construction of 2 semi-permanent classrooms in Canroom Primary School is on-going.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Adjumani LWF sensitized host communities from 5 villages on available livelihood interventions and selected 292 farmers from Baratuku refugee settlement and from among the host communities to be benefit from livelihood support. DRC-DDG identified and selected 13 groups

among the new arrivals in Boroli and Mireyi for support to engage in income generating activities.

In Arua, a total of 36 acres of land has been opened up across the settlement for livelihoods activities by 6 different livelihoods groups. 8 livelihoods groups across the settlement were also provided with a mixture of vegetable and maize seeds. General seed distribution was done in 12 villages.

In Kiryandongo IAU distributed 700 kg of bean and vegetable seeds to 107 households along with 600kg of maize seeds and 3 sacks of cassava cuttings. 354 individuals were trained on agronomical practices including preparing nursery beds, planting crops and management of insects/pests. With the onset of the rainy season and planting season focus is being placed on increasing self-reliance through provision of seeds, tools and pest management.

Congolese Emergency

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

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

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

Protection Issues



*A refugee girl prepares food for her family in Rwamwanja refugee settlement.
©UNHCR/F.Noy*

Border monitoring: In Bundibugyo border monitoring was done in Bundibugyo (Busuga border point). The border areas remain calm with no incidents reported.

Spontaneous returns to DRC: In Bundibugyo, 316 individuals of 73 households spontaneously returned this week (248 from Kyangwali and the rest from the Bundibugyo area). This brings the number of spontaneous returns recorded by UNHCR in Bundibugyo to 4,883 individuals of 1,074 households since 6 March 2014. In Kisoro 67 individuals of 24 households spontaneously returned to DRC (with the majority - 46 - returning from Rwamwanja) and which brings to the total cumulative figure of those who have returned through Bunagana since monitoring began to 2,120. A **grand total of 7,003** refugees have been recorded returning from Uganda to the DRC since border monitoring began.

Protection: In Nyakabande TC 1 physical assault case was reported at

Nyakabande police post along with 1 case reported at Kisoro central police post on charges of impersonation. There are 3 refugee cases in court pending. In Rwamwanja settlement the Kamwenge magistrate came to talk to staff members on the working of the court system.

Kyangwali settlement continued to receive new Congolese asylum seekers of Batalinga origin from North Kivu. They are staying in the settlement while awaiting decisions on their status by the Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC).

GBV: In Nyakabande TC 3 cases were registered this week including 1 rape and 2 cases of psychological violence. 1 received medical support and all received on-going psychosocial support. A focus group was held with the refugees on the Ugandan judicial system and police to encourage use of the services available. 5 GBV sensitisations were conducted with a total of 92 participants. 3 survivors were provided with baby blankets for their children.

In Koboko LWF held a 1 day training on GBV for all IPs in order to handover GBV activities to new implementer DRC-DDG. LWF distributed bicycles to GBV committee members in all 8 villages to help them carry out their duties across the settlement.

In Rwamwanja settlement a refresher training was held for 66 members of refugee welfare committees (RWCs), the GBV task force, protection workers, and social workers from each village of the settlement to assess the ability of community structures in handling GBV cases. 3 GBV cases were recorded during the week including 1 case of rape, 1 of defilement and 1 of domestic abuse.

In Kyangwali settlement, ARC registered 5 GBV cases during the week. Four were cases of physical assault and one of psychological abuse. The five survivors received psychosocial, material and medical support. One case was referred to the Protection house, and 3 follow-ups conducted at the police and within the community. AAH-U together with DRC-DDG conducted a community awareness session on SGBV prevention and response in Kentomi village with 46 participants. Home visits were conducted to 2 GBV survivors and shelter support given to one pregnant (minor) GBV survivor. AAH-U supported 2 women and risk with food and NFIs and 3 other women at risk with seeds for cultivation.

Child Protection: In Nyakabande TC 2 UAMs were registered making a total of 4 UAMs currently in the TC. 2 separated children (SCs) were also registered during the week. All unaccompanied and separated children were registered, provided with separate accommodation, NFIs and regular counselling services. 4 BIAs were conducted for 2 separated and unaccompanied children as an alternative way to profile children at risk due to breakdown of the Rapid FTR system. SCiU continues to engage children in recreational play activities at the child friendly space with support from 8 caretakers. 2 additional footballs were provided along with other activities including skipping, volleyball, drawing activities, and playground equipment. ACORD, with SCiU, engaged refugee youth in football and volleyball matches targeting boys from 12-34 years and girls from 12-35 years.

In Koboko DRC-DDG carried out 2 BIAs. 23 UAMs and 58 separated children were identified by SCiU. Home visits were made to 2 boys with medical conditions who were found to be doing well.

In Rwamwanja settlement, 1 home visits to families taking care of 1 identified child at risk were carried out to follow up on cases and psychosocial support was provided. An awareness raising meeting was conducted with 50 children

on child's rights. Child's rights messages are being aired on Voice of Kamwenge radio station 3 times a day for the next 2 months. 1 family reunification was conducted by URCS/ICRC.

In Kyangwali settlement, DRC-DDG conducted a joint community dialogue on child abuse, neglect and torture in Malembo village for the new arrivals in conjunction with SCiU and AAH-U. DRC-DDG and SCiU assessed the well-being of 10 orphans; all were referred for food and NFI support and 4 received clothes.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): In Nyakabande TC 18 PSNs were registered during the reporting period including 2 UAMs, 2 SCs, 3 GBV survivors and 11 pregnant mothers. 2 home visits were conducted. In Bubukwanga TC there are currently 18 PSNs.

In Koboko home visits were made to 5 PSN households with needs assessments done and psychosocial support provided.

In Rwamwanja settlement 419 PSNs were assessed and registered to be supported with a clothes donation. 24 PSN houses are currently under construction with 10 additional houses due to be constructed on a 'cash for work' basis.

In Kyangwali settlement, elections were organised for a community social worker from among the newest refugee arrivals in Mukunyu village. A verification exercise of PSNs in the settlement is tentatively planned for 26th May – 6th June.

Community Services: In Kyangwali AAH-U supported 4 village social workers with raincoats and gum boots to help them carry out their work during the rainy season.

Community participation: In Koboko DRC-DDG helped form interest groups of the youth, PSNs and women with a full leadership structure and different enterprises for the different groups were selected. The community was also mobilised to decommission 3 stances of communal latrines that had broken down in Kuku village.

Sectoral Highlights



Refugee volunteers prepare breakfast at Nyakabande TC. ©UNHCR/L.Beck

Food: There is 1 communal kitchen operational in Nyakabande TC with 3 hot meals served to refugees daily composed of breakfast, lunch and dinner. UNHCR continues to support with kitchen management through supply of fuel wood, cooking 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. New meal cards were issued to the population in the TC with 143 individuals turning up so far. The exercise is on-going. In Koboko WFP provided 100% food ratio to all the refugees in Lobule settlement on the 19th and 20th of May 2014.

Shelter: In Nyakabande TC there are currently 30 family tents in use and 1 communal shelter. In Bubukwanga TC, there are currently 10 shelters in use. In Koboko 4 of the 8 now empty communal shelters have been dismantled.

Health: At Nyakabande HC II, 561 patients (2% of which were refugees) were seen in the Out-patient department. 5 patients were admitted to Kisoro hospital and 4 referrals were made. In Bubukwanga TC 408 out-patients were attended to during the reporting period (7% of which were refugees).

In Koboko Pijoke health centre II 78 outpatient consultations were carried out. There were 3 referrals to Koboko HC IV and no reported deaths. There is on-going community sensitisation on Cholera, by the partners through home visits and community dialogues. During the reporting period 52 households were reached in the villages of Adranga, Waju I and II.

A total of 3,032 outpatient consultations were carried out across 3 locations in Rwamwanja settlement. The number of In-patient admissions was 126 and 15 patients were referred to Fort Portal. There were 2 reported deaths due to malnutrition and cardiac failure.

In Kyangwali settlement 415 people were attended to by AAH-U in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics.

HIV/Aids: In Nyakabande TC 26 people were tested for HIV with none testing positive. In Bubukwanga TC 18 national women received post-test counselling and testing in PMTCT.

Maternal health: In Nyakabande TC 11 pregnant mothers received ante-natal care (ANC). In Bubukwanga TC 6 refugee mothers attended ANC (along with 31 nationals). In Koboko 4 mothers attended ante-natal services and there were 33 births recorded at Pijoke HC. In Rwamwanja settlement, a total of 76 women attended ANC across the settlement with 33 deliveries recorded. There were 7 maternal referrals to Fort Portal. In Kyangwali settlement 28 pregnant mothers attended ANC. 13 women were given Voluntary Family Planning services.

Nutrition: In Nyakabande TC 2 new children were enrolled on the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). This brings to the total number of children on supplementary feeding to 18. 1 pregnant mother was enrolled on the SFP bringing the total to 7. In Bubukwanga TC, 37 refugee children were screened for malnutrition of which 2 were found to be moderately malnourished. In Rwamwanja settlement, 1,810 children were screened for malnutrition of which 34 were found to be moderately malnourished and 8 severely malnourished. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate stood at 0.82% and Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 2.02%.

Immunisation: In Nyakabande TC, MTI immunized 21 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

ys were given polio and measles vaccines only. In Bubukwanga TC, 4 refugee children were immunized against polio (along with 43 nationals) and 3 against measles (along with 11 nationals). In Rwamwanja settlement 41 children were immunised against measles, 313 against Polio, 311 given DPT and 112 BCG. In Kyangwali settlement, 77 children were immunized while 5 received Vitamin A supplement.

Water provision: In Nyakabande TC the average amount of water available per person per day is 47.7 litres. In Bubukwanga TC, there is 25 litres of water available per person per day in the TC. There are 25 taps in use in the TC (including 2 in the child friendly spaces). Water quality testing is carried out on a daily basis.

In Koboko there are 2 new IPs working on WASH; IOM (with a focus on hygiene and sanitation) and Baptist Mission (with a focus on water). IOM plans to provide household latrine slabs and jerry cans for the construction of tippy taps while. Baptist Mission plans to drill 3 additional boreholes. There are currently 13 boreholes in operation across the settlement.

In Rwamwanja settlement, water trucking is carried out for Base Camp and Kyempango Health Centre, Rwamwanja Health Centre and Mahani Reception Centre. The bowser delivers 30,000 litres of water per day. In Kyangwali settlement, functionality of major water supply points was 95.7%, while safe water availability stood at 19.6 l/pp/d for the new caseload and 36.7 l/pp/d for all refugees in the settlement.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Nyakabande TC there are 98 stances of latrines operational and 48 stances of bath shelters. In Bubukwanga TC, there are currently 24 latrine stances in use with a ratio of 1 latrine:every 8 refugees.

In Koboko, DRC-DDG carried out community mobilization and sensitization on mosquito net hanging and cholera outbreak in the neighbouring Districts with 55 people in attendance. DRC-DDG distributed 52 concrete slabs for digging of household pit latrines.

In Rwamwanja settlement 768 poles and 192 slabs were distributed for the construction of household latrines in the settlement.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U visited 117 households as part of routine hygiene inspection and provided hygiene education to 594 individuals. 2 health education sessions were conducted at Malembo HC II with 111 participants on safe WASH practices, and homemade Ordinary Rehydration Salt preparation for managing mild diarrhoea at household levels.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Koboko nursery bed equipment for pest control was distributed by DRC-DDG along with training on nursery bed set up and maintenance. Environmental committees were set up in the villages of Waju I and II.

In Rwamwanja settlement, training of women's groups in 3 villages of the settlement is on-going. A group of 12 refugee 'model farmers' from across the settlement visited Kagadi University Rural and Development Training institute (URDT) to acquire skills on practical farm management practices, innovations and pest control methods in order to share with their communities.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U distributed 520 seedlings (500 cassia and 20 jack fruits) to new refugee households from Kitooro and Kentomi villages.



A refugee house constructed in Lukujo Village, Koboko. ©UNHCR/C.Angua

Education: In Rwamwanja settlement community sensitisation meetings were held with 116 parents in advance of the re-opening of schools on 19th May to encourage parents to send their children to school. An education committee was trained in the new village of Mikole.

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, 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), 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), 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, Alliance 2015 (Welthungerhilfe (WHH)/Concern Worldwide) 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 Renew.

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

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. This coordination was aimed at reviewing the operational key-developments, planning needs, sectorial Progress activities highlighting challenges/gaps and way forward.

An interagency coordination meeting was held in Bubukwanga TC with all partners.

In Koboko an IP coordination meeting was held at Koboko District HQ on 13th

May and attended by all partners and the District.

In Kyangwali settlement the monthly Inter-Agency Coordination meeting was held on 15th May with key issues discussed being: continued arrival and reception of new arrivals from Kamengo in the DRC awaiting REC recommendations; spontaneous departures by Congolese refugees through unofficial routes; and preparations to host the 2014 national World Refugee Day (WRD) celebrations.

The next bi-weekly interagency meeting is on 22 May in Kampala.

Missions

A mission was received in Rwamwanja and Kyangwali settlements from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to discuss promoting rice growing among the refugee populations.