

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

30 April – 06 May 2014

For internal and external distribution

Main Highlights

- The number of South Sudanese refugees assisted since 16 December 2013 is now 104,635 in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts of Uganda.
- Registration of South Sudanese refugees in Kampala has started as of the previous week. The registration will continue to clear the backlog in Kampala.
- A second group of 1,622 refugees (414 households) were relocated from Nyumanzi transit centre to Ayilo-II settlement in Adjumani District. The first group of 1,766 refugees were transferred on 29 April.
- There are currently 198 Congolese refugees in Nyakabande transit centre in the southwest and 187 in Bubukwanga transit centre, 38,911 in Kyangwali and 53,179 in Rwanwanja refugee settlement. In Kobobo, there are 3,712 refugees of which 367 are in the transit centre.



New arrivals receiving NFIs upon relocation to the villages. Photo © UNHCR/Ainebyoona

Regional dynamics

In view of the prevailing 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” and “worst case” scenarios. A regional contingency planning meeting was held in Nairobi on 29 and 30 April 2014 with key partners and donors in participation to discuss scenarios and planning figures. The contingency planning document detailed at the country level is currently being worked upon.

A tripartite meeting on the voluntary repatriation between the governments of Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and UNHCR was held between 28 and 30 April in Kampala. Among the agreements reached was to implement a roadmap for an intention to return survey among Congolese refugees in the settlements and for UNHCR to provide shuttle service to refugees spontaneously returning from the settlements to the transit centre in the border area in order to avoid risky voyage such as the recent lake Albert tragedy.

A DRC government delegation of 12 officials visited Uganda on 29 April to offer amnesty to ex-M23 supporters. The offer is also extended to other rebels groups operating in eastern DRC since 2006 and their supporters. As a result 87 people associated with M23 officially requested amnesty.

There was reported abduction of 4 Uganda truck drivers on their way to Goma by the FDLR. The men were later released, allegedly after ransom was paid by family members.

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” and “worst case” scenarios. The preparation of contingency plan for Uganda was discussed with selected agencies/partners on 17 April and later in the bi-weekly inter-agency meeting on 24 April. A regional contingency planning meeting was held in Nairobi on 29 and 30 April 2014 with key partners and donors in participation to discuss scenarios and planning figures. The Contingency Plan document is now worked upon at each country level, once consolidated, will be presented to donors’ conference in Oslo in the 2nd half of May.

Statistics

Countrywide

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

South Sudanese: north-west and mid-west

As of 6 May, a total of 104,635 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 72,324 refugees since 16 December. Nyumanzi TC is accommodating about 7,698 individuals and the rest are being hosted in settlements of Nyumanzi, Ayilo I & II, Baratuku, Boroli, Mungula and other smaller existing sites. Most of these sites were part of former or existing refugee-hosting settlements from which most South Sudanese refugees of the 1980s and 1990s repatriated by 2010. Relocation from Nyumanzi TC has started to Ayilo-II and two groups of refugees comprising 835 households were relocated to this site on 29 April and 6 May.

Arua has received and assisted 10,674 individuals since 16 December. These refugees are accommodated in Rhino Camp settlement after being registered at Ocea Reception Centre.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received and assisted a total of 21,637 South Sudanese refugees since 16 December. Of this number, some 488 individuals are being assisted at the reception centre, some of the refugees registered at Kiryandongo settlement are living in the nearby community or have spontaneously moved on to Kampala.

Congolese influx

In Koboko District the total population is 3,712 individuals of 912 households. The current population at Waju II TC is 367 individuals of 97 households, while the rest have been relocated to settlements.

187 individuals are being accommodated in Bubukwanga TC. 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 38,911 individuals including the old caseload refugees.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is 198 individuals. In Rwamwanja the population is 53,179.

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**



Borehole drilling at Odobu II by a contractor hire by UNICEF © UNHCR/A.Ndungu

**Protection
Issues:**

Border monitoring: During the reporting period, the number of new arrivals were 796 through Nimule and 156 through Koboko border. The number of new arrivals in May has consistently been stable at an average lower than 150 per day in Elegu and Kuluba in Adjumani and Arua districts.

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.

In Arua, according to the border officials the situation at Oraba and other border entry points in the area remains calm.

In Kiryandongo there continues to be an increase in number of new arrivals. Majority are Dinka fleeing from Bor and surrounding areas escaping the recent violence in South Sudan.

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, 414 households were relocated from Nyumanzi TC to Boroli settlement and the newly established Ayilo II settlements on 5 May, which helped to further ease the congestion at Nyumanzi TC.

In Arua, no relocations took place during the last week.

In Kiryandongo, On 5 May, 509 Households of 108 individuals were relocated from the reception center to their plots in the settlement in Ranch 37. This brings the cumulative figure of new arrivals relocated to the settlement villages to 18,580 individuals, 4343 households. All relocated refugees received food rations for 30 days. A total of 3,170 demarcated plots remain available for settling refugees in Ranches 1 and 37.



Children participating in life skill activities guided by IAU Volunteers. ©IAU/ Ijor

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, the period 28-30 April saw a number of security incidents including: confrontation between the Murle and Madi communities in Boroli settlement resulting in a death of a refugee after which OPM and the police held meetings with the refugee community to defuse tensions. OPM also took the precaution of moving 64 Madi households, mainly headed by women, from Boroli settlement back to Nyumanzi reception centre for their own safety. There was also an incident in Nuyumanzi settlement of a domestic dispute and violence between husband and wife. A female relative who tried to intervene was stabbed by the husband and was killed. He has been arrested.

In Kiryandongo, a focus group discussion was held with 12 children aged between 8-14 years aimed at identifying protection risk experienced by children of their age. The children mentioned lack of access to education, scholastic materials and congestion in school as issues of concern.

UNHCR has commenced consultative discussions with partners, district officials and judiciary on possible protection capacity building/trainings of protection actors working directly with UNHCR and OPM in thematic areas of role of UNHCR, role of government, refugee rights and obligations, International legal framework, interpreting the Refugee Act 2006 and Immigration Act, SGBV and Child Protection, and protection coordination and action plan to ensure improvement of a favourable protection environment for the persons of concern. A total of 4 trainings are planned to benefit Kiryandongo and Kyangwali refugee settlements scheduled to commence starting in May 2014 to June 2014.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In Adjumani, a total of 45 PSNs were transported in dignity and safety during relocation. These included elderly persons, women with small children, disabled persons, mentally ill, pregnant women and one blind man. Tents for PSNs in Ayilo II were effectively used, mainly by women, children and elderly; a few refugees complained for lack of building materials, however everyone was very active in collecting woods and building up shelters.

In Kiryandongo settlement, 2 PSN houses were completed during the reporting period and this brings the total number of complete PSN houses to 17. UNHCR's implementing partner, IAU, identified 2 elderly persons accompanied by family members and were provided psychosocial support. Additional follow-up and home visits will be made once they are relocated to the settlement villages.

Child protection: In Adjumani, a fruitful meeting with partners and some refugee representatives from each of the 6 blocks of Ayilo I settlement was held in order to present and discuss the creation of Child Protection Committees (CPC). Issues raised by refugees were lack of adequate education facilities, exposure of minors to early/unsafe sex and alcohol consumption within the local disco (just opened nearby), request for incentives for future members of the CPCs;

In Kiryandongo, IAU with support from UNHCR continued to capture Best Interest Assessment (BIA) forms on separated and unaccompanied minors identified at the registration point. During the reporting period 32 BIA forms (15 females, 17 males) for separated children and 03 BIA forms (02 females, 01 male) for unaccompanied were captured. Cumulative numbers for BIA conducted is now 719 of which 346 are females and 373 males. Best Interest Determination (BID) is also done and so far 12 children were interviewed in depth (5 females and 7 males). At the Reception Centre, 102 children of which 58 girls

were mobilized to participate in child friendly games like football, skipping, singing and dancing. The children were grouped according to their different ages that enabled active participation.

GBV: In Adjumani, together with its partners UNHCR continues to visit all refugee reception facilities and settlements, raising awareness among refugees, government officials and others of concern of the need to have "zero tolerance" of SGBV and related violations. It implements awareness raising campaigns and activities among refugees, concentrating on empowering women, girls, boys and men of concern, so the message is sent further to other members of refugee communities.

Sectoral Highlights:

Shelter and NFIs (non-food items): In Adjumani, Nyumanzi Transit Centre is emptying and there were some free tents as relocation to the settlement takes place. There is a need to rehabilitate the area and improve on the drainage systems as water flows from the water point through the entrance and outside the reception centre. In Adjumani and Arua districts a standard non-food items package and shelter kit is being distributed to refugees upon relocation to land plots.

Food: In Adjumani in addition to the two hot meals being served from two kitchens at Nyumanzi transit centre, a hot meal was prepared for refugees being relocated to Ayilo II and taken to this new settlement to ensure that they had a decent meal on arrival.

In Arua, training for 09 cash management committee members was conducted by WFP and UNHCR on the cash modalities, roles and responsibilities, criteria for inclusion, procedures, requirements, possible protection concerns, reporting mechanism etc. The cash for food pilot targets mainly refugees who arrived prior to October 2013.

Health: In Adjumani, with 111 people now affected (of which 4 death) by a cholera outbreak in neighbouring Moyo District, the Health and WASH partners remain poised to respond in the event of an outbreak in Adjumani District. Plans are underway to convey cholera awareness and prevention messages through radio, while the URCS is helping translate IEC materials.



*Isolation ward for suspected cholera cases at Olujobo HC III, Arua District
©UNHCR Ejoyi.G*

In Arua, the cumulative number of cholera cases in Olujobo health centre is 89 (88 nationals and 1 refugee), mainly from Aliba village. Patients are coming to health centres early before severe dehydration sets in. There were no admissions on 1 – 3 May, while two patients were admitted on 4 May.

Maternal health: In Adjumani, antenatal care is provided through partner clinics in settlements. ACORD is continuing with the mapping of pregnant women and referring them to nearest health centres for follow-up. In Arua, maternal and child health is provided through health centres, some of which need support in acquiring new delivery beds.

Nutrition: In Adjumani, UNHCR with support of health partners are carrying on with the assessment of children aged 6 to 59 months in settlements. The assessment uses mid upper-arm circumference measurements and children with a circumference of 115 millimetres are referred to the MSF-F therapeutic feeding programme in Dzaipi health centre III for further management. Eight children are now enrolled at Dzaipi HC III and receiving therapeutic support.

In Kiryandongo, screening for malnutrition remained on course, with MUAC assessments done for 33 children - all were found to be healthy. Meanwhile, health partners (KDLG, IRC and ACF) went on with weekly integrated health outreach at designated locations, raising refugees' awareness of issues, such as reproductive health, immunization, personal hygiene and VCT.

Immunization: In Kiryandongo, a total of 25 children were immunized against polio and measles, 2 received Vitamin-A supplement and 13 were dewormed. With a severe shortage of health personnel remaining a key challenge at Panyadoli health centre III and II, plans are underway to recruit more staff with UNHCR funding.

Water: In Adjumani, overall there are 12.5 lpd (from 13.8 lpd of last week) being supplied in Adjumani TCs and settlements. However, observation at the field level indicate that sufficient amount of water is available. Currently, 76% of the water is supplied through hand pumps, 8% through motorized boreholes and 16% through water trucking, which was stopped at Nyumanzi and Ayilo I settlements.

In Arua, an average daily water supply of 110,000 litres was trucked resulting to an average water supply per capita of 14l/p/d (within the villages with new arrivals) a drop from 15l/p/d due to the broken down boreholes and some operational challenges of the water trucks.

In Kiryandongo, out of the 14 new and rehabilitated boreholes funded by UNICEF, 8 are in use and 6 are awaiting the hardening of concrete before commissioning. The water indicator in Ranch 37 was 13.84 l/p/d and that of Ranch 1 was 20.4l/p/d, while the per capita for RC is approximately 29 l/p/d.

Hygiene & sanitation: In Adjumani, several partners have begun hiring hygiene promoters in all sites so as to lower the current of 1 hygiene promoter to 496-900 people to fewer than 500 people per hygiene promoter.

In Arua, Oxfam, CARE international, DRC-DDG/UNICEF, URCS, International Aid Services and CEFORD, who are key partners in sanitation and hygiene activities, have heightened hygiene promotion initiatives within Rhino camp to curb the spread of acute watery diarrhoea, which has been recorded in neighbouring community along the Nile River.

Education: In Arua, a total of 10 trained teachers and 21 classroom assistants were recruited from Rhino camp settlement, of which 12 were refugees. Another

11 trained teachers were recruited In Arua Town.

Livelihood: In Adjumani, DRC-DDG started the distribution of assorted seed to farmers in Mireyi and Alere settlements. In Ayilo II settlement 360 were identified to benefit from vegetable gardening support, while in Boroli settlement farmers were selected for poultry production.

In Arua, livelihood support included: the distribution of vegetable seed, namely cabbage rumheads, amaranthus, kale keeper (*sukumawiki*), onion red creole and tomato provided by FAO; monitoring the performance of vegetable nursery beds for eight groups in different refugee villages, the clearance of land for cultivation and the activities of women's groups.

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 woman in Rwamwanja uses her energy saving stove to prepare dinner for her elderly and sick husband in one of the PSN villages in the settlement.
©UNHCR/L.Beck

Border monitoring: In Bundibugyo border monitoring was carried out in Ntoroko (Bubandi) and Bundibugyo (Butugo, Kasiri, Bundigoma and Busuga border points). The border areas remain calm with no security threats for now and the visits indicated that most of the refugees living in Bundibugyo host community have moved back to the DRC while those in Ntoroko are living in the host community.

Also in Bundibugyo, 147 individuals of 47 households spontaneously returned this week (82 from Kyangwali, 7 from Kyaka and 58 from amongst the host community/ Bubukwanga). This brings the number of spontaneous returns recorded by UNHCR in Budibugyo to 4,315 individuals of 940 household since 6 March 2014. In Kisoro 24 individuals of 8 families spontaneously returned to the DRC.

Protection: In Rwamwanja settlement, UNHCR and partners attended a court session in Kamwenge where all 8 refugee cases were adjourned until 6th May by the Magistrate. LWF and UNHCR carried out a visit to Mbarara central prison where 11 refugees are being kept of charges of illegal entry. Relatives of the

inmates were facilitated to visit the prisoners. Due to the large number of protection cases currently in the protection house one survivor of physical assault was assisted to construct a house next to one of the police posts.

GBV: In Nyakabande TC, 2 GBV case were registered. Two sensitisations, 1 focus group session and 2 counselling sessions were carried out. Further, 6 SGBV survivors received individual counselling. In Bubukwanga TC, 3 cases of domestic violence as a result of alcohol were recorded and handled by the SGBV and psychosocial team.

In Rwamwanja settlement, the monthly GBV coordination meeting was held on 30 April. It was agreed the legal partners would discuss legal issues affecting the settlement with the Kamwenge magistrate. It was agreed similar meetings should be held with village chairmen. Four GBV cases were reported and received counselling including one case of defilement (country of origin), 1 sexual assault, 1 case of denial of resources and 1 rape case (in country of origin). All were referred to the relevant sectors including health and police for further assistance. A case of defilement and one of economic violence were also followed up on by UNHCR and partners.

In Kyangwali settlement, 3 women at risk received shelter assistance from AAH-U. ARC profiled 14 new GBV incidents, including 9 cases of physical assault, 2 rape cases, 2 cases of psychological abuse and 1 case of sexual assault. All survivors received psychosocial and legal counselling, as well as assorted NFIs. To increase prevention and response support for survivors, ARC organised leadership skills and human rights training for 100 selected community leaders.

Child Protection: In Nyakabande TC there are currently 5 UAMs in the TC with no new cases received this week. 2 separated children were registered. 6 BIAs were conducted for the 2 separated children and 4 for other children at risk. Save the Children, in collaboration with ACORD organised volleyball matches for 20 youth.

In Rwamwanja settlement, 3 home visits to families taking care of 5 identified children at risk were carried out to follow up on cases and psychosocial support was provided. A follow-up was made by the child protection sector on reports of child trafficking within the settlement. As a result 11 children who had been taken to Kiruhura district as underage labourers were returned to the settlement. They received medical checks and counselling before being returned to their parents and guardians. Police are following up with the arrests of those guilty parties involved. The first phase of the rehabilitation of the UAM shelters was completed and the 24 boys currently living in the shelters were supported with food and soap. The Child Protection Sector participated in the District Management Committee quarterly meeting with members from the district line departments, NGOs and CSOs in attendance. The main objective for this meeting was to harmonize coordination and strengthen the partnership between all the stakeholders.

Also in Rwamwanja, in collaboration with other partners in child protection i.e. URCS and SCiU, 2 family reunifications (all internal) were conducted. The process of the reunification of 20 children for whom BIDs were conducted has begun. These children are to be reunited with their families in eastern DRC facilitated by Uganda Red Cross officials.

In Kyangwali settlement, DRC-DDG visited 15 separated children to assess their living conditions and wellbeing and to identify their needs. They also identified 4 child headed households including 2 single mothers who were counselled and encouraged to return to school. AAH-U conducted a meeting with 58 foster

parents to assess their needs and share their challenges in taking care of the children.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): In Nyakabande TC, 6 PSNs were identified including 1 GBV case, 1 pregnant mother, 2 separated children, 1 elderly person and 1 medical case. In Bubukwanga TC, there are currently 18 PSNs in the transit centre. In Rwamwanja settlement, the daughters of an elderly man who had been hospitalised were put in temporary foster care. In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U conducted home visits for 3 people with disabilities and 16 home visits to PSNs in Malembo, Kentomi and Kamango villages currently undergoing psychosocial support, to monitor their recovery processes and well-being. 14 of these received counselling as a result.

Community Services: In Bubukwanga TC, psychosocial support was provided for 23 people. With support from SCiU facilitators, 91 children participated in interactive 'edu-tainment' hygiene sessions conducted by hygiene promoters in the child friendly space. In Rwamwanja settlement, the final of the host community/refugee football tournament (aimed at promoting peaceful coexistence between refugees and nationals and encouraging youth to participate in livelihoods interventions) was held with the refugee base camp team winning the men's tournament and Nkoma women's team winning the girls. Participants received jerry cans, buckets and soap for participation.



A Congolese woman tends her garden with her young baby in Rwamwanja settlement. ©UNHCR/L.Beck

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. UNHCR continues to support with kitchen management like 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. In Kyangwali settlement 4th cycle of the general food distribution for 2014 commenced with refugee beneficiaries receiving cereals, pulses, vegetable oil and Corn Soy Blend.

Shelter: In Nyakabande TC, there are 33 family tents in use with none of the communal shelters currently in use. 1 communal shelter was repaired. In

Bubukwanga TC, there are currently 10 shelters in use. During the week 2 shelters were decommissioned.

Health: At Nyakabande HC II, 575 patients (2% of which were refugees) were seen in the Out-patient department. 8 patients were admitted to Kisoro hospital IPD and there were 5 referrals. The top five causes of morbidity still remain: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (35%), skin infections (10%), watery diarrhoea (8%), and Lower Respiratory Tract Infections (9%). In Bubukwanga TC 342 out-patients were attended to during the reporting period (2% of which were refugees). 33 people were admitted to the IPD of which 1 was a refugee. Malaria, URTI, skin diseases and watery diarrhoea are the most common causes of morbidity. There were no reported deaths.

A total of 2,552 Out Patient consultations were carried out across 3 locations in Rwamwanja settlement. The number of In-patient admissions was 138 and 15 patients were referred to Fort Portal. There were no reported deaths. In Rwamwanja settlement, 105 people were tested for HIV/Aids with 2 nationals testing positive. 1 infant was enrolled on EID care. 6,192 condoms were distributed. In Kyangwali settlement there were 216 Out Patient consultations in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics. Main causes of morbidity were URTI, skin conditions and malaria.

Maternal health: In Nyakabande TC 3 pregnant mothers received antenatal services at the health centre. In Rwamwanja settlement, a total of 112 women attended ANC across the settlement with 48 deliveries recorded. There were 9 maternal referrals to Fort Portal. In Kyangwali settlement, ACORD mapped 27 pregnant women including 13 mothers who had never gone for ANC and six who had never used Family Planning facilities. Two mothers at risk were linked to the existing maternal services. A total of 25 pregnant mothers attended the ANC, and 6 women were successfully referred.

Nutrition: In Nyakabande TC, 3 new children were enrolled on the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). This brings to the total number of children on supplementary feeding to 17. One child was enrolled on outpatient therapeutic feeding (OTC). 2 pregnant mothers were enrolled on the SFP bringing the total to 9. In Bubukwanga TC, 106 refugee children were screened for malnutrition of which 3 were found to be moderately malnourished and 2 severely malnourished. In Rwamwanja settlement, 1,336 children were screened for malnutrition of which 18 were found to be moderately malnourished and 4 severely malnourished. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate stood at 0.67% and Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 2.02%. In Kyangwali settlement, 46 children were screened for malnutrition, all were found to be within normal rates.

Immunisation: In Nyakabande TC, MTI immunized 123 children of which 13 (11%) were refugees. 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. The mass deworming campaign ended on 30th April. In Bubukwanga TC, 9 refugee children were immunized against polio (along with 58 nationals) and 4 against measles (along with 9 nationals). In Kyangwali settlement, 8 children were immunized.

Water provision: In Nyakabande TC, the average amount of water per person per day was 54 litres per person per day this week. In Bubukwanga TC, 7 taps were decommissioned due to reduced population size.

In Rwamwanja settlement, currently an average of 15 litres of water is available per person per day (as of March average) which remains below the 20 litres ppd standard. In Kyangwali settlement, a WASH mission from Water Mission Uganda

(WMU) of 1 May identified feasible sites for the installation of a solar powered water supply system to improve safe water supply for refugees. 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 Nyakabande TC, there are 98 stances of latrines in operation, and 63 bath shelters. In Bubukwanga TC, volunteer hygiene promoters conducted two sessions on latrines use and solid waste disposal with 36 refugees.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U staff oversaw house smearing by women to women focus groups in Kirokole, Kitooro and Kentomi villages as a strategy to eliminate jiggers from affected households in the community. An awareness raising session was held with 34 people at Malembo health centre on the prevention of WASH related diseases.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U Community Services distributed planting seeds including beans, soya beans and maize to 43 PSN beneficiaries [29 female and 14 male]. AAH-U also distributed 550 pawpaw seedlings, 300 eucalyptus seedlings, 250 jack fruit seedlings and 150 cassia seedlings in Malembo village. 11 energy saving stoves were constructed in Kitooro and Kamango villages for the newly arrived refugees. 2 farmers groups were supported with sprayers and pesticides and trained on how to use them.

In Rwamwanja settlement, 70 women who are part of women's' groups were mobilized and trained in enterprise selection and management on beginning income generating activities with the resources available.

Education: In Rwamwanja settlement, poles were provided by LWF to begin the construction of 2 temporary classrooms at Ntezilyayo primary school. This will make a total of 5 new temporary classrooms.

In Kyangwali settlement, AAH-U (with UNICEF funding) organised a two-days training for Parent Teachers' Association (PTA) members for all the six primary schools in the settlement on their roles and responsibilities. The training was attended by 55 participants and facilitated by the Department of Education of Hoima District Local Government.

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, 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, Transcultural Psychosocial Organisation (TPO), ZOA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC and WFP, WTU, Touch Africa.

Koboko humanitarian partners: ACAV, DRC-DDG, LWF, SCiU, UNICEF, URCS, WFP and World Renew.

Coordination Meetings

Kampala: The next interagency meeting will be on Thursday, 8 May.

South Sudanese emergency coordination mechanism: please refer to the meeting schedule circulated with recent inter-agency meeting notes.

Missions

In Rwamwanja a mission was received from a World Bank consultant on peace-building and development on 1 May who met with refugees in 2 zones of the settlement to discuss livelihood interventions, spontaneous departure and the perceptions of the security situation back in the DRC, as well as the situation of education in the settlement.

The Northern Uganda Group of the Local Development Partners started their 5 days mission to the West Nile. They will be visiting Arua, Adjumani, Koboko and Kiryandongo to discuss the impact of PRDP, the development challenges and impact of the refugee influx into the districts.