

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

2 - 8 April 2014

For internal and external distribution

Highlights

- A total of 96,983 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts of Uganda since 16 December.
- Two additional settlements in Adjumani District have been provided by the Government for the South Sudanese, one is already receiving new arrivals.
- There are currently 213 Congolese refugees in Nyakabande TC and 580 in Bubukwanga TC. Recently many Congolese staying at the TCs or in the community near the border have spontaneously returned home.



A South Sudanese refugee boy lies exhausted on a mat in Nyumanzi refugee settlement, Adjumani District in northwest Uganda. ©UNHCR/F. Noy

Regional dynamics

The situation in South Sudan remains unstable with the peace talks currently on hold. Particularly worrisome is that millions of people are considered at risk of food insecurity. Many South Sudanese have been unable to plant crops owing to forced displacement and sporadic or ongoing hostilities in various regions of the country. Moreover, the insecurity has hampered the humanitarian community's efforts to preposition food stocks before the rainy season, though activities are still underway. Food and supply warehouses were looted after fighting erupted in mid-December.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) the MONUSCO UN peacekeeping forces in the DRC announced plans for a gradual withdrawal of

troops in the coming years. Its mandate, including that of the Intervention Brigade, was recently extended until March 2015, though with a reduced budget.

The Wall Street Journal reported that Ugandan officials are awaiting a list from the DRC government of rebels of the M23 Movement suspected of rape, execution of civilians and recruiting child soldiers, in order to transfer them to the International Criminal Court. Mr Okello Oryem, State Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Ugandan government, is quoted as saying: "We are ready to cooperate in the transfer of any suspects to the ICC. We are tired of being accused of harbouring Congolese dissidents."

Small numbers of Congolese refugees spontaneously returned to DRC during the last week. Some were returning to Rutshuru town which is considered to be safe, however, the region itself is known to be heavily mined and therefore unsafe. Refugees also returned to the Kamango area but most are moving to Nobili IDP camp or nearby where they feel safer.

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.

Contingency Planning: The Contingency Plan for a refugee influx from South Sudan has been overtaken by events and the operational planning figure has been raised to 150,000 individuals. The emergency response strategy for South Sudanese was validated by partners. Discussions are now ongoing on the contingency planning beyond the 150,000 planning figure.

Statistics

Countrywide

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

South Sudanese: northwest and midwest

A total of 96,983 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 68,462 refugees since 16 December. Nyumanzi TC is accommodating about 9,900 individuals and Nyumanzi settlement 22,000 individuals. Ayilo has about 20,000 individuals, Baratuku 6,000 individuals, and Boroli 5,600 individuals. The remaining refugees have plots in other nearby settlements. 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.

Arua has received and assisted 10,215 individuals in 2,188 households since 16 December. Out of this number Ocea reception centre in Rhino Camp settlement is accommodating 588 individuals.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received and assisted a total of 18,306 South Sudanese refugees in 4,266 households since 16 December. Of this number, 700 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 3,432 individuals of 849 households. The current population at Waju II TC is 109 individuals of 34 households, while the rest have been relocated to settlements.

In Bubukwanga TC 580 individuals are being accommodated. 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 38,438 individuals.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is 213 individuals. In Rwamwanja the population is 52,300.

South Sudanese Emergency

Nyumanzi RC
and Adjumani
settlements

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Ocea RC and
Rhino Camp
settlement in
Arua

-

Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement



A recently arrived refugee family poses for a photo in Rhino Camp settlement of Arua District in northwest Uganda. Many new arrivals have been relocated to villages accommodating previously arrived South Sudanese. ©UNHCR/A. Ndungu

Protection Issues:

Border monitoring: Adjumani, the border area remained calm though the influx of new arrivals continued at a reduced but steady pace.

In Arua, the security situation at Oraba-Kaya border point with South Sudan side remains calm with few daily arrivals being registered by the migration authorities. New arrivals are mostly women and children and of Dinka origin from beyond Juba.

Kiryandongo continued to receive a relatively high number of arrivals with up to 150 per day, some are South Sudanese who arrived in Kampala and are only now registering, while others are likely to be those who have moved on from Adjumani. They originate largely from north of Juba and Bor.

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, relocation of newly arrived refugees from Nyumanzi transit centre to land plots continues as a priority. Three new settlements -Mungula, Ayilo II and Latodo- are being demarcated in order to relocate refugees from Nyumanzi TC. Access roads are also being prepared.

In Nyumanzi settlement some places have started to become water logged and the affected families are also being relocated to non-occupied plots or to the new Mungula 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.

The commencement of the rainy season poses a variety of problems with regard to providing protection and assistance to refugees and keeping up with the influx.

In Kiryandongo, AAH-U organized refresher training for 13 Community Service Workers and volunteers. The training will sharpen their knowledge on how to handle community cases.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In all settlements PSNs are being identified, assessed and assisted, in particular with shelter construction.

In Adjumani, LWF continues to identify and register PSNs at Elegu collection point and ensure they are transported safely to Nyumanzi TC. LWF is also building shelters for PSNs and recently completed 34 in various settlements.

In Arua, DRC-DDG carried out PSN assessment and verification in 40 households in Tika village to confirm their physical presence and assess their needs. Care International is supporting selected vulnerable individuals to construct their shelters and latrines with a new target of 80 households for vulnerable individuals.

In Kiryandongo, 35 PSNs were settled to their plots. AAH-U and IAU will follow-up to ensure they receive the necessary assistance including shelters constructed for them. Six more shelters for women-headed households were constructed under supervision of the UNHCR site planner. A total of 72 shelters have been provided for this group of PSNs since the new influx.



Refugee girls have fun fetching water in Nyumanzi TC. ©UNHCR/ D. Lusweti

Child protection: In Arua and Adjumani districts, unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SC) are registered by URCS, and family tracing is ongoing with URCS / ICRC. SCiU, supported by UNICEF, and URCS, work with UNHCR to identify, register and follow up UAM and SC respectively. URCS identifies foster families for UAMs and with UNHCR ensures basic needs such

as water, shelter and food. Nyumanzi TC has a tracing centre for UAMs / SC.

In Adjumani, UNHCR is working with SCiU, URCS and World Vision to ensure UAM / SC receive support. Identification and registration of UAM/SC begins at Elegu collection point, as well partners regularly visit communities to identify them. Findings are shared at meetings and between partners. UNHCR works with OPM to ensure refugee children born in Uganda are registered and issued birth certificate.

Also in Adjumani, World Vision reports some 1,300 children a day are using the child friendly spaces they have set up in Nyumanzi settlement which are supported by 50 caregivers. Staff refer illnesses and general protection matters and as a result partners are building trust among the children. Plan has also set up two CFS in Nyumanzi and Baratuku settlements which serve 500 children a day.

In Arua: DRC-DDG is following up UAM/SC in Rhino Camp settlement and counselling services are being offered in the different villages. Two early childhood development kits and two recreation kits have been distributed to the centres of Odo bu I and Katiku to enhance structured learning and play for children between 2-6 years. The number of children using the play and recreation facilities is increasing by the day. A total of 214 males and 174 females between the age of 2-6 and 198 boys and 169 girls between the ages of 7-17 used the child friendly spaces in Katiku cluster. While in Odo bu, more over 240 children of all ages are using the facilities. SCiU is currently supporting construction of two ECD sites.

In Kiryandongo, 18 separated children were identified and 18 Best Interest Assessments conducted within the context of the manual registration. 20 separated children were settled during relocation/plot allocation. One sensitization was conducted at the RC on children's rights.

GBV: In Adjumani, as part of a door-to-door census to map pregnant women, UNFPA is also gathering information on causes of GBV and providing counselling where needed.

In Kiryandongo, AAH-U and IAU gathered 6 families at the RC for a group discussion on GBV to sensitize them on the advantages of reporting cases and the danger of not reporting them. Psychosocial support was offered to two women GBV survivors at the RC.

Community mobilization: In Arua, OPM and most settlement partners are conducting sessions in civic education in Rhino Camp settlement as part of preparations for the election of refugee leaders. OPM is also preparing the voters register which will be displayed at various sites in the coming days.

Sectoral Highlights:

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

In Adjumani, some 4,300 newly arrive refugees at Nyumanzi TC received soap as part of hygiene and sanitation promotion. LWF continues to distribute NFIs, including to more than 1,000 people in Ayilo and some 1,800 newly settled refugees in Mungula. However, spontaneous refugee movements make the process very challenging. ACORD distributed 641 energy-saving stoves to refugees and nationals.

In Arua, UNICEF, Oxfam, Care International and OPM/UNHCR provide assorted NFIs to support WASH activities in Rhino Camp settlement. At Ocea RC, OPM and UNHCR distributed NFIs to new arrivals including 154 family heads of household. SCiU also distributed eight bales of second-hand clothes, 2.5 bales of baby blankets, 5 bales of plastic shoes, 547 pcs of pants and underwear.

In Kiryandongo, 86 HH (259 individuals) received full NFI kits distributed by AAH-U. As well, some items such as sauce pans, mats, pangas and slashers that had

been backlogged were also distributed.

Food: At reception centres two to three hot meals are served daily with WFP food rations and on relocation refugees receive a monthly WFP food allocation.

Health/nutrition: In settlements the District provides health services including immunization, nutrition screening and curative services. UNHCR provides various additional support through MTI to health services, UNICEF/WHO support immunization and nutrition programmes and MSF-F also provides support in Adjumani. During the reporting period the supply of medicines and medical supplies has been stable with 3 interagency health kits sent by UNHCR, one to Adjumani, one to Arua and one to Kiryandongo. This is in addition to medicines and supplies from other partners such as UNFPA, WHO, MSF-F, MTI, GRI and IRC and the Ministry of Health.

In Adjumani, as a preventive measure, particularly given the rainy season, all sites have a unit to handle cholera cases in the event of an outbreak.

Also in Adjumani, children are screened for malnutrition and where needed referred to the therapeutic feeding centre staffed by MSF-F at Dzaipi HC III.

In Kiryandongo, 125 outpatient consultations were provided. MUAC assessment was done for 107 children with only 6 children referred to Panyadoli HC III for supplementary feeding. In addition to standard immunization, Vitamin A was provided to 55 children and 161 other received deworming treatment.

Reproductive health: In all settlements women of reproductive age receive sanitary materials and ante-natal care is available at specific health centres.

In Adjumani, UNFPA has distributed six reproductive health kits to health centres to support safe delivery for mothers and prevent transmission of sexually transmitted infections and has recruited and is training four midwives. Through a door-to-door census UNFPA has so far registered for follow up 473 pregnant women in the settlements. It will also distribute condoms and raise awareness on safe sex at Nyumanzi TC.

In Arua, 210 Afri-Pad kits were distributed in various villages.

In Kiryandongo, sanitary materials were distributed to 49 women of reproductive age.

HIV/AIDS: In Adjumani, services are available at Dzaipi health centre supported by the NGO Baylor.

Water: In Adjumani, UNHCR is working in partnership with 13 organizations to reach water and sanitation levels. Overall there are 12.5 litres per person per day (l pp/pd) (down from 14.2 l pp/pd last week) being supplied in Adjumani. This includes 9.7 l pp/pd at Nyumanzi TC, 13.7 l pp/pd at Nyumanzi settlement, 18.4 l pp/pd at Baratuku settlement, 10.4 l pp/pd at Ayilo and 7.6 l pp/pd at Boroli. More than 50% of water is being supplied through hand pumps and the aim is to cease water trucking by end of April. While the pp/pd rate is slightly low in the settlements, the population figure is currently being verified and monitoring on the ground does not show an alarming lack of water.

In Arua, 43 boreholes have so far been rehabilitated in Rhino Camp settlement and water trucking is being phased out. However, considering only areas which received new arrivals the water supply indicator is at 13.2 l pp/pd, serviced by 20 rehabilitated boreholes (61%) and the water trucking (39%). Currently only UNHCR-hired water trucks are supplying water to zones which have low yielding boreholes. Boreholes are supplying 67% and water trucking 33% of water needs.

Also in Arua, Malteser International is in the process of setting up the elevated tank at Odoibu I village and intend to motorize the high-yielding borehole. URCS continues to support the water treatment at River Enyau with an average daily output of 40,000 litres supplied. Oxfam and DRC continue to support in

coordination of water trucks as well as in chlorination of the trucked water from River Nile. The borehole drilled by Humedica at Olujebu HC III is now functional.

In Kiryandongo, water trucking to the RC supported by UNHCR continued with sufficient water availability. In the settlement, the indicator remained the same at 19.7 l pp/pd at Ranch 1 but only 9.42 l pp/pd in Ranch 37. Borehole casting and pump installation works continued, 2 of 14 targeted boreholes have been installed and will soon be operational. This ongoing works will improve the water status at the settlement.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Adjumani, the ratio of latrine to persons was 1:34 in all refugee sites (from 1:57 the previous week). While the sanitation situation has been improving, the increase in new arrivals at Nyumanzi TC brings it is well over capacity again and facilities are seriously strained. There was 1 latrine for every 152 persons at Nyumanzi TC. ACORD excavated household waste pits for the management of waste, and also dug latrines in settlements.

In Arua, the latrine to person ratio improved from 1:122 (previous week) to 1:91 and is expected to improve with DRC-DDG deploying hygiene promoters. URCS will also target 200 PSNs in Ocea zone. Focus has been on family latrine construction instead of communal latrines. Oxfam distributed slabs and treated logs to 121 HHs who had their pits ready. IAS is also in the process of sensitizing the community members to dig their pits and so far 15 latrines are complete and in use, 27 pits covered with slabs, 16 pits ready and 25 pits in progress.

In Kiryandongo, Interaid (IAU) and DRC-DDG carried out household visits and follow ups with regard to latrine materials and digging tools. Sanitation sensitization was also carried out to encourage more household to excavate and construct latrines.

IAU overtook the target set a month ago for assisting in construction of 85 latrines in Ranch 37 (106% done). UNHCR and other partners are also aiming to set and reach a monthly target. DRC-DDG is on board since end of March 2014.

Education: In Adjumani, UNICEF has provided six tents to ease congestion in schools caused by the arrival of large numbers of refugee pupils. However some tents have had metal poles removed by unidentified Individuals setting back the efforts. In Ayilo refugee leaders are concerned by the lack of primary and secondary school facilities and the fees required at Adjumani schools. DRC-DDG / UNICEF will support two blocks of four classrooms each for Nyumanzi primary school.

WTU is recruiting 60 trained and qualified teachers and 45 untrained classroom assistants for the second term in May.

In Arua, 13 schools in Rhino Camp settlement area, which have many refugee students, have been earmarked for support. Absence of a secondary education and vocational institution is a major problem for the numerous adolescents in the settlement. Reportedly the community and the district are expected to take the lead in opening up Quiver secondary school. Obtaining scholastic materials for refugee children remains an overall challenge.

In Kiryandongo, WTU is currently receiving applications from prospective educational workers. It is also compiling the list of school text books from all schools. Meanwhile UNICEF tent technicians are on ground erecting school tents in all the primary schools within the settlement.

Infrastructure: UNHCR and partners are clearing access roads in the settlements and have begun preparing recently identified sites. ACORD recently finished 2.5 kilometres of community road in Baratuku.

Congolese Emergency

**Nyakabande
transit centre
&
Rwamwanja
refugee
settlement**

**Bubukwanga
transit centre
&
Kyangwali
refugee
settlement**

**Waju II TC
&
Lobule
settlement**

Protection Issues



As planting season begins a Congolese refugee prepares the ground for new crops in Rwamwanja settlement. ©UNHCR/L.Beck

Border monitoring: In Bundibugyo District, 109 individuals of 25 families spontaneously returned to the DRC through Busuga and Butogo border points. A total of 4,102 returnees have now been recorded by UNHCR since 6 March. Around 247 are also reported to have moved from the TC into the local community.

In Kisoro 98 individuals in 33 households spontaneously returned to the DRC through Bunagana border point. Most were returning to Rutshuru area. 43 returned from Rwamwanja, 30 from Nakivale, 13 from Oruchinga, 6 from Kyaka II and 6 from Kampala.

Security: In Rwamwanja four community policing sessions were held reaching a total of 472 refugees.

In Kyangwali as a result of the Lake Albert boat tragedy on 22 March a ban on usage of the lake has been instituted by OPM to avoid reoccurrence of similar incidents. Nine police personnel were deployed to Senjojo landing site on the lake to ensure the lake is not used for transportation.

Protection: In Rwamwanja two prison visits were carried out to Katojo and Kamwenge prisons which hold 19 and 8 prisoners respectively. Prisoners were supported with soap, shavers, underwear and toothpaste.

People with Specific Needs: In Nyakabande TC a family of 4 PSNs made up of an elderly lady caring for three young girls was identified and assisted.

In Bubukwanga TC there are currently 26 PSNs including 3 separated children, 9 elderly, 12 single parents and 2 people living with disabilities. PSNs are followed up by partners to ensure they have access to basic services.

In Rwamwanja follow up home visits were made PSNs to check on their conditions.

In Kyangwali AAH-U conducted home visits for 17 PSNs to monitor their well-being and provide psychosocial support. A joint assessment of WASH facilities for PSNs was conducted with World Vision Uganda to extend support for mobility and sanitation assistance targeting PSNs. 20 PSNs with disabilities were identified and referred to World Vision for assistance. One 12 year old boy was

assisted with a wheel chair. AAH-U constructed 5 huts for women and girls at risk in Malembo and Mukunyu villages.

Child Protection: In Rwamwanja 4 home visits to families taking care of eight children-at-risk were carried out. Two shelters for unaccompanied minors are being rehabilitated including three sleeping shelters presently accommodating 35 unaccompanied and separated children. In collaboration with the livelihood sector, 163 foster families were supported with seeds to help supplement food rations.

In Kyangwali AAH-U organized an adolescent clinic in Kinakyeitaka P/s attended by 288 learners and a community dialogue on the Protection and Rights of Children in Kirokole village for 44 Child Protection Committees among the newly settled refugees. Monitoring visits were conducted for 4 vulnerable children (2 disabled, 1 separated child and 1 orphan) to assess how they are coping and to monitor their wellbeing in the community. DRC-DDG and SCiU distributed clothes to 70 vulnerable children and 90 child mothers received clothing for their new baby in Malembo village.

In Koboko DRC-DDG distributed plastic sandals to 793 children of concern between 0-17 years in the transit centre and Lobule settlement.

GBV: In Nyakabande TC, 4 rape cases that occurred in the country of origin were recorded, survivors received support from various partners. A GBV sensitisation session was carried out with 45 refugees in the TC.

In Rwamwanja a GBV task force was set up in the new village of Mikoole. 2 GBV referral pathway billboards were set up at two food distribution points. Three cases of defilement were followed up. Five GBV cases received counselling.

In Kyangwali ARC recorded 5 GBV cases including physical assault, rape and psychological abuse. Four of the survivors received medical assistance and all received psychosocial and legal counselling. As well, 12 GBV survivors received material assistance including soap, clothes and sanitary materials. ARC conducted 10 follow up visits to provide care, support and mediation to GBV survivors and material support to one survivor at the protection house.

Community Services: In Bubukwanga TC the Congolese government, through their embassy in Uganda, facilitated a funeral rite feast for the victims of the Lake Albert boat tragedy.

In Rwamwanja 35 members of Refugee Welfare Council (RWC) were trained on leadership skills including community mobilization, case management techniques and referral pathways within the settlement. Eleven individual cases were handled including an elderly woman and single mother of three disabled children.

In Kyangwali UNHCR and partners continued to sensitize Congolese refugees on waiting for the process of formal repatriation rather than using informal and dangerous means to return. AAH-U renovated two communal shelters at the reception centre, increasing the number of usable shelters to 13.

In Koboko, RWC elections began in Lobule settlement.

NFIs: Refugees arriving at transit / centres or being relocated to settlements receive a standard set of household items alongside sharing construction items that are distributed to communities.

In Rwamwanja a quarterly verification of stock in the warehouse was carried out.

Food: In all transit/reception centres hot meals are served to refugees being accommodated there, and upon relocation to settlements refugees receive standard food rations provided by WFP.

Sectoral Highlights

In Kyangwali Samaritan's Purse completed the third cycle of food distribution to 30,000 refugees which included cereals, vegetable oil, Corn Soy Blend and salt. Full rations were restored for all eligible refugees this month.

Health: Standard vaccinations following Ministry of Health and WHO standards are carried out at all transit / reception centres and in settlements.

At Nyakabande HC II, 750 patients (10% refugees) were seen in the outpatient department. The top five causes of morbidity remain upper respiratory tract infections (37%), skin infections (11%), lower respiratory tract infections (9%), watery diarrhoea (6%) and eye infections (3%). There were 7 referrals to Kisoro Hospital's inpatient department.

In Bubukwanga 246 outpatient consultations were provided (6% refugees). A total of 49 people were admitted to the inpatient department. Malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases, intestinal worms and watery diarrhoea were the most common causes of morbidity.

In Rwamwanja a total of 1,328 outpatient consultations were carried out. The number of inpatient admissions was 64 and 9 patients were referred to Fort Portal.

In Kyangwali there were 270 outpatient consultations in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics. Main causes of morbidity were URTI, malaria and skin conditions. In Koboko Pijoke Health Centre II, 64 outpatient consultations were carried out. The main causes of morbidity were malaria, bacterial infections, diarrhoea, intestinal worms and respiratory tract infections.

Reproductive health: In Nyakabande three pregnant mothers received antenatal care (ANC) at the health centre.

In Bubukwanga there were 9 deliveries, all of which were nationals. 31 mothers attended antenatal care of which two were refugees.

In Koboko, six mothers attended antenatal services and there were no deliveries.

In Rwamwanja a total of 121 women attended ANC across the settlement with 44 deliveries recorded. There were 8 maternal referrals.

In Kyangwali 14 pregnant mothers attended ANC and 17 women received family planning services. 14 pregnant women were screened in the community and 5 referred for the first time to nearby health facilities for ANC. Health education was conducted on malaria prevention, risk in pregnancy and the importance of proper hygiene. With support from ACORD / UNFPA, 15 midwives / comprehensive nurses were trained on emergency obstetric and neonatal care

Water provision: In Nyakabande the average amount of water per person per day (pp/pd) was 34 litres this week.

In Rwamwanja two rainwater harvesting systems were constructed at Mahani reception centre and Mahani primary school with 10,000 litres water tanks installed.

In Kyangwali water trucking continues to Malembo and Kirokole villages. Safe water availability currently stands at 18.5 l pp/pd for the new caseload and overall 29.5 l pp/pd for all refugees in the settlement.

In Koboko two new boreholes became operational in Lobule settlement.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Nyakabande 32 mobilets that were in the now closed Matanda transit centre were transported to Nyakabande TC for use there.

In Rwamwanja 500 treated poles were distributed to 125 households to help in the construction of household pit latrines.

In Kyangwali AAH-U conducted health education at Rwenyawawa and Malembo health posts, attended by 110 participants, on the importance of safe WASH practices.

In Koboko, DRC-DDG distributed 35 latrine slabs and 48 sets of sanitation tools for construction of household latrines. WASH/Health Committees were formed in Waju III and Waju TC by the refugee community. They mobilized and sensitized 58 fellow refugees on the dangers of open defecation.

Education: In Rwamwanja 2 community development activities were conducted in Ntezilyayo primary school (P/S) with full community participation. 3 education community sensitisation meetings were held in 3 villages of the settlement with 150 refugees. The Ntezilyayo P/S office building roof which was blown off in February was repaired.

Livelihoods & Environment: In Rwamwanja seed kits were distributed by LWF to 8,000 community members.

In Kyangwali DRC-DDG distributed 60 kgs of beans, 60 kgs of maize and twenty five tins of carrots, cabbage, onions, tomatoes and sukuma wiki to five livelihood groups comprising of 50 individuals among the newly settled refugees in Malembo, Kirokole and Kamango villages to promote production and improve nutrition. AAH-U visited 143 people from Malembo, Kentomi, Kirokole and Kitooro villages to ascertain the presence of and adoption of tree protection activities including tree marking, energy saving stoves usage and food storage.



In Uganda's midwest this season's crops can be seen sprouting in refugee gardens in Kyangwali refugee settlement in Hoima District. ©DRC-DDG

Infrastructure: In Kyangwali construction work to improve access to a stretch of 15 kilometres of road in the settlement began with initial bush clearing. Construction of the DRC-DDG office block including board room and two stance latrines is on-going as well as the construction of a five roomed accommodation for staff with bathrooms, store and toilets.

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, PCU/Fida, 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, Inter-Aid Uganda (IAU), IRC, Real Medicine Foundation (RMF), SP/WFP, UNICEF 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, IOM, LWF, MSF-F, MTI, OXFAM, PLAN, SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS/ICRC, War Child Canada, WFP, WHO, WTI and WVI.

Arua humanitarian partners: 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: DRC-DDG, LWF, URCS, and WFP.

Coordination Meetings

Kampala: An interagency meeting was held on Thursday, 3 April. The next one will be held on 17 April.

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