

# Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

5 – 11 March 2014

For internal and external distribution

## Highlights

- A total of **81,345 South Sudanese refugees** have arrived in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo since the influx began on 16 December.
- The daily arrival rate was **892 South Sudanese refugees** during the last week, more than double what it was during the previous week. Most people arrived through Nimule and Elegu border point. The significant increase in new arrivals was precipitated by fighting at a military barracks in Juba and ongoing fighting elsewhere in the country.
- In the midwest, **572 Congolese** are being accommodated at Bubukwanga transit centre in Bundibugyo District.
- In the southwest, **1,846 Congolese** refugees are being hosted at Nyakabande transit centre.



Since mid-December, Adjumani District has received the bulk of the South Sudanese refugees; prior to that it was hosting some 12,000. ©UNHCR/ M. Sibiloni

## Regional dynamics:

In South Sudan the violence in Juba and the continued fighting in Malakal and Bor areas as well as sporadic clashes in Unity State caused further civilian displacements and forced many people to flee to neighbouring countries, including some who have been in a wait-and-see situation. Arrivals in Uganda more than doubled in the last week.

Given the limited humanitarian access in South Sudan and resulting lack of aid and services, the situation is said to be increasingly desperate. With the looming rainy season and inability of many people to plant their crops or graze their animals in the affected areas, newly arrived refugees claim those people who can leave are doing so but many others remain trapped.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) fresh fighting was reported in Masisi between Mai Mai rebels and Congolese government forces (FARDC). As a result of this fighting many people have fled the villages of Gatoyi, Gisharo and Mbambu into Uganda seeking refuge through Nteko border point. They are being received in Nyakabande transit centre.

## **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 reception centre (RC), Ocea RC and Waju II TC; in the midwest of Bubukwanga TC; and in the southwest of Nyakabande TC and Matanda 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 100,000 individuals. The emergency response strategy for South Sudanese was validated during a planning meeting on 4 March and the final draft will be circulated next week.

## **Statistics:**

### **Countrywide**

At 28 February, the registered asylum seeker/ refugee population was 328,997 individuals.

### **South Sudanese: northwest and midwest**

A total of **81,345 South Sudanese refugees** have arrived 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.

The total number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda prior to the recent influx was 24,000 of this some 14,000 were in Adjumani and Arua districts and 8,500 of this number arrived in Uganda since early 2012.

Adjumani has received a total of 57,531 refugees since 16 December. Dzaiipi transit centre (TC) is closed. Nyumanzi RC is accommodating 5,266 individuals and Nyumanzi settlement is hosting 21,979 individuals. Other recently opened settlements include Ayilo with 17,533 individuals, Baratuku with 4,026 individuals, and Boroli with 4,523 individuals. The remaining refugees have plots in other nearby settlements. All of these sites were part of former or existing refugee-hosting settlements from which most South Sudanese refugees from the 1980s and 1990s repatriated by 2010.

Arua has received 9,873 individuals in 2,081 households since 16 December. Out of this number Ocea RC in Rhino Camp settlement is accommodating 486 individuals. All new arrivals at the RC are recorded with biometric registration which has captured nearly 100%.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received a total of 13,939 South Sudanese refugees in 3,132 households since 16 December. Out of this number, the reception centre is accommodating 2,691 individuals in 607 households. New arrivals are being registered with biometric registration soon after arriving and then relocated to land plots usually within a span of three days.

### **Congolese influx**

In Koboko District the total population is **3,302** individuals of 814 households. The current population at Waju li TC is 98 individuals of 33 households, while the rest have been relocated to settlements.

In Bubukwanga TC 572 individuals are being accommodated at the TC.

The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali settlement since 14 August 2013 is 15,623 individuals.

Kyangwali refugee settlement population is 38,190 individuals.

In Nyakabande TC in Kisoro District the population is 1,846 individuals.

In Rwamwanja the population is 52,728. Settlement capacity is between 55,000 - 65,000 individuals.

**South  
Sudanese  
Emergency**

**Nyumanzi RC  
and Adjumani  
settlements**

-

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

-

**Kiryandongo  
refugee  
settlement**



**At Kiryandongo refugee settlement in the midwest, new arrivals from South Sudan arrange their baggage and await the registration process. ©UNHCR/ P. Sacher**

**Protection  
Issues:**

**Border monitoring:** The border remained calm in Adjumani District though the number of refugees arriving through Nimule to Elegu rose markedly. A total of 6,242 new arrivals were registered in Uganda this last week, the majority of them in Adjumani District.

In Arua, the border area remained calm and though there were more arrivals in Koboko District than the previous week, their numbers remained very limited.

In Kiryandongo, almost 200 refugees were registered each day, which was notably higher than the previous week.

Interviews with refugees at Elegu collection point indicate that most have come from Malakal, Upper Nile State and Bor. According to refugees many people remain trapped in those areas without food, shelter and water, especially in the villages, owing to lack of access by humanitarian actors.

Apparently, the majority of new arrivals were airlifted by UNMISS, and in some cases transported by government army trucks to Juba. Despite Malakal being closer to Sudan, some refugees said they feel more secure going to Uganda, but in any case there was no transport from Upper Nile State to Sudan because of the insurgency.

Almost all of the new arrivals are Dinka, though the few non-Dinka did not report being blocked and checked while fleeing to Juba or Nimule, and some said they were provided transport in government vehicles. An increased number of army and police personnel dropping off their relatives at Elegu was also noted. As well, the number of males among the new arrivals has risen significantly, whereas

previously they were a conspicuous minority, on some days this last week they represented up to 45% of arrivals through Elegu.

**Land allocation:** In Adjumani particularly, OPM continues to negotiate for more land to establish settlements for newly arrived South Sudanese. Several sites are under review as the current ones are filling up fast given the rate of new arrivals.

**Relocations:** In the three locations, refugees continued to be relocated from reception centres to land plots in settlements. Refugees receive household and shelter construction items, as well as a monthly WFP food ration upon relocation.

Refugee families continue to spontaneously reunite with relatives which is an ongoing source of complications for all since they then are not listed in the correct settlement, place, and food logs do not correspond. In the midst of ongoing new arrivals this creates a variety of problems and requires constant reorganization. UNHCR and its partners aim to raise refugees' awareness of the reunification process, and how and when it should be done.

**Protection:** International Women's Day was celebrated at various refugee-hosting sites. The event aims to build support for women's rights and their participation in political and economic life.

In Adjumani, OPM/UNHCR with partners Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Save the Children International (SCiU) and the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) are carrying out protection and community services activities in Nyumanzi settlement.

In Kiryandongo, prior to receiving their non-food items at the reception centre, new arrivals were sensitized by AAH-U on child protection issues, GBV, HIV/AIDS and human rights.

**Persons with specific needs (PSNs):** In all settlements PSNs are being identified, assessed and provided with assistance, notably with shelter construction.

In Adjumani, during relocation of refugees from Nyumanzi reception centre, UNHCR identified 55 PSNs who were transported by van to the settlements and registered for appropriate follow up.

In Arua, Care International is supporting selected extremely vulnerable individuals with construction of their dwelling shelters and latrines.

In Kiryandongo, AAH-U constructed earthen shelters for 8 PSNs. As well, URCS volunteers assisted in the construction of another 8 PSN shelters under supervision of UNHCR's site planner. AAH-U also paid follow up visits to 54 PSNs, 40 of whom were children. In the context of family tracing, 9 UAMs were reunited with their families through URCS.

**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. URCS identifies foster families for UAMs with URCS/UNHCR ensuring basic needs such as water, shelter and food. Best Interest Determinations (BIDs) and Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) are being conducted at receiving sites. Nyumanzi RC has a tracing centre for UAMs and SC.

In Adjumani, UNHCR followed up on the situation of 15 children who had been the subject of Best Interest Assessments conducted in Ayilo.

In Arua, UNHCR is working closely with partners such as Save the Children on child protection issues on a daily basis. UAMs and SC are identified, assisted and referred to the relevant agencies where necessary. Community sensitization on child protection, home visits and individual case management are carried out. Child friendly spaces have been set up in some clusters and there are plans for Early Childhood Development Centres.

In Kiryandongo, UAMs and SC are identified during manual registration and BIDs carried out by AAH-U at the reception centre. Follow up visits are conducted for

children who are in foster arrangements at the RC and in the settlement. BIAs were carried out for 80 SC/UAMs by AAH-U at the RC, while follow up home visits were carried out for another 14 children. AAH-U also provided psycho-social support to 29 children at the RC.

**Community mobilization:** In Kiryandongo, a meeting was held to kick-off the refugee community committees and groups in the various sectors. With 78 volunteers participating the refugees were motivated and given their first assignments pending formal composition of the committees through / with corresponding partners due to arrive in the coming 1-2 weeks. A further meeting was held between UNHCR, AAH-U and InterAid on the coordination and hand-over of activities relating to protection, RC management and community services in Kiryandongo.

**Sectoral  
Highlights:**

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

In Adjumani, LWF is distributing NFIs and is active in warehousing. ADRA is also distributing NFIs in Adjumani District.

Also in Arua, UNICEF, Oxfam, Care International and OPM/UNHCR provide assorted NFIs to support WASH activities in Rhino Camp settlement.

**Food:** At the three reception centres two to three hot meals are served daily with WFP food rations. Upon relocation refugees receive a standard monthly food allocation from WFP.

**Health/nutrition:** In all settlements the District provides health services including immunization, nutrition screening and curative services. UNHCR provides various support to health services while UNICEF/WHO are supporting the immunization and nutrition programme.

In Adjumani, MSF-F is providing about 80% of health services to refugees and local communities, as well MTI is also working at two sites. UNHCR has plans to build a health centre in Ayilo and is working mainly to upgrade existing health centres and expand their capacity to respond to increasing demand on services. Among the challenges in the health response remains a lack of community health workers to mobilize communities and carry out health education activities and inadequate staffing, particularly at Bira health centre.

The findings of UNICEF's nutrition survey are out and indicate high levels of malnourishment and anaemia. UNICEF will present its findings at the next Inter-Agency Coordination meeting to ensure partners capture the essence of the results. Assessment of children for malnutrition is ongoing and those found to be moderately or severely malnourished are referred to the Therapeutic Feeding Centre at Dzaipi health centre III run by MSF-F.

In Arua, MTI is working in Rhino Camp settlement as is Global Refugee International (GRI) which is working in two locations.

In Kiryandongo, outpatient services are offered at the settlement health centres following the standard II and III levels. Nutritional screening was carried out for 42 children. Three cases of modest malnourishment were identified.

**Reproductive health:** In all settlements distribution of sanitary materials continues to women of reproductive age and ante-natal care is available at identified health centres.

In Adjumani, UNFPA is supplying health centres with dignity and hygiene kits for new mothers. Kits were provided to HCs in Nyumanzi, Lewa and Ayilo (MSF-F). They aim to encourage expectant mothers to deliver at health centres by providing basic items for new mothers, and also help to ensure new-borns are immunized and receive birth certificates. UNFPA has also added a delivery bed to Nyumanzi HC and one to Dzaipi HC as well.

**HIV/AIDS:** In Adjumani, services are available at Dzaipi health centre and are being provided by the national NGO Baylor. The organization is training staff, offering treatment, counselling and voluntary testing, as well as carrying out awareness and outreach in settlements. Greater support is required in this area, particularly in voluntary testing outreach.

**Water:** In Adjumani, an average of: 18.6 litres per person/per day (l pp/pd) was available at Nyumanzi reception centre; 12.4 pp/pd at Nyumanzi settlement; 17.2 l pp/pd at Baratuku settlement; 10.6 l pp/pd at Ayilo; and 3.3 l pp/pd at Boroli.

Also in Adjumani, borehole drilling campaigns are underway in Nyumanzi, Ayilo, Boroli, Alere and Baratuku settlements. The water trucking fleet was increased by two to 14 trucks. Water trucking began on 7 March to Boroli. Water quality remains a problem, particularly in Ayilo, though the Ugandan Red Cross Society has recently installed a water treatment system. Oxfam is also working to improve water quality.

In Arua, water supply in Rhino Camp was 10 litres pp/pd. Water trucking is being supported by Oxfam, DRC-DDG / UNICEF and UNHCR. Rehabilitation of boreholes continues with support from International Aid Services (IAS), Oxfam, UNICEF and ZOA. Another 18 boreholes are still needed to reach sphere standard of 1:500 persons per borehole for the current population in the settlement.

In Kiryandongo water availability was 10.2 l pp/pd owing to the increase in new arrivals. At the settlement, in view of the increased population, the indicator also dropped to at 21.7 l pp/pd, and 12.63 l pp/pd at Ranch 37.

Also in Kiryandongo, three more boreholes were completed, though has been found to be dry. Interaid, IRC and the DLG are working to ensure water user committees comprise previously settled and newly arrived refugees, in order to ensure proper management and maintenance of sources. Pursuant to the new WASH strategy for Kiryandongo the target of achieving a 1:500 ratio of boreholes in the settlement (SPHERE standard) will be achieved with 13 additional boreholes in the settlement within 60 days.

**Hygiene & Sanitation:** In Adjumani sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are being carried out by DRC-DDG, LWF and UNICEF. There was 1 latrine for every 67 at Nyumanzi TC, 1 for every 68 people at the settlement, 1 for every 44 at Baratuku, 1 for every 90 in Boroli and 1 for every 83 at Ayilo. Following the distribution, by UNHCR through its partners, of 130 latrine digging kits for 1,300 households in the last week, several hundred families are already digging their pits.

In Arua, the average latrine to user ratio is 1:132 based on the communal latrines, considering only the new South Sudanese refugees.

In Kiryandongo InterAid continued their sensitization to increase latrine coverage in Ranch 37. They are being assisted by URCS volunteers in carrying out door-to-door visitations to also monitor latrine excavation and construction exercises. In addition, 12 latrine excavation kits were distributed when refugees were relocated. At the RC, based on the verified number of refugees for Saturday, the latrine ratio was 1:25 and that of bathing shelters was 1:17. Additional hygiene promotion was carried out at the RC with 154 individuals.

Also in Kiryandongo, UNHCR and URCS volunteers carried out sensitization of household hygiene in terms of personal environment, personal hygiene and food and water hygiene, and encouraged refugees to construct family latrines. Pursuant to the new WASH strategy, 25% of refugees will have household latrines within the next two months

**Education:** In Adjumani, the enrolment of children in Nyumanzi Primary School has increased considerably. However, although nationals and refugees study together, they do not play together and refugee children hang around in small groups as they lack recreational materials. It would be good to provide these

schools with footballs to enable the children to interact. Some conflict between refugee children and nationals has been reported in which refugee children have had their school supplies taken by Ugandan children. UNHCR will meet with school authorities and the police to discuss the issue.

In Kiryandongo, in response to the increased enrolment of refugee children at the surrounding schools, school officials have noted that they are reaching the maximum capacity and would not be able to admit further students. In particular Bidong primary school is not admitting new students due to this situation.

**Infrastructure:** In Adjumani, LWF has raised the graded road network to 18 kilometres, from the planned 22 kilometres in settlements. The focus in Ayilo is the improvement of access roads, and LWF is engaging contractors to carry out the work. At Elegu collection point, LWF is also planning to improve the drainage as this is an area prone to flooding.

## Public Information /

## External Relations

Please find a link to an article in the East African paper on the most recent Adjumani/South Sudan influx:

<http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/news/UN-body-needs--59m-for-South-Sudanese-refugees/-/2558/2235854/-/item/0/-/hxl6r8z/-/index.html>

A photo essay about the Adjumani influx on UNHCR's website:

<http://unhcr.org/g-5310b0c76>

The UNHCR photo essay 'Matiop's first days as a refugee in Uganda' on BBC

<http://www.bbc.com/news/in-pictures-26339274>

## Congolese Emergency

Waju II TC and  
Lobule  
settlement

Bubukwanga  
transit centre

Nyakabande  
and Matanda  
transit centres

Rwamwanja  
refugee  
settlement

Kyangwali  
refugee  
settlement



Two exhausted children sleep on a bed at a Rwamwanja health centre as they wait for their mother to deliver. ©UNHCR / L. Beck

## Protection Issues

**Border monitoring:** In Bubukwanga TC, 5 families of 33 individuals returned their meal cards from the TC and spontaneously departed back to the DRC.

In Kisoro 67 families of 163 individuals returned spontaneously to the DRC through Bunagana border of which 34 families, 95 individuals were from Rwamwanja, 11 families of 23 individuals from Nakivale, 08 families, 33 individuals from Kyangwali,

02 families, 09 individuals from Oruchinga , 1 family and 01 individual from Kampala and 01 family ,2 individuals from Kyaka II.

In Kyangwali cases of spontaneous returns continue to be reported. OPM, in conjunction with local authorities at Senjojo landing site on Lake Albert, retrieved more than 200 attestation documents from refugees intending to spontaneously return to the DRC through Lake Albert. Main reason for return given by the refugees is inadequacy of food rations after the reduction in WFP rations as a result of the West Nile influx.

**Protection:** In Nyakabande TC, 276 individuals of 92 households (89 Congolese, 2 Rwandese, 1 Somali) were granted refugee status. 16 households of 52 individuals (all Congolese) were deferred, 1 case was revoked and 6 rejected.

In Rwamwanja 12 cases were reported at the police including 3 malicious damage cases, 3 assault cases, 2 theft cases, 2 defilement cases and 2 cases of threatening violence. All cases were reported handled at police level. A defilement case in the Kamwenge high court was followed up with the witnesses and complainants facilitated to attend the court session. 4 cases including 1 child neglect case, 2 land related cases in collaboration with OPM and 2 defilement cases were handled. One of the defilement survivors was taken to the health centre, given PEP and referred to the police to file a report the other survivor is still to be found.

**People with Specific Needs:** In Bubukwanga TC, there are 39 PSNs including 4 separated children, 11 old persons at risk, 3 people with disability and 21 single parents.

In Nyakabande TC, 18 PSNs were identified including 5 SGBV survivors, 2 separated children, 2 UAMs, 6 women at risk and 3 persons with disabilities; their follow up will be undertaken by relevant partners.

In Rwamwanja 3 hospitalised PSNs were supported with soap, clothes, food and given a caretaker to take care of them. 6 wheelchairs were given to children living with disabilities and verification done by OTHORPEDICS Kabarole.

In Kyangwali 7 huts belonging to PSNs had their roofs blown off by strong winds following a heavy down pour. Renovation and repair of the huts is planned. Meanwhile, 35 PSNs households lacking latrines were identified for support in construction of sanitation facilities.

**GBV:** In Nyakabande TC, 5 cases of rape were registered at the TC all of which occurred in the country of origin. The cases were referred to Nyakabande health centre II for medical services. SGBV sensitisations were carried out at the transit centre with 548 participants.

In Rwamwanja psychosocial counselling was provided to 9 community members with regard to gender-based violence, including 2 rape cases, which occurred in DRC.

In Kyangwali, 4 GBV cases were reported including a domestic violence case, and three minors were reportedly assaulted by other pupils on their way home from school. The individuals received medical, psychosocial and material support, and the incidents were reported to the police.

**Child Protection:** In Nyakabande TC, 2 UAMs (boys) were registered and supported by URCS/HIJRA. There are currently 14 UAMs at the TC. As well, 2 separated children (boys) were identified by Save the Children.

In Bubukwanga TC, one Best Interest Assessment (BIA) was conducted for one female UAM who is staying with a temporary foster parent until a durable solution is sought.

In Rwamwanja home visits to 3 families taking care of 8 identified children at risk (6 males and 2 female) were carried out. 9 UAMs (all males) within the UAM



shelters were supported with clothes. There are currently 34 UAMs living in 2 shelters in the settlement.

In Kyangwali AAH-U conducted a home visit to monitor the situation of the baby who lost the mother. Milk and porridge flour ration for one month were delivered to the caretakers. SCiU continue to support 1,480 children accessing child friendly spaces in 5 ECD centres in the settlement (50% of those attending are girls). SCiU also supported 2 separated children with bedding and supported duty-bearers (police) with stationery materials to improve reporting on child protection. The team also distributed 11 education and recreation kits to schools in the settlement.

**Family reunification:** In Bubukwanga TC, a female UAM was reunified with her father through URCS tracing.

In Rwamwanja, in collaboration with URCS and SCiU, 2 family reunifications (all internal) were conducted.

**Community Services:** In Bubukwanga TC a meeting was held on 6 March with all partners in the TC and refugees in the TC on why they are unwilling to relocate to Kyangwali. Among the reasons given for by the refugees was inadequate service provision and long distances to service centres. They also claim they are unable to go back to Congo since some areas are not secure and there is a lot of looting. Psychosocial support was provided to 2 families during the week. The number of URCS volunteers at the TC has been reduced from 37 to 21 as result of the reduction in the population.

In Nyakabande TC, International Women's Day celebrations were held on Friday 7 March, marked by speeches, dance and drama.

In Kyangwali AAH-U, ACORD and DRC-DDG conducted community dialogue on GBV, child abuse and neglect, and early marriage as part of preparatory activities to commemorate the International Women's Day on 12 March 2014 in the settlement. The joint team also conducted orientation on GBV referral pathways in Mukunyu village with 160 participants to raise awareness and improve community response and prevention of GBV. OPM identified and allocated a burial ground the new arrivals from convoys 17 and 19 in Kagoma village.

## Sectoral Highlights

**Food:** There are 2 communal kitchens 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 2 hot meals are served daily from 1 kitchen in the TC.

In Kyangwali WFP completed the second cycle of food distribution with about 40 individuals who were not present during the distribution process identified. Samaritan's Purse compiled the list of the missing persons and submitted it to UNHCR for follow-up action.

**Shelter:** In Nyakabande TC there are 151 family tents in use, all 11 communal shelters are currently not in use.

In Bubukwanga TC 17 communal shelters are currently in use.

**Health:** At Nyakabande HC II, 499 patients (32% of which were refugees) were seen in the Outpatient department. The top five causes of morbidity still remain: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections, Lower Respiratory Tract Infections, Watery diarrhoea, skin infections and eye infections. 8 patients were admitted to the In-patient department. There were 8 referrals to Kisoro hospital.

In Bubukwanga TC 324 out-patients were attended to during the reporting period (5% of which were refugees). Malaria, URTI, skin diseases, intestinal worms and watery diarrhoea are the most common causes of morbidity.

In Kyangwali there were 349 Out Patient consultations in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics. Main causes of morbidity were URTI, malaria and chicken pox.

**Reproductive health:** UNFPA also provided a bed to Pijoke HC in Koboko as well as one to Kyempango HC in Rwamwanja settlement.

In Nyakabande TC, 3 pregnant mothers received antenatal services at the health centre.

In Bubukwanga TC, there were 20 deliveries, 5 of which were refugees. 26 mothers attended ANC of which 2 was a refugee.

In Kyangwali 18 pregnant mothers attended Ante Natal Care (ANC), 14 women received family planning services. ACORD mapped 76 pregnant women among the new arrivals and successfully referred 47 pregnant mothers to nearby health facilities to access maternal health services. AAH-U, ACORD and DRC-DDG jointly conducted sensitization on family planning in Kirokole village for 85 participants; as a result 27 mothers were referred to Kasonga health centre for family planning.

**HIV/AIDS:** In Nyakabande TC, 7 people voluntarily tested for HIV, while in Bubukwanga TC 42 people voluntarily tested for HIV.

**Nutrition:** In Bubukwanga TC, 203 children were screened for malnutrition including 33 refugees. 2 of the refugee children were found to be moderately malnourished and 1 severely malnourished while 6 nationals were moderately malnourished and 2 severely malnourished.

**Immunization:** In Nyakabande TC, MTI immunized 23 children in the transit centre. Children 0-1yr were administered polio, measles, DPT and BCG vaccines as required by WHO and MoH protocols while those above 1yr to 15 yrs were given polio and measles vaccines only.

In Bubukwanga TC, as part of the weekly immunisation campaign 79 children were immunised of which 16 refugees were immunised against polio and 4 against measles while 52 nationals were immunised against polio and 7 against measles.

In Kyangwali 40 children were immunized.

**Water provision:** In Nyakabande TC, 14 litres of water was available per person per day in the TC.

In Bubukwanga TC over 20 litres of water was available per person per day.

In Rwamwanja refresher training of 27 participant from 3 water user committee was carried out for 3 villages in the settlement on the operation and maintenance of water points. A borehole was repaired from kyempango A3.

In Kyangwali 312,000 litres of water was delivered by the hired truck to Malembo village in 39 trips to alleviate water stress experienced by new arrivals, while 4,000 litres of water was delivered to Kirokole/Mombasa village using UNHCR/AAH-U managed water bowser truck. Construction work on the UNICEF funded new piped water supply resumed with bush clearing and sighting completed. Safe water availability in the settlement still stands at 18.9 l/p/p/d for the new caseload and 26.4 l/p/p/d for all refugees in the settlement.

**Hygiene & Sanitation:** In Rwamwanja 27 water-user committee members of Nkoma village were sensitized about basic hygiene practices.

In Kyangwali AAH-U distributed 12 sets of IEC materials on hygiene and 4 refuse bins to 4 schools in the settlement. A total of 200 sanitation digging kits were distributed to 2,000 households among the newly settled refugees, while 3,000 slabs were distributed to beneficiary households in convoys 1-20 as part of the IOM sanitary project.



**A member of the Mapendo farmer's livelihood group, this young Congolese refugee woman shows off her kitchen garden in Rwamwanja settlement. ©UNHCR/ L. Beck**

**Livelihoods & Environment:** In Rwamwanja environmental clubs were established in 7 schools (5 refugee primary schools, 1 secondary school and 1 primary school within the host community).

In Kyangwali AAH-U team mobilised 15 households that successfully marked 45 trees as part of community initiative to protect and conserve the environment. 188 of the newly arrived refugees were sensitised on environmental awareness. Hashi Energy Uganda Ltd based in Kampala conducted a survey on energy savers utilisation in the settlement with support from AAH-U and UNHCR WASH sectors.

**Education:** In Rwamwanja teachers and pupils attendance in Nteziryayo and Kyempango primary schools was monitored. 7,964 refugee pupils (3,357 males and 2,805 females) and 1,802 nationals (888 males, 914 females) were in attendance along with 94 teachers. 22,500 exercise books were distributed to 7,500 pupils in 6 schools in the settlement.

**Infrastructure:** In Kyangwali construction work under for staff accommodation and office space funded by BPRM at Kyangwali base camp is now 90 per cent complete. Construction work on 3 kilometres of road to Kirokole village is nearing completion, as well as work on 1 km of road from Kagoma to Mombasa village.

**Public  
Information /**

Please find a link to a story marking International Women's Day on the issue of SGBV / rape in eastern DRC/ Nyakabande TC:

**External  
Relations**

<http://www.unhcr.org/5319e1ae9.html>

Please find a link to the East African paper on last summer's Bundibugyo influx:

<http://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/news/-/2558/2235852/-/6nx4fmz/-/index.html>

## Working in partnership

### **OPM / UNHCR are being supported by partners on the ground**

#### **Bundibugyo District**

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

Humanitarian partners include: Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), African Initiative for Relief and Development (AIRD), Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG), Emesco Development Foundation, Humedica, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Malteser, Medical Teams International (MTI), Oxfam, Pentecostal Church of Uganda/fida International (PCU/fida), Save the Children in Uganda (SCiU), UNFPA, UNICEF, Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS).

#### **Kyangwali Settlement**

In Kyangwali Government partners: Hoima DLG authorities and various technical departments and the Uganda Police Force.

Humanitarian partners: Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), ADRA/ FAO, AIRD, American Refugee Council (ARC), ICRC, IOM, PCU/fida, Finnish Refugee Council (FRC), Médecins Sans Frontières France (MSF-F), Samaritan's Purse (SP), SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), WHO and WFP.

#### **Rwamwanja settlement, Nyakabande TC and Matanda TC**

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

Humanitarian partners: ACORD, ADRA, AHA, AIRD, FAO, Feed the Hungry, GOAL Uganda (GOAL), HIJRA, ICRC, LWF, MTI, IOM, PCU/fida, SP, SCiU, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS, Water Missions, WFP, WHO, Windle Trust Uganda (WTU).

#### **Kiryandongo refugee settlement**

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

Humanitarian partners include: Action Africa Help Uganda (AAH-U), Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Samaritan Purse (SP), Real Medicine Foundation (RMF).

#### **West Nile**

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

Koboko humanitarian partners: AAH-U, AIRD, Associazione Centro Aiuti Volontari (ACAV), ACORD, AIRD, DRC-DDG, FAO, ICRC, Kids in Uganda (KIDS), LWF, MSF-F, MTI, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS, WFP, WHO and World Renewal Ministries (WRM) and ZOA.

Adjumani humanitarian partners: ADRA, AIRD, Care International, DRC-DDG, ICRC, LWF, MSF-F, MTI, PLAN, SCiU, URCS, World Vision International, UNFPA, UNICEF, URCS and WFP.

Arua humanitarian partners: AIRD, Care International, International Aid Services (IAS), DRC-DDG, Global Refuge International (GRI), MSF-F, Oxfam, SCiU, ZOA, UNICEF, URCS and WFP.

## Coordination Meetings:

Kampala: An interagency meeting was held on Thursday, 6 March. The next one will be held on 20 March.

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