

# Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

## 26 February – 4 March 2014

For internal and external distribution

### Highlights

- A total of **75,103 South Sudanese refugees** have arrived in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo since the influx began on 16 December.
- The combine arrival rate for the three locations exceeded **300 South Sudanese refugees a day** during the last week.
- In the midwest, **604 Congolese** remain at Bubukwanga transit centre in Bundibugyo District after many refugees spontaneously returned to the DRC.
- In the southwest, **1,772 Congolese** refugees are being hosted at Nyakabande transit centre.



Along with basic relief items from UNHCR and partners, and food from WFP, newly arrived South Sudanese refugees are provided with plots of land by the Government of Uganda. Here, a government official shows refugees to the places where they will set up their shelters in Adjumani District. ©UNHCR/F.Noy

### Regional dynamics:

In South Sudan, despite the January cease-fire agreement, fighting between Government and opposition forces escalated. In Malakal, Jonglei State, people were reportedly killed in churches and hospitals, and the violence increased in other areas in Upper Nile State. Fighting also continued sporadically elsewhere in the country and tensions are reportedly very high in the oilfield areas. The humanitarian situation is increasingly dire with hundreds of thousands of people displaced and the UN issuing a famine warning. There have also been increasing reports of atrocities against civilians. South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring

countries surpassed the 180,000 mark with the largest number in Uganda but new arrivals rising steadily in Sudan and Ethiopia. As security deteriorates, there are concerns of further influx of South Sudanese refugees into neighbouring countries.

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) two MONUSCO attack helicopters struck the rebel group Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) base northeast of Beni. "This operation, conducted with great precision, helps achieve a clear goal: bringing an end to ADF's recent attacks against the civilian population," said MONUSCO chief Martin Kobler. The Congolese army (FARDC) launched an offensive against ADF-Nalu on 16 January and in mid-February announced it had inflicted severe losses on the rebels. FARDC army spokesperson Colonel Olivier Hamuli said "we're progressing well in the operations against ADF-NALU. In a few days we will finish with them..." With the arrival of FARDC in Nobili near the Bundibugyo border, the local chief declared the area liberated which was followed by some IDP and refugee returns. However, incidents attributed to ADF are still ongoing in the area.

There have been reports at Nyakabande reception centre (southwest), that the security situation in the Masisi area of eastern DRC is poor owing to activities by the rebel group Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS), led by General Janvier. There are also reports of the rebel group Mai Mai Sheka creating insecurity in the Walihkale area.

#### **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 both South Sudanese and Congolese remains the same. A validation of the strategy for South Sudanese refugees took place with all partners in Kampala on 4 March.

#### **Statistics:**

##### **Countrywide**

Uganda has a registered asylum seeker/ refugee population exceeding 315,000 individuals as of end of January.

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

A total of **75,103 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. Kiryandongo verification of the population took place.

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

Adjumani has received a total of **52,840** refugees since 16 December. Dzaipi transit centre (TC) is closed. Nyumanzi RC is accommodating some 1,200 individuals and Nyumanzi settlement is hosting about 22,000 individuals. Other recently opened settlements include Ayilo with 17,500 and Baratuku, and Boroli with about less than 5,000 each. All sites were part of former or existing refugee-hosting settlements from which most of the South Sudanese refugees who arrived in the 1980s and 1990s repatriated by 2010.

Arua has received **9,718** individuals in 2,051 households since 16 December. Out of this number Ocea RC in Rhino Camp settlement is accommodating less than 500 individuals. All new arrivals at the RC are recorded with biometric registration.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received a total of **12,545** South Sudanese refugees in 2,780 households since 16 December. Out of this number, the reception centre is accommodating 2,203 individuals in 496 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**

Following a return to calm in the mid-western border area many Congolese refugees have been returning home.

In Koboko District after a biometric exercise the total population is **3,302** individuals in 814 households. The current population at Waju li TC is 98 individuals in 33 households.

In Bubukwanga TC **604** 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 **1,772** individuals.

In Rwamwanja the population is **52,722** Settlement capacity is 55,000 - 65,000 individuals.

### **South Sudanese Emergency**

**Nyumanzi RC and Adjumani settlements**

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

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**Kiryandongo refugee settlement**



**In Arua's Odoibu I of Rhino Camp refugee settlement, the community is engaged in constructing shelters for vulnerable individuals. ©UNHCR / G. Ejoyi**

### **Protection Issues:**

**Border monitoring:** In Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo the total arrivals for the last week was 2,161 individuals, averaging 308 persons a day. Adjumani and Kiryandongo were the receiving sites for most of the refugees.

The refugees were mostly Dinka as they can more easily move south of Juba. Some refugees who had been staying in the UNMISS compound in Juba stated that many other people there would like to leave, however, it was too dangerous for them to do so and/or they did not have money for transportation to the border.

Other refugees originally displaced from Bor two months ago, indicated that interethnic violence along the Nile where they were staying escalated alarmingly last week, which prompted them to flee. One refugee said that government

workers were waiting for their monthly pay so they could send their families out of the country. Some arrivals said they left behind relatives, and that those living between Bor, Lakes State and Juba, had no way out of South Sudan. For certain refugees Ethiopia was said to be a preferable destination as it was considered impartial. Overall newly arrived refugees expressed despair at the current situation, which for some was the second time fleeing their homeland and on occasion was said to be their last.

The RDC for Gulu who is now deployed in Amuru, said there are some 15,000 South Sudanese of concern to UNHCR in Gulu. They are mainly women and children who entered Uganda after mid-December by private means and rented houses but their resources are now running out. UNHCR is gathering information through the World Council of Churches that has an office in Gulu, and is a partner of Lutheran World Federation (LWF).

**Relocations:** In Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo, relocations to land plots have been ongoing with varying waiting time at transit / reception centres. Thousands of refugees have been relocated in the last week; in general the process advanced without incident at each of the sites.

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

Also in Adjumani, UNHCR and LWF carried out joint field activities. LWF is taking over community and protection services, which up until now have been carried out directly. In Ayilo, UNHCR held group discussions with men, women, boys and girls of different ages, to gather more information for setting protection priorities and to help ensure they are addressed accordingly.

In Kiryandongo, following preliminary information from last week's physical verification, a significant number of refugees have self-relocated to surrounding villages, including Bweyale and Kiryandongo. The refugees have collected their food rations and hence are present in the area. UNHCR/OPM plan an outreach into the surrounding villages to establish the number of refugees there and monitor their situation and needs. The verification exercise permitted address allocation of verified households, mass collection of mobile phone contacts and updating of the database.

**Persons with specific needs (PSNs):** In all settlements identification of PSNs is ongoing, followed by assessments and targeted assistance, notably shelter construction.

In Adjumani, PSNs in Olua received core relief items such as jerrycans, basins, bowls, second-hand clothes and soya porridge from a donation. The community is a mix of previously settled and newly arrived refugees, and members of both communities benefitted. As well, shelter construction for PSNs continued; for the most vulnerable families temporary communal shelters are being prepared in the settlement using unused food distribution point structures, pending construction of their shelters.

In Arua, 1,653 PSNs (1,082 females and 461 males) have so far been identified among the new arrivals. They constitute 17.6% of the profiled population.

In Kiryandongo, UNHCR, AAH-U, URCS are following up PSNs. In order to close the gaps in identification additional training, including on new standard operating procedures is being provided by UNHCR to build capacity and better oversee and coordinate follow-up. In preparation for follow-up activities and monitoring, a concise report on the registered PSNs was produced from proGres. Discussions are ongoing with AAH to consolidate these lists as well as with concerned UNHCR personnel in community services to ensure AAH-U acquires better knowledge of UNHCR's PSN-procedures and identification tools.

**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, it has been observed that in many families, adults leave children alone at home while they go out to look for services and other essentials, such as firewood, grass thatch and food. This raises protection concerns which need to be reviewed.

In Arua, along with UNHCR, SCiU conducted interviews and selected child protection volunteers from the refugee community and local community who have child related knowledge and background. This is to ensure child protection activities will be increased, in particular follow-up of identified children, and rapid assessments through BIAs and BIDs and needs assessments.

In Kiryandongo, UAMs and SC are being 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. In addition, AAH-U provides psycho-social support.

**Gender-based violence (GBV):** In Adjumani, together with partners, UNHCR continues to visit refugee reception facilities and settlements, raising awareness among refugees, government officials and others of concern regarding "zero tolerance" of GBV 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 reaches members of their communities as well.

In Arua, UNHCR with OPM and task force members worked on and finalized the GBV prevention and response strategy which is built on GBV findings from the recently concluded assessment conducted in Rhino Camp settlement.

In Kiryandongo, general sensitization continued at the RC and the next focus group discussions are planned. As well, further training on GBV issues for UNHCR and partner staff is ongoing.

**Community mobilization:** In Kiryandongo, a follow-up to last week's town hall meeting with the previously settled refugees took place with OPM, Police and UNHCR. The aim is to address various concerns raised by the refugees and follow them up with similar exchanges. As well, a complaints committee will be established to discuss and propose solutions to ongoing land issues and will be chaired by refugee leaders and have OPM participation, with recommendations submitted to the Camp Commandant. UNHCR will have a monitoring and advisory role.

## **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 in coordination with UNHCR/OPM.

**Food:** In Adjumani / Arua two hot meals are being served to refugees at reception centres with food provided by the World Food Programme (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 such as additional drugs, staff and equipment, while UNICEF/WHO are supporting the immunization and nutrition programmes.

In Adjumani, MSF-F is providing out-patient services as are volunteers with Medical Teams International (MTI). Health services are focusing on access and coverage and with recently drafted site plans, health actors can better map

services. There are plans to improve existing health centres and a need to build two health centres. UNHCR is providing additional medical supplies to the health centres affected by refugees.

Also in Adjumani: UNHCR is awaiting the preliminary results of the nutrition survey, which are expected on 4 March.

In Arua, MTI is working in Rhino Camp settlement, as is Global Refugee International (GRI) which offers services in two locations. However in some new clusters such as Tika, refugees complained they are having a difficult time accessing health centres given the long distances they have to travel.

In Kiryandongo, outpatient services are being offered at the settlement health centres following the standard II and III levels. The outpatient department at the RC received 61 cases with the most common ailments being malaria, cold and flu. Deworming treatment is also available at the HC. However, in order to boost the capacity of health services assistance from health partners is in very high demand. Nutritional screening was carried out for 23 children with no cases of malnourishment were identified.

**Immunization:** In all settlements, routine vaccinations for children are provided at transit / reception centres following Ministry of Health and World Health Organization (WHO) standards.

In Adjumani, five days of every month will be devoted to vaccination to ensure that all children have access to and benefit from immunization.

In Kiryandongo, routine immunization at the RC is ongoing where 35 children were immunized against measles by KDLG health personnel.

**Reproductive health:** In all settlements distribution of sanitary materials continues to women of reproductive age, including maka pads and underwear. As well, ante-natal care is available at identified health centres.

In Adjumani, UNFPA continues to supply health centres with dignity and hygiene kits for new mothers. UNHCR distributes the kits to all health centres being accessed by refugees.

**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. However more support in this area is required, notably in voluntary testing outreach.

**Nutrition:** In all settlements nutrition screening is carried out at reception / transit centres and vitamin A, deworming and therapeutic feeding is also available.

**Shelter:** In Adjumani, a donation of some 500 shelter kits (excluding plastic sheeting) was received from Samaritan's Purse.

In Kiryandongo an additional communal shelter was re-opened at the RC. At the same time, due to the elements, one of the closed communal shelters was severely damaged, requiring repairs to the walls and roof. Based on the weekend's verification exercise, and deducting the shelters of the old caseload (ca. 200), it is calculated that ca. 664 shelters have been constructed by new caseload refugees.

**Water:** In Adjumani, water availability varied significantly according to relocations from the RC to settlements. Water trucking is ongoing and 4 to 5 boreholes are being drilled a day by various WASH actors. On average, 12.8 litres of water available per person per day (pp/pd) at Nyumanzi TC, 16.2 at Nyumanzi settlement, 19.6 at Baratuku settlement and 7.6 at Ayilo settlement.

In Adjumani, Ayilo settlement continues to suffer a shortage of water with long queues at water points and people forced to walk long distances. The community has begun using unsafe water drawn from the nearby stream and also complained about the quality of trucked water.



**Borehole rehabilitation and drilling is ongoing in all three locations where South Sudanese have arrived. Here, workers in Kiryandongo refugee settlement labour to return a borehole to a functioning state. ©UNHCR / M. Njeru.**

In Arua, water supply per capita dropped to an average of 10l/c/d inclusive of the nationals living within the settlement who share the same water points with the refugees. This was after the water trucking contracts for Oxfam and DRC/UNICEF expired. Oxfam has replaced the water trucks through a new contract and will be adding a third truck within the week. UNHCR is still doing water trucking while rehabilitation of boreholes is underway supported by ZOA, Oxfam, International Aid Services (IAS) and UNICEF.

In Arua, a water tank has been set up at the newly established Kuluba reception centre and water trucking has commenced. The construction of a perimeter fence around the reception centre is also underway.

Ocea and Odoibu clusters still have a huge demand for water. An estimated 18 boreholes are needed and while a few partners have expressed interest, drilling has not begun and more interventions are required.

Also in Arua, UNICEF, Oxfam, Care International and OPM/UNHCR provide assorted NFIs to support WASH activities in Rhino Camp settlement. Communal sanitation tools such as wheelbarrows, metallic buckets, hand saws, pick axes, and spades are out of stock. SCiU delivered assorted NFIs to UNHCR for distribution including 300 sanitary kits, 680 blanket carriers and second hand clothes.

In Kiryandongo with the additional new arrivals at the RC, water availability stood at 13l pp/pd on Tuesday. At the settlement, the indicator remained stable at 25.1l/c/d, due to a breakdown of one of the boreholes in Ranch 1, and 12.63 l pp/pd at Ranch 37. Two additional water tanks are being added and new boreholes fast-tracked in Ranch 37, so the water availability is to meet standards in a few days. The tap to person ratio at the RC rose to 1 tap: 58 persons. The rehabilitation works on 6 boreholes in the settlement (Ranch 37) continued, as captured above. These works will permit the available water levels to rise back to standard at Ranch 37.

**Hygiene & Sanitation:** In Adjumani sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are being carried out by DRC-DDG, LWF and UNICEF.

In Arua, Care International is supporting selected EVIs in Katiku, Ocea, Simbili and Agulupi clusters to construct their dwelling shelters and latrines with 20 EVIs' households assisted so far.

Also in Arua, IAS and Oxfam have delivered to Rhino camp 400 and 500 plastic slabs respectively. At the end of the week, the average latrine to user ratio is 1:132 based on the communal latrines, considering only the new S. Sudanese refugees.

Progress in sanitation component continues to be hampered by lack of sanitation tools and slabs. Urgent response and support is required to address this gap since rainy season is approaching and open defecation is already evident in the clusters. Hygiene promotion effort without the supply of necessary sanitation tools has not been achieving positive results.

Six stances of latrines and bath shelters have been constructed at the collection point in Kuluba sub-county, about 1.3 km from former Keri collection point. In addition, a newly rehabilitated borehole is functional and a 10cu.m storage tank connected to four taps has been prepositioned for water storage if increased demand makes water trucking necessary. This was implemented by DRC-DDG supported by UNHCR.

CARE International completed construction of 2 blocks of 5 stance latrines each in Ocea cluster while DRC-DDG is completing 6 additional blocks of latrines and bath shelters in Tika and 3 additional similar blocks in Katiku, each of 3 stances. ADRA is constructing 12 stances of poly-drainable latrines at Ocea HC II.

In Kiryandongo 129 households were visited by UNHCR and URCS volunteers to sensitize and emphasize the importance of maintaining personal, environmental, food and water hygiene, as well as to motivate refugees to construct family latrines. During the visits it was observed that 36/89 households had bathing shelters, 17/89 households had garbage pits dug and 17/89 households had completed latrines and they were in use. Overall, according to the verification process done last week, 6% of the new caseload in Ranch 1 have latrines and 4.5% in Ranch 37. At the RC, the latrine ratio was 1:61 and that of bathing shelters was 1:41.

**Education:** In Adjumani, the Ayilo community requested that it was important to take into consideration the location of the school and to locate it at a distance from the market to ensure children are protected. The market area is busy with many cars, bicycles and people jostling for space. Placing the school near the market would pose a risk to children, in addition to distracting them from learning.

Also in Adjumani, children in Ayilo told UNHCR they have no access to education and recreation and there is no place for them to play. Nor do they have recreational material such as footballs, netballs and other games that would enable them have fun and interact with other children. Also in Ayilo, women said they would like to have adult literacy education so that they can learn English and get a basic education.

In Kiryandongo RC, sensitization of refugees was carried out regarding the importance of enrolling children to schools (especially to the close-by Panyadoli primary school (P/S), Canrom P/S Arnold P/S and Bidong P/S which are under the universal primary education programme of the Government of Uganda). During a visit to the Panyadoli Primary School, it was observed that classrooms, intended for 50 students, currently host up to 200 students – under one teacher. In many classes, the refugee students now outnumber local students. Urgent assistance from the partners is required.

**Environment:** In Arua, environmental clean-up campaigns were successfully conducted at Ocea reception centre (RC) led by URCS volunteers. This was also extended to Ocea Primary School which hosted the refugees before they were relocated to the clusters. Care International held group discussions and mobilized community members at Agulupi, Ocea and Simbili on good hygiene practices.

UNICEF, Oxfam, Care International and OPM/UNHCR have continued to supply assorted NFIs to support WASH activities in Rhino camp.

The planned WASH KAP survey led by Oxfam kicked off last week starting with a training session for the hygiene promoters involved in data collection. It is expected that partners support.

**Infrastructure:** Adjumani: Work continued in Ayilo to set up infrastructure, including access roads as the relocation of refugees to the new settlement commenced.

In Kiryandongo, Noting the rubhall's formal completion, additional works are being planned and contractors identified to provide for an adequate perimeter fencing and fixing of the rubhall walls to the concrete base. Negotiations are underway with OPM for a site for UNHCR's proposed new compound at the RC. As well, a GPS survey of the settlement was completed on Friday.

## Congolese Emergency

Waju II TC and  
Lobule  
settlement

Bubukwanga  
transit centre

Nyakabande  
and Matanda  
transit centres

Rwamwanja  
refugee  
settlement

Kyangwali  
refugee  
settlement



**A refugee woman hangs a blanket to dry on barbed wire fencing at Bubukwanga transit centre. ©UNHCR/L.Beck**

## Protection Issues

**Border monitoring:** Close to Bubukwanga TC in nearby Ntoroko District, monitoring was conducted at Bundiba parish where 315 refugees are registered with the LC1 of the area. They have access to nearby sanitation facilities but the nearest health facility is 8 km away.

In Kisoro at Bunagana border point a HIJRA volunteer has been deployed to monitor spontaneous return of the refugees. A total of 45 families returned spontaneously to DRC during the reporting period of which 21 were from Nakivale, 19 from Rwamwanja, 3 from Oruchinga and 2 from Kyaka II.

In Kyangwali 46 individuals of 14 households spontaneously departed from Kyangwali settlement through Lake Albert to neighbouring Ntoroko district. Their attestations were retrieved by OPM and handed over to UNHCR.

**Security:** In Rwamwanja a gun was stolen from a police detach in Katongo village. Four policemen have been arrested on charges of theft of the gun and transferred to Kamwenge Prison while efforts are made by the police to ensure that the stolen gun is recovered.

**Protection:** In Nyakabande TC the Refugee Eligibility Committee (REC) interviewed 308 families out of an expected 628 families.

In Koboko it has been agreed that any new arrivals will have to first be cleared by the District Internal Security Office (DISO) before going for OPM registration to avoid registering non-genuine refugee cases.

**GBV:** In Nyakabande TC two cases of rape that occurred in the country of origin were registered. The individuals were referred to Nyakabande health centre II for medical services.

In Bubukwanga TC psychosocial support was provided to 14 people for minor domestic violence issues.

In Koboko LWF conducted two community sensitisation sessions with 85 people on prevention and referral of Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases in Adranga and Waju II clusters. LWF also conducted 3 sessions on sexual violence and HIV at water collection points targeting water user committee members to ensure water points are not avenues for abuse of young girls and women especially. 3 GBV cases were also followed up on.

In Rwamwanja a two-day training of male engagement (football) groups was held with 148 participants on GBV as the youth are believed to be the most affected by GBV issues. Sport is being used to reduce youth idleness and participants were encouraged to carry out GBV sensitisation before the start of every game; empowering men to be the agents of change. 5 GBV cases (4 domestic violence cases and 1 early marriage case) were identified and managed by trained community volunteers except for two cases (a domestic violence case that involved divorce and an early marriage case) which were referred to police.

In Kyangwali three cases of physical assault and a domestic violence were reported at Kyangwali police out post. 10 GBV cases of sexual and physical assaults were recorded by ARC in February. 1 case of rape was reported on 3rd March 2014. All the survivors received medical, psychosocial and material support.

**Child Protection:** In Nyakabande TC 11 separated children (8 female and 3 male) were registered during the week. UNICEF supplied 2 boxes of recreational kits containing footballs and netballs. A number of children are reporting to have returned from Rwamwanja settlement to Nyakabande TC claiming their parents have sent them back to study in the DRC. The issues is being followed with interviews of the children.

In Bubukwanga TC two UAMs (1 female and 1 male) were received during the reporting period and BIAs will be conducted for them.

In Koboko psychosocial counselling was provided to 2 children at risk of discrimination by care givers. Save the Children International supported 11 UAMs with NFIs during their relocation to Waju III cluster. They also carried out sensitisations at Waju TC on child rights and the importance of the Child Friendly Spaces.

In Rwamwanja home visits to 2 families taking care of 3 identified children at risk (2 males and 1 female) were carried out. 2 community awareness meetings on child rights were conducted with 132 community members.

In Kyangwali Save the Children Uganda (SCiU) supported 1,480 children to access the child friendly spaces. Activities in the centres included psychosocial therapeutic classes including singing, games, numeracy and literacy skills. SCiU in conjunction with AAH-U conducted home visits to 3 households who were counselled on issue related to domestic violence. 6 most vulnerable children were visited to assess their situation, 2 of which were referred for medical attention. SCiU oriented 97 Child Protection Committees on their roles and responsibilities to strengthen skills in monitoring children. AAH-U supported 1 baby who lost the mother at birth with a baby kit comprising of a flask, cups, clothes, baby sheets and milk.

**Family reunification:** In Rwamwanja, in collaboration with the Uganda Red Cross Society and Save the Children International, three family reunifications (all internal) were conducted.

**People with Specific Needs:** In Bubukwanga TC PSN verification is planned for the week of 3 March to verify the exact number of PSNs after physical headcounts of the population. So far 26 PSNs have been identified in shelters.

In Koboko 10 PSNs were assessed by DRC-DDG for shelter support construction. 26 people with disabilities were identified and assessed by the orthopaedics department of Arua regional referral hospital for mobility appliances.

In Rwamwanja 4 PSNs were supported with houses to settle back in communities; these included one traumatized and mentally ill young girl who was had in the protection house for two weeks, and three disabled people. 13 PSN houses were assessed and it was found out that all lack doors, windows and have leaking, damaged roofing.

In Kyangwali 14 women and girls at risk were identified for hut construction assistance by AAH-U. As well, AAH-U visited 37 vulnerable individuals and provided counselling, while 14 vulnerable children in the community were identified for support.

**Community Services:** In Bubukwanga TC, 511 individuals were given toilet paper. 21 people were referred for medical attention of which 10 were children. 29 people were supported for drug adherence.

In Nyakabande TC, a football match was organized for the youth at the transit centre. International Women's day celebrations will be held on Friday 7 March this year in the TC.

In Rwamwanja, UNFPA/ACORD identified and counselled 3 traumatised domestic violence cases (all females) along with 1 physical assault and 2 economic violence cases. 8 cases were referred to the police (3), health centre (2), OPM (2) and UNHCR (1).

In Kyangwali 28 sport kits donated by IOC-Samsung were distributed to 7 learning institutions within the settlement to promote children's participation in co-curricular activities in beneficiary schools. More than 8,900 refugee and national learners will benefit from the donation. Elections for office bearers among the newly settled refugees were successfully conducted. Sensitization of the new leaders on their roles and responsibilities is planned. A multi-sectoral community sensitization dialogue was held with 335 individuals at Kyeibitaka P/S targeting recently settled new arrivals. Topics discussed were on GBV prevention and response, child protection, hygiene and sanitation promotion.

## Sectoral Highlights

**Food:** There are two 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. The total amount of food at the warehouse is still adequate to feed a population of 1,772 for 11 days.

In Bubukwanga TC 2 hot meals are served daily by one kitchen.

In Koboko WFP distributed 17 days food rations to 200 households that were relocated from Waju TC to their respective clusters.

**NFIs:** In Nyakabande TC NFIs were distributed this week to new arrivals.

In Bubukwanga TC 5,000 bars of laundry soap were handed over by Malteser International who are shifting operations to West Nile as they await approval of funding proposals which could also support Bundibugyo. 60 bars of laundry soap were issued as an incentive for cooks at the transit centre.

In Koboko at Waju TC 1,295 received laundry soap.

**Shelter:** In Nyakabande TC there are 154 family tents in use with none of the 13 communal shelters currently in use. 10 ten communal shelters are in good condition while three will require repairs. 20 family tents were replaced during the week.

In Bubukwanga TC there are currently 17 shelters in use.

In Koboko in the clusters there is an issue with lack of grass for thatching of houses and an increase in the incidences of houses burning down (6 to date) due to strong winds.



Refugee children queue for hot food at Rwamwanja reception centre. UNHCR/L.Beck

**Health:** At Nyakabande HC II, 510 patients (31% of which were refugees) were seen in the outpatient department. The top causes of morbidity remain respiratory tract infections, watery diarrhoea, and skin infections and eye infections. There were 9 referrals to Kisoro hospital.

At Bubukwanga TC 568 outpatients were attended at the HC (11% of which were refugees). The same causes of morbidity as above were recorded. There was one reported death.

A total of 1,659 outpatient consultations were carried out across 3 locations in Rwamwanja. The number of inpatient admissions was 90 and 6 patients were referred to Fort Portal. There was 1 reported death.

In Kyangwali there were 345 outpatient consultations in Malembo and Mukunyu clinics. Fifty participants from Mukunyu and Kirokole villages from among the new arrivals attended VHT training organised by the DHO, WHO and MOH. Four incinerators were constructed in all UNHCR/AAH-U supported health facilities.

In Koboko Pijoke health centre II, 111 outpatient consultations were carried out. The main causes of morbidity are malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea, intestinal worms and eye and ear infections. There were 4 referrals to Koboko health centre IV.

**Maternal health:** In Nyakabande TC 8 pregnant mothers received antenatal services at the health centre after referral by ACORD. Three dignity kits were provided by ACORD.

In Bubukwanga HC there were 10 deliveries, 4 of which were refugees. 54 mothers attended ANC of which 1 was a refugee.

In Koboko 35 women accessed family planning services. 10 mother attended antenatal services and there were no deliveries recorded.

In Rwamwanja 43 pregnant mothers were mapped by ACORD of which 21 attended ANC. Rwamwanja health centre III was supported with two new delivery beds from UNFPA. A total of 155 women attended ANC across the settlement with 50 deliveries recorded.

In Kyangwali 19 pregnant mothers attended antenatal care services, 9 women received family planning services.

**HIV/AIDS:** In Nyakabande TC 11 refugees voluntarily tested for HIV.

In Bubukwanga HC 120 people voluntarily tested for HIV/AIDS.

In Koboko the health centre ran out of testing reagents and as a result no VCT services were offered.

In Rwamwanja 144 people voluntarily tested for HIV/AIDS. Five new clients were enrolled on ART while 2 people were enrolled on EID care. 14,272 condoms were distributed.

**Nutrition:** In Nyakabande TC, two new children were enrolled on the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). Two lactating mothers were enrolled on the SFP and one on the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTC).

In Rwamwanja 2,066 children were screened for malnutrition of which 32 were found to be moderately malnourished and 1 severely malnourished. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate stood at 0.31 % and Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at 2.28%.

**Immunisation:** In Nyakabande TC MTI immunized 35 children. 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 19 refugee children were immunized against polio (along with 39 nationals) and 13 against measles (along with 7 nationals).

In Koboko 11 children were immunised. The health centre has run out of PSV vaccine.

In Rwamwanja 276 children were immunised for Polio, 101 given BCG, 218 DPT and 46 vaccinated against measles.

In Kyangwali 138 children were immunized. In response to the recent measles outbreak, accelerated mass measles immunisation campaign targeting 72 children was conducted in Malembo clinic.

**Water provision:** In Nyakabande TC the water supply was interrupted during the week due to repairs being carried out by National Water and Sewerage Cooperation. As result the average amount of water per person per day dropped to only 8.7 litres per person per day this week.

In Koboko 7,600 litres of water is being trucked daily by LWF to Waju I cluster while a borehole awaits drilling in the cluster. Drilling by DRC of a borehole in Adologo continues along with the repair of a borehole in Ponyura cluster (making a total of 2 boreholes in Ponyura). 8 water user committees (87 individuals) in Adologo, Waju II and at the sub county gravity flow scheme were trained by LWF on the maintenance and management water sources.

In Rwamwanja a borehole in Kyempango was repaired with 10 new pipes and rods installed.

In Kyangwali AAH-U trained 90 Water User Committees. 336,000 litres of water was delivered in 2 water browser to Malembo village. A water storage tank of 10,000 litres capacity was installed in Kirokole/Mombasa for the newly settled caseload. An assessment for the installation of rain water harvesting systems in 8

institutions was conducted. Construction work on the UNICEF funded new piped water supply stalled due to delays in release of payments. Safe water availability in the settlement currently 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 four sites were selected for latrine construction at food distribution points. The construction of 159 EVI latrines is underway. 1,005 poles, 604 treated poles and 151 plastic slabs were distributed across the settlement.

In Koboko LWF conducted 3 container cleaning campaigns in Adranga and Waju II clusters for 65 individuals to minimise on water contamination through dirty collecting containers. DRC distributed 89 latrine slabs to households in Waju II, Adranga and Adologo clusters on complete of pit latrine excavations. 21 stances of temporary latrines were filled up at Waju TC. There is currently a ratio of 1 latrine to every 6 people in the TC, with a total of 16 functional latrines. DRC constructed 3 units of 3 stances of communal latrines and bath shelters in Waju I and III clusters. Excavation of an additional 2 units of 2 stances is on-going in Kuku cluster.

In Kyangwali AAH-U distributed 21 sanitation digging kits for 210 newly settled households in Kirokole village. 200 sanitation digging kits were distributed to 2,000 households among the newly settled refugees as part of the IOM sanitation project, while 3,000 slabs were distributed to beneficiary households in convoys 1-20.

Out of the planned 3,000 latrines to be constructed, 430 were completed, 1,497 latrines are under construction, while 718 households remain to dig their pits. SCiU plans to construct 28 stances of drainable latrines in all 7 ECD centres in the settlement with construction work on 4 stances already underway. With support from AAH-U and IOM, 579 bath shelters were constructed, 865 drying racks installed and 315 kitchens constructed among the newly arrived refugees. Fumigation for jiggers was done in Kentomi, Mukunyu and Malembo villages, and in Nyamiganda and Kentomi P/S.

## **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: The next interagency meeting will be held on Thursday, 6 March, the location will be announced.

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



**Congolese refugees participate in the off-loading of NFIs before distribution at Waju transit centre. ©UNHCR / C.Angua**