

Uganda Emergency Update

Covering the southwest, midwest and northwest

4 - 10 February 2014

For internal and external distribution

Highlights

- A total of **67,589 South Sudanese** have arrived in Uganda since 16 December.
- Since the start of the influx, OPM has allocated land plots to accommodate more than 48,000 refugees, who with the support of UNHCR and partners, have been relocated to various settlements in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts. Roads are being opened up to ensure better access to newly established sites as well as transportation of humanitarian supplies.
- In the midwest, some **5,000 Congolese** refugees are being accommodated at Bubukwanga transit centre in Bundibugyo District, from where 531 individuals were relocated to Kyangwali refugee settlement on 5 February.
- In the southwest, Nyakabande transit centre near Kisoro is hosting some **2,000 Congolese** refugees.



A UNHCR protection officer discusses with South Sudanese refugees at Dzaipi transit centre in Adjumani, northwest Uganda. ©UNHCR/F.Noy

Regional dynamics:

The midwest border of Bundibugyo District with DRC remained calm though fighting had been reported in and around Kamango and on 7 February a FARDC soldier was allegedly killed in the area. However, a Uganda presidential press release on 10 February stated that DRC's President Kabilo had called Ugandan President Museveni to inform him of the successful operations against the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) in eastern DRC. President Museveni stated, "The DRC army operations overrun the headquarters of the ADF in the Eastern Region," and

continued, "I want to thank President Kabil and congratulate him upon this successful operation of flushing out the ADF." The UN Intervention Brigade is deployed in the area as well. It is unclear if the operation to clear out ADF forces is completely over.

This week Bosco Ntaganda appeared at the ICC on charges of war crimes and crimes against humanity in a hearing at The Hague, Netherlands.

Preparedness & Response:

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR, with the support of partners, are coordinating the maintenance in the northwest of Dzaipi transit centre (TC), 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 planning figure has been raised to 100,000 individuals. The emergency response strategy for both South Sudanese and Congolese remains the same as outlined in the recently revised and circulated DRC contingency plan.

Statistics:

Northwest/Midwest South Sudanese

A total of **67,589 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.

Adjumani has received a total of 48,393 refugees since 16 December. Out of this number Dzaipi transit centre (TC) is accommodating about 6,000 individuals. Nyumanzi RC is accommodating 8,273 individuals while the remaining refugees have been relocated to settlements. Nyumanzi settlement now hosts 22,249 individuals and Baratuku 4,231 individuals.

In Adjumani verification begun at Nyumanzi RC on 25 January. So far, 19,281 individuals in 4,313 households have been verified in the database.

Kiryandongo refugee settlement has received a total of 9,849 South Sudanese refugees in 2,106 households since 16 December. Out of this number, the reception centre is accommodating 2,557 individuals in 533 households. To date 9,287 individuals in 2,044 households have been registered in proGres.

Arua has received 9,347 individuals in 1,923 households since 16 December. Out of this number Ocea reception centre (RC), which is located within Rhino Camp settlement, is accommodating 2,363 South Sudanese refugees. All new arrivals at the RC are being recorded with biometric registration which has captured 9,144 individuals in 1,828 households to date.

Northwest: Congolese

Koboko District, the population captured in biometric registration is 3,300 individuals in 813 households.

In Waju II TC, the population is 776 individuals in 283 households.

Midwest: Congolese

In Bubukwanga TC, the population is 4,988 individuals in 1,519 households. The cumulative population assisted at the TC since July 2013 is 37,097 individuals.

The total number of refugees relocated from Bubukwanga TC to Kyangwali settlement since 14 August 2013 is 15,592 individuals in 4,318 households.

Kyangwali refugee settlement population is 38,017 individuals.

Southwest: Congolese

In Nyakabande TC, the population is 1,990 individuals.

In Rwamwanja refugee settlement the population is 52,735 individuals. The maximum capacity for the settlement is 55,000 individuals.

Northwest

Dzaipi TC,
Nyumanzi RC /
settlement and
Adjumani
settlements

and

Ocea RC and
Rhino Camp
settlement

Arua

(South
Sudanese)



A South Sudanese boy sits in the fading light at Dzaipi transit centre in Adjumani District, northern Uganda. ©UNHCR/F.Noy

Protection Issues:

Border monitoring: Some 3,000 South Sudanese have been newly registered in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo this last week and many of them arrived at Kiryandongo refugee settlement by their own means. Some arrived in Uganda weeks ago and have run out of funds to sustain themselves independently. As well, the Government has been advising unregistered South Sudanese refugees living in Koboko District to make their presence official. There continue to be arrivals through Oraba and Elegu border points, some of whom report having fled north of Juba several weeks back while others say they fled Bor or nearby.

UNHCR is present at Elegu border point near Nimule, South Sudan, where a collection centre has been established and staff are in contact with border officials with regard to new arrivals. From Elegu refugees are relocated to Nyumanzi reception centre in Adjumani District. In Koboko District, refugees arriving at Oraba border point are received at Keri collection centre and transferred to Ocea reception centre in Rhino Camp. Routine checks and searches of arriving refugees are conducted by the relevant authorities who respect the civilian nature of asylum.

Security: In Adjumani, Ugandan Police are present at Elegu collection centre providing security for South Sudanese refugees.

Overall, while there have been some reports of conflict between refugees and host communities, they remain isolated incidents attended to by the police.

Land allocation: In Adjumani, relocations resumed on 10 February. During the several weeks some 34,000 South Sudanese refugees have been relocated to land plots in Adjumani District.

In Arua, since relocations began 6,451 Individuals in 1,259 households have been relocated from Ocea reception centre to land plots in Rhino Camp settlement.

Protection: 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 which is the largest in the District with more than 22,000 individuals.

Persons with specific needs (PSNs): In Adjumani and Arua districts PSNs, including women and children, are staying in a communal shelter as they await assistance with shelter construction and some have been allocated tents.

In Adjumani, UNHCR is working with communities in Baratuku settlement to draw up a list of vulnerable people and also encourage volunteers to direct PSNs to UNHCR to ensure appropriate support and assistance.

In Arua, so far some 1,500 PSNs, mostly females, have been identified among new arrivals. OPM and protection partners will conduct a rapid joint-assessment of PSNs who have been relocated to clusters to determine the amount of assistance required for shelter and latrine construction.

Also in Arua, Youth Mission constructed shelters for 5 PSNs who were not linked to foster families and Care International will be supporting construction of some 20 shelters and latrines.

Child protection: In Arua and Adjumani districts, unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children (SC) are being registered by URCS, and URCS/ ICRC family tracing is fully operational. URCS is identifying foster families for UAMs for whom URCS/UNHCR are ensuring basic needs such as water, shelter and food. Best Interest Determinations and Best International Assessments (BIAs) are being conducted at receiving sites. Nyumanzi RC has a tracing centre for UAMs and SC.

In Arua, SCiU assessed 117 SC and 46 UAMs. SCiU also set up two Child Friendly Spaces in Rhino Camp (Odobu I and Katiku I) with two shelters each, latrines, hand washing stations, drinking water points and a fence for structured learning, play and recreation, physical education, hygiene and life skills and child rights sensitization. Community participation has been a key task in this exercise. Balls and skipping ropes for children were distributed in Ocea, Odobu and Katiku.

As well, UNHCR/SCiU met with refugee communities to select child protection committee members, caregivers and facilitators. Two committee members per cluster will be selected and caregivers and facilitators will be selected where early childhood development facilities are constructed.

Gender-based violence (GBV): In Adjumani, UNHCR is continuing to work with refugees in settlements and reception centres to raise awareness on GBV. In the reporting period a rapid assessment on GBV was carried out. However refugee women remain reluctant to discuss GBV issues for fear that their husbands would stop providing for them. UNHCR is compiling the findings of the assessment.

In Arua, a GBV rapid assessment will be conducted in Rhino Camp on 11 and 12 February using translators following which multi-agency teams will assess the protection risks in the 9 clusters.



South Sudanese refugee children play around at the Child Friendly Space set up by Save the Children in Rhino Camp settlement, Arua District ©UNHCR/A.Ndungu

Sectoral Highlights:

Mass Sensitization: In Adjumani, teams continue public awareness activities in various clusters, stressing the importance of setting up community leadership structures and of showing up for the biometric registration. They also inform communities about relocation, food and general protection issues.

Community Mobilization: In Adjumani and Arua districts, UNHCR is working closely with refugee leaders to address issues raised by communities in transit centres and settlements. There is an urgent need to have formal leadership structures in settlements for which the election process falls under OPM; partners continue to work through informal leaders and volunteers. Protection messages regarding non-discrimination, respect for the rule of law, prevention and response to GBV, child protection and support to PSNs are being transmitted to refugee communities through daily community meetings.

Shelter / infrastructure: In Adjumani, work continued in Ayilo settlement on access roads as the relocation of refugees to the new site commenced. Dzaipi primary school which only three weeks back was home to more than 10,000 refugees has been emptied and is being rehabilitated.

In Arua, the seven temporary shelters that have been constructed at Ocea RC by DRC-DDG are able to accommodate the majority of the persons remaining there.

NFIs (non-food items): In Adjumani/Arua districts a standard non-food items package is being distributed to refugees when they are relocated to land plots. There has been a particular shortage in shelter construction poles, which constitute part of the shelter kit.

The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) is distributing NFIs and active in warehousing. ADRA is also distributing non-food items in Adjumani District.

In Arua, families profiled at Ocea RC have been issued NFIs and UNICEF family packages where appropriate. Distribution is also being conducted by UNHCR in the clusters. During the reporting period, 1,065 individuals in 229 households received NFIs before being relocated.

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

Food: In Adjumani two hot meals are being served with food provided by WFP from three kitchens in Dzaipi transit centre and Nyumanzi reception centre.

In Arua two hot meals are provided a day to refugees with WFP food rations and AAH-U is transporting firewood for food preparation. However, food shortages were reported with regard to distribution upon relocation.

Health: In Adjumani/Arua districts MSF-F is working in Dzaipi TC and in Ocea RC. The District is providing health services at both sites as well as immunization, nutrition screening and curative services. As well, a mass measles vaccination campaign was successfully conducted by the District Health Office, UNICEF, WHO, MSF-F, MTI and UNHCR.

In Adjumani, at Baratuku settlement and Dzaipi TC, MSF-F screened refugees to identify 15 volunteers at each location to serve as health workers. On 8 February the selected individuals began a two-day training course supported by UNHCR. Medical Teams International (MTI) deployed to Nyumanzi reception centre.

In Arua Ocea health centre is partly supported by UNHCR and the out-patient post is being run by MSF-F which is providing primary health services. Siripi and Odobu primary health care centres are partially supported by UNHCR along with Olujobo health care centre where MTI has begun channelling their resources. GRI started back-up clinics and an observation facility at Odobu HC II to cover the emergency period, and are also providing support to Siripi HC III. Ocea HC is backed up by MSF-F out-patient department Monday to Saturday and has a measles isolation centre. Given the dispersed refugee population across Rhino Camp mobile clinics

are being discussed and additional weekend services are required in the settlement.

Reproductive health: In Adjumani, Nyumanzi and Alere health centres have requested 100 mother kits to ensure new-borns are immunized and receive adequate health care as well as birth certificates. It was observed that some refugee mothers are not having their new-borns vaccinated which is a cause for concern. As well, mothers are still giving birth at home and there is an urgent need to sensitize communities on available antenatal care services. UNHCR is working with community leaders to stress the importance for pregnant women to visit health centres for antenatal care.

Arua: Access to reproductive health centers in Rhino Camp settlement's various health centres has increased dramatically with sensitization and given the large refugee and local population there is a serious need to boost staff and logistics and rehabilitate and expand facilities.

Nutrition: In Adjumani a nutrition survey will be carried out in the coming days.

In Arua, UNHCR / WFP discussed the current therapeutic feeding programme in Rhino Camp and the possibility of supplementary feeding programmes for a comprehensive intervention approach.

Water: In Adjumani, there are 14.5 litres of water available per person per day at Dzaipi TC, 12.4 litres at Nyumanzi RC, 15.2 litres at Nyumanzi settlement, 17.1 litres at Baratuku settlement.

Adjumani: There is adequate water in the tanks provided by UNHCR at the collection centre in Baratuku and Plan International has drilled a borehole in the settlement that will be operational any day. In Nyumanzi settlement, UNICEF has completed a survey for five boreholes and construction will start soon. Ayilo settlement is receiving water from two water trucks while other water interventions operations are planned. LWF is carrying out various water interventions including drilling and rehabilitating boreholes in Nyumanzi.

Arua: Water trucking in Rhino Camp, which is being supported by MSF-F, Oxfam, DRC-DDG / UNICEF, received a boost this week with the arrival of two UNHCR-hired water tankers (20 and 15 cu.m). This saw the water supply indicator rise to 12 l/pp/pd. MSF-F is set to end its water trucking support in the next week.

Storage tanks have been prepositioned by DRC-DDG/UNICEF, UNHCR and Oxfam, and the 30 cu.m onion bladder currently at Ocea RC is having its base ready at Odobu I cluster to balance water demand given that many refugees have been relocated to land plots. ADRA has also procured a 10 cu.m tank to be set up at Siripi HC complete with the rainwater harvesting system. ZOA-Uganda has completed rehabilitation of 3 of their 9 targeted boreholes.

While UNICEF and ADRA are expected to begin some drilling boreholes soon there remains a need for more boreholes in both Arua and Adjumani.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Adjumani sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are being carried out by DRC-DDG, the Lutheran World Federation and UNICEF.

At Dzaipi TC the latrine to person ratio was 1:147 people, Nyumanzi RC 1:134, Nyumanzi settlement 1:612, Baratuku settlement 1:90 and Ayilo settlement 1:30.

At Dzaipi TC the bath shelter to person ratio was 1:223, Nyumanzi TC 1:34, Nyumanzi settlement 1:612, Baratuku settlement 1:90, and Ayilo settlement 1:30. UNHCR is discussing with partners on procurement of latrine slabs, the lack of which is hindering construction.

In Arua, sanitation at Ocea RC is improving largely owing to URCS volunteers supported by Oxfam who have been conducting hygiene and environmental clean-up campaigns as well the fact that the RC is being emptied with relocation of refugees to settlements. The ratio of latrines to persons at the RC is 1:39.

However, the situation is dire in settlements with the ratio at 1:225. Partners are mobilizing to start up the household latrine programme.

Care is in the process of constructing 2 blocks of 5 stance latrines 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 drainable latrines at Ocea HC II.

Northwest

Waju II transit centre and Lobule settlement in Koboko District (Congolese Refugees)



A Congoese refugee woman receives household items while registration takes place in the background at Waju transit centre. ©UNHCR/C.Angua

Protection Issues:

PSNs: In Waju II TC and Lobule settlement DRC-DDG continues to carry out PSN assessment. During this weeks' relocation from Waju II TC, two more PSNs were identified, provided with tents and are being followed up. At Lobule settlement, PSN house construction by DRC-DDG for 5 shelters has reached the wall level and material mobilisation for construction has been accomplished by DRC-DDG.

Child Protection: Some children who came to join their parents at Waju II TC were verified and profiled in the database. However, parents are raising concerns about education for their children since school has already commenced. A detailed report is being drawn up.

GBV: LWF conducted 13 community sensation sessions on gender-based violence and its related issues in Waju II TC, Adranga and Lukijo clusters. The sessions were attended by 238 refugees and nationals, almost equal participation of men and women. Topics included the role of both males and females in the household, culture and gender, the cycle of domestic violence and referral mechanism for managing GBV cases.

Relocations: There are still refugees waiting for land plots after several months owing to lack of available land plots in this area.

NFIs and Shelter: In Waju II TC and Lobule settlement, refugees are provided with a standard NFI package of household items when they move to their plots.

For the 92 households that were being relocated, UNHCR provided mosquito nets, pangas, slashers, plastic sheets, and they received a UNICEF kit as well as a

Sectoral Highlights:

sanitary tool kit from URCS. However some items are out of stock in shelter construction and refugees cannot be relocated without them.

Food: In Waju II TC, WFP is supplying food rations to refugees. DRC-DDG is taking care of preparation of three hot meals.

Health: Six mothers attended the ante-natal clinic. Marie stopes Uganda carried out family planning outreaches in Lobule settlement and the clusters of Waju II, Adologo and Lokujo. Due to the Sudanese influx in Koboko, DRC-DDG hygiene promoters have been relocated to Keri collection centre, while the hygiene promoters of LWF and URCS handle hygiene promotion in Lobule settlement.

LWF conducted 13 awareness campaigns on WASH at Waju base camp, a general awareness in Adranga. 10 block sensitizations in Adranga, Waju II and Adologo settlements. Issues covered included good sanitation habits for cleaning in households and boreholes. The campaigns reached 238 individuals.

LWF facilitated six general cleaning campaigns at base camp including shelter cleaning, spraying breeding places for vectors, washing latrines and opening up the drainage. In addition they conducted three jerry can cleaning campaigns for 40 households in Adologo settlement. This was purposely meant to strengthen safe water chain among refugee members at the base camp. DRC-DDG excavated two soak pits at Waju TC.

Sanitation: DRC-DDG completed the construction of 9 latrines and bath shelters of 3 stances in Lokujo cluster, both the latrine and shelter ratio in Lokujo cluster is at 1:17 persons. While in Ponyura cluster 3 latrines and shelters of 3 stances each were completed. The ratio in Ponyura cluster stands at 1:34 persons.

LWF also conducted 140 house-to-house visits in Adologo, Adranga and Waju II clusters to assess household utilization of sanitary facilities.

Settlement Infrastructure: DRC-DDG completed the opening up of 4 km road in Ponyura cluster, though there has been a delay in the mechanisation of the 7 km road in Adologo by the contractor. They are also in the process of constructing a general ward at Pijoke health centre. Ground work for the construction of a base camp at Waju by DRC-DDG was done and construction will begin very soon.

Mid-West Emergency

Kiryandongo
refugee
settlement
(South
Sudanese)

and

Bubukwanga
transit centre
and
Kyangwali
refugee
settlement
(Congolese)



Kiryandongo reception centre after a week of intensive relocation.
©UNHCR/P.Sacher

Protection Issues:

Protection: In Kiryandongo, new arrivals report having fled Jonglei State weeks ago avoiding main roads in South Sudan and arriving via irregular border crossings to Uganda. Another group reported having fled Kolnyang, near Bor, where apparently 35 individuals had been killed during fighting. Whilst a smaller group of arrivals reported having left their homes north of Juba 4-6 weeks ago and having spent some time in the north of Uganda before coming to the settlement.

Kyangwali: Construction of Protection House, kitchen and 02 stance latrine in Kyangwali is progressing well with final touches currently on-going.

Community Services: In Kyangwali, sensitization meetings were conducted with the newly arrived caseload at Kagoma Reception Centre on SGBV, Child Protection, awareness on importance of education, respect for human rights and relevant laws in Uganda.

Also in the midwest in Ntoroko District an assessment revealed 53 Congolese refugees willing to relocate to Kyaka II refugee settlement, and hundreds more are believed to be residing in villages along Lake Edward.

Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs): In Kiryandongo, PSNs are being identified during manual registration and follow-up activities are being carried out by UNHCR and AAH-U. As well, Uganda Red Cross Society volunteers were oriented on PSN-matters and encouraged to assist in identifying them during registration.

In Kyangwali, AAH-U / UNHCR are following up extremely vulnerable families who have been identified and relocated and ensuring shelters are constructed for them.

During the recent convoy from Bubukwanga 57 PSNs were safely relocated to Kyangwali where AAH-U, DRC-DDG and UNHCR assessed and verified them and various support is being offered.

Child Protection: In Kiryandongo, Best Interest Determination assessments are ongoing for separated children and follow-up is ongoing.

In Kyangwali, BIAs were conducted for 12 UAMs and SC, while 4 UAMs were reunified with relatives.

Also in Kyangwali, 650 children attended 04 dialogue meetings organized by SCiU and AAH-U on children's rights in the community. 63 teachers and 12 caregivers were trained by officials from Ministry of Education and Sports for 04 newly established primary schools, while 60 Child Protection Committee members were trained on the Rights of Children.

GBV: In Kiryandongo, volunteers are being oriented on tools for focus group discussions on GBV and taking part in capacity-building sessions.

In Kyangwali, AAH-U and UNHCR continue to follow up and provide support to GBV cases that are identified. In Kyangwali, ARC registered 5 GBV cases of rape and physical assault. The survivors received medical support and counseling. All the perpetrators are still under police detention.

AAH-U identified three child mothers in the 21st convoy and provided counseling services. Follow up visits are planned to assess and appraise how they are coping in the settlement. 08 sensitization sessions were conducted for the new arrivals on GBV and Child Protection topics.

Non-food items (NFIs) and Shelter: In Kiryandongo, the backlog of non-food items arrived and almost all refugees have now received items any item(s) missing from the standard non-food item kit that is distributed upon relocation to plots.

Also in Kiryandongo, the arrival of more shelter poles permitted distribution to refugees who had been waiting to begin shelter construction. During a field-trip to monitor the pace of shelter construction various types of shelters were seen and whilst the rate could be improved, many plots are undergoing clearing by the refugees and a progress is readily visible.

Sectoral Highlights:

In Kyangwali, refugees being relocated to land plots were provided the standard NFI kits. In addition, AAH-U mobilized and distributed 546 poles for shelter construction to 83 newly arrived households in Malembo and Kirokole villages.

Food: In Kiryandongo, three hot meals a day are being provided at the reception centre with WFP food rations. UNHCR is facilitating kitchen management by supplying fuel wood, cooking utensils and assisting with organizing the communal cooks. On relocation to land plots refugees are provided one-month supply of WFP food rations distributed by Samaritan's Purse.

Also in Kiryandongo, the food shortages and distribution glitches reported during the last week have been resolved and refugees have received their entitlements.

In Kyangwali, upon relocation to the reception centre refugees are served three hot meals a day and provided a monthly WFP food ration when they move to their allocated land plots.

In Bubukwanga TC, three meals a day are being served to residents with WFP food rations.

Health and nutrition: In Kiryandongo settlement, the District is providing health services and immunization, nutrition screening, and curative services. AAH-U is providing medical services at the reception centre working closely with the District medical team. Serious medical cases are being referred to Payadoli Health Clinic III for management.

Also in Kiryandongo, nutritional screening continues for children and to date very few cases of malnourishment have been identified.

In Kyangwali, AAH-U health team remained on standby for emergency treatment, health sensitization, immunization and child growth monitoring among the new arrivals at the Reception Centre in Kagoma. 86 patients were seen and treated for RTI and fatigue, Integrated health service was provided to 75 patients who were treated for URTI, Malaria and skin diseases at Mukunyu health post. Health talk on the importance of ANC visits, immunization and family planning were also done.

Accelerated routine measles immunization is expected to commence in response to confirmed outbreak in Kyangwali sub county for the next three months. The chicken pox outbreak reported earlier is still prevalent in the settlement, but the health team continue to sensitize community members on hygiene maintenance and to avoid over crowded places. Nutrition screening and growth monitoring was conducted for 40 children who were found to be in good health.

Reproductive health: In Kiryandongo, women and girls of reproductive age are receiving sanitary materials.

In Kyangwali, UNFPA donated emergency reproductive health kits to three health centres in the settlement. The kits include drugs and equipment for safe delivery, management of complications of miscarriages, post rape management and screening of sexually transmitted infections and HIV to serve a population of 10,000 for three months. Four pregnant women were screened and found to be in good condition and advised to continue with antenatal care.

Fifty-five pregnant women were screened by ACORD/UNFPA in which 24 were found to have gone for antenatal care, while 31 pregnant mothers had never gone for ANC and were referred to health centres for ANC. Due to the mapping exercise, 52 pregnant mothers accessed ANC services.

As well, 100 women of reproductive age received sanitary materials among the newly arrived caseload.

Immunization: In Kiryandongo, routine immunization of refugee children continues following MoH and WHO standards, as well a mass measles vaccination campaign began on 10 February to counter the recent outbreak.

Water: In Kiryandongo, 27,000 litres of water were delivered to the RC translating into a water availability of 13.9 l pp/pd and per tap ratio of 1:67 persons. In Ranch 1 availability was 28.4 litres pp/pd while in Ranch 37 it was 21.3 l pp/pd. However the number of persons per hand pump remained high at 1: 618 persons and there is thus an urgent need to increase the number of water points to reduce pressure on each hand pump and avoid the current frequent breakdowns and repair. The rehabilitation and drilling of boreholes remains a critical gap.

In Kyangwali, water availability stood at 27.8 litres per person per day. AAH-U conducted routine assessment of boreholes and repaired one broken borehole in Kagoma village and supervised cleaning of latrines at the reception centre in preparation for convoy number 21. Recruitment of three new community-based hand pump mechanics for the new boreholes was undertaken.

Hygiene & Sanitation: In Kiryandongo UNHCR, with the support of URCS volunteers continued efforts to sensitize the communities for the construction of their household latrines. The latrine and bath-shelter stance ratio at the RC currently stands at 1:69 and 1:47, respectively. Sensitization of refugees on sanitary and hygiene-related issues is ongoing.

In Kyangwali, AAH-U monitored the progress of construction of 30 latrines for PSNs. Thirty structures are almost complete with only doors left to be installed.

IOM continues to support the newly arrived refugees with latrine slabs and logs. 2,732 households have benefited from this support. Fumigation for jiggers delayed due to procurement process being awaited at IOM Kampala Office.

Education: In Kiryandongo, community sensitization of children of school going age is in progress. Many children have expressed concern about not being able to access primary and secondary schools due to financial constraints.

In Kyangwali, construction of additional five classrooms and eight drainable latrines under DRC-DDG in Malembo primary school is progressing well. The new structures aims at enhancing education response and sanitation in the school which received many newly arrived Congolese refugees. Primary Leaving Examination results for 2013 were released and 222 of 257 candidates were passed to join post primary institutions (86%).

Livelihoods and environment: In Kyangwali, fifteen households in Kitooro were visited and sensitized on the importance of protecting trees and environmental conservation, and 30 newly settled households were mobilized to collect firewood from Mukarange woodlot.

Infrastructure: In Kiryandongo, the clearing of three sites for distribution facilities was completed and work has begun. Construction work on the new storage facility (rubhall) also commenced. Road construction has been advancing though it suffered some hiccups with broken machinery.

In Kyangwali, eleven communal shelters with the capacity to accommodate 1,000 persons and a kitchen and two hygiene and sanitation shelter facilities remain available to new arrivals in the settlement.

Assessment on 4 kilometres of road to be opened in Kirokole village to improve accessibility for the newly settled refugees was completed. Kasonga-Nguruwe, Nyamiganda-Malembo, Kentomi-Kitoro and Nyamiganda-Mukunyu road work was completed awaiting final verification from the Contractor, DRC-DDG and UNHCR.

Coordination

The next interagency meeting in Kampala will be held on 20 February at 10am - location will be announced.

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 and the movement

Governmental 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

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).

West Nile

Governmental partners: 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, DRC-DDG, MSF-F, Oxfam, SCiU, ZOA, UNICEF, URCS and WFP.

**Coordination
Meetings:**

Adjumani: coordination meetings take place daily in Baratuku and Nyumanzi settlements.

Adjumani: protection working group meetings take place every Tuesday at 3pm in Adjumani.

Adjumani: health coordination meetings are held 9am on Tuesday, and WASH coordination meetings at 9am on Tuesday and Friday.